



**DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW (ZONING)**

Date Filed:

Office of the Zoning Administrator

200 ROSS STREET ♦ THIRD FLOOR ♦ PITTSBURGH ♦ PENNSYLVANIA ♦ 15219

(Zoning Use Only)

DEVELOPMENT REVIEW APPLICATION

The Development Review Application **can be** used for the following:

- New Construction of a Primary Use Structure larger than a 2-Family Dwelling. (Including new Non-Residential Primary Use Structures);
- Any project or development that requires a Land Operations Permit;
- Any other types of work not listed under the Walk-Through and Zoning Applications.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Property Owner Name: Radical Duquesne Investments, LP C/O Walnut Capital Management, Inc.		Phone Number: ()	
Address: 550 Walnut St. Suite 300	City: Pittsburgh	State: Pennsylvania	Zip Code: 15232
2. Applicant/Company Name: Strada LLC		Phone Number: (412) 263-3800	
Address: 611 William Penn 7th Floor	City: Pittsburgh	State: Pennsylvania	Zip Code: 15219
Applicant/Contractor ID: (assigned by the City)			
3. Development Name: 632-634 Fort Duquesne Renovations			
4. Development Location: Pittsburgh CBD			
5. Development Address: 632-634 Fort Duquesne Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA			
6. If applicant is proposing a change to the Zoning District, the following is required: (Attach Zone Change Petition)			
Proposed Zoning District:			
Present Use of Site: (Select from attached list)			
7. If a Certificate of Occupancy exists, the following is required: N/A - complete change of use.			
Certificate of Occupancy#:	Date Issued:	Existing Use of Property:	
8. Estimated Construction:	Start Date: 03/ 01/ 2017	Occupancy Date: 06/ 01 /2018	Project Cost: \$ 30,000,000

Use the attached Worksheet to continue answering the questions. For additional reference in answering Items 9-12 go to pittsburghpa.gov/dcp/zoning/ and select the link for the City Zoning Code maintained at the Municode.com website.

9. Proposed Use of Site (Select from attached list):	Floor 1: (104) Restaurant (liquor license), (82) Office
	Floors 2-5: (82) Office
	Floors 6-9: (5) Multi-unit residential
10. Select the Type of Work:	
<input type="checkbox"/> New Construction, New	<input type="checkbox"/> Renovation, Interior
<input type="checkbox"/> New Construction,	<input type="checkbox"/> Renovation, Exterior
<input type="checkbox"/> Change in Use Only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renovation, Change in Use
11. Describe the Development: Complete renovation and change of occupancy of existing warehouse building - see proposed uses above.	
Replacement of existing windows, addition of new windows, new ground level storefront, and new balcony.	
12. Is a Land Operations Permit needed? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
(See the Bureau of Building Inspection (BBI) website for activities requiring a Land Operations Permit, http://www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/bbi/)	



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DEVELOPMENT REVIEW APPLICATION

LAND AND BUILDING INFORMATION

13. Proposed Number of New Structures or Building Additions: N/A
 Residential Commercial Recreational Industrial Institutional

14. Gross Floor Area:

Existing to be Razed:	0	sq ft
Existing to be Retained:	162,000	sq ft
Retained Area to be Renovated:	162,000	sq ft
To be Constructed:	0	sq ft
Building Footprint:	16,000	sq ft

15. Height of Structures:	<u>Existing</u>		<u>Proposed</u>	
	<u>Stories</u>	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Stories</u>	<u>Feet</u>
Main Structure	9	137'-0"	9	137'-0"
Proposed Addition/Extension				

Provide Accessory Structure Type(s) and Height(s):

16. Number of Dwelling Units:
 Existing to Remain: 0 Proposed: 72

17. Lot Area: 16,000 sq ft

18. On Site Parking: N/A

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Full (8 1/2' x 19')		
Compact (7 1/4' x 16')		
Handicap (13 1/2' x 19')		

Off-Street Loading Spaces: N/A
 Actual: 2 proposed
 Required: _____

19. Please check any of the following items that will be part of the proposed work: N/A

Demolition
 HVAC (Interior)
 HVAC (Exterior)
 Electrical
 Fire Alarm
 Fire Protection/Sprinklers
 Deck Construction
 Commercial Cooking Hood
 Sign

20. Please check the following items that pertain to any work proposed on private plumbing:
 (i.e. plumbing between a public sewer or water line and a building, including plumbing inside the building).

Repair or Replace Existing Plumbing
 New Construction of Plumbing
 No Plumbing Work is Proposed



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DEVELOPMENT REVIEW APPLICATION

WATER AND SEWER INFORMATION

NOTE: The term "sewer" refers to sanitary sewers, storm sewers and combined sewers owned by the City of Pittsburgh.

For reference in answering Items 21-24, please refer to the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority's Procedures Manual for Developers (available at www.pgh2o.com).

21. Please indicate the number (e.g. 0, 1, 2,...) of each of the following sewer and/or water items that will be part of the work:

_____ New Water Service Connection(s)	_____ Termination of Existing Water Service Tap(s)
_____ New Sewer Service Connection(s)	_____ Termination of Existing Sewer Service Tap(s)

22. Will the proposed work change the current water consumption and sewer discharge of the building or site?

YES NO

23. If the Development includes the construction of main sewer and/or water lines, then the Applicant is required to select a course of action with regard to ownership of those utilities:

- Applicant requests PWSA to accept ownership of the sewer mains and/or water lines
- Applicant retains private ownership of sewer mains and/or water lines
- Not Applicable (Development does not include construction of sewer mains and/or water lines)

24. If Yes to the first or second statement in Item 23, then identify the type of property where the sewer mains and/or water lines will be constructed:

- Public Property, Existing City Street Private Property Not Applicable
- Public Property, New City Street to be constructed as part of the development/project

WORK IN AND AROUND THE CITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY

25. Please select the following items that apply to the proposed work:

- Applicant requests to change or designate the name of a City Street.
- The proposed work includes a private structure (e.g. deck, porch, awning, sign, etc.) encroaching on a City dedicated right-of-way.
- Modification or reconstruction of City curbs.
- Design and construction of a new street where the Applicant will request the City to accept ownership of the street.
- Applicant requests the City to vacate an existing City street/sidewalk so the Applicant can use the property for private development.
- The proposed work will create an obstruction of traffic on City rights-of-way.
- The proposed work includes the excavation of a City street or sidewalk.
- The proposed work includes the placement of a demolition dumpster in a City right-of-way.
- The proposed work includes the addition, deletion and/or relocation of City street lights in a City right-of-way.

26. Applicant will be applying for a Visitability Tax Credit? Yes No

Applicant Signature: Kevan Rutledge / Strada



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Development Review Application - List of Existing and Proposed Uses for Questions 6 & 9

Residential Uses

1. Single-Unit Detached Residential
2. Single-Unit Attached Residential
3. Two-Unit Residential
4. Three-Unit Residential
5. Multi-Unit Residential
6. Assisted Living Class A
7. Assisted Living Class B
8. Assisted Living Class C
9. Community Home
10. Dormitory
11. Fraternity/Sorority
12. Housing for the Elderly (Limited)
13. Housing for the Elderly (General)
14. Multi-Suite Residential (Limited)
15. Multi-Suite Residential (General)
16. Personal Care Residence (Large)
17. Personal Care Residence (Small)

Non-Residential Uses

18. Adult Entertainment
19. Agricultural Use
20. Amusement Arcade
21. Animal Care (Limited)
22. Animal Care (General)
23. Art or Music Studio
24. Public Assembly (Limited)
25. Public Assembly (General)
26. Bank or Financial Institution (Limited)
27. Bank or Financial Institution (General)
28. Basic Industry
29. Bed and Breakfast (Limited)
30. Bed and Breakfast (General)
31. Car Wash
32. Cemetery
33. Check Cashing
34. Child Care (Limited)
35. Child Care (General)
36. Club (Limited)
37. Club (General) other than the limited type described above.
38. College or University Campus
39. Communication Tower, Class A
40. Communication Tower, Class B
41. Communication Tower, Class C
42. Community Center (Limited)
43. Community Center (General)
44. Construction Contractor (Limited)
45. Construction Contractor (General)
46. Correctional Facility (Limited)
47. Correctional Facility (General)
48. Cultural Service (Limited)
49. Cultural Service (General)
50. Custodial Care Facility
51. Educational Classroom Space (Limited)

52. Educational Classroom Space (General)
53. Excavation/Grading/Fill, Major
54. Firearms Business Establishment
55. Forestry Activities
56. Freight Terminal
57. Funeral Home
58. Gaming Enterprise
59. Golf Course
60. Grocery Store (Limited)
61. Grocery Store (General)
62. Hazardous Operations
63. Helipad
64. Heliport
65. Helistop
66. Hospital
67. Hotel/Motel (Limited)
68. Hotel/Motel (General)
69. Incinerator, Solid Waste
70. Laboratory/Research Services (Limited)
71. Laboratory/Research Services (General)
72. Laundry Services
73. Library (Limited)
74. Library (General)
75. Manufacturing and Assembly (Limited)
76. Manufacturing and Assembly (General)
77. Medical Office/Clinic (Limited)
78. Medical Office/Clinic (General)
79. Nursery, Retail (Limited)
80. Nursery, Retail (General)
81. Office (Limited)
82. Office (General)
83. Outdoor Retail Sales and Service [Non-Accessory Use]
84. Parking, Commercial (Limited)
85. Parking, Commercial (General)
86. Parking Structure (Limited)
87. Parking Structure (General)
88. Parks and Recreation (Limited)
89. Parks and Recreation (General)
90. Pawn Shop
91. Recreation and Entertainment, Indoor (Limited)
92. Recreation and Entertainment, Indoor (General)
93. Recreation and Entertainment, Outdoor (Limited)
94. Recreation and Entertainment, Outdoor (General)
95. Recycling Collection Station
96. Recycling Processing Center
97. Religious Assembly (Limited)
98. Religious Assembly (General)
99. Restaurant, Fast-Food (Limited)

100. Restaurant, Fast-Food (General)
101. Restaurant (Limited)
102. Restaurant (General)
103. Restaurant, Liquor License (Limited)
104. Restaurant, Liquor License (General)
105. Retail Sales and Services (Limited)
106. Retail Sales and Services (General)
107. Retail Sales and Services, Residential Convenience
108. Safety Service
109. Salvage Yard
110. School, Elementary or Secondary (Limited)
111. School, Elementary or Secondary (General)
112. Service Station
113. Sidewalk Cafe
114. Transit Facility
115. Utility (Limited)
116. Utility (General)
117. Vehicle/Equipment Repair (Limited)
118. Vehicle/Equipment Repair (General)
119. Vehicle/Equipment Sales (Limited)
120. Vehicle/Equipment Sales (General)
121. Vocational School (Limited)
122. Vocational School (General)
123. Warehouse (Limited)
124. Warehouse (General)
125. Warehouse, Residential Storage
126. Welding or Machine Shop
127. New and Unlisted Uses



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DEVELOPMENT REVIEW APPLICATION – CONTACT INFORMATION

Department of City Planning

200 Ross Street, Fourth Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(412) 255-2200
pittsburghpa.gov/dcp/

**Department of City Planning
Zoning Office Counter**

200 Ross Street, Third Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(412) 255-2246
pittsburghpa.gov/dcp/zoning/

City Zoning Code

<http://www.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=13525>

**Department of Public Safety
Bureau of Building Inspection (BBI)**

200 Ross Street, Third Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(412) 255-2175
www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/bbi/

**Department of Public Works (DPW)
Bureau of Engineering and Construction**

City-County Building, Room 301
441 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(412) 255-2883
www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/pw/html/permits_info.html

**Department of Public Works (DPW)
Public Space Management**

Permit Office
611 Second Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(412) 255-2370
www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/pw/html/permits_info.html

Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA)

Penn-Liberty Plaza I
1200 Penn Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Permits (412) 255-2443; Engineering (412) 255-8987
www.pgh2o.com
Refer to the PWSA Procedures Manual for Developers.

Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD)

Plumbing Division
3901 Penn Avenue, Building #5
Pittsburgh, PA 15224
(412) 578-8036
www.achd.net/plumbing/index.html

Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD)

Food Safety Program
3901 Penn Avenue, Building #1
Pittsburgh, PA 15224
(412) 578-8044
www.achd.net/food/foodstart.html

Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD)

Housing and Community Environment
3190 Sassafras Way
Pittsburgh, PA 15201
(412) 350-4046
www.achd.net/housing/commenvironstart.html



Project Description:

Constructed 1917 for Pittsburgh Plate Glass
Part of Penn-Liberty Historic District
GT-C Zoning District
137' overall building height
9 stories with full basement
16,000 s.f. per floor

Proposed Use:

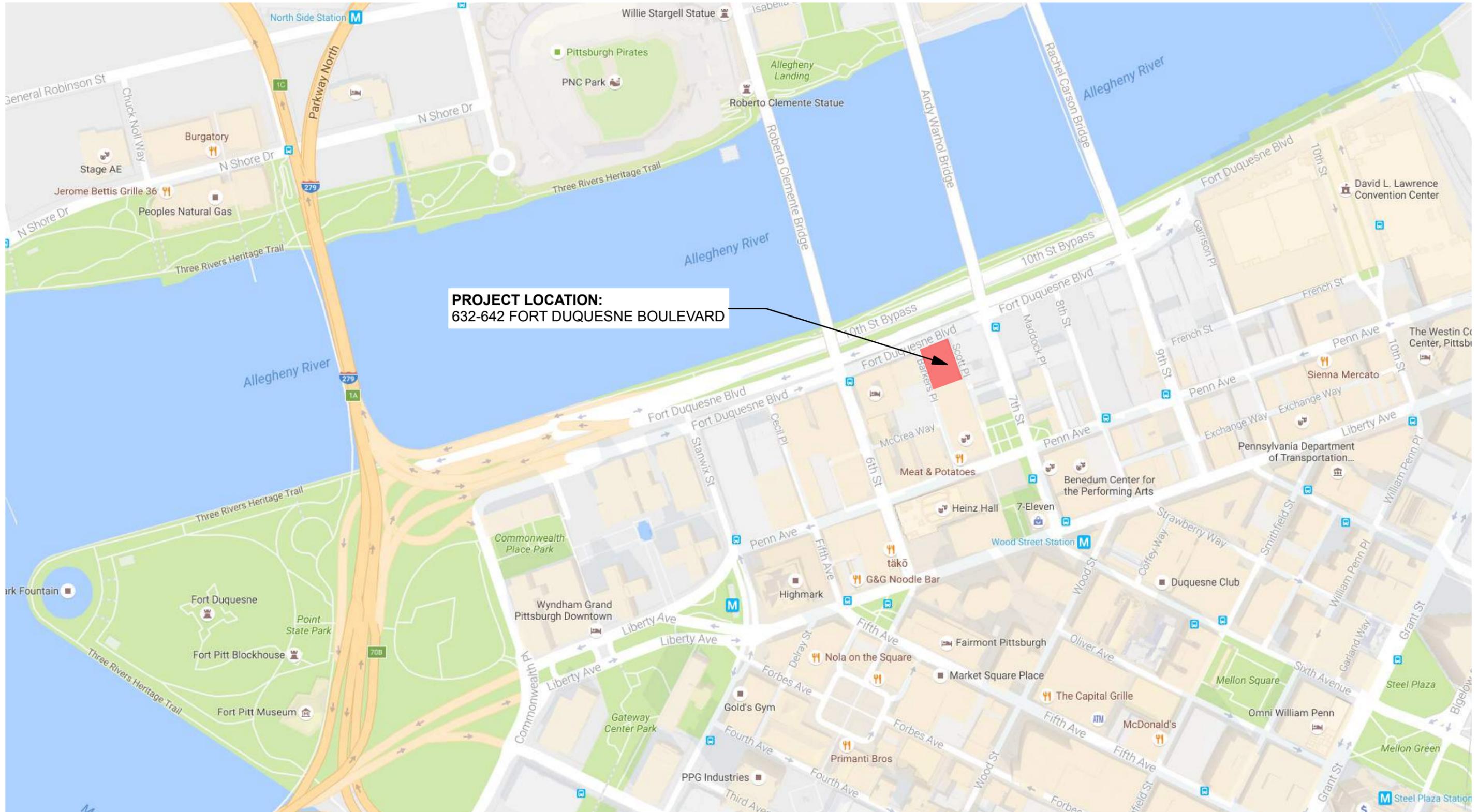
Ground Floor:	Lobby, Restaurant, Meeting Rooms.
Floors 2-5:	Co-working office space.
Floors 6-9:	Apartments.
Roof:	Occupiable green roof & HVAC equipment.

632-642 Fort Duquesne Boulevard

Planning Commission Presentation - November 1, 2016

Strada

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PROJECT LOCATION:
632-642 FORT DUQUESNE BOULEVARD

632-642 Fort Duquesne Boulevard Renovation

Location Map & Context

October 26, 2016



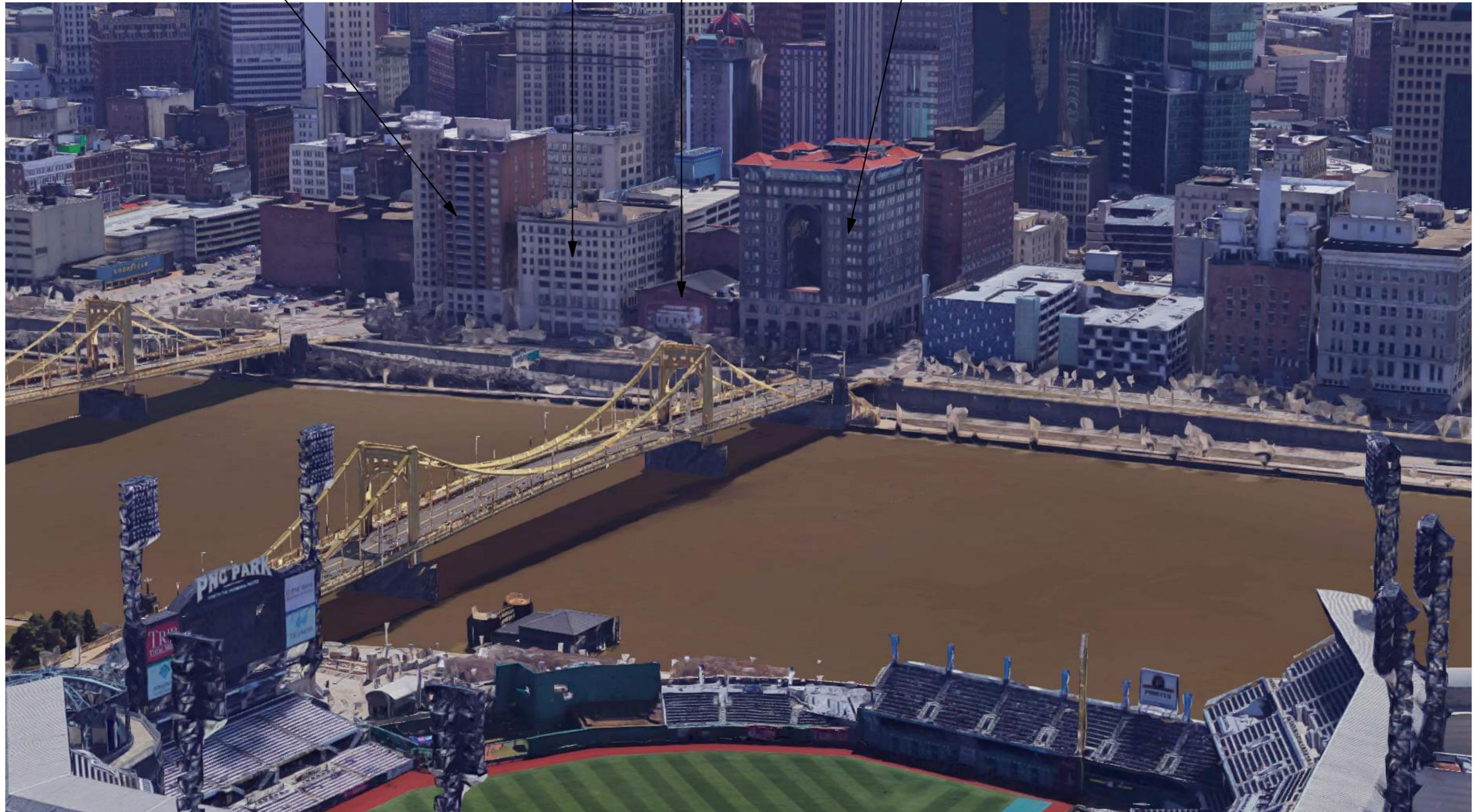
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ENCORE ON 7TH

PROJECT LOCATION:
632-642 FORT DUQUESNE

BYHAM THEATER

RENAISSANCE HOTEL



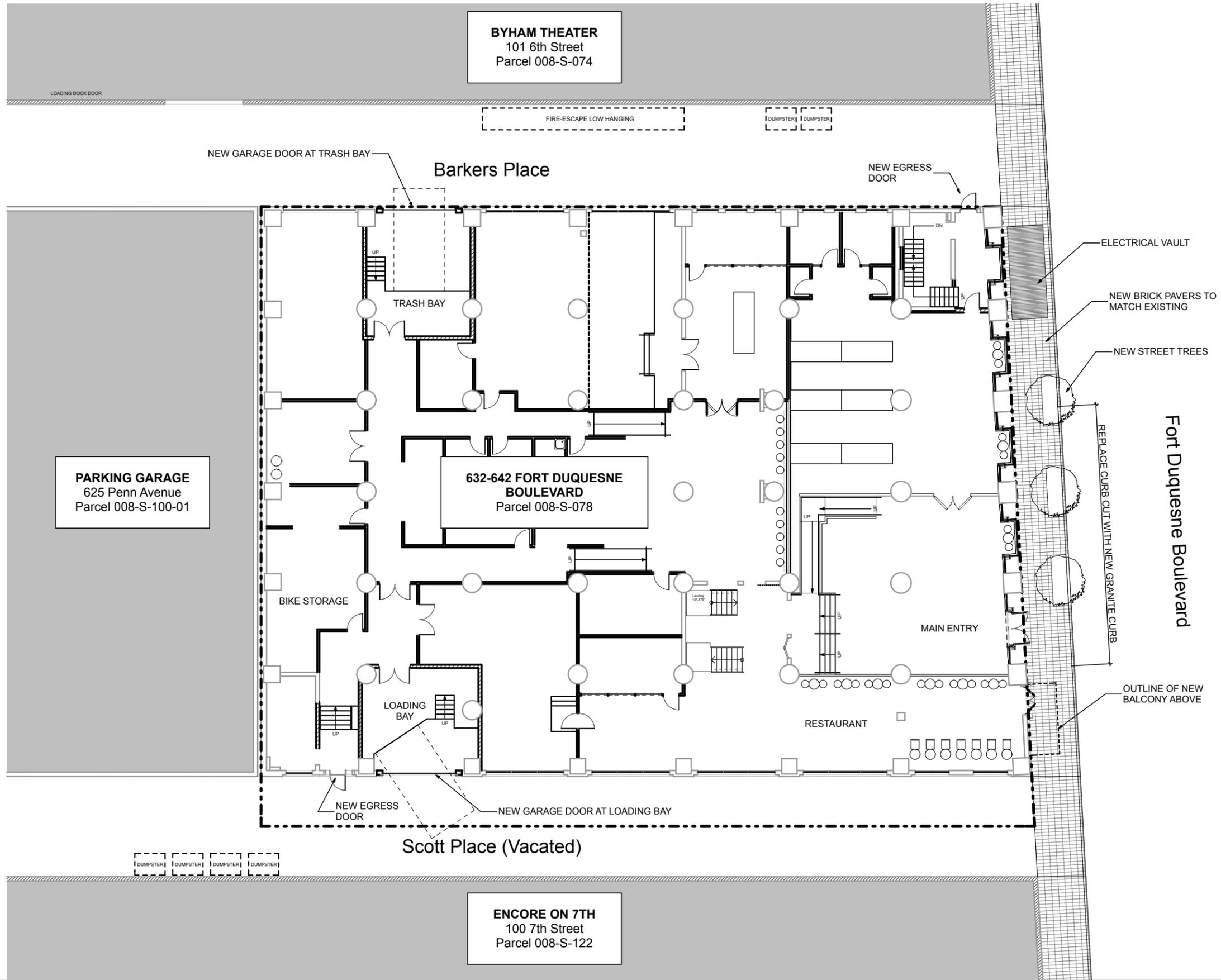
632-642 Fort Duquesne Boulevard Renovation

Site Context

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Site Plan

October 26, 2016 Scale: 1" = 20'-0"



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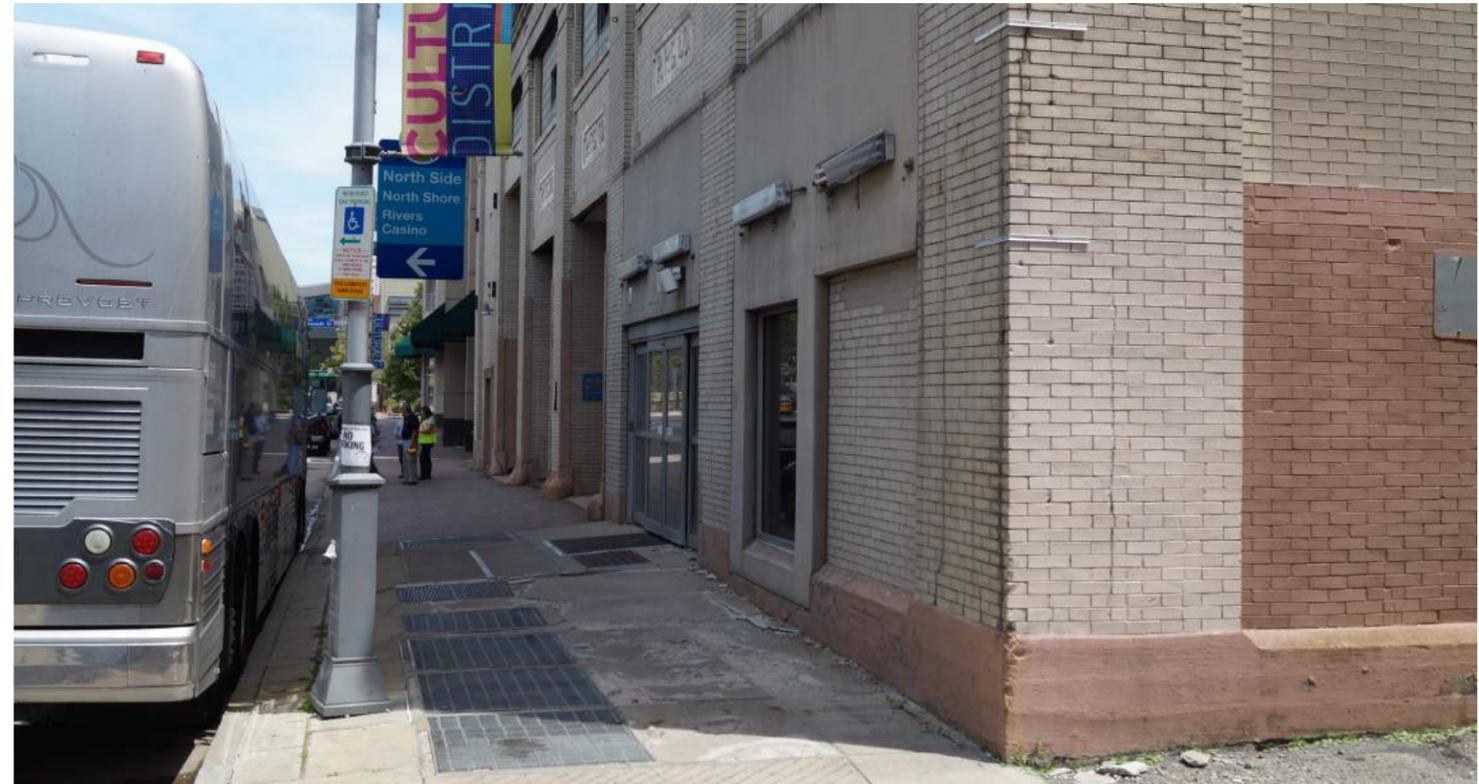
Street level view with Scott Place and Byham Theater.



North facade - upper floors with signage support structure.



Street level view looking west towards Byham Theater.



Street level view looking east towards Encore on 7th.

632-642 Fort Duquesne Boulevard Renovation

Site Context

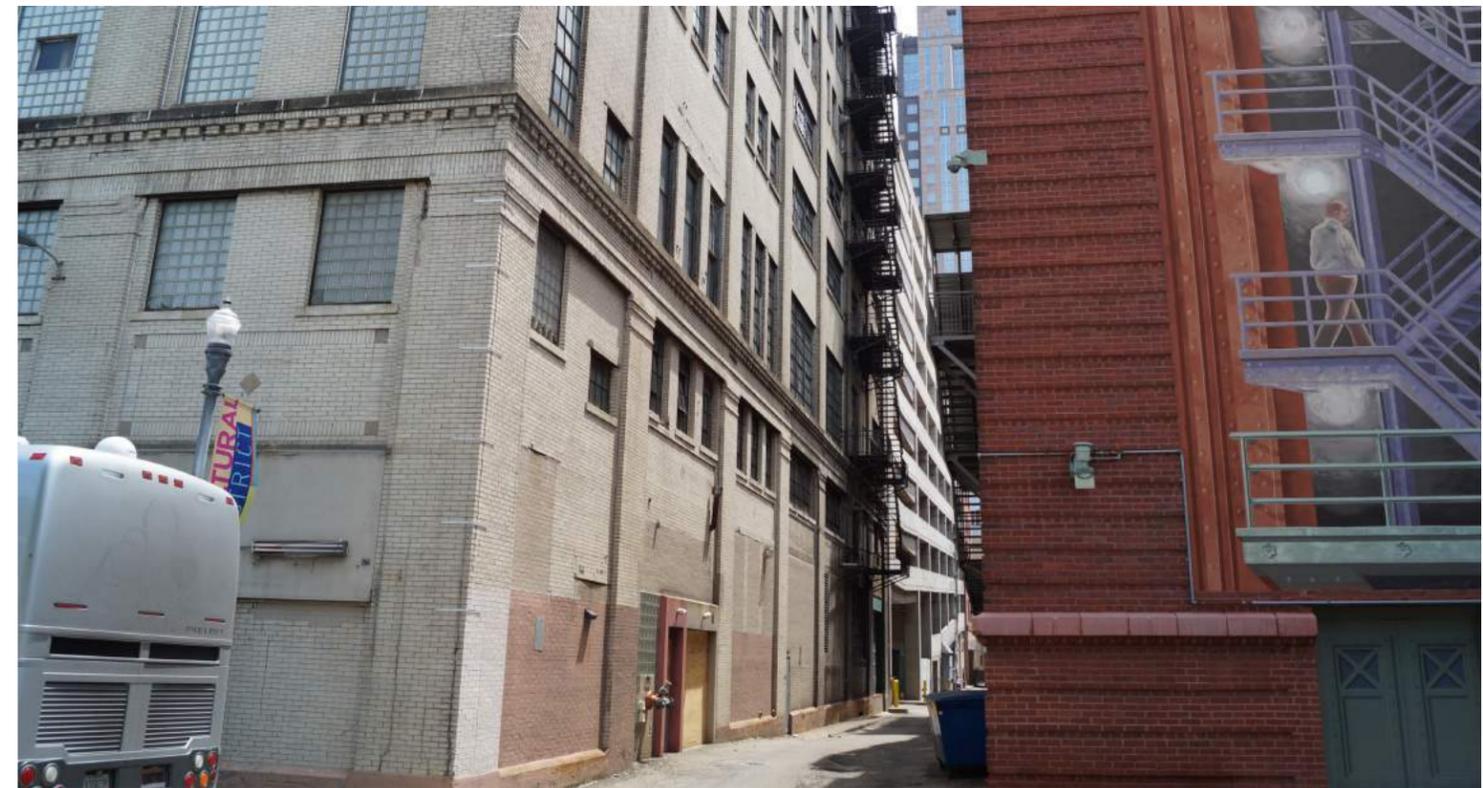
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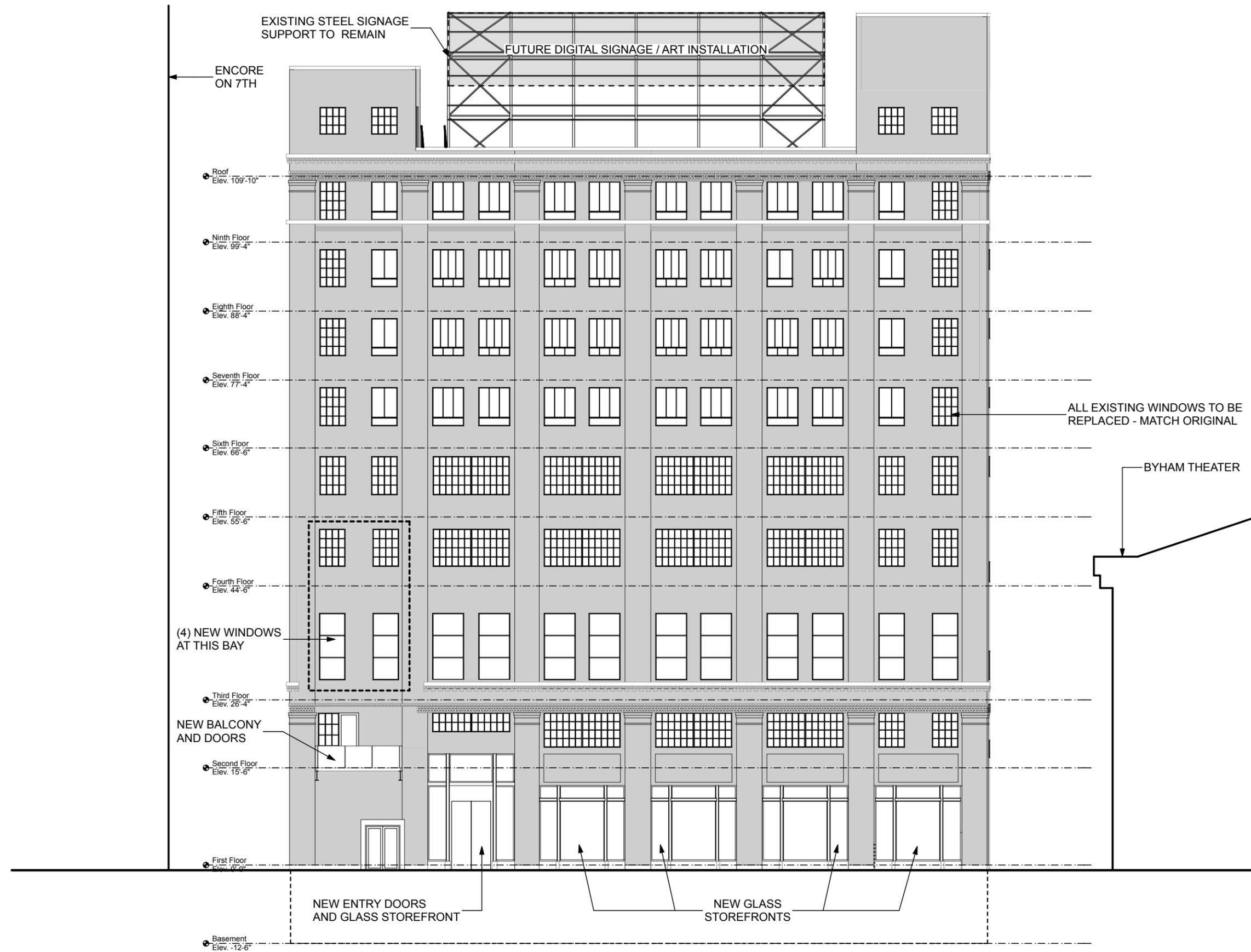
View of east alley (Scott Place) looking south towards parking garage.



View of west alley (Barkers Place) looking south towards parking garage.



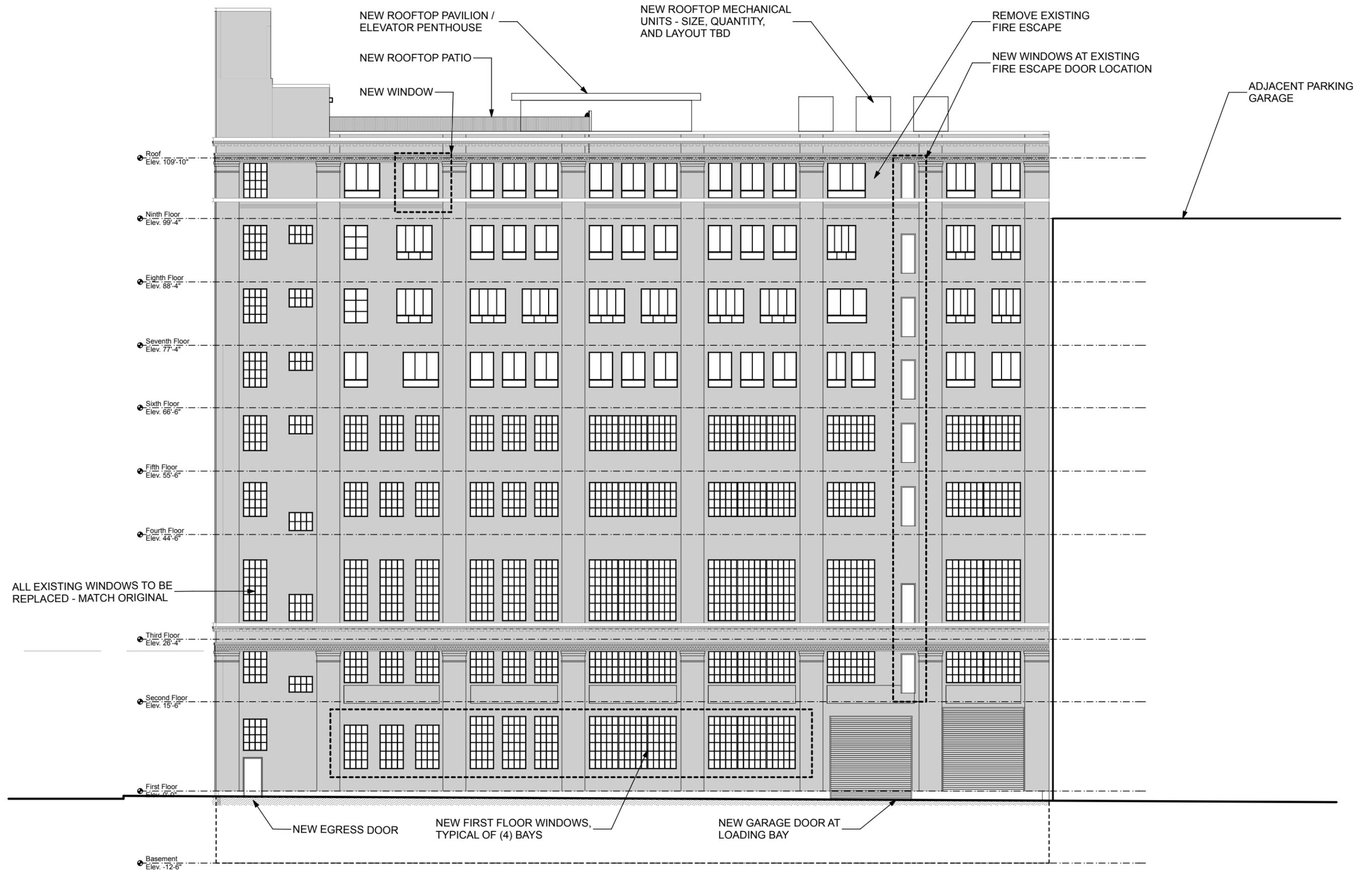
View of west alley (Barkers Place) looking north towards Fort Duquesne Boulevard.



632-642 Fort Duquesne Boulevard Renovation

North Elevation - Fort Duquesne

October 26, 2016 Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



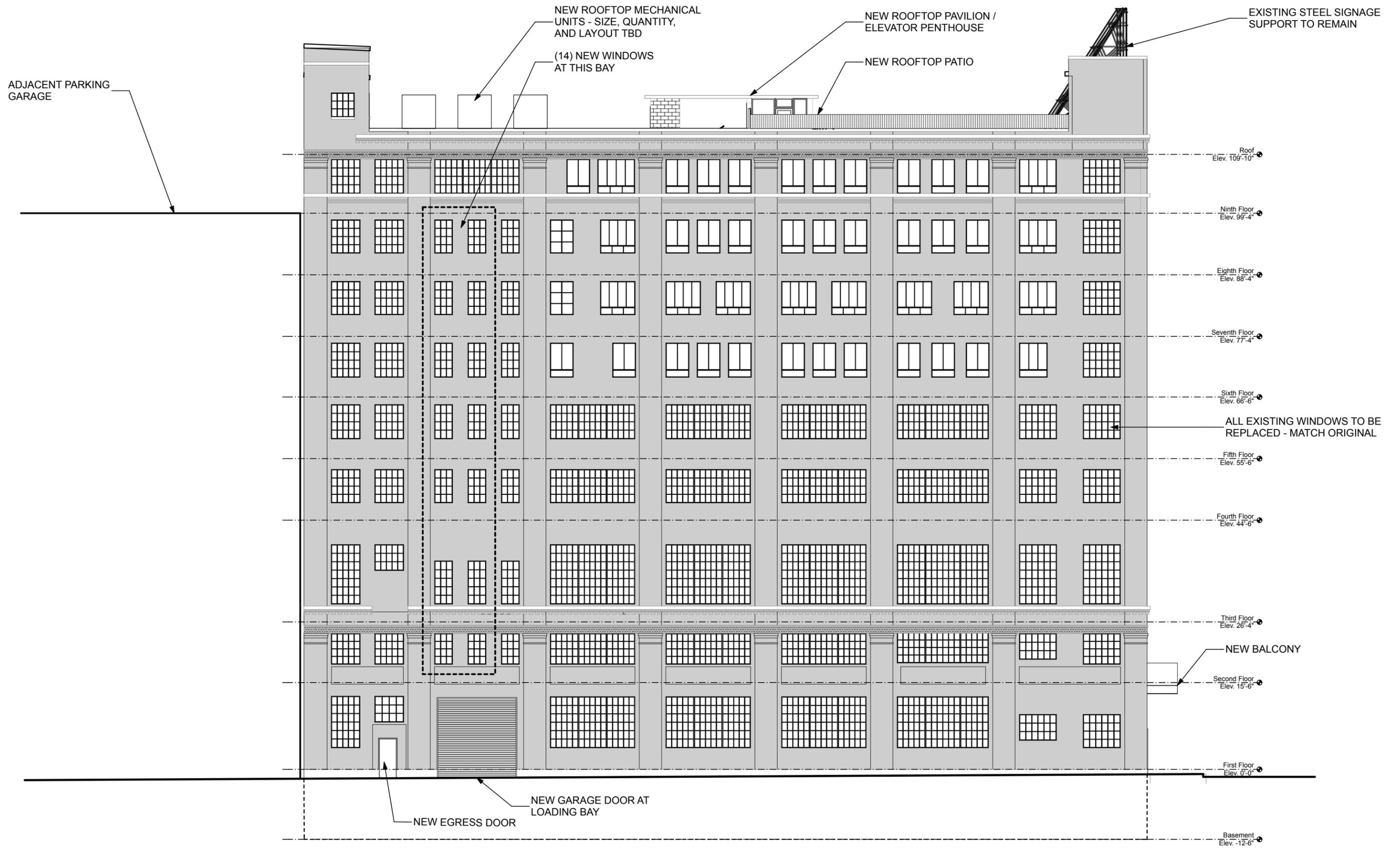
632-642 Fort Duquesne Boulevard Renovation

West Elevation - Barkers Place

October 26, 2016 Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



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632-642 Fort Duquesne Boulevard Renovation

East Elevation - Scott Place

October 26, 2016 Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

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ACCESSIBILITY FEATURES

Fully accessible main entrance and public spaces.

Accessible route to all areas of the building.

Fully accessible public toilet rooms on public and office floors, including single-occupant Assisted Use / Family toilet room.

New elevators serving all floors and rooftop patio.

Accessible apartment units provided per code requirement - Two Type A accessible units for 76 total units.

SUSTAINABILITY FEATURES

Architectural:

Existing building reuse.

Envelope improvements - wall insulation, windows, roof insulation.

Green roof system currently being studied for rooftop patio.

MEP:

Indoor water use reduction - anticipated 25%-30% savings over baseline.

LED lighting throughout.

Optimize energy performance.

Fundamental refrigerant management.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater management plan not required by Zoning code: total new development less than 50,000 s.f. No increase in impervious surfaces.

New street trees along Fort Duquesne Boulevard (pending coordination with electrical vaults).

Separation of storm and sanitary lines, reduces combined sewer overflow events during heavy rains.



632-642 Fort Duquesne Boulevard Renovation

Street Level Perspective

October 26, 2016

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Bird's Eye Perspective

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SIGN PERMIT APPLICATION

OWNER/APPLICANT INFORMATION

Applicant/Sign Contractor Name: Alex Carik/Carik Signs LLC		Phone Number: (412)327 5055	
Address: 2523 Brownsville Rd	City: Pittsburgh	State: PA	Zip Code: 15210
Sign Contractor Registration #: SN00296			
Sign Owner Name: Continental Office Furniture Corp.		Phone Number: (412) 464 2500	
Address: 322 North Shore Dr Suite 300	City: Pittsburgh	State: PA	Zip Code: 15212
Property Owner Name: North Shore Partners LLC		Phone Number: ()	
Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:

Address where the Work will Occur:

PROJECT INFORMATION

Is this application for an existing sign? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		Number of New Signs: 1	
If Certificate of Occupancy exists, the following is required:			
Certificate of Occupancy #:	Date Issued:	Existing Use of Property:	
Estimated Construction: Start Date: 9 / 01 / 16	Completion Date: 11 / 5 / 16	Project Cost: \$ 10,000	Zoning Board of Adjustment Case Number:
Main Use of Premises (Select from the attached list.) 82 office general			
Building Height in Stories: 3			
Description of Work: fabricate and install new business ID to 3rd Floor/ Rear of Building			
Lettering on the sign states: Continental Office			
Sign 1: Continental Office			
Sign 2:			
Sign 3:			
Sign 4:			
Please check the following item(s) that pertain to the proposed work: <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed work includes a private structure encroaching on a City dedicated right-of-way		<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed work will create an obstruction of traffic on City right-of-way	



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SIGN PERMIT APPLICATION

SIGN #	SIGN 1	SIGN 2	SIGN 3	SIGN 4
SPECIFY TYPE OF WORK: New Sign, Painted Wall, Sign Alteration, Sign Repair	New Sign			
SPECIFY TYPE OF SIGN: Canopy, Decked, Double Face, Pole/Ground, Roof, Side to Side, V-Type, Wall-Flat, LED, Wall-Projection, Other.	Channel Letters/LED			
SPECIFY PURPOSE OF SIGN: Advertising, Business I.D., Directional, Mural, Real Estate.	Business ID			
SPECIFY TYPE OF ELECTRICAL WORK: Animation/Rotations, Flashing, External Illumination, Internal Illumination	Internal LED Illumination			
HEIGHT (FT):				
HEIGHT ABOVE GRADE (FT)	52-9.625"			
GRADE TO BOTTOM OF SIGN:	44-3			
GRADE TO TOP OF SIGN:	47-7"			
MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF LETTERING (FT):	3'-4"			
WIDTH (FT):	31.06			
PROJECTION FROM WALL (FT):	6"			
PROJECTION IN RIGHT-OF-WAY (FT):	0			
PROJECTION ABOVE ROOF LINE (FT)	0			
ROOF TO BOTTOM OF SIGN:	8-6'			
ROOF TO TOP OF SIGN:	5-2"			
LENGTH OF BUILDING FRONT (FT):	113 ft			
EXPOSED PORTION OF WALL ON WHICH SIGN WILL BE DISPLAYED: (Square footage of wall)	5,913sq ft			

LIST FOR MAIN USE OF PREMISES

Residential Uses

1. Single-Unit Detached Residential
2. Single-Unit Attached Residential
3. Two-Unit Residential
4. Three-Unit Residential
5. Multi-Unit Residential
6. Assisted Living Class A
7. Assisted Living Class B
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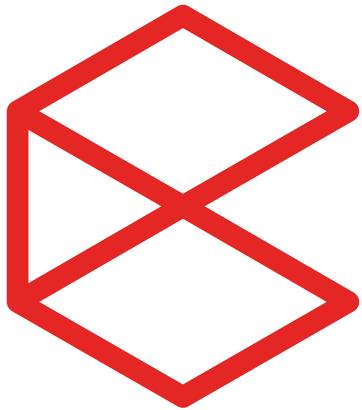
Non-Residential Uses

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55. Forestry Activities
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58. Gaming Enterprise
59. Golf Course
60. Grocery Store (Limited)
61. Grocery Store (General)
62. Hazardous Operations
63. Helipad
64. Heliport
65. Helistop
66. Hospital
67. Hotel/Motel (Limited)
68. Hotel/Motel (General)
69. Incinerator, Solid Waste
70. Laboratory/Research Services (Limited)
71. Laboratory/Research Services (General)
72. Laundry Services
73. Library (Limited)

74. Library (General)
75. Manufacturing and Assembly (Limited)
76. Manufacturing and Assembly (General)
77. Medical Office/Clinic (Limited)
78. Medical Office/Clinic (General)
79. Nursery, Retail (Limited)
80. Nursery, Retail (General)
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87. Parking Structure (General)
88. Parks and Recreation (Limited)
89. Parks and Recreation (General)
90. Pawn Shop
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102. Restaurant (General)
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104. Restaurant, Liquor License (General)
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106. Retail Sales and Services (General)
107. Retail Sales and Services, Residential Convenience
108. Safety Service
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110. School, Elementary or Secondary (Limited)
111. School, Elementary or Secondary (General)
112. Service Station
113. Sidewalk Cafe
114. Transit Facility
115. Utility (Limited)
116. Utility (General)
117. Vehicle/Equipment Repair (Limited)
118. Vehicle/Equipment Repair (General)
119. Vehicle/Equipment Sales (Limited)
120. Vehicle/Equipment Sales (General)
121. Vocational School (Limited)
122. Vocational School (General)
123. Warehouse (Limited)
124. Warehouse (General)
125. Warehouse, Residential Storage
126. Welding or Machine Shop
127. New and Unlisted Uses



Continental Office

Continental Office Wall Signs at North Shore

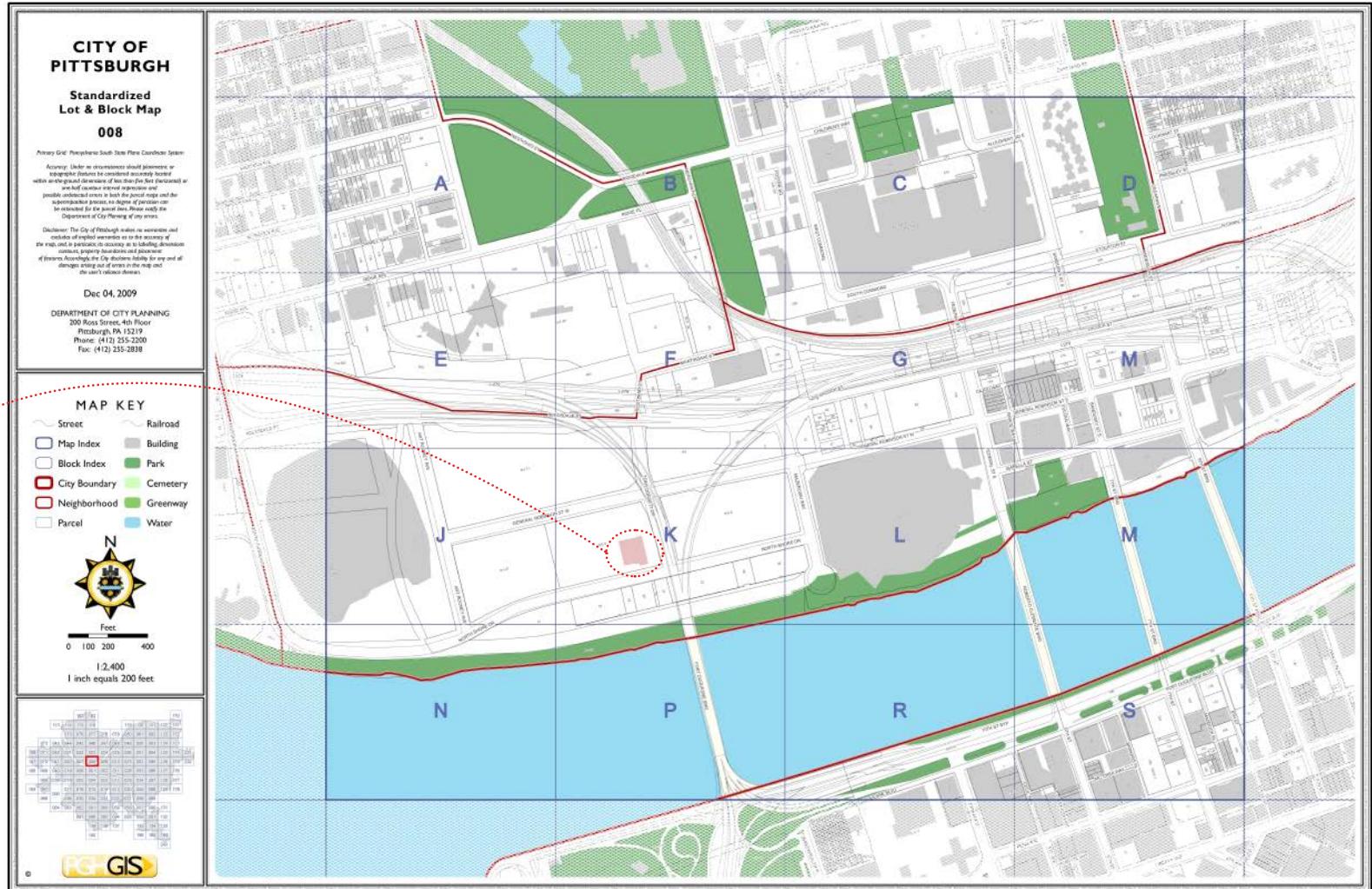
Preliminary Design

September 26th, 2016



412-882-1511
www.cariksignsllc.com

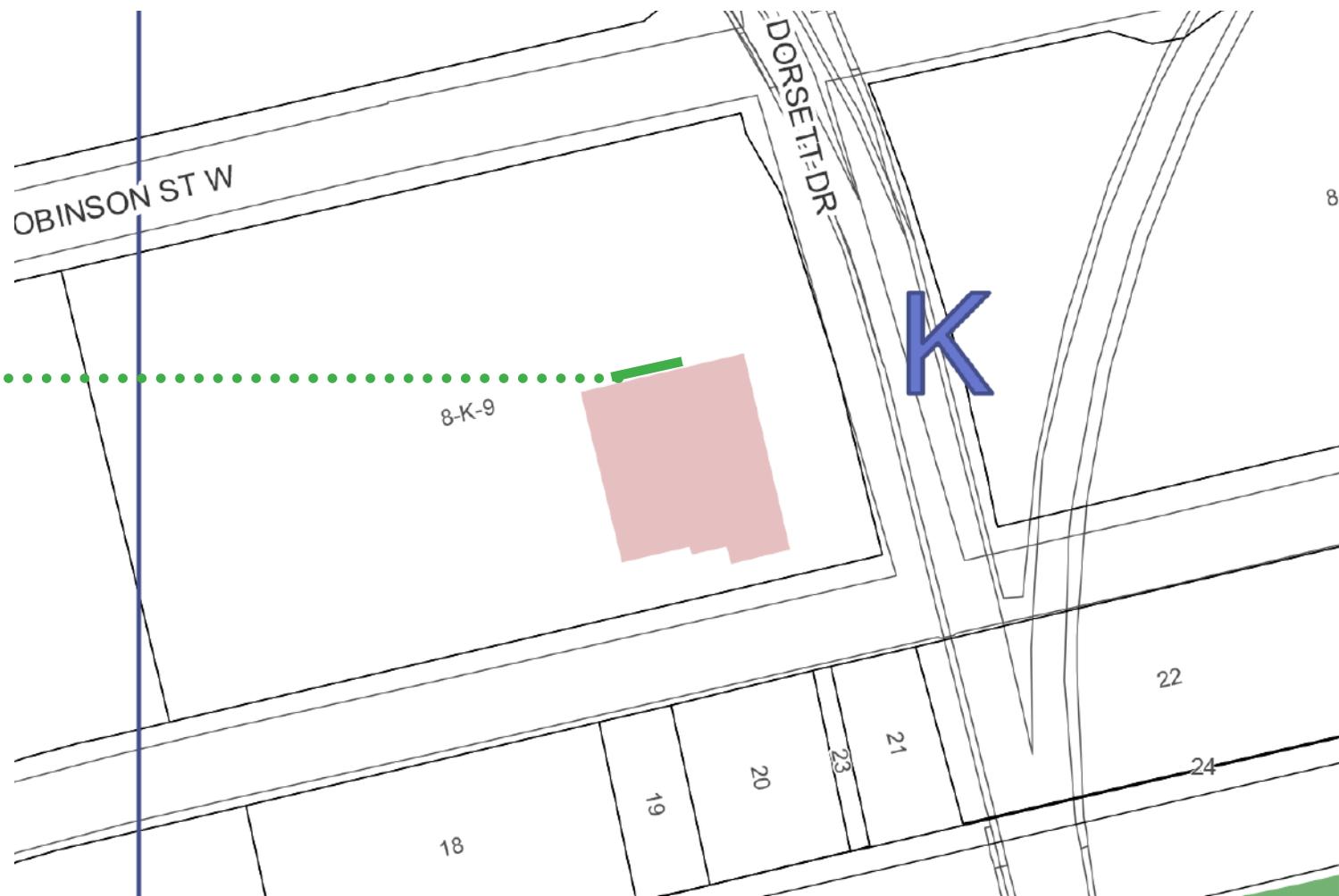
Pittsburgh Lot and Block Plan



322 North Shore Drive,
Ste. 300
Pittsburgh, PA 15212

Lot 8-K-9

Enlarged Block Plan



NORTH ELEVATION

High Wall Sign
Location

Concept and Dimensions

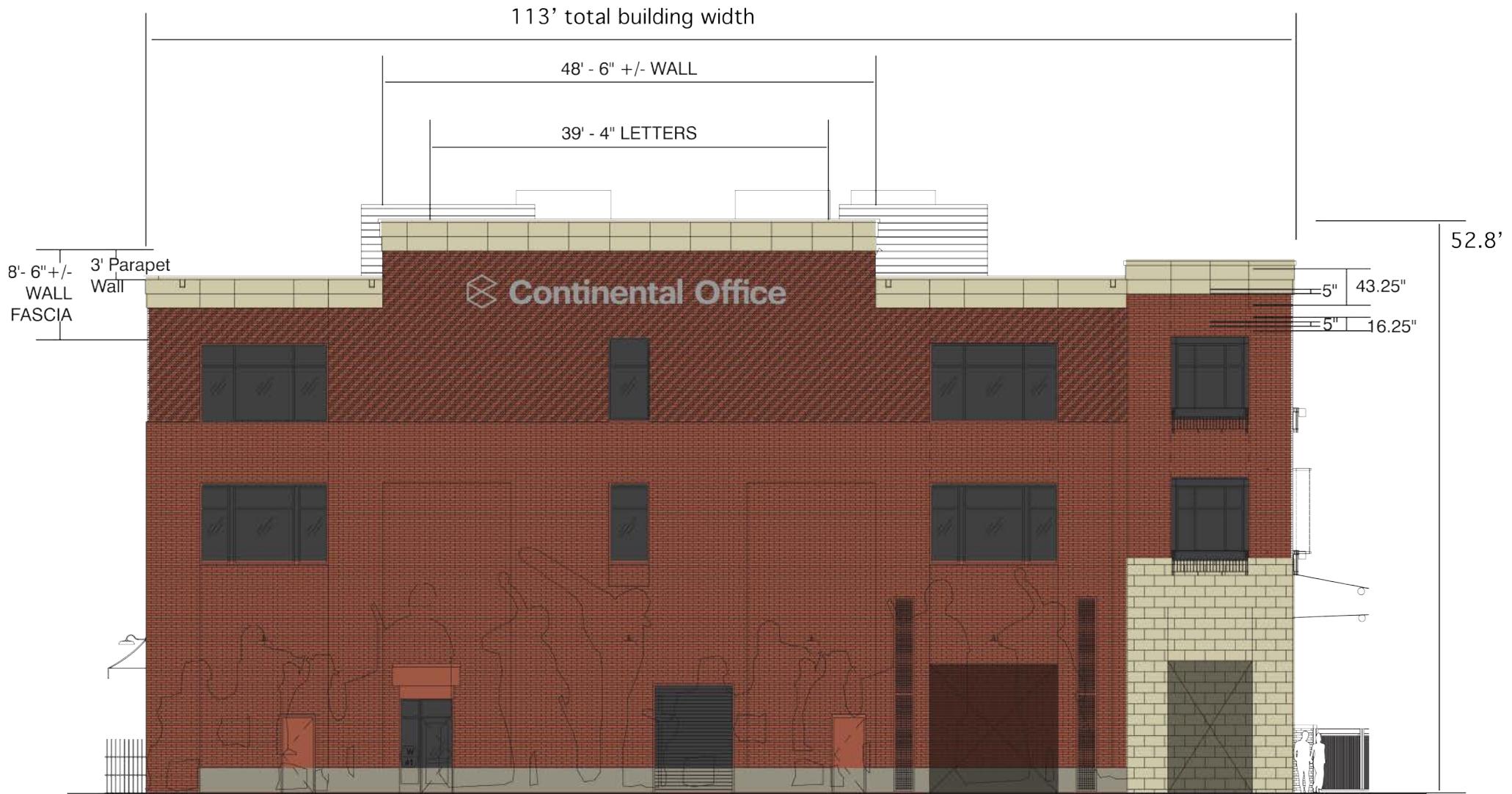


Painted Metal Channel, Pin Mounted Dimensional Lettering
Faces of letters internally lit via LED.
Letters mounted to wall via 3/16" lag through back of letter directly into wall.



372.72"

Scale Drawing



Scale 1/16" = 1' BACK ELEVATION //BUILDING II

Scale Model



North Elevation Face: 112'W * 52.8'H = 5,913 sq. ft.
5,913 * 2% = 118 sq. ft * .5 = 59.13 sq. ft. (half facade)

2% Permitted (Half of North Face)

Total Permitted = 118 sq. ft.

Proposed Letter Application: 372.72"w * 40"h / 12 / 12 = 103.53 sq. ft.

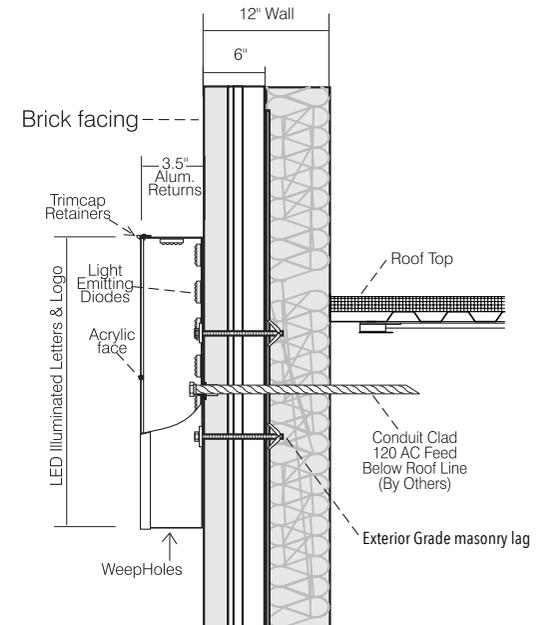
3D Render



372.72"



3.5" Deep



COLORS-----
 LETTERS FACES - WHITE.
 LETTER RETURNS &
 TRIMCAP - BLACK

ALL PENETRATIONS THRU WALL ARE MADE BELOW PARAPET.

LETTERS ARE SECURED FLUSH TO BRICK FASCIA

INDIVIDUAL ALUMINUM FORMED LETTERS, 3.5" DEEP, WITH RE-INFORCED BACKS.

TRANSLUCENT ACRYLIC FACES ILLUMINATED WITH LED LIGHT CLUSTERS HOUSED INSIDE EACH SHAPE. FACES HELD IN WITH TRIMCAP RETAINERS.

Viewing Map

**Line of Sight Area for
Continental Offices**

The red area represents the readable distance. All other areas do not offer legible viewing angles.

Sign is visible up to **1,050'**
(formula 35' for every 1" cap height)





INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:

Parcel No.:

Ward:

Zoning Classification:

Bldg. Inspector:

Council District:

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*

Individual Landmark Nomination:	\$100.00
District Nomination:	\$250.00

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

Howe Spring

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

Howe Springs

3. LOCATION

a. Street: South Side of Fifth Ave. between S. Highland Ave. & College St.

b. City, State, Zip Code: _____

c. Neighborhood: Shadyside

4. OWNERSHIP

d. Owner(s): Arnheim & Neely, Inc.

e. Street: 425 N. Craig St. Suite 100

f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213 Phone: (412) 391-1900

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – home	<u>Ornamental</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private – other	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Public – government	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public - other	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Place of religious worship	_____

6. NOMINATED BY:

- a. Name: Preservation Pittsburgh
- b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa., 15233
- d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: info@preservationpgh.org

7. DESCRIPTION

Provide a narrative description of the structure, district, site, or object. If it has been altered over time, indicate the date(s) and nature of the alteration(s). (Attach additional pages as needed)

If Known:

- a. Year Built: 1896, renovated 1910
- b. Architectural Style: 1896, Romanesque; 1910 Neoclassical
- c. Architect/Builder: 1896, Alden & Harlowe (architects), John Schreiner (Contractor); 1910 addition, W.H. Van Tine (architect), contractor unknown.

Narrative: See attached.

8. HISTORY

Provide a history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include a bibliography of sources consulted. (Attach additional pages as needed.) Include copies of relevant source materials with the nomination form (see Number 11).

Narrative: See attached.

9. SIGNIFICANCE

The *Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11, Historic Preservation, Chapter 1: Historic Structures, Districts, Sites and Objects* lists ten criteria, at least one of which must be met for Historic Designation. Describe how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of these criteria and complete a narrative discussing in detail each area of significance. (Attach additional pages as needed)

The structure, building, site, district, object is significant because of (check all that apply):

- 1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
- 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
- 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
- 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
- 5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;

-
6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

Narrative: See attached.

10. INTEGRITY

In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration”. (Attach additional pages as needed)

Narrative: _____

11. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) Community information process.

Preceding submission of a nomination form for a District, the Historic Review Commission shall conduct at least one (1) public information meeting within or near the boundaries of the proposed district, which shall include at least one (1) member of the Department of City Planning and one (1) Commission member, to discuss the possible effects of designation. Notice shall be given to the owners of property in the proposed district in accordance with Section 1.3(b) below. The final public information meeting shall be held no more than six months before the nomination form is submitted.

1.3(a)(1)(a) Subsection F.

In the case of a nomination as a Historic District, by community-based organizations or by any individual, but in either event the nomination shall be accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of record of twenty-five (25) percent of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed District.

- Please attach documentation of your efforts to gain property owner’s consent.-

** The nomination of any religious property shall be accompanied by a signed letter of consent from the property’s owner.

12. PHOTO LOGS: *Please Attach*

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Please Attach*

14. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

a. Name: Preservation Pittsburgh

b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003

c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233

d. Phone: (412) 256.8755 Email: info@preservationpgh.org

e. Signature: _____



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

1. Indicate the original name of the property if it is currently known by a different name; e.g. Union Station.
2. Indicate the current name of the property
3. Indicate the street address for the property. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the street address of each property included in the nomination and a clear street map of the area showing the boundaries of the proposed district.
4. Indicate the owner of the property and his or her mailing address. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the owner of each property and his or her mailing address.
5. Check the classification as indicated.
 - a. **“Historic Structure”** means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires directly or indirectly, a permanent location on the land, including walks, fences, signs, steps and sidewalks at which events that made a significant contribution to national, state or local history occurred or which involved a close association with the lives of people of nations, state or local significance; or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement, or method of construction; or one of the last surviving works of a pioneer architect, builder or designer; or one of the last survivors of a particular style or period of construction.
 - b. **“Historic District”** means a defined territorial division of land which shall include more than one (1) contiguous or related parcels of property, specifically identified by separate resolution, at which events occurred that made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history, or which contains more than one historic structure or historic landmarks, or which contains groups, rows or sets of structures or landmarks, or which contains an aggregate example of a period, style, architectural movements or method of construction, providing distinguishing characteristics of the architectural type or architectural period it represents.
 - c. **“Historic Site”** means the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.
 - d. **“Historic Object”** means a material thing of historic significance for functional, aesthetic cultural or scientific reasons that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment.
6. Indicate the person(s) responsible for the nomination. Please note: According to the Historic Preservation Ordinance:

“Nomination of an area, property, site, or object for consideration and designation as a Historic Structure, Historic District, Historic Site, or Historic Object may be submitted to the Historic Review Commission by any of the following:

- a. The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh
 - b. A Member of the Historic Review Commission
 - c. A Member of the City Planning Commission
 - d. A Member of the Pittsburgh City Council
 - e. The Owner of Record or any person residing in the City of Pittsburgh for at least one year (for the nomination of a Historic Structure, Site or Object)
 - f. A signed petition of 25% of the owners of record (for the nomination of a Historic District)
7. Write a physical description of the nominated property or district. Include the following information as applicable:
- architectural style(s)
 - arrangement of architectural elements
 - building materials
 - method(s) of construction
 - visual character
 - street pattern
 - density
 - type and arrangement of buildings
 - topography
 - history of the development of the area
8. Provide a narrative history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include the following information when available:
- History of the development of the area;
 - Circumstances which brought the structure, district, site, or object into being;
 - Biographical information on architects, builders, developers, artisans, planners, or others who created or contributed to the structure, district, site, or object;
 - Contextual background on building type(s) and/or style(s);
 - Importance of the structure, district, site, or object in the larger community over the course of its existence.
 - Include a bibliography of all sources consulted at the end. Where historical information is uncertain or disputed, reference sources in the text.
9. Listed below are the categories and criteria for historic designation as set forth in the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance. Describe in detail how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of the criteria. According to that legislation in Section 1.4 of the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance, *Criteria for Designation*, a building must meet at least one of the following criteria in order to be designated:
1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

-
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;
 6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.
- 10.** In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.”
- 11.** The nomination must be accompanied by evidence that the nominator has made a good-faith effort to communicate his or her interest in the historic designation of this landmark or district to the owner(s) of these properties. Describe how this was done, and attach evidence that the owner(s) of the nominated landmark or of the properties within the nominated district have been informed of the nomination. This may include a copy of a notification letter with a mailing list, a letter confirming phone calls, or a petition signed by affected property owners.
- 12.** Clear photographs of the nominated buildings or districts should accompany the nomination form. The applicant shall include photographs of all elevations of an individual building and its setting, or the front elevation of each building in a district. In the case of closely spaced buildings or rowhouses, several buildings may be included in one photograph. Each photograph must be labeled with the street address of the building(s) and the month and year the photograph was taken.
- 13.** Copies of major supporting documents should accompany the nomination form. Such documents may include, but are not limited to:
- historic photographs;
 - historic and contemporary maps;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing the subject property or district;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing people, places, or events that comprise the historic context of the subject property or district.
 - Oversized materials (such as architectural drawings) and materials too fragile to copy may be accepted.

PLEASE NOTE: It is the responsibility of the nominator to provide the Historic Review Commission and its Staff with information sufficient to fairly evaluate the nomination. **Incomplete nomination forms will not be accepted. Fee must be included. Nominations must be submitted in both electronic and hard-copy format.**

CHECKLIST: INSERT NAME OF PROPERTY HERE

- #1-6 Nomination Form:** Address, Ownership, Classification, Nominator Info.
 - #7: Description
 - #8: History
 - #9: Significance
- #10 Integrity**
- #11 Consent of Property Owners**
- #12 Photographs of Property:** numbered and labeled
- #13 List of Supporting Documents**

- Fee**
- Hard-Copy nomination**
- Electronic nomination (Word Format for text).**

Howe Springs Addendum

7. Description

The Howe Spring (Fig. 1) is portico with strong Neoclassical Revival influences that abuts the Southern sidewalk of Fifth Ave. in Shady Side. The structure is a cast concrete portico consisting of four free-standing Doric columns and four piers. The interior of the structure houses three basins along the back wall supported by three sculpted heads and a set of curved steps just below the center basin. Just to the upper right of each basin is a small, circular metal opening engaged in the wall. There is a small, square opening in the center of the ceiling which appears to have housed a former light fixture and the entire floor is covered with square, burnt-orange tiles set out in a grid pattern.

The words “Howe Springs” carved into the concrete adorn the lintel of the opening. A small balustrade frames the top of the structure with four square piers anchoring each corner.

The structure is surrounded by an alcove also constructed of poured, molded concrete, with each side sloping diagonally from the back wall to the street.

8. History

The date, name, and origin of the natural spring that would be tapped to create the Howe Springs is unknown. An article published in October of 1896 when the excavations began for the first structure to grace the natural springs sets forth that the natural spring was originally home to a Native American settlement, who originally named the site that would be later renamed “Greystone” by General Howe (1808-1877).¹ It was after the tragedy of the Johnstown Flood in 1889 that the Howe family first connected the spring on their property to Fifth Ave. below to make the water accessible and free to the people.²

The first recorded structure (Fig. 2) was designed by one of the nation’s most prominent architectural firms, Alden & Harlow (and constructed by John Shreiner of Allegheny for \$5,000), and has been thoroughly documented. The Pittsburgh Press describes the future structure by stating:

The fountain will be in the form of a semi-circular polished granite wall, 20 feet in diameter and nine feet high, with the end of the wall flush with the pavement on Fifth Avenue. In the center of the fountain and rising somewhat higher than the rest of the wall is a square tower-like well, which contains the fountain proper. On the entablature beneath the curved cornice appears the inscription “Howe spring, erected to the memory of Thomas M. Howe.” Beneath this is an elliptical niche, four feet high and 1 foot deep, in the center of which, carved in bas relief, is a

¹ “Gen. Howe Fountain.” *Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

² “George Wilkins Guthrie and Florence J. Howe...” *The Pittsburgh Press*, April 7, 1938.

*swimming dolphin. From its open mouth the water will issue. A broad granite basin will be placed beneath it to catch the water.*³

This is supported by the numerous lithographs and photographs of the spring (Figures 2-7). We are given an indication as to why such an elaborate structure was created for the springs by the actions of Thomas Howe's wife after his death. His wife was responsible for the creation of the Alden & Harlow addition to the spring and in an effort to ensure the spring will forever provide water to the public and honor her husband's memory offered the spring, and surrounding land, to the City along with an endowment of \$75,000 managed by a board of trustees.⁴ For reasons unknown, this plan failed to materialize but it is clear that the Howe Family wished that the spring would continue to be accessible to the public.

After Mrs. Mary A. Howe passed away, the Howe heirs decided to sell the Greystone Estate, including the Howe Springs, to Michael Benedum in 1910. In doing so, however, they included a broad clause in the deed, which would ensure that the spring remain free, accessible, and open to the public:

*It is hereby understood and agreed, however, as a part of the consideration for this conveyance that that portion of the property fronting one hundred (100) feet on Fifth Avenue and extending back one hundred and ninety (190) feet on which is the spring and fountain known as the "Howe Spring" (and the center line of which hundred (100) feet passes through the center of said fountain as now located and at right angles to Fifth Avenue) is conveyed under and subject to the following conditions, viz.: The Grantee above named her heirs and assigns shall have the possession and control of said property and shall keep the same in good order and repair and maintain the fountain as it now is but shall do no act which will injuriously affect said spring. She shall allow the public the free use of the water from said spring at the said fountain as long as the water continues to be fit for drinking purposes. Should the spring hereafter fail or become permanently unfit for drinking purposes, the same shall be closed, and this condition shall therefor cease and determined.*⁵

A visual of this reserve can be seen on a site survey of the Howe Estate made at the request of Sarah Benedum Shortly (Figs. 8 & 8.1). After the deed was signed, circumstances would arise that would directly test the resolve of these stipulations and the Howe heirs. On April 5, 1911 the Pittsburgh Daily Post reported that after the water in Howe Spring was found to be impure by the City Water Bureau, city workers – perhaps inadvertently or on purpose – destroyed the spring house that fed the spring. Howe's descendants, who "in refusing substantial offers for the strip of ground, which has a frontage of 100 feet in Fifth Avenue, to insure the public of perpetual access to this source of a pure natural water supply..." quickly took action against the City and the current owner.⁶ By April 6, the architect working on constructing the new Benedum Estate, W.H. Van Tine, had proposed a new design for the spring

³ "Gen. Howe Fountain." *The Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

⁴ "Amateur Sports." *The Pittsburgh Press*, September 28, 1896.

⁵ Deed of Sale from George W. Guthrie et al to Sarah Nancy Benedum, 27 December 1910, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deed Book vol. 1695, pp. 127-130. County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁶ "War on Over Howe Spring." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 5, 1911.

house, averting further crisis.⁷ On April 7th, it was reported that in addition to the replacement of the spring house, plans were made for the construction of a new spring on Fifth Avenue and that these plans already had the approval of the public works department.⁸

By January of 1912, the new structure – and access to the springs – was nearly complete. It was heralded the perfect marriage of classical design and modern building materials (namely, concrete). The *Post Daily Post* goes so far as to equate the new structure to the ancient Greek Oracle at Delphi.⁹ Finally on Saturday, June 15th, 1912 Howe Springs was once again open to the public and the improvements to the spring, including the new structure of Fifth Avenue, a 4,000 barrel-of-water-capacity reservoir, and state-of-the-art filtration system were all heralded by the public.¹⁰ The Sewer and Drainage Plan of Greystone (Figs. 9. & 9.1) and full size rendering of the grounds (Fig. 10. & 10.1) supports the description of the new Howe Spring and also provides some indication of where the old spring house was located. This new plan for Howe Springs would not again make the headlines until August 16, 1916 when the Supt. Charles Findley of the Bureau of Water “admitted with a whole lot of pride that the water from city mains that tasted so good to a lot of aqua pura connoisseurs.”¹¹ Although it does not state exactly when Howe Spring was converted to City Water, the description of the sequence of events that followed the 1911 destruction of the Alden & Harlow spring would seem to fit.

The Benedum property, including Howe Springs, was gifted to Carlow University in 1962 and while extensive work was done to convert the Greystone mansion to serve as a dormitory, an extensive search of university archives provided no evidence that any alterations or extensive repairs were completed during the university’s stewardship. Members of college staff and academics also recounted that water flowed from the three basins in the portico into the mid 1980s when the property was sold and developed into town homes.¹² A telephonic interview with Arthur Lubetz, head of the architectural firm responsible for designing the new development, provided no indication of when the water to the springs was shut off.¹³

⁷ “Plan to Improve the Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 6, 1911.

⁸ “To Protect Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 7, 1911.

⁹ “Howe Spring in Grecian Shelter.” *The Pittsburgh Daily Post*, January 2, 1912.

¹⁰ “Howe Spring again Open to the Public.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, June 15, 1912.

¹¹ “Howe Spring Water ‘Bubbles’ from Ordinary City Main.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, August 16, 1912.

¹² “Edwardian Mansion put to ‘80s use.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, March 27, 1986.

¹³ Arthur Lubetz. Oral interview, 28 April 2016, by Matthew W.C. Falcone telephonically. Partial transcription in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

9. Significance

2. *Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;*

Howe Springs' existence can be directly attributed to Thomas Marshall Howe, who was one of Pittsburgh's most prominent citizens and is known for his work in finance, politics, and philanthropy. After moving to Pittsburgh from Bloomfield, Oh in 1829 he gained employment at Mason & McDonough, Drygood merchants and would work in a variety of finance positions, such as serving as president of Exchange National Bank Pittsburgh, director of Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company, and president of Howe, Brown & Company, Ltd., steelmakers. Howe was also very active politically, serving two terms in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1850-1854 representing Pittsburgh as a member of the Whig Party and would go on to be one of the founding members of the Republican Party in 1858. Representative Howe would also decline President Grant's nomination to serve as Secretary of the Treasury and President Hayes nomination to serve as the Secretary of War. He also served as Assistant Adjunct General for the Western District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the Civil War.¹⁴

Howe would also serve as the resident and incorporator for Allegheny Cemetery of Pittsburgh for nearly three decades and also served as president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce from its inception to his death. He also was co-trustee of the Estate of the Reverend Charles Avery, which was devoted to "abolitionist causes and educational institutions for the elevation of the color-race of the United States and Africa". Along those same lines, General Howe was also a benefactor to the Zion Hill Collegiate Institute and Avery College.¹⁵

Michael Late Benedum also played a significant role in the furtherance of Howe Springs, having paid for the creation of the second spring house on the site. Benedum was also a prominent resident of Pittsburgh, noted for successfully making money in oil and natural gas industry and making significant philanthropic contributions to a host of different causes in Pittsburgh and beyond. His contributions through the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation still have a tremendous impact on our City.¹⁶

¹⁴ "Howe, Thomas Marshall," *Directory of the United States Congress*, June 12, 2016, <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000854>.

¹⁵ Fairclough, Adam. *Teaching Equality: Black Schools in the Age of Jim Crow* (Athens: University of Georgia Press), 2001.

¹⁶ Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation. "Michael Benedum's Enduring Legacy, \$500 in Cash and Million Dollars' Worth of Nerve," 2008 Annual Report, (2008).

4. *Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;*

The first structure to grace Howe Springs was designed by the architecture firm Alden & Harlow, which was originally founded as Longfellow, Alden & Harlow. Active primarily in Boston and Pittsburgh, the firm was successors to H.H. Richardson and was most notable for their Romanesque Revival designs.¹⁷ The firm is responsible for training a host of notable architects such as Frederick Scheibler, William Steele, and Henry Seaver and designing some of the most prominent landmarks in Western Pennsylvania, such as the Carnegie Library of Homestead (1986), the Greenhouse & Playhouse at the Frick Estate (1897) People's Savings Bank Building (1901-2), Byer-Lyons House (1898), and Mellon Park (1912).¹⁸

The second structure on the site of Howe Springs was designed by another prominent architect, William H. Van Tine (Fig. 11). Van Tine began his career in Pittsburgh but was primarily active in Michigan. He is best noted for his work in designing Fair Lane (a Michigan State & U.S. National Register of Historic Places site), Henry Ford's Estate in Dearborn, Mi. and his design of Michael Benedum's Greystone.¹⁹

5. *Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;*

See item 9.

7. *Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;*

Howe Springs appears to have played an important role in the leisure activities of many Pittsburghers, particularly those interested in bicycling. In photographs, etchings, stories, correspondence, and news reports it is frequently depicted as a gathering spot for cyclists and cycling groups as they used the spring to get fresh water during their excursions. Herlihy sets forth that Pittsburgh had an active, and growing, "wheelman" community that was following social trends to be a more inclusive and accessible leisure sport to classes other than the elite, number about three hundred riders at the turn of the century.²⁰

¹⁷ Floyd, Margaret. *Architecture after Richardson: Regionalism before Modernism--Longfellow, Alden, and Harlow in Boston and Pittsburgh*, University of Chicago Press with Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, Chicago and Pittsburgh, 1st edition, 1994.

¹⁸ Kidney, Walter. *Landmark Architecture: Pittsburgh and Allegheny County*, page 234, Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1985.

¹⁹ C. Scribner's Sons. "The Henry Ford Estate, Dearborn, Mich." *Architecture*, vol. 33, no. III, pp. 58-60, March 1916.

²⁰ David V. Herlihy, *The Lost Cyclist*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2010).

When announcements were made by the Howe family to construct the Alden & Harlow addition to the natural spring, one of the first one of the first publications to print the story was, interestingly, the “Amateur Sports” section (whose avatar includes an image of a cyclist) of the Pittsburgh Press (Fig. 12).²¹ In fact many of the newspaper articles that describe the events surrounding Howe Spring(s) specifically call attention to its primary users “pedestrians and wheelmen.”²² In photographs and renderings too, cyclists, particularly in groups, are heavily represented, which is notably absent from other visual documentation of other springs in the city (Figs. 3, 6 & 7). Interestingly, a photograph of the group of cyclists in front of the Alden & Harlow Howe Spring was included in an historical retrospective of the East End is seen in a significantly more negative light by the author, labeling the same wheelmen as “Two-Wheeled Riff Raff” and claiming they were “Loafing” by the spring (Fig. 13).²³

9. *Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous;*

The history of natural springs within the City of Pittsburgh is exceptionally complex and one marked by a notable absence in peer-reviewed literature. This is, perhaps, because of the nature of the springs themselves, an ever-shifting narthex between the natural and built worlds, as well as because of their fragmented of their presence throughout the City.

Geological & Early History

Natural springs have played an important part in human development and their history in Western Pennsylvania, particularly in Pittsburgh, is no exception. Western Pennsylvania is marked with a number of springs that stretch throughout Appalachia, many of which are now marked by small towns bearing their names: Berkley Springs, Seven Springs, etc. What sets the springs within the City of Pittsburgh apart from their rural counterparts is the confluence of topography, population density, and cultural interaction.

During Pittsburgh’s early development, these springs provided European-American settlers a generally clean source of drinking water and some of the earliest roads in the area, Nemaocolin Trail and Forbes Road, cut through the forest and purposefully remained near to some of the larger springs, like Snyder Spring, to provide fresh drinking water to travelers.²⁴ And Western Pennsylvania was littered with many different geological types of natural spring from which early settler could choose. The simplest spring, according to Stanley N. Davis, a professor of geology at Stanford University sets forth, is one where the land surface intersects the water table of an area, which is a common feature in hilly Pittsburgh and is the type of spring we see in Voegtly Spring (Fig. 14). These springs, however, are largely dependent on

²¹ *Amateur Sports*. The Pittsburgh Press, December 3, 1896.

²² See: “An Atmosphere Oppressive”, “Amateur Sports (Sept 28, 1896)”, “Sketches at the Springs”, “Amateur Sports (October 18, 1896).

²³ “Two-Wheeled Riff Raff Loaf on Fifth Ave.,” Publication Unknown, Source: Chatham University Archives.

²⁴ Charles McColleston, *The Point of Pittsburgh, Production and Struggle at the Forks of the Ohio*, (Pittsburgh: Allegheny Commercial Printing, 2008).

the amount of rainfall the area receives and can run dry. Additionally, the ground material may not provide adequate filtration, leaving the water susceptible to disease and parasites.²⁵ Ancient tectonic activity in the Appalachians also create another type of spring whereby geologic faults (a fracture in the earth's crust where subsurface rocks have broken and slid past one another) bring deep ground water to the land's surface where it is discharged (Fig. 15).²⁶

Unfortunately, records of springs and the role they played in Pittsburgh's early development are obscure and the first we see them enter into the official records is at the end of the 19th century. In a petition to Pittsburgh City Council dated April 3, 1912 the petitioners mention that "On the old Voegtly Place is a spring that has supplied the people of that section with the purest of water for the past fifty years or more."²⁷ This would place the spring as serving a function in the community around 1860, which is the oldest document reference to a spring within Pittsburgh (then Allegheny City). Similarly in an advertisement printed in the Pittsburgh Daily Post on July 26, 1893 from E.M. Hukill, president of the Apollo Spring Water Company challenges the public of Pittsburgh's East End to prove claims that the company obtains its bottled water from Howe Spring.²⁸ What is particularly significant about this article is that it pre-exists the construction of the Alden & Harlow spring on the site by three years, indicating that the spring was an active water source to the community before a formal structure was dedicated on the site and confirms elements of a later article which recounts the spring's ancient history.²⁹

Popularity & Form

Technological advances at the dawn of the Victorian Era helped to spur development outside, and in the further reaches, of the City. It is during this time we see established springs, like that in Thaw's Spring in Beechwood take on a new form (Fig. 16). From the etching of the spring from the Pittsburgh Press dated May 14th, 1899 shows that the once natural spring has now been enclosed in stone, elevated for greater access, and encircled by a large pond to capture the unused run off.³⁰ This image directly contrasts with that of the Pittsburgh Daily Post etching from August 8, 1897 which shows the "Sylvan Avenue's Natural Spring" in which a flowing stream of water can be seen emerging from just under the tree roots (Fig. 17).³¹

We see a similar attention to springs paid in the trolley line suburbs that arose during this time. From July 13th, 1905's Pittsburgh Daily Post, we see an advertisement for Brookline, the "15-Minute Suburb" with an image of the newly renovated Brookline Spring on Berkshire Ave. The image of the walled spring shows a well-manicured garden on either side of a wide promenade encircling the spring and

²⁵ Stanly Davis & R.J.M. DeWiest, *Hydrology*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1966).

²⁶ Francis H. Chapelle, *Wellsprings, a Natural History of Bottled Spring Water* (New Brunswick, New Jersey, and London: Rutgers University Press, 2005), pp. 34-37.

²⁷ B.A. Overbeck & Harry C. Koehler, Petition for the Preservation of Spring on the Old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th Ward, City, Petition, April 3, 1912.

²⁸ "A Chance for an East Ender." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 26, 1893.

²⁹ "Gen. Howe Fountain." *Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

³⁰ "Sketches at the Springs." *The Pittsburg Press*, May, 14, 1899.

³¹ "Hazelwood Hill Springs." *The Pittsburgh Daily Post*, August 8, 1897.

several well-dressed figures gathering just in front of the spring (Fig. 18). The author states the preservation of the spring:

*...signifies that we are not only bending our energies to establish improvements of magnitude, like the great Brookline T-railed, double-tracked trolley and Brookline's twenty-five miles of Porterblocked paved streets, macadamized streets, sanitary sewers streets, granolithic-stone sidewalks, city-water mains, gas mains and electric-lighted streets, but that we are quick to introduce any valued luxury that will contribute to the property's unusualness and to the welfare of the people who locate on it.*³²

This contrast of a list of modern amenities with an image of a newly renovated spring draws attention to the changing place that springs played to the Victorian mind. No longer were springs a necessary, functional part of a community but one used for defining a community and creating a sense of place. Interestingly the Freehold Real Estate Co. who took out the advertisement use the Brookline Spring to convey a sense of luxury, going so far as to claim "the water is pure, sparkling, ice cold, and as inexhaustible as that of the famous Howe Spring on Fifth Avenue, in the East End."

The equation of luxury and Howe Spring is not without merit. Since its inception as a publically-accessible spring after the Johnstown Flood, Howe Springs was meant to convey a sense of grandeur that permeated the Gilded Age aesthetic. The exact design of the original version of Howe Springs has, unfortunately, not been recorded so its precise design and interaction with Fifth Ave. can only be speculated. We do get a sense of some of the spring's early history from the Pittsburgh Press' October 18th, 1896 article which states the natural spring sat near fifty feet back from Fifth Ave., and it was an "Indian Settlement" and after the property was acquired by General Thomas Howe, it was renamed "Greystone" spring. The first recorded structure was designed by one of the nation's most prominent architectural firms, Alden & Harlow (constructed by John Shreiner of Allegheny for \$5,000), and has been thoroughly documented. The Pittsburgh Press describes the future structure by stating:

*The fountain will be in the form of a semi-circular polished granite wall, 20 feet in diameter and nine feet high, with the end of the wall flush with the pavement on Fifth Avenue. In the center of the fountain and rising somewhat higher than the rest of the wall is a square tower-like well, which contains the fountain proper. On the entablature beneath the curved cornice appears the inscription "Howe spring, erected to the memory of Thomas M. Howe." Beneath this is an elliptical niche, four feet high and 1 foot deep, in the center of which, carved in bas relief, is a swimming dolphin. From its open mouth the water will issue. A broad granite basin will be placed beneath it to catch the water.*³³

This description is supported by the numerous lithographs and photographs of the spring (Figs.2-7). We are given a clue as to why such an elaborate structure was created for the springs by the actions of Thomas Howe's wife after his death. His wife was responsible for the creation of the Alden & Harlow addition to the spring and in an effort to ensure the spring will forever provide water to the public and honor her husband's memory offered the spring, and surrounding land, to the City along with an

³² "Brookline, the 15-Minute Suburb." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 13, 1905.

³³ "Gen. Howe Fountain." *The Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

endowment of \$75,000 managed by a board of trustees³⁴. For reasons unknown, this plan failed to materialize but it is clear that the Howe Family wished that the spring would continue to be accessible to the public. In the sale of Greystone to the Benedums, the Howe descendants included a strong stipulation requiring for the upkeep of the spring and that the public may continue to freely access its water.³⁵

Through a series of unfortunate, if not suspect, circumstances the Alden & Harlow Howe Spring met a rather unceremonious demise shortly after Benedum acquired the property in 1910. On April 5, 1911 the Pittsburgh Daily Post reported that after the water in Howe Spring was found to be impure by the City Water Bureau, workers – perhaps inadvertently or on purpose – destroyed the spring house that fed the spring. Howe’s descendants, who “...in refusing substantial offers for the strip of ground, which has a frontage of 100 feet in Fifth avenue, to insure the public of perpetual access to this source of a pure natural water supply...” quickly took action against the City and the current owner.³⁶ By April 6, the architect working on constructing the new Benedum Estate, W.H. Van Tine, had proposed a new design for the spring house, averting further crisis.³⁷ On April 7th, it was reported that in addition to the replacement of the spring house, plans were made for the construction of a new spring on Fifth avenue and that these plans already had the approval of the public works department.³⁸ The spring designed and constructed by W.H. Van Tine in 1912 is the Howe Spring that remains with us today (Fig. 11). While it is an exceptional example of the system of springs that existed in Pittsburgh it does call attention to the public-private relationship surrounding these springs. Perhaps nowhere was this relationship more evident than with in the many parks around the City.

Springs in Pittsburgh Parks

Due to the topographical nature of the City, natural springs were, and continue to be, a common feature in most neighborhoods. It was in many of the newly formed parks, however, that the natural springs would become an attraction, often adopting structural and stylistic elements to reflect popular design and aesthetic trends. This was particularly true of the Victorian Era, when park design centered on creating a balance between the perception of the natural world and a heavily manicured green environment. The trend is largely viewed as a reaction against society’s rapid industrialization and has a visual manifestation in the use of natural materials.

Highland Park’s “Rustic Spring” is, perhaps, a prime example of this aesthetic (Fig. 19). The spring is quite literally off the beaten path, partially situated in an alcove obscured from view by a railing composed entirely of unrefined, untreated wooden branches that appear to be quickly succumbing to the vines and undergrowth they frame. Here only the newel post, consisting of an upended log, shows signs of refinement in that its crown has been refined to a point. Near to it, the balusters of the railing

³⁴ “Amateur Sports.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, September 28, 1896.

³⁵ Deed of Sale from George W. Guthrie et al to Sarah Nancy Benedum, 27 December 1910, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deed Book vol. 1695, pp. 127-130. County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

³⁶ “War on Over Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 5, 1911.

³⁷ “Plan to Improve the Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 6, 1911.

³⁸ “To Protect Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 7, 1911.

are placed at sporadic intervals and at differing angles, which sharply contrasts to the strong horizontal lines of the stairway on right. The spring itself is framed by rocks and boulders of various sizes, which appear to support a recess into the hillside and what appears to be a cup hanging from a string is the only hint of a manufactured object in this scene.

While the Rustic Spring is exceptional in its devotion to a “rustic” aesthetic, it is by no means alone. We see a very similar visual in the Spring at Carnegie Lake (Fig. 20), Tunnel and Spring, Highland Park (Fig. 21), and Thaw’s Spring, Beechwood (Fig. 22). At all of these springs, we see the same visual elements the help to create, and define, a motif – hewn stones, unrefined wooden railings, and manicured ivy and other “wild” vines heling to seclude the natural springs. In addition to providing a rustic aesthetic, it should be noted that this would also help to keep the water cool. Review Park also contained a spring that reflects this rustic motif in its “Rustic Spring House” (Fig. 23). Here we are presented with an image of a spring house that appears largely constructed of natural materials. The walls of the springhouse appear to be made of untreated lathe on a wooden frame, which supports a roof thatched. The same textured used to depict the roof appears to continue to envelop one of the sides of the building, suggesting that the springhouse supports robust vegetation similar to the views of “Rustic Spring” or “Spring at Carnegie Lake”. It is also apparent from this etching that the springhouse was open on at least two sides and that a path leading to both suggests it was designed for ease of access.

The use of unrefined material for the construction of this springhouse is also reminiscent of traditional Native American dwellings local to the region like an Iroquois longhouse (Fig. 24) or Lanni-Lenape and Shawnee wigwams (Fig. 25). As Marilyn Evert sets forth, this visual connection was not coincidental but reflective of a larger societal interest in Native American culture before the turn of the 20th century.³⁹ While Riverview Park’s Rustic Spring House and much of the information surrounding its existence has been lost to us, the Catahecassa Monument (formerly fountain) in Schenley Park remains and is an excellent example of the revival of interest had in shaping this prominent spring.

The Catahecassa Fountain (Fig. 26) is roughly-hewn granite monolith with a bas-relief bust of Chief Catahecassa located above a bronze plaque bearing the inscription:

Catahecassa, Blackhoof, war chief of the Shawnees, was present at the defeat of Braddock in 1755 and took part in all subsequent wars until the treaty of Greenville in 1795, after which he remained a friend and ally of the United States.

The original structure that graced Snyder’s Spring as depicted in the Pittsburgh Press article dated May 14, 1889 consisted of a small stone alcove, immediately adjacent to a small pathway leading up to the Neill Log Cabin (Fig. 27).⁴⁰ The location of the Catahecassa Monument in other depictions would indicate it was connected to the same spring.

The current location of the stele, in comparison to historic photographs, indicates the original surrounding landscaping has been either removed or altered and the placement of the fountain – or

³⁹ Marilyn Evert, *Discovering Pittsburgh’s Sculpture* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1983), p.196.

⁴⁰ “Sketches at the Springs.” *Pittsburgh Press*, May 14, 1899.

width of the adjacent road – altered. An article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette dated December 17, 1928 indicates that the effigy of “Chief Catahegasso [sic]” was damaged and repaired in 1922 and that vandals had, during the night of December 16th, 1928, “demolished [the] stone effigy”.⁴¹ Demolition and vandalism proved to be a constant threat for all of Pittsburgh’s springs but much larger forces were at play which would ultimately lead to their demise.

Decline

Changes in technology, society, and political pressure at the turn of the 20th century would ultimately lead to the decline of Pittsburgh’s many springs. Despite their aesthetic value, they were increasingly seen by the City of Pittsburgh as a public health hazard and one by one were ultimately converted to public water sources, deactivated, or destroyed. The natural springs around Pittsburgh once provided natural and relatively clean drinking water to countless neighborhoods but with the City’s population booming and industrial activity on the rise, they became a dangerous, if not deadly, contributor to one of the worst public health crisis in the City’s history, typhoid.

According to Tarr & Yosie, at the turn of the 20th century Pittsburgh had the highest death rate – well over 100 deaths per 100,000 persons compared to the average for northern cities of 35 deaths per 100,000 persons – of America’s largest cities.⁴² These rates were even more staggering in working-class sections of Pittsburgh which attracted large numbers of immigrants and African Americans. As a 1909 Pittsburgh Survey article notes, “those who could not afford to buy bottled water continued to drink filth”.⁴³ To counter this epidemic, residents were advised to boil all drinking water but much more aggressive steps were ultimately taken by Pittsburgh’s City Council, Pittsburgh’s Health Department, and several private foundations. It was during this period, roughly 1890 to 1900, that the private springs in and around Pittsburgh were closed.

We see one this new negative view of the springs from Director E. M. Bigelow in an 1897 article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette whose headline reads “Increase of Typhoid Causes Director Bigelow to Act – All Springs Considered Dangerous”. It is here Director Bigelow proclaims that “within the next three weeks it is my intention to have all of the springs in the city chemically analyzed and such tests will be frequently made.”⁴⁴ Testing of all springs on a regular basis would continue on a regular basis and results, which were often grim, were regularly published in the paper. For example, in an article published in the Pittsburgh Daily Post from September 22, 1906 states that “Only Two City Springs Are Not Contaminated”⁴⁵

It was clear that once a spring was contaminated, it was closed, often permanently, to the public. In some extreme cases we see springs that had a structural component, like the Frick Spring located

⁴¹ “Vandals Ruin Effigy.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, December 17, 1928.

⁴² Joel Tarr & Terry Yosie, “Critical Decisions in Pittsburgh Water and Wastewater Treatment,” in *Devastation and Renewal*, ed. Joel Tarr (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2003), pp. 70-74

⁴³ Clayton R. Koppes and William Norris, “Ethnicity, Class, and Mortality in the Industrial City: A Case Study of Typhoid Fever in Pittsburgh, 1890-1910,” (*Journal of Urban History May 1985*) 11: p.271.

⁴⁴ “Spring Water Analyses.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, July 9, 1897.

⁴⁵ “Only Two City Springs are Not Contaminated.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, September 22, 1906.

opposite the entrance to the Carnegie Institute, was destroyed by city workmen (Fig. 28).⁴⁶ Interestingly, this destruction was relatively uncommon and exceptions to the trend of closing public access to these springs can be found. In Spring Hill, the regrading of Robinson Road (now Damas Street) by the Department of Public Works also eliminated a natural spring used by the community. This led to a public petition being filed with Pittsburgh City Council and the creation of a new spring structure (a “Type B. watering trough”) in 1912 (Fig. 29).⁴⁷ While the creation of a community spring during a period focused away from their use may seem unusual, its location (just below farmland) and the overwhelming public support may account for its creation. During roughly the same period we also see the temporary closure and partial destruction of the tremendously popular Howe Spring, which was met with a tremendous amount of controversy and public outcry. It is perhaps because of this spring’s popularity that it was not announced until 1916 by the city’s Bureau of Water that the natural spring feeding Howe Springs has been closed and replaced by water from the city water supply.⁴⁸

Despite the health concerns surrounding springs, there were times that the springs would serve an important need in the community, particularly when the City’s water mains were compromised. It’s recorded that at several times during the early 20th century when a water line would break, there would be a public rush on the springs, most notably Howe. At Voegtly Spring, residents vividly recall the role the spring played during the Great St. Patrick’s Day Flood of 1936. On March 17, 1936 Pittsburgh was ravaged as the three rivers exceeded 40 feet of the usual levels. Aside from immediate rescue efforts, local authorities’ greatest concern was a water famine. Despite the presence of water everywhere, there was very little *clean* water to drink because a number of the city’s water facilities were damaged. Officials urged the population to conserve water and boil whatever water they used from the city’s system.⁴⁹ The spring on Spring Hill was never compromised during the flood and residents from across the city of Pittsburgh flocked to the neighborhood to get clean water. In fact, the line at the spring grew so long that some Spring Hill residents had to wait until 11pm to get water for themselves. This provision of water helped reduce the burden on the City’s water system to mitigate the threat of a water famine. Mrs. Fohl remembers, “Spring Hill became the place to go to. We were without power for over a week and they told us we had to boil all our water, but we didn’t have to worry about that. The spring got so crowded that some people would have to wait until 11 o’clock at night to get their water. Hospitals would come with their trucks and big containers to get the water they needed. It should have been in the paper, but I guess word of mouth was enough for it to get really crowded.” The spring water more directly saved lives by providing clean water to local hospitals, who sent truckloads of large containers to collect the water needed to treat their patients and contribute to the city’s recovery effort.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ “The Frick Spring.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, July 17, 1906.

⁴⁷ B.A. Overbeck & Harry C. Koehler, Petition for the Preservation of Spring on the Old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th Ward, City, Petition, April 3, 1912.

⁴⁸ “Howe Spring Water ‘Bubbles’ from Ordinary City Main.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, August 16, 1916.

⁴⁹ “Water Supply Running Low.” *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. March 20, 1936.

⁵⁰ Bee Fohl. Oral Interview, 07 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Bee Fohl’s Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Today natural springs still exist across all of Pittsburgh but only a handful of springs that once had a structural component remain. Springs within the City, whether they be natural, constructed, or a hybrid of both played an integral role in Pittsburgh's history. They assisted in the settlement of Pittsburgh, played an integral part in both promoting, and perhaps hindering, the overall health and wellbeing of its residents, provided a social gathering point for our communities, and were often the benefactors of some of the most philanthropic endeavors of Pittsburgh's most prominent citizens. Of all of the springs mentioned in this section it should be noted that only Howe Springs, Voegtly Spring, and Catahecassa Fountain (Snyder Spring) remain. Of these only Voegtly Spring has natural spring water running through it.

10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

For nearly a century Howe Spring stood as the only structure abutting Fifth Ave.'s south side for several hundred feet. Given the topography of that side of the street, a steep rise elevates most structures on that side of the street out of view from the public right-of-way. We get a sense of Howe Springs' solitude from a series of photographs dating from the late 19th century to today (Figs. 2-7, 30). The town homes dating from the 1980s that are part of the site today remain largely out of view as they rise above Fifth Ave. and are obscured from view by trees and foliage, which harken back to those present when the spring was first constructed.

A key indicator of Howe Spring's physical presence in the community can be seen from how it is incorporated into real estate listings from shortly after it was constructed. From the ten year period from 1899 to 1909, "Howe Springs" was used in forty (40) unique and individual advertisements for boarders, renters, workers, houses for sale, rooms to let, and a host of other inquiries (Figs. 31). What is perhaps most notable about these advertisements is that during this period of time the entirety of the South Side of Fifth Avenue was occupied by Howe's Estate (Greystone) and a handful of other properties of other prominent Pittsburgh families. This would significantly narrow the number of residents and geographic area around the spring itself to primarily those on the south side of the street. We get a better sense of the neighborhood density from the 1911 G.M. Hopkins & Co. map (Fig. 32).

10. Integrity

Howe Springs retains a high level of integrity despite having minor alterations over the years. It appears the tile floor was added at some point after the spring's construction and the small electric light that hung from the ceiling has been removed. Some of the surrounding concrete is showing signs of age and water damage and water to the catch basins no longer flows (the original spigots have been removed and filled in).

Howe Springs Images



Fig. 1. *Howe Springs*, March 6, 2012, Source, Wikimedia:
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/24/Howe_Springs_-_Fifth_Avenue%2C_Pittsburgh%2C_PA_-_DSC04990-001.JPG



Fig. 2. *Howe Spring, 5th Av., Pittsburgh, Pa. East Liberty*, Postmarked April 29, 1909, Source: Postcard.



Fig. 3. *Howe Spring, c. late 1890s*, Source: Pittsburgh's Shadyside.



THE HOWE SPRING, ON FIFTH AVENUE

This beautiful spring, on one of Pittsburg's fashionable residence streets, is greatly appreciated by the poor, who come long distances to fill jugs and pails with its cold, delicious water.

Fig. 4. *The Howe Spring, on Fifth Avenue*, date unknown, Source: Chatham University Archives, publication unknown, single page removed from book.

COOL WATERS OF HOWE SPRING HAVE REFRESHED MILLIONS



Unaffected by Onslaught of Years, Famous East End Fountain Continues to Slake Thirst of All Comers

ANALYSIS HAS SHOWN THAT STREAM IS PURE

Many Tender Recollections Cling Around Moss Grown Granite Pile, Erected in Memory of Early Pittsburger

A veritable oasis in a thirsty desert is the Howe spring at the corner of Fifth and Highland avenues, East End.

With a seemingly endless supply of clear, almost ice cold, sparkling water, this spring furnishes refreshment for both man and beast through the long hot months of the summer and also cares for the only slightly lesser demand made on it throughout the winter.

It has been stated, and authoritatively, too, that about 50 per cent of the families living in the East End section, Homewood, Brushston, and even as far east as Wilkinburg, derive their water supply from this spring. It has been there for so long and has come unscathed through so many typhoid fever and other epidemics, that residents of that section of the city feel certain the waters of this spring are in reality liquid health and many for the past two generations have used no other.

An attractive fount of Maine granite marks the front of this wonderful spring and dispenses the water through three outlets in the shape of serpents' heads. This fountain was erected in 1896 by Mrs. Thomas M. Howe in memory of her husband, the late General Thomas M. Howe, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this district, and at one time mayor of the city. On the face of the artistic granite pile is the following inscription:

HOWE SPRING,
Erected in Memory of
THOMAS M. HOWE,
1896.

The water which has flowed in a steady and undiminished stream since beyond recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has its origin in the hills on the south side of Fifth avenue. With the advent of the sewerage system in the East End many years ago most of the wells and springs in that section either "went dry" or else became contaminated and fell into disuse.



PICTURES TAKEN AT THE HOWE SPRING.

Not so with the Howe spring, or "Grey-sione," as it was called before Mrs. Howe, on whose property the springs stands, erected the fountain at its mouth.

City physicians and private parties have made frequent analysis of the fluid with always the same result, it being proven chemically pure. Each new typhoid scare that caused agitation against the use of the city's water supply brought more people to the spring for their drinking water.

Ready as is the average American small boy to avail himself of anything that may prove a source of revenue, many school boys and young men of the East End earn their pocket money by carrying this water to their own as well as to their neighbors' houses. At all hours of the day, as well as far into the night, may be seen small wagons, some homemade, while others are of the more pretentious "bought" variety, each propelled by a small boy, going either to or from the spring.

Some are well loaded with buckets and cans, attesting to the enterprise of the owner, while others are fitted with partitions for the accommodation of the regulation water bottle. Some of the youngsters have built up a lucrative trade and growing into manhood, have passed the "business" on to one of the coming generation.

Probably no one is more appreciative of the Howe spring than are the employes of the lines of the Pittsburgh Railways Co., which pass that terminus of Highland avenue. If the car be on time, it is understood between the motorman and conductor that there will be a short wait at the spring while the men get a drink and fill the bucket

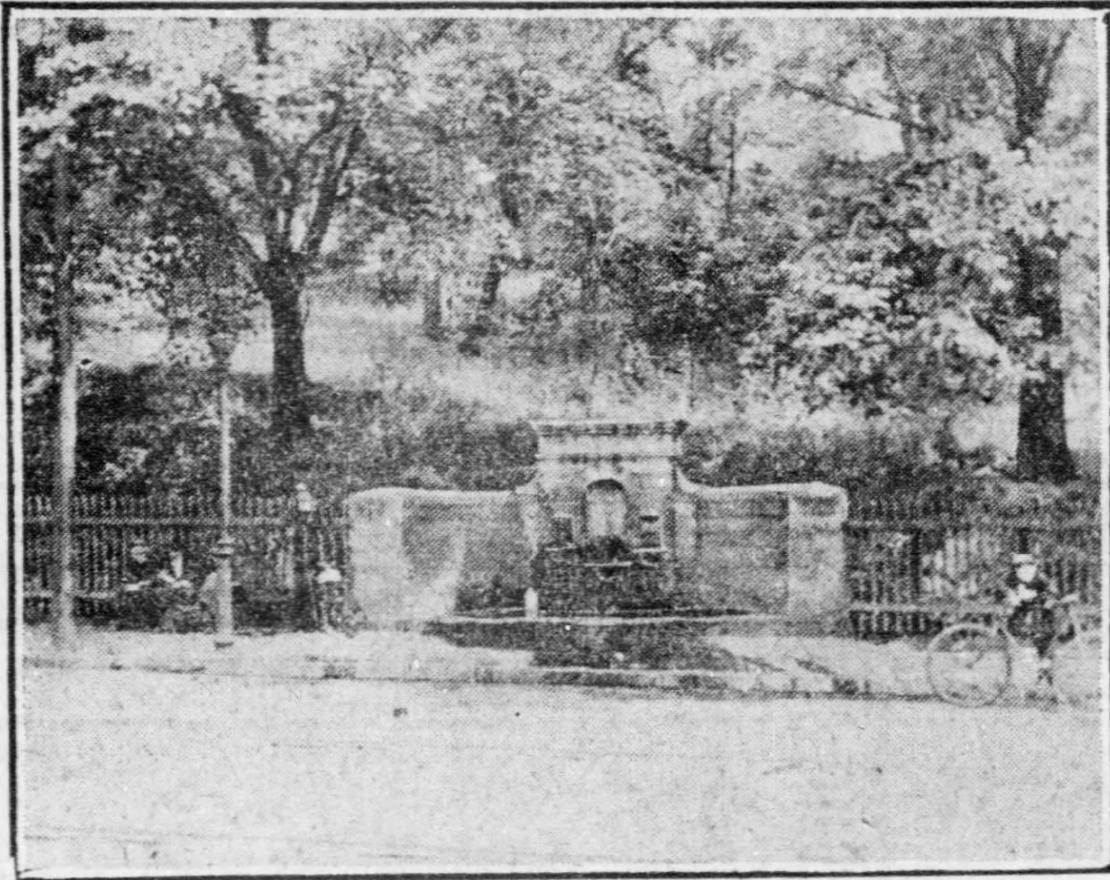
which is carried on almost every car. The younger generation of the East End frequently during the long summer evenings use the spring as a trusting place, and many friendships which have ripened into love and resulted in happy marriages have been fostered here. "Let's take a little walk up to the spring," is a common remark during the summer time and it is always acquiesced in with the greatest gusto by the person addressed.

Indeed many are the tender recollections that cling around the spring for nearly every one of the younger of the East End set. Hardly is there a boy, grown now beyond the joys of that happy state who has been raised in the vicinity of the old spring, but remembers some occasion, when as a carefree school boy, he spent some happy hours there. If he were inclined to be just a little bit wayward, he has probably played "hokey" in the woods behind the spring and spent the time when he was supposed to be at school, eating the haws that grow in abundance on the hill behind the fountain and washing them down with the sparkling water which he sipped from his cap that formed an ever ready drinking cup.

The city bred man has no "old swimmin' hole" which he may cherish as one of the tenderest recollections of youth but needless to say that any boy who was raised in the East End has approximately the same feelings with regard to the Howe spring. This granite fountain is becoming hoary and moss grown with the advance of years, but time cannot efface out the tender recollections that cling around it.

Fig. 5. Pictures Taken at The Howe Spring, March 29, 1908, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

THE HOWE SPRING, IN FIFTH AVENUE



New Owner of Property Will Not Destroy Public Drinking Place.

Fig. 6. *The Howe Spring, in Fifth Avenue*, December 18, 1910, Source: the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

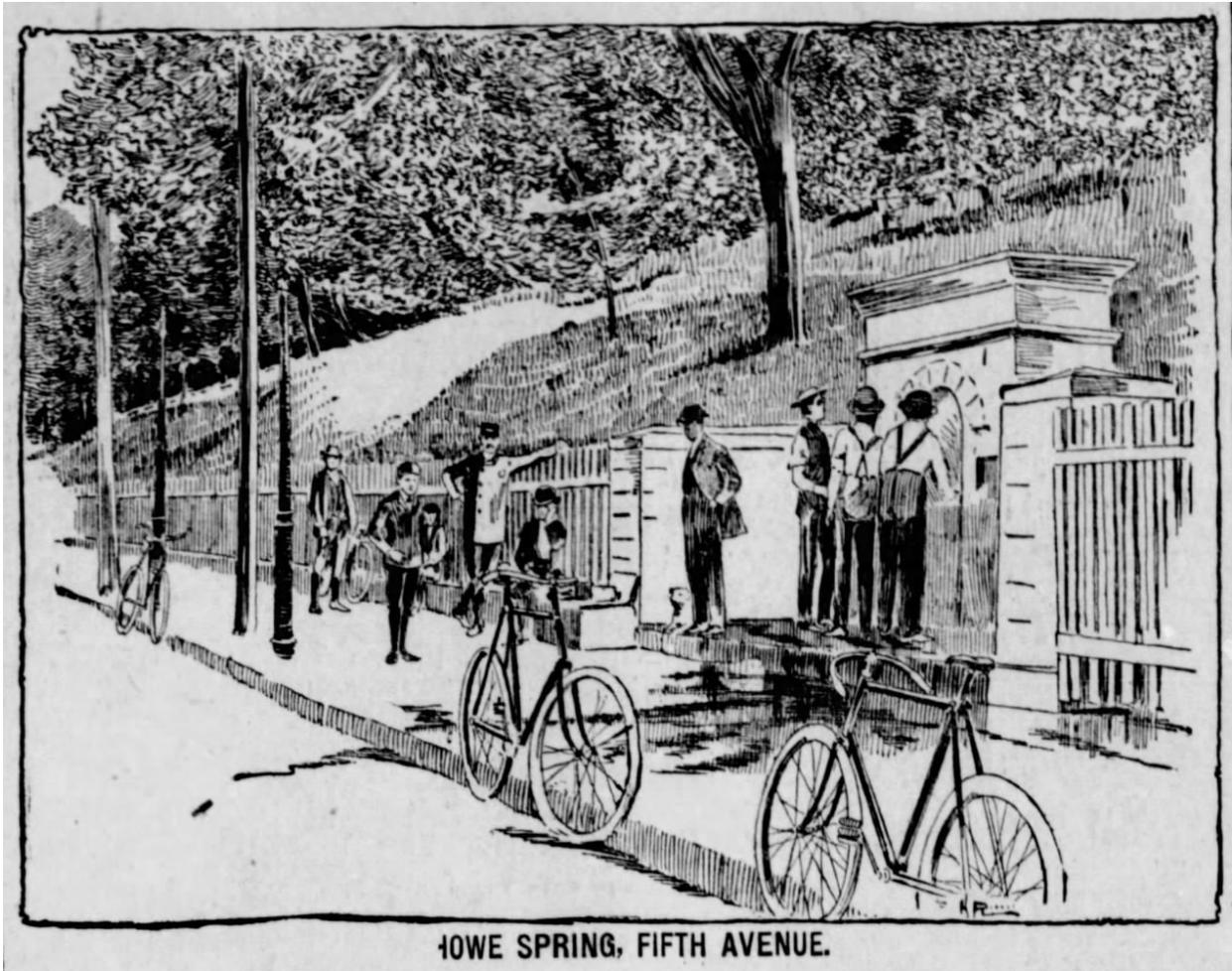


Fig. 7. *Howe Spring, Fifth Avenue*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

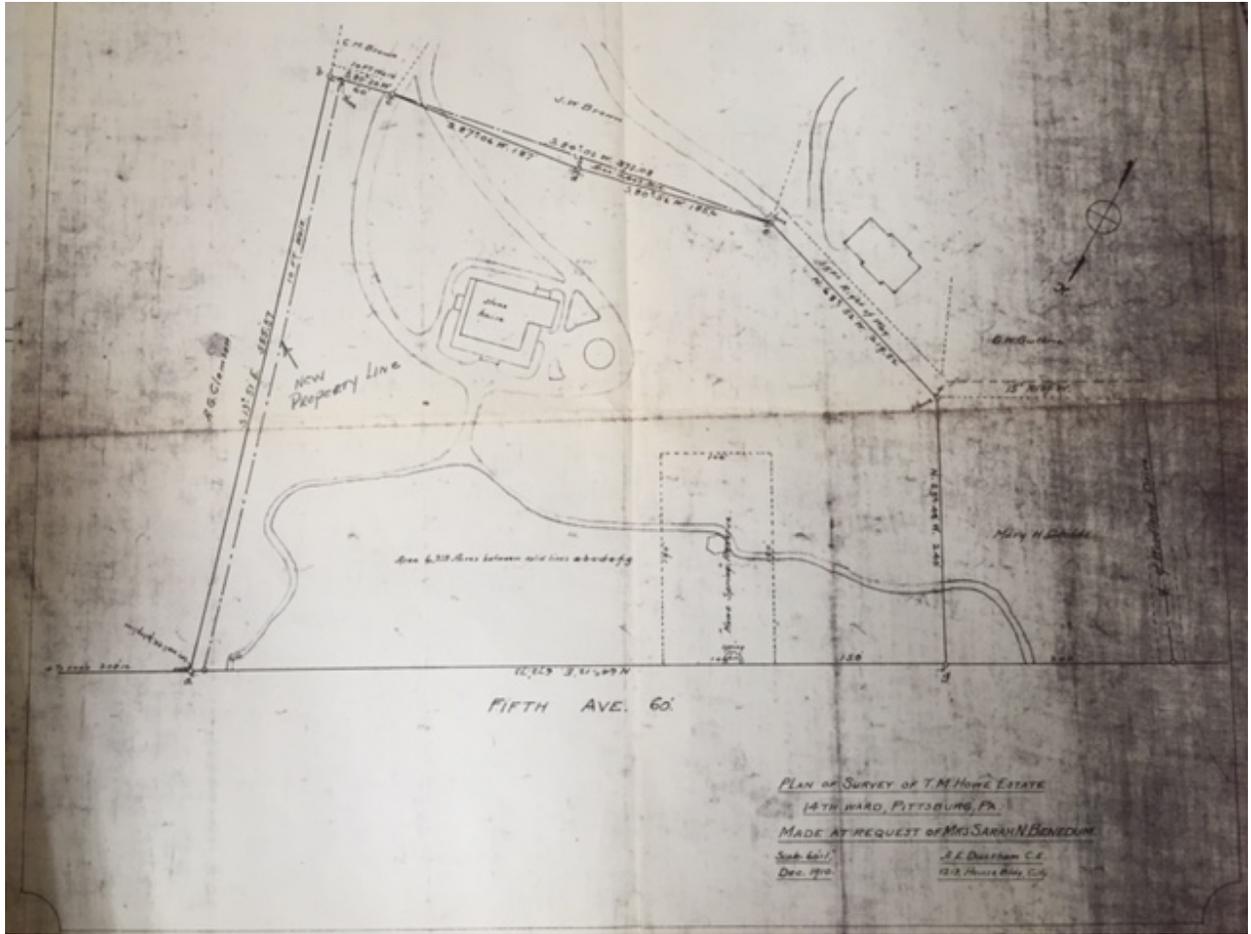


Fig. 8. Plan and Survey of T.M. Howe Estate made at the Request of Sarah Benedum, Date Unknown, Source: Chatham University Archives.

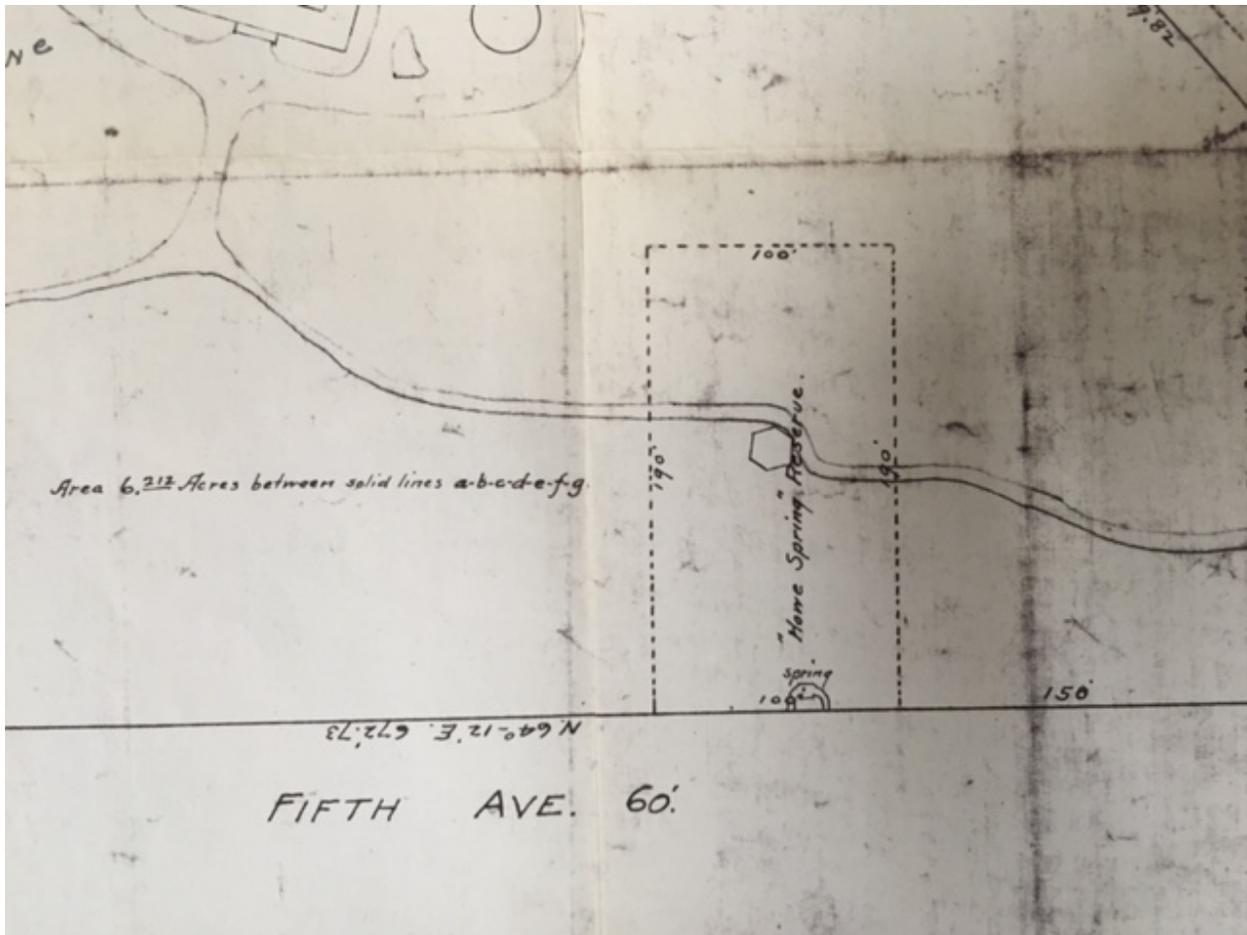


Fig. 8.1. Detail, Plan and Survey of T.M. Howe Estate made at the Request of Sarah Benedum, date unknown, Source: Chatham University Archives.

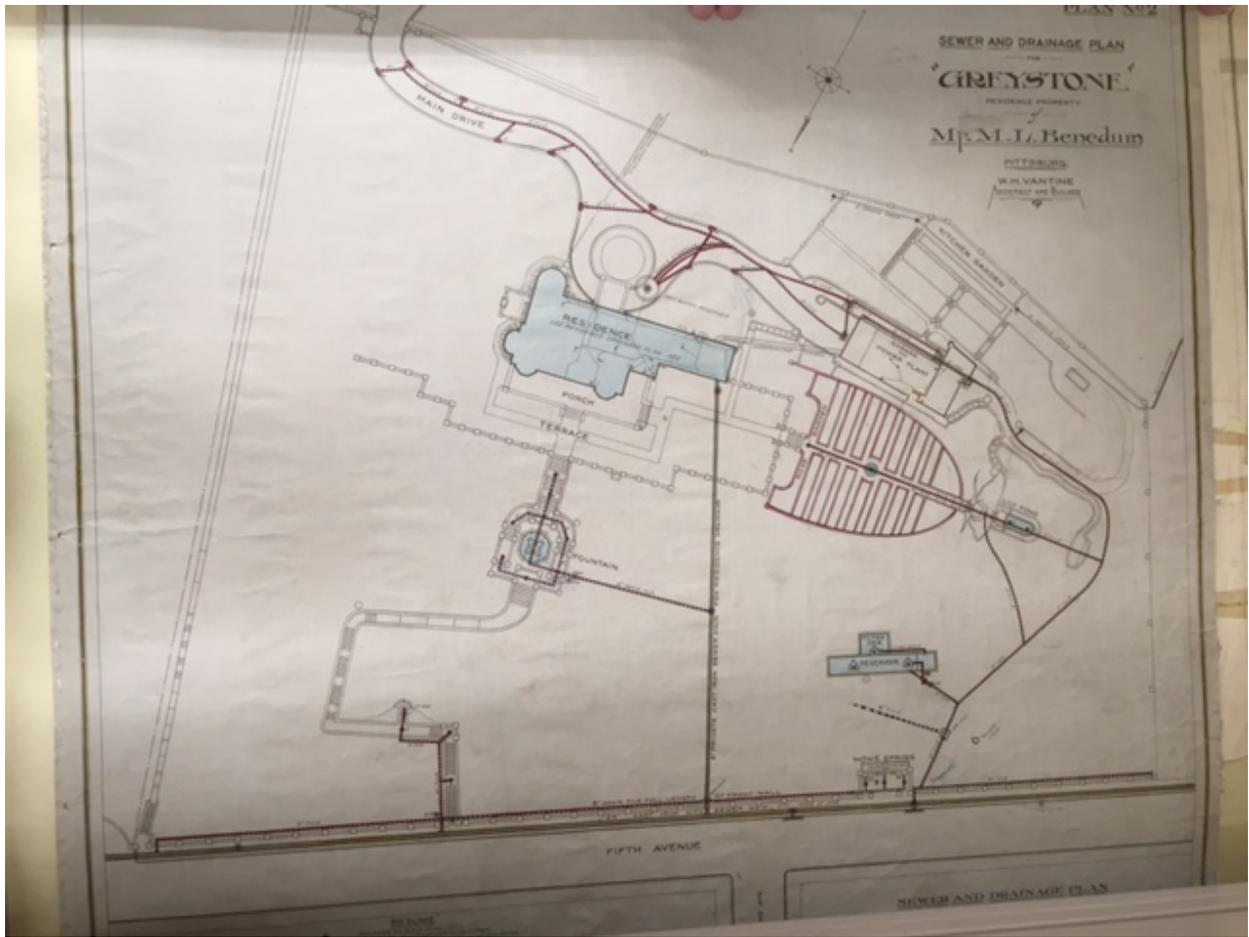


Fig. 9. Greystone, Sewer and Drainage Plan of Benedum Estate (H.R. Farhart, Engineer), November, 1912, Source: Chatham University Archives.

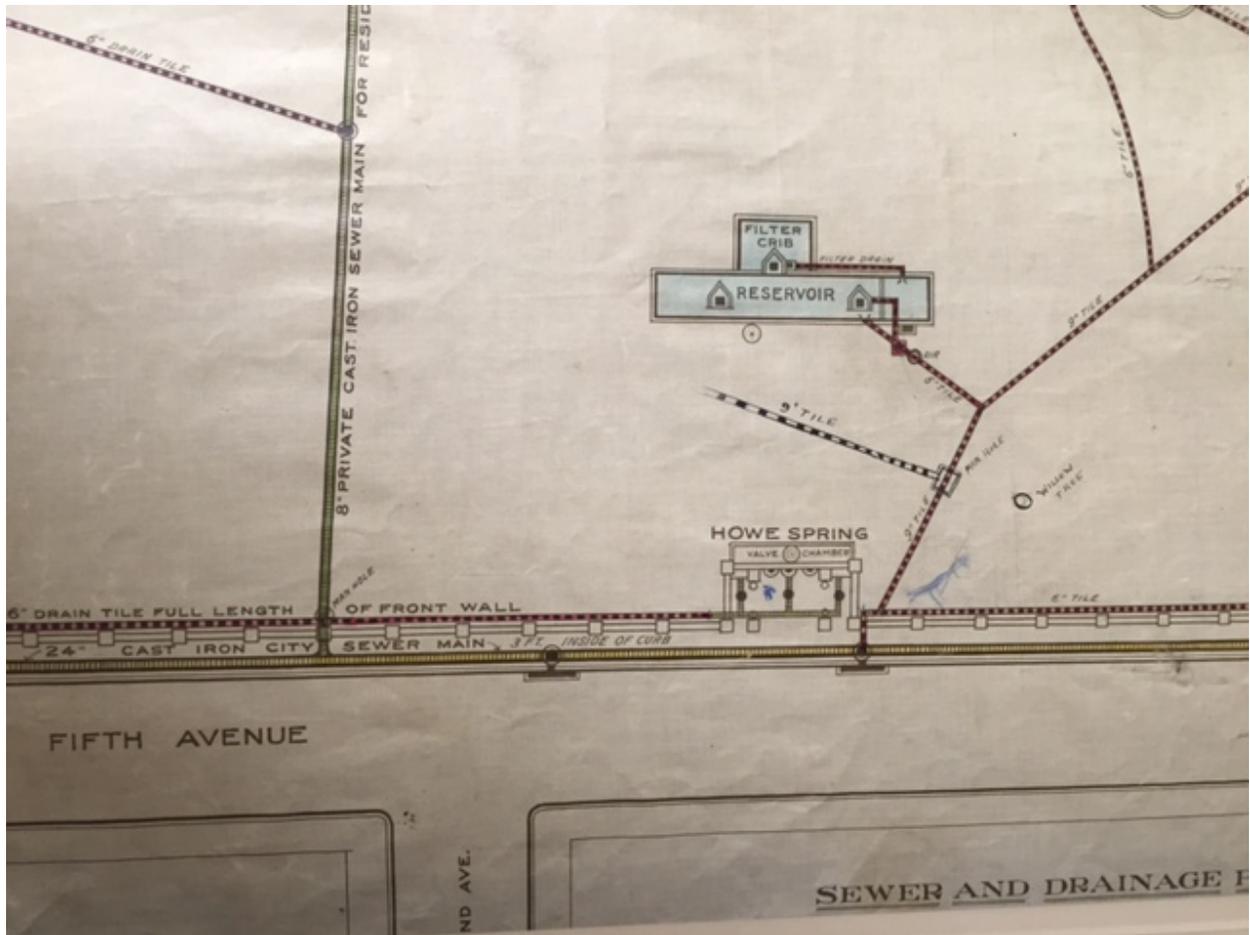


Fig. 9.1. Detail, Sewer and Drainage Plan of Benedum Estate (H.R. Farhart, Engineer), November, 1912, Source: Chatham University Archives.

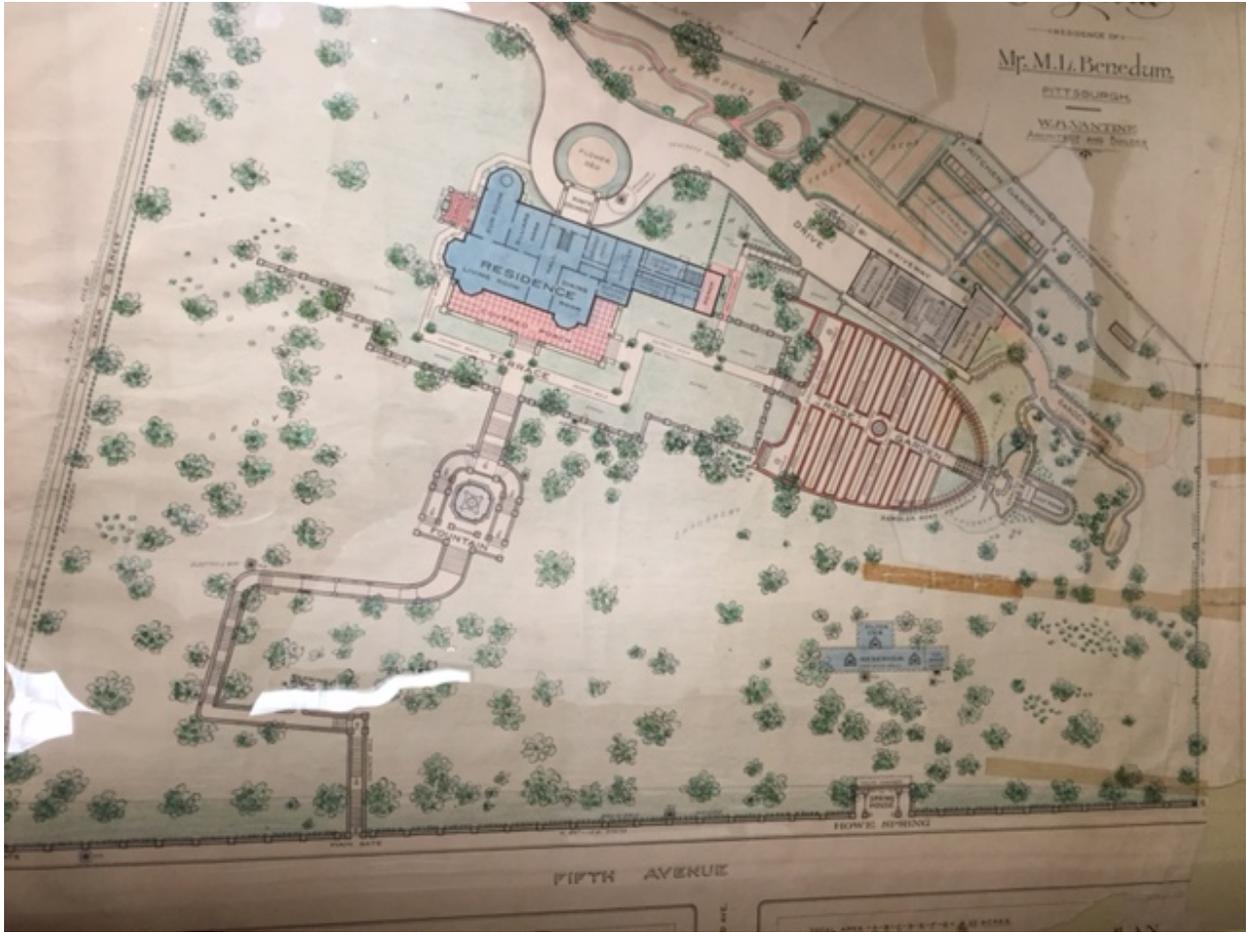


Fig. 10. Greystone Estate and Grounds (W.M. Van Tine, Architect & Builder), November, 1912, Source: Chatham University Archives.

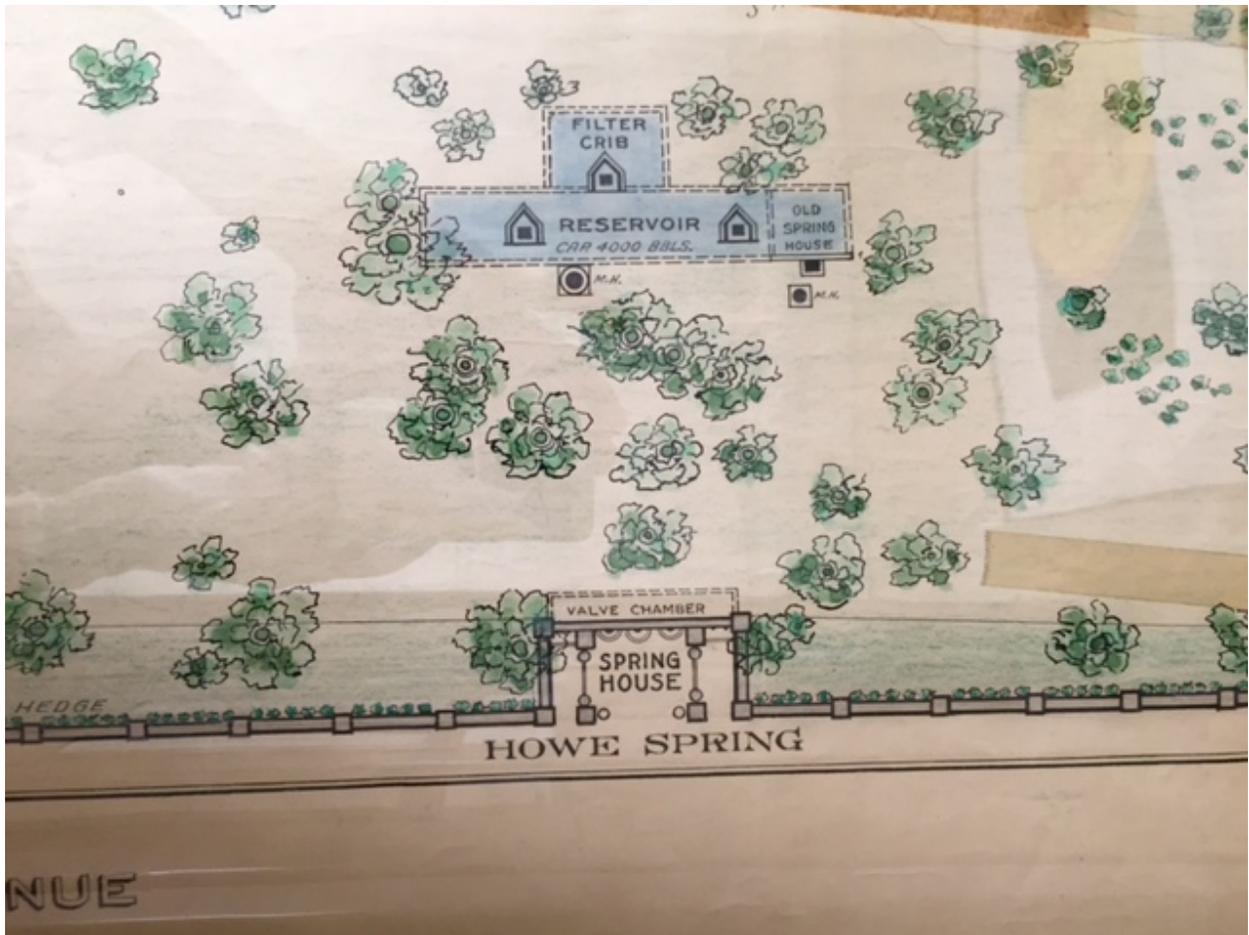


Fig. 10.1. Greystone Estate and Grounds (W.M. Van Tine, Architect & Builder), November, 1912, Source: Chatham University Archives.



Fig. 11. Howe Springs, August 3, 1914, Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection:
http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=Howe%20Spring;c=hpicasc;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpicshwp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpic oakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1468522326;size=20;subview=detail;resnum=1;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicasc;entryid=x-715.143915.cp;viewid=20100120-CP-0093.TIF



Fig. 12. *Amateur Sports*, December 3, 1896, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

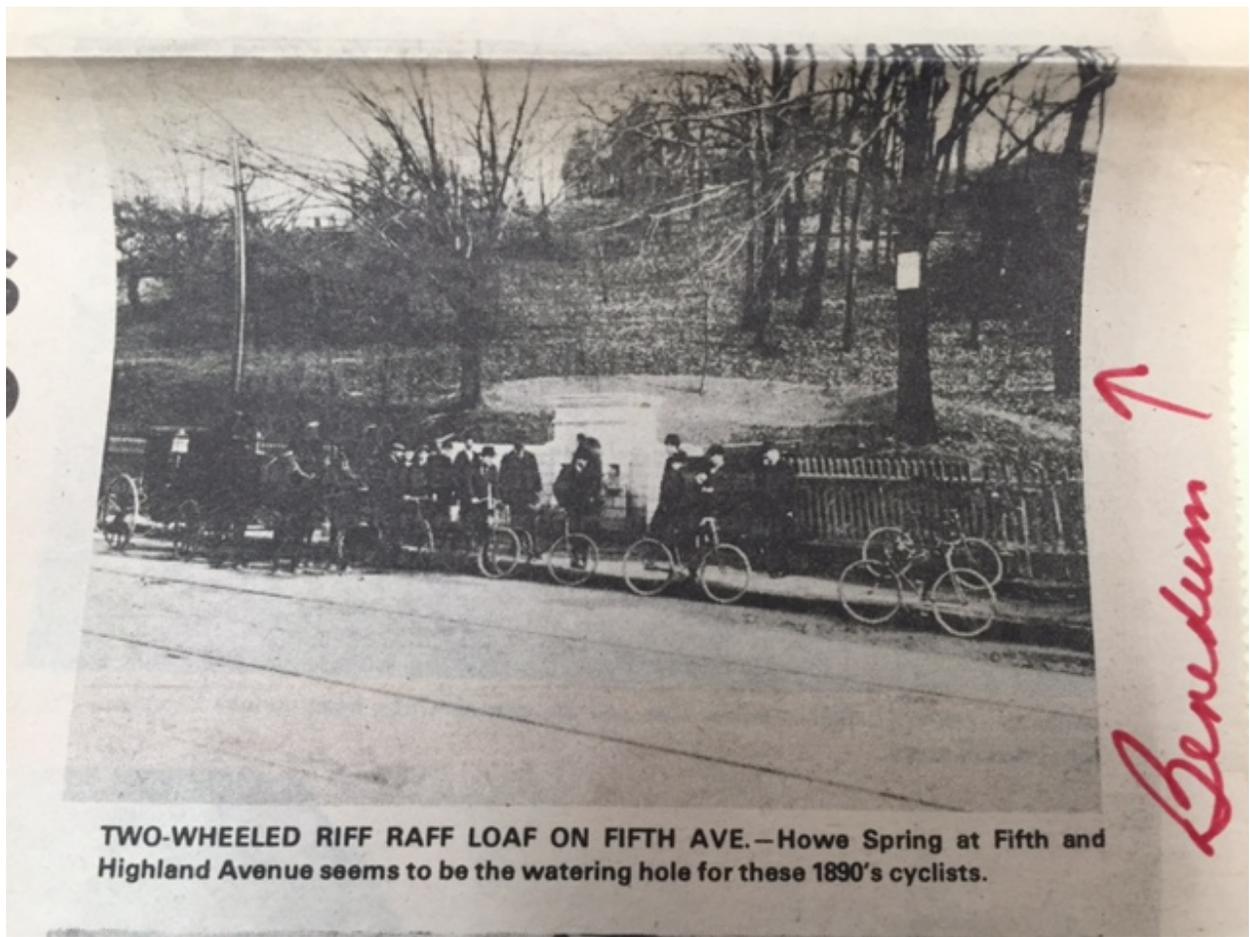


Fig. 13. *Two-Wheeled Riff Raff Load on Fifth Ave.*, Date Unknown, Source: *Publication Unknown*, Housed in Chatham University Archive.

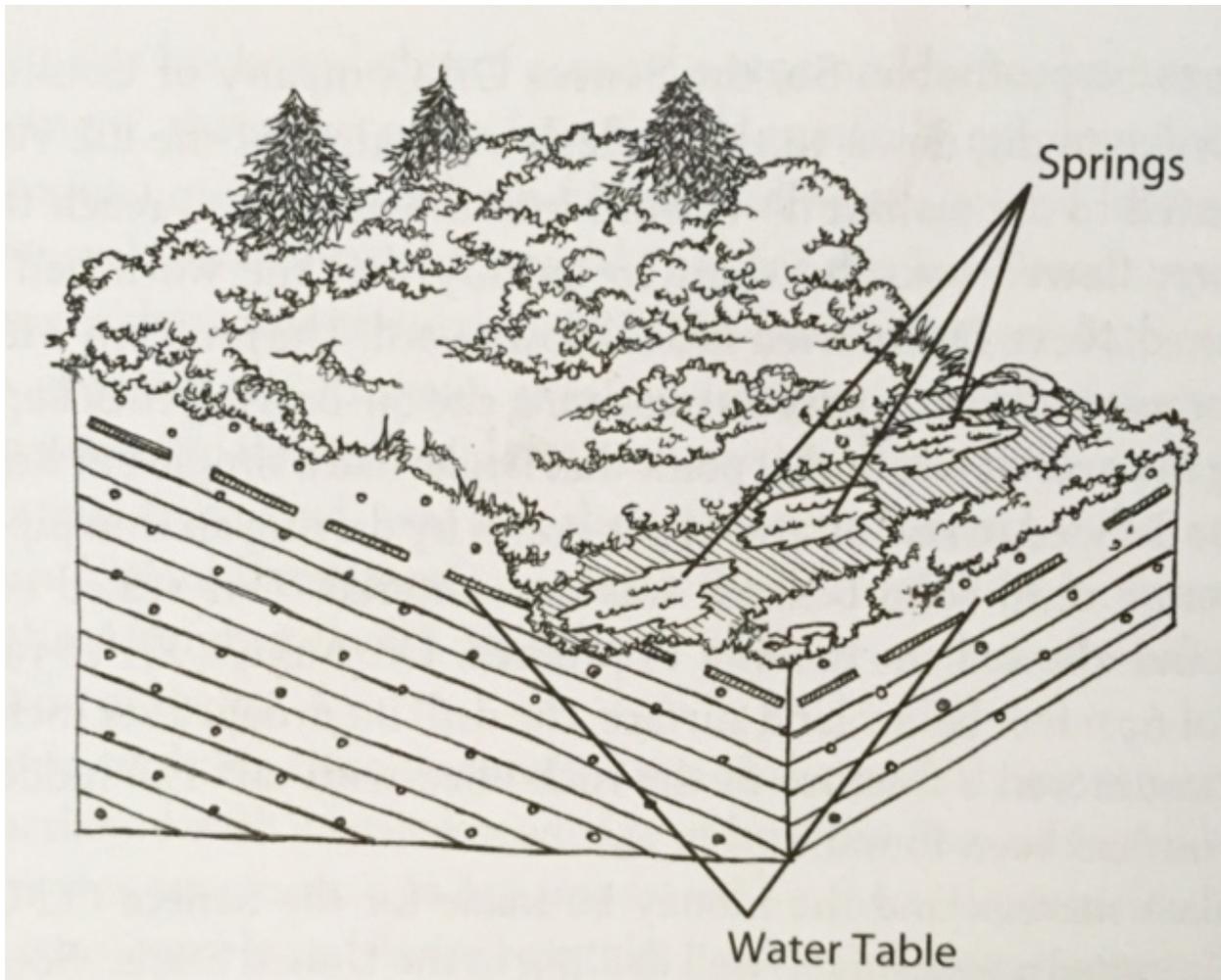


Fig. 14. How Springs Develop Where the Land Surface Intersects the Water Table. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

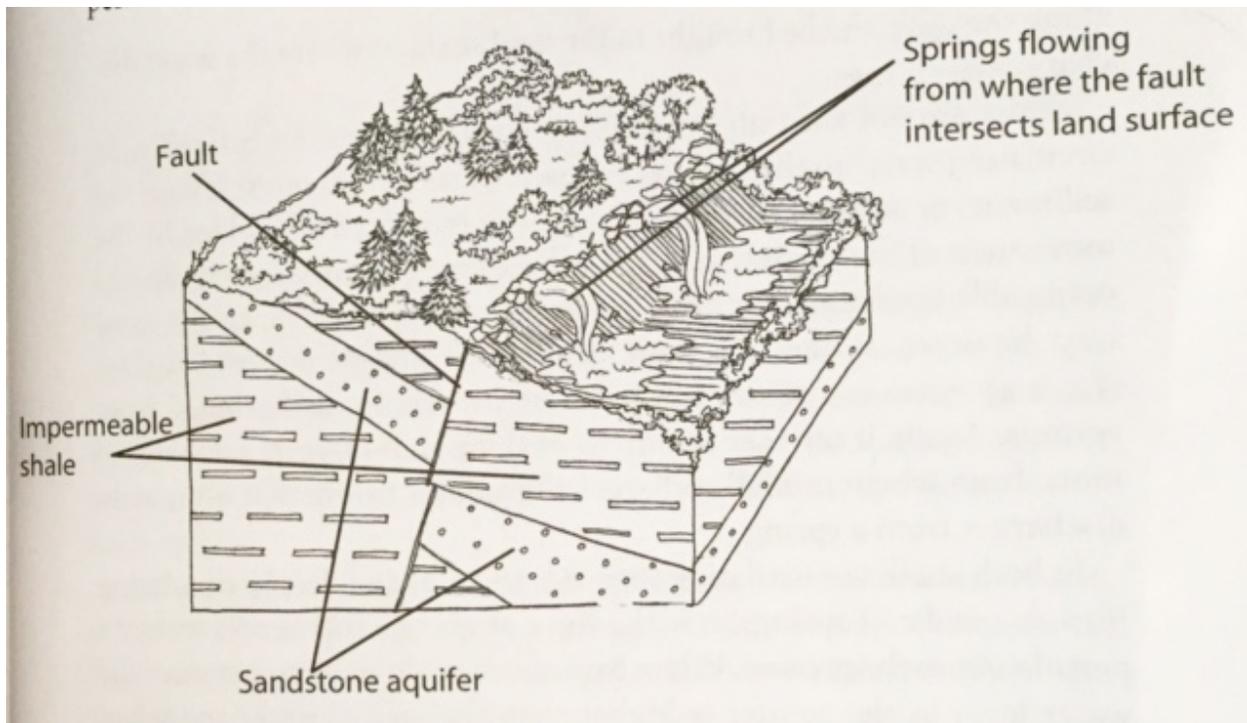


Fig. 15. How Geologic Faults Can Bring Deep Ground Water to land Surface, Where it Discharges from Springs. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

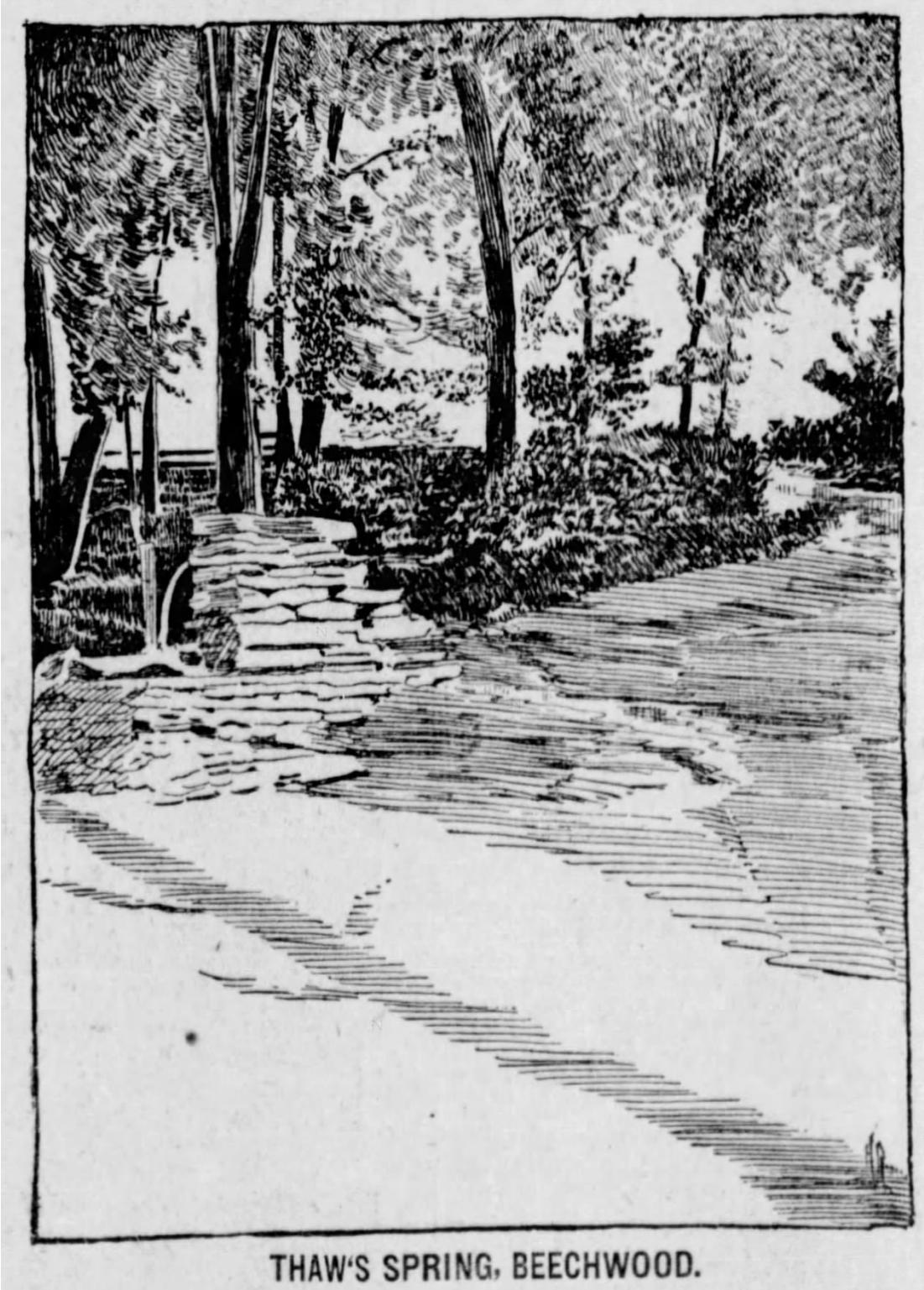


Fig. 16. *Thaw's Spring, Beechwood*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 17. *Sylvan Avenue's Natural Spring*, August 8, 1897, Source: Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 18. Brookline Spring on Berkshire Ave, July 13, 1905, Source: Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 19. *Rustic Spring, Highland Park, Pittsburg, Pa.*, Postmarked May 5, 1912, Source: Postcard.



Fig. 20. *Spring at Carnegie Lake, Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. East Liberty*, Date Unknown, Source: Postcard.



Fig. 21. *Tunnel and Spring, Highland Park, Pittsburg, Pa.* Postmarked October 4, 1912, Source: Postcard (Published by the Pittsburgh News Company, Pittsburg, Pa.).

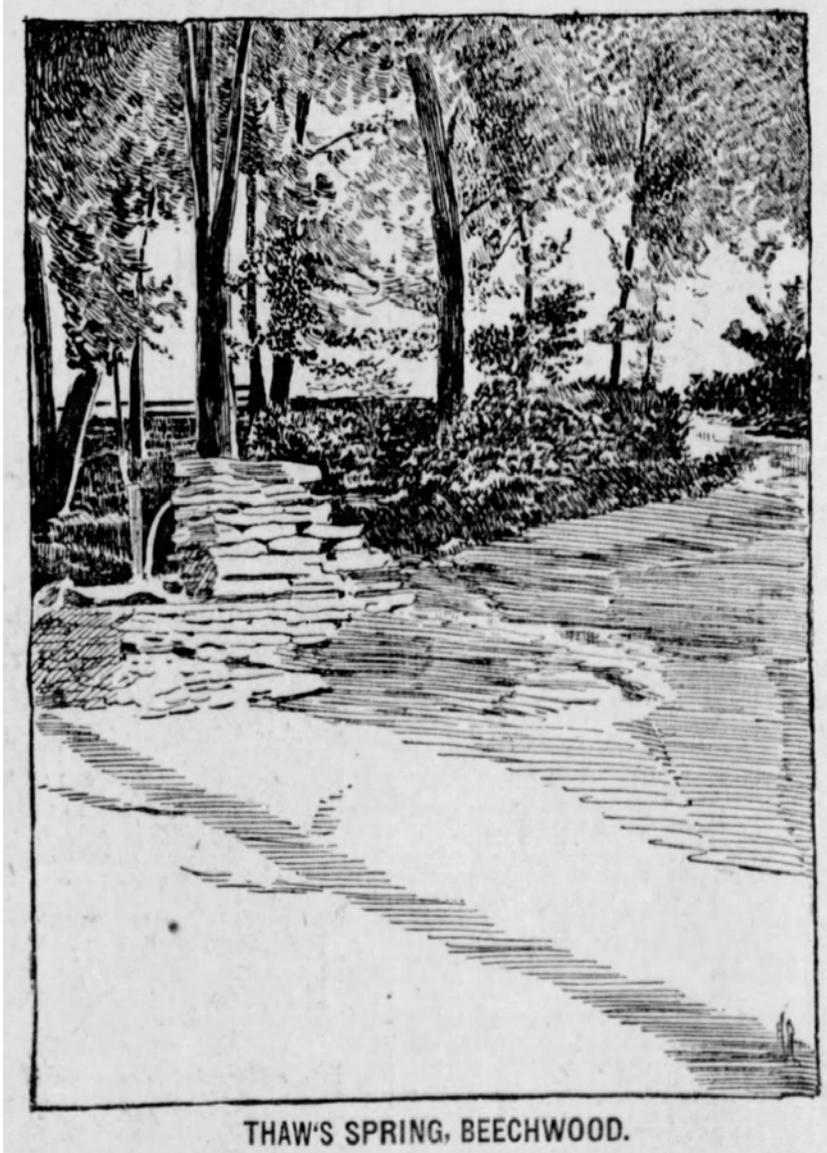
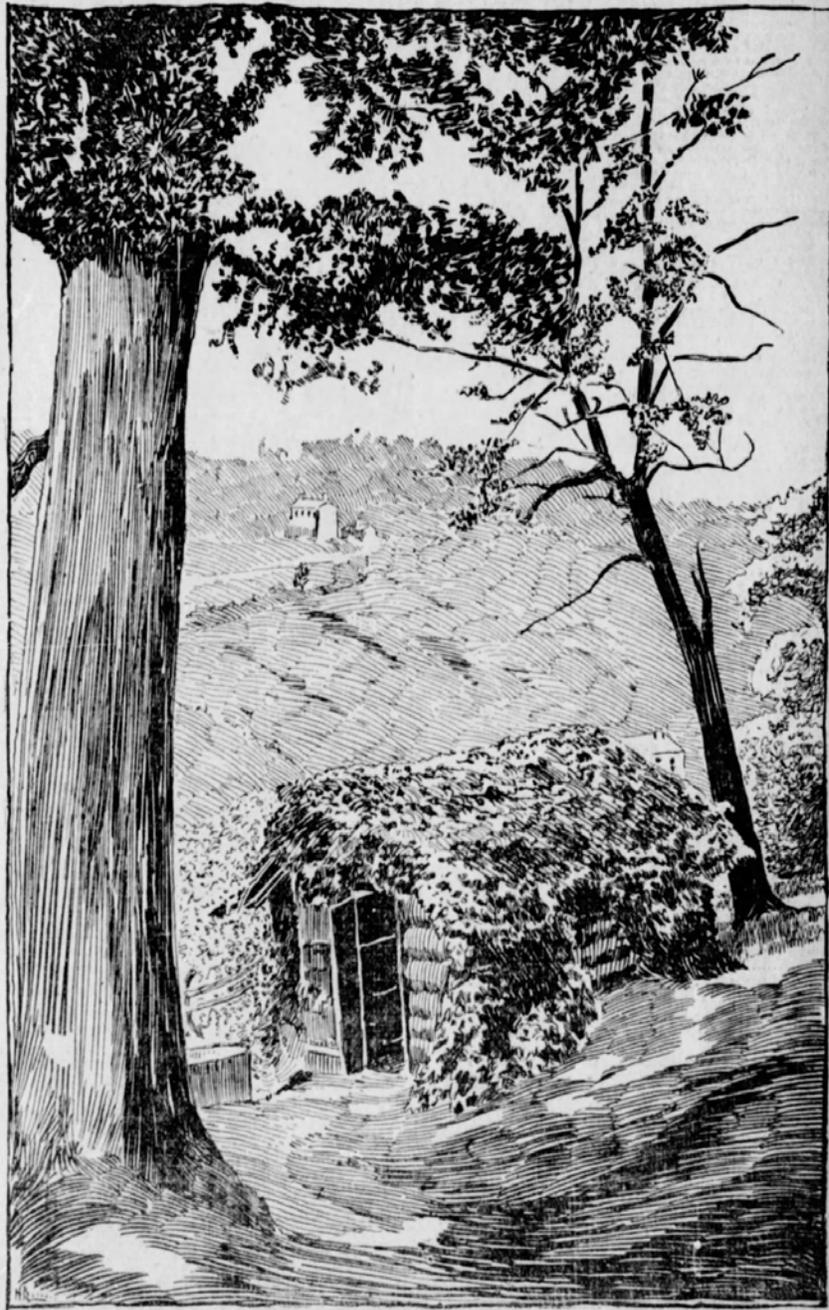


Fig. 22. *Thaw's Spring, Beechwood*, May 14, 1899, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.



RUSTIC SPRING HOUSE, RIVERVIEW PARK.

Fig. 23. *Rustic Spring House, Riverview Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

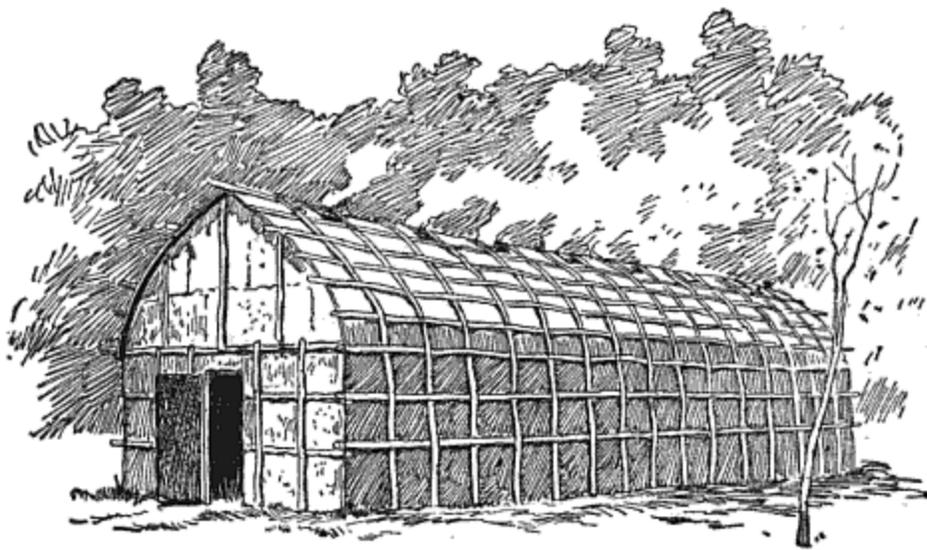


Fig. 24. *The Iroquois Longhouse*, retrieved July 5, 2016, Source: Native American NetRoots.com: <http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/1081>



Fig. 25. *Shawnee Dome-shaped Wigwam*, Date Unknown, Source:



Fig. 26. *Catahecassa Stele*, May 7, 2016, Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

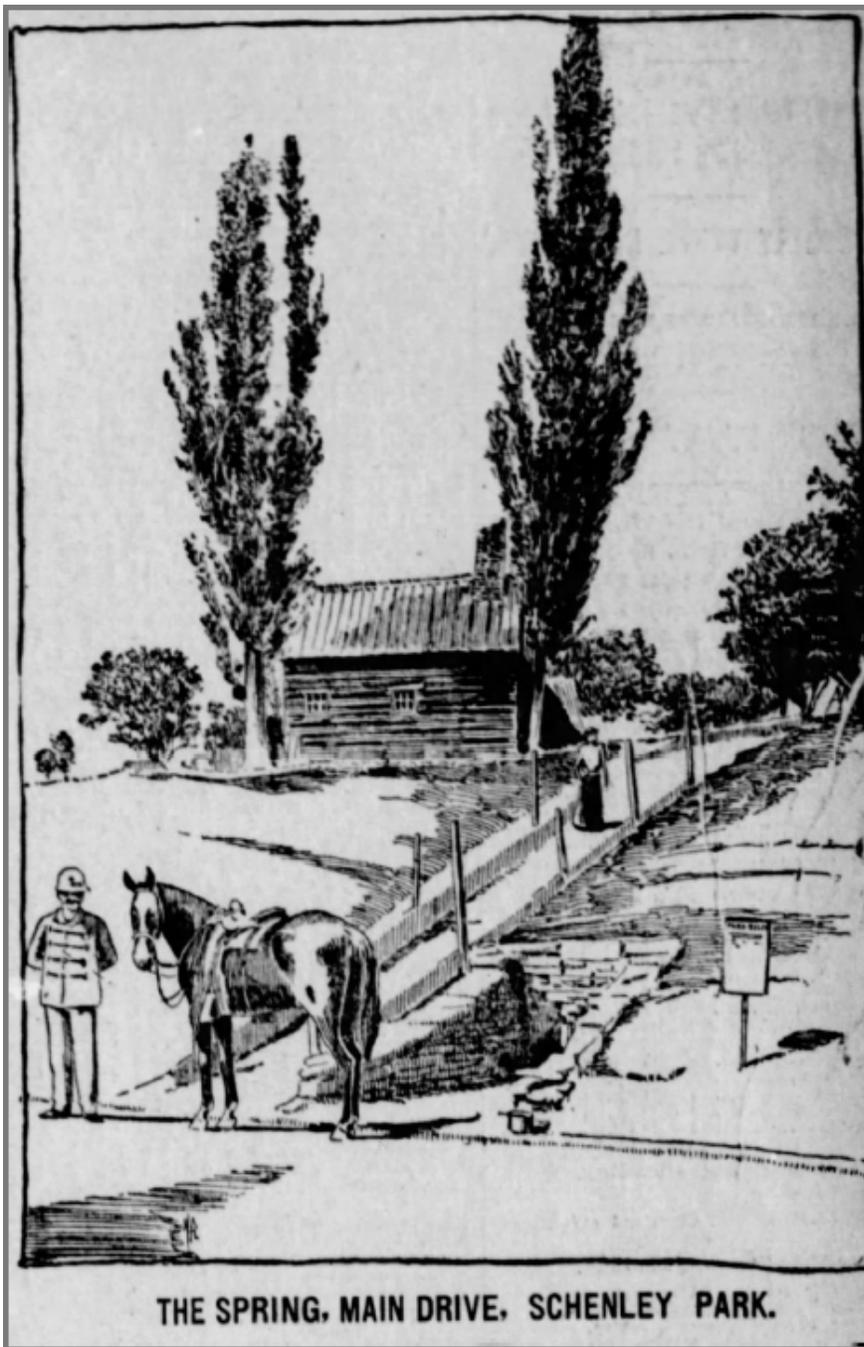
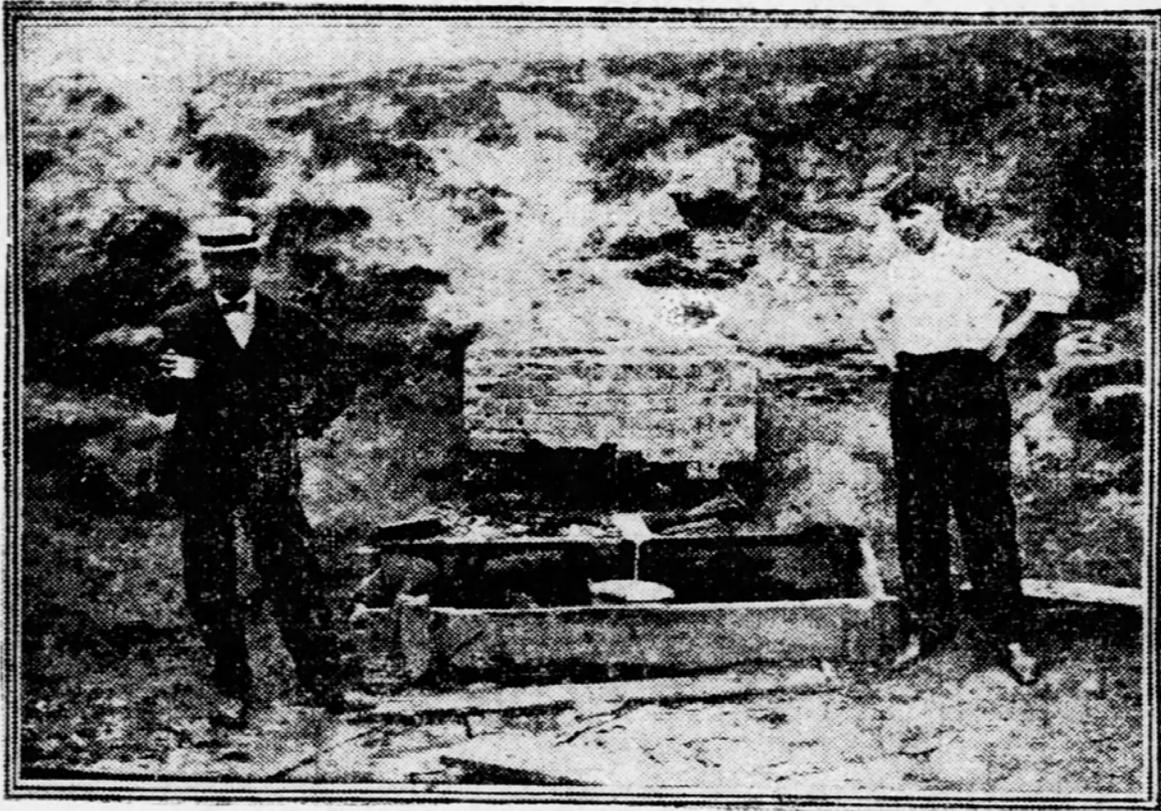


Fig. 27. *The Spring, Main Drive, Schenley Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

THE FRICK SPRING



Opposite the entrance to Carnegie Institute. The picture shows how the spring has been mutilated by workmen. Residents of the district have appealed to H. C. Frick to have the spring restored.

Fig. 28. *The Frick Spring*, July 17, 1906, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 29. Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring), 1940, Source:



Fig. 30. *Repaving Fifth Avenue*, July 11, 1910, Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection:

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=hpicasc_ci;med=1;c=hpicasc;q1=Fifth%20Avenue%20repaving%20about%2050%20feet%20east%20of%20Highland%20Avenue;q2=AIS.1971.05;back=back1468594394;size=20;subview=detail;resnum=1;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicasc;entryid=x-715.101744.cp;viewid=20090422-CP-0267.TIF

1899

WANTED—Occupants for furnished front room; vicinity of Howe spring; lady or gentleman; both gases; furnace; private family. Write V 26, Press office. 928wp

WANTED—Occupant, gentleman, furnished front room, good furnace, private family, vicinity Howe spring. \$10; will give meals if desired. Write I 48, Press office. 108wp

1900

TO LET—Furnished rooms, gentlemen preferred. 404 South Highland ave., near Howe spring. 125b1

1901

Real Estate.

City and Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—Don't pay rent all your life and have nothing in the end; come to headquarters and buy a home on easy payments and prices that can't be beat; cut this out and bring it with you. \$7,000—Well, talk about a bargain and fine home, here it is; twentieth century 8-room brick house, in Shady-side, East End; useless for me to try to describe this property on paper; must be seen to be appreciated; near Howe spring, Schenley park and all East End car lines; \$1,000 cash.

LOST.

LOST—On Friday last, between Linden ave. and Howe spring, a passbook containing printed address with manuscript notes; finder will be rewarded on returning to office at East End hotel, Penn ave., E. E. 123jc

LOST--Umbrella with carved tiger's head handle; left at Howe Spring Sunday. Finder will be rewarded on leaving at the Wordsworth, corner Marchand st. and Shady ave. 1223we

REAL ESTATE.

City and Suburban Property.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR FOR RENT.

--A THANKSGIVING TREAT--
OPEN ALL DAY FOR YOUR INSPECTION.

The new and up-to-date residence on Kentucky ave., No. 6191, one minute's walk from the corner of Fifth and Highland aves.

FEATURES.

- A New Buff Brick House,
- 12 Large, Light Living Rooms,
- Billiard Room, 17x34 feet,
- 5 Bath Rooms,
- Hot Water Heat,
- Tile Porch,
- Hard Wood Floors,

Private Street, yet within
1 Minute of 5 Car Lines and
Howe Spring;

Modern in Every Respect.
Is not this attractive?

See-- S. A. DICKIE & CO.,
127 S. Highland Ave.
Telephones.

Office--Either Phone, No. 201 East.
Residence--Bell 1613-2 East. 1125s

• 1903

Boarders.

WANTED—Four or five nice gentlemen to room and board, on South Highland, near Howe Spring, who are willing to pay the right price for first-class accommodations, by April 1. Inquire at 5 West Stockton ave., Allegheny.

315p*

LOST—A bunch of keys, Wednesday evening, at Howe spring. Will finder kindly return to G. E. Turner, 1208 Farmers Bank Building?

528p

TO LET—719 College ave., E. E.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; modern conveniences; near table board, car lines and Howe spring.

816wb

WANTED—To buy a residence near Howe Spring, Shady Avenue Baptist church, or Margaretta school; price not to exceed \$7,000 cash. Write Y 171, Press office.

93wp

BEAUTIFUL 11 room brick house, fine street,
near Fifth ave. and Howe Spring, at a great
sacrifice. Price for a few days \$15,000.

Want houses for sale, rent or exchange.

H. F. WOODBURN CO., 417 Fourth ave.

96e

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Your inspection is invited of the new and
modern buff brick house, No. 6100 Howe street,
300 ft. east of South Highland avenue;
mansard brick of 12 rooms and den, 2 baths,
lavatory, hardwood floors, instantaneous heater,
within 2 minutes' walk of four car lines and
noted Howe spring on Fifth avenue, yet on
private street; can be bought for \$14,500, or
will exchange for vacant; open all day Labor
day. See your agent, or

S. A. DICH
Cor. Center and
Both 'phones

NEW center hall dwelling, near Howe spring,
for vacant or smaller property.

200-ft. fine E. E. frontage for income.

9-room brick house near Forbes st., Oakland.

Five small houses for cheap lots.

Thirty clear lots for improved; will assume.

\$3,500 clear property for larger property.

Fine S. Linden ave. lot, 50x120.

Swissvale houses for Westinghouse employes.

We want property for sale, rent or ex-
change.

H. F. WOODBURN Co., 417 Fourth ave.

963p

WANTED—I have \$7,000 cash to buy a home within half mile of Howe spring, Pittsburg; property must be good investment to be considered. Q. Jones, Hamilton Building. 913wp

For Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE—New center hall dwelling, near Howe spring, for vacant or smaller property.

200-ft. fine E. E. frontage for income.

9-room brick house near Forbes st., Oakland.

Five small houses for cheap lots.

Thirty clear lots for improved; will assume.

\$3,500 clear property for larger property.

Fine S. Linden ave. lot, 50x120.

Swissvale houses for Westinghouse employes.

We want property for sale, rent or exchange.

H. F. WOODBURN CO., 417 Fourth ave.

920p

Houses

I WISH to buy a residence within half mile of Howe Spring, Pittsburg; willing to pay from \$7,000 to \$8,000 cash; don't waste your time and mine unless you have something good to offer. Quintard Jones, Hamilton Bldg., Pittsburg. 922wd

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Room, second story; breakfast, warm luncheon, dinner; private family; home-like; near Howe spring, Wilkinsburg or Allegheny preferred; by refined young man with best references; will pay between \$25 and \$30 per month; early answer desired. Address Z 7, Office of The Post.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5918—Furnished rooms, refined neighborhood, near Howe Spring. Bell 'phone East 2215 R. 417wb

THE IMPERIAL, 17 Frankstown ave., E. E.—Nicely furnished room; best 25c meal in city. 418wp

S. HIGHLAND AVE., 421—Newly furnished rooms, with all conveniences; 2 minutes' walk to Howe Spring; reasonable rent. 430wb

SOUTH HIGHLAND AVE., 421. East End—Furnished rooms, with or without board, near Howe Spring; convenient to car lines; reasonable. 513wb

NEVILLE ST., 531—Large, airy rooms, fine shady porches, lawn and shade trees; must be seen to be appreciated; just the place for the hot months; Howe Spring water; excellent home cooking; all conveniences of home. Come and see. 65wb

CITY AND SUBURBAN ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

726 Ivy st., East End—Four handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, in residence of owner; \$35, including gas for cooking, heating and lighting; use of bath, laundry and storage rooms; Howe spring water to drink; to cultured Christian couple only; immediate possession. 924tvx

FOR SALE.

A beautiful modern home of 12 rooms, 3 baths, hardwood floors; located on Howe st., within three minutes' walk of Howe spring; near five car lines, yet in the heart of the residence center of East End; nice large lot; immediate possession; price only \$16,000.

S. A. DICKIE & COMPANY,

Cor. Center and South Highland aves.

106r

7 rooms and bath, frame house, lot 30x100;
5 minutes walk to Howe spring; 2 minutes
to cars and train; \$7,000; must be sold quick,
owner leaving city; no triflers need answer.
Address, H 97, Press Office. 425wr

6 OR 8 MEN to board; cool, light rooms;
price reasonable; excellent locality; Howe
spring water. 5882 Ellsworth ave., E. E. 729xp

FARMS AND ACREAGE.

\$700 PER ACRE.

25 acres, three coal, two miles from Mc-
Kees Rocks; frame house, 6 rooms, two barns,
chicken house, all necessary outbuildings,
never-falling spring of water; said to be equal
to Howe spring, Fifth ave.

Will trade this farm for city property.

S. ARNOLD & CO.,
434 Fourth ave.

824p

FURNISHED APARTMENT of 4 rooms in pri-
vate family, Shadyside, near Fifth ave; priv-
ilege of bath, gas for heating, lighting and
cooking, use of laundry and Howe spring wa-
ter; \$35 month to refined Christian adult couple
only. Apply Room 410, Ferguson Bldg.

1120wp

EAST END TO LET

LOVELY RESIDENCE

IN ARISTOCRATIC NEIGHBORHOOD;

STONE AND SHINGLE, 11 ROOMS, 3 TILE

BATHS, LAWNS AND SHADE TREES; MA-

CADAMIZED DRIVES; 100 YARDS FROM

HOWE SPRING; RENT \$1,800 PER YEAR.

OWNER CALLED SUDDENLY WEST.

EBBERT, COOK & McCLINTOCK,

MACHESNEY BLDG., FOURTH AVE.

521hjr

LARGE unfurnished room near Roup station
or Howe spring. State terms. Address S 18,
The Gazette Times.

ELEGANT second story front room, newly
furnished; first-class conveniences; near
Howe spring; private family. Phone 1784-W
Highland, or address X 281, E. E. Press of-
fice. 84xp

ELEGANTLY furnished second-story front room, first-class conveniences, refined neighborhood, near Howe spring. Phone 1784-W Highland, or write R 300, East End Press office. 811xp

FURNISHED ROOM—Nicely furnished in refined private family; strictly first-class conveniences, near Howe spring, East End. Write D 249, East End Press office.

98xp

STRATTON LANE, near Howe Spring—Room for women employed; rent reasonable. Highland, 4706 J.

LOST—On South Highland, between Howe spring and Alder st., gold chain, valued as a gift. Liberal reward if returned to room 24, 524 Penn ave. 1026wp

• 1909

J. V. SHAFFER,
7548 Roslyn St., Swissvale.

P. & A. Phone 925 Hawkins. 110p

NEAR Fifth ave. and Howe Spring—New solid brick house; hardwood floors, paneled and beautiful dining room; 2 baths; hot water system for heating; grand view; best neighborhood; chandeliers and decorations to be selected. For terms call Wilkins 735-L.
110wp

SOUTH HIGHLAND, 412—Nice light, airy rooms, well furnished; meals if desired; fine location; convenient Howe spring; references exchanged.
59wp

BOARD

BOARD WANTED—Rooms and board wanted for husband, wife and daughter, 9 years old. East End, near Howe Spring preferred. Address Q. Jones, Ferguson Building. 727wp

MENTION THE PRESS WHEN ANSWERING ADS.

WANTED—Fifty laborers, at Howe Spring property, Fifth and Highland aves. W. H. Van Tine, Manager. 917xp

EAST END BARGAIN.

\$10,000.00 house for \$8,500.00, in high class neighborhood; all modern conveniences; near Howe Spring and convenient to Fifth ave. and East Liberty.

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,

246 Fourth ave.

Court 2143.

1022p

GARDENER wanted. Capable man to take care of large property and not too strong to work. must have references. W. H. Van Tine, Mgr, Howe Spring property, Fifth and Highland aves. 123we

GARDENER—Practical gardener (German preferred) who wants good job and willing to work. W. H. Van Tine, mgr, Howe Spring property, Fifth and Highland aves. 229we

Fig. 31. Advertisements Referencing Howe Spring, 1899-1909, Sources: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Daily Times.

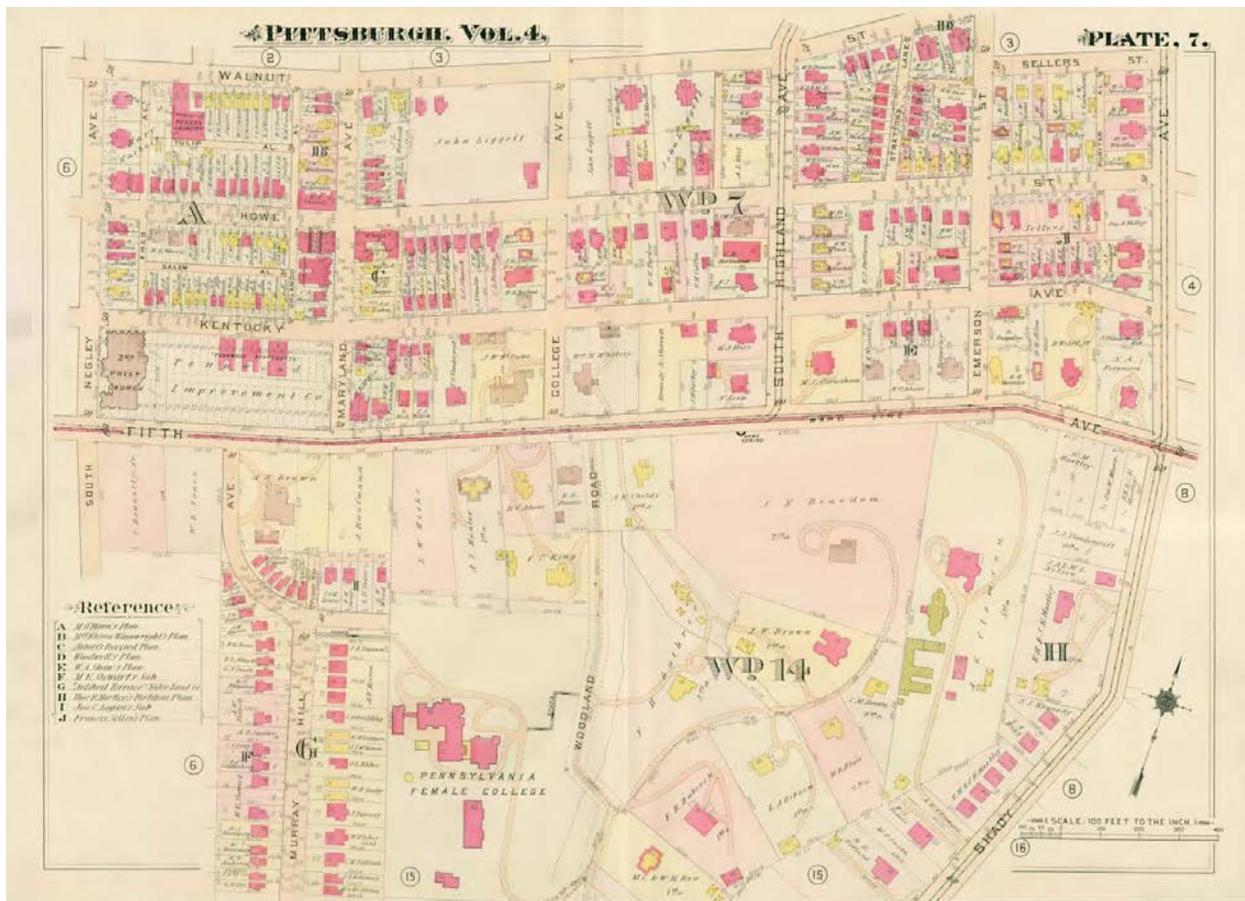


Fig. 32. Detail, G.M. Hopkins & Co. Map., 1911, Source: <http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?view=entry;cc=maps;entryid=x-20090514-hopkins-0009>

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1938

Went Ad Headquarters, Court 1806

THE PITTSBURGH PRESS

Other Press Departments, Court 2708

TWENTY-FIVE

Guests At Fashionable Nuptial Ceremony In May Will Witness Display Of Gifts From Nippon Royalty

Art Objects Of Priceless Value Will Decorate Reed Home For Daughter's Wedding Late Next Month

By ABLE MOYER

Miss Ellinor Brown Reed and William Davison Gordon will not be the cynosure of all eyes at their wedding reception which will be held at the Reed residence on Murray Hill Ave., after their marriage of May 30.

A few rare Japanese objects of art—one a heavily gold lacquered box, a gift of an Empress of Japan—which are a part of the interior decoration of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clark Reed will attract the attention of the reception guests. The rare possessions were left to the family from the estate of a member who was formerly Ambassador to the Orient and his wife and they will be attractively displayed at the East End home for the post-nuptial party.

In fact, Mrs. Reed is planning especially to show the box which was a gift to her late aunt. Mrs. George Wilkins Guthrie of Pittsburgh, from the wife of Singapore Yushiko of Japan, the Japanese Empress called Mrs. Guthrie to her court, after the wedding of Mr. Guthrie, who died in 1917 of apoplexy, and gave the gift as a token of her sympathy. Also at the Reed home is a Japanese trunk of wood carved and bound in brass. Vases and other Japanese ornaments adorn the shelves of the residence.

In the Guthrie family there were three Ambassadors, who as a friend of Woodrow Wilson, was a Mayor of Pittsburgh, the son of another Mayor of Pittsburgh—John Murray, and the grandson of yet another Mayor of the city—Martin George Wilkins Guthrie.

George Wilkins Guthrie was descended from both an Irish and a Scotch-Irish stock. John Guthrie, a great grandfather, was the first of the family to settle in Pennsylvania and served as sheriff in the Continental Army. His son, James Guthrie, was a member of the Continental Army and was a captain during the early part of the Revolutionary war. He was a son of John Guthrie, a father of George Wilkins Guthrie.

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George Wilkins Guthrie and Frances C. Howe, daughter of Thomas M. and Mary Ann Palmer Howe, were married on the 21st of Pittsburgh, the son of another Mayor of Pittsburgh—John Murray, and the grandson of yet another Mayor of the city—Martin George Wilkins Guthrie.

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Brethren Society Couple Vacation at Western Resort



A betrothed couple, among spring guests now at Palm Springs, Cal., are Miss Elizabeth Highman Ball of Baltimore, Md., and Clifford Howe, Jr., son of Mrs. James P. Frazer, of Beverly Hills.

West Penn Hospital Cot Club Is Sponsor Of Opera To Provide Fund for Charity

The West Penn Hospital Cot Club will sponsor two performances by the San Carlo Opera Company at Byne Mosque, April 28-29. The proceeds will be applied to the club's philanthropic fund. Plans for the benefit were completed at a luncheon meeting yesterday when Mrs. W. H. Norcross, Cot Club president, appointed as members of the committee Mrs. Theodore F. Smith, Mrs. W. York Coker, Mrs. Curtis M. Yule and Mrs. Charles H. Johnson.

Alides include Mrs. Mathew Chester, Mrs. Alva R. Davison, Miss Charlotte C. Jeffrey, Mrs. William W. Ford, Mrs. George M. Howland, Miss Elizabeth M. Braas, Mrs. Clifford Howe, Mrs. James M. Johnson, Mrs. Lewis F. Johnson, Mrs. Bruce W. Lennson, Mrs. William A. Hanna, Mrs. James Dunlop, Mrs. Walter S. Laird, Mrs. Dickson K. Colby and Mrs. William B. Thoon.

The 21st Ward Community Club will meet for luncheon followed by a card party April 21, in the American Legion Hall.

The New Speaking Choir, Pennsylvania College for Women, will present the program at the evening meeting of the Women's Club of Wilkesboro Monday evening in the Y. W. C. A. Both the senior and junior women's clubs will be guests. Mrs. Harry W. Haus is chairman of hostesses.

The Pittsburgh Holiday League meeting, Monday, will feature a one-act play, "Rehearsal," presented by the Albia Sigma Tau Club. The play will be directed by Miss Ruth Swartz and will follow the business session in the Chetler Chain Social Hall.

Club Plays Bridge The College Club of Carnegie will meet this evening in the Women's City Club, William Penn Hotel. Miss Emily Wilson is chairman of hostesses for a bridge party which will follow the meeting.

Verdi's "Aida" will be sung on the opening night, followed by Bizet's "Carmen" Friday.

Dr. Pauline Berry Mack will discuss "Science in the Home" at a meeting of the South Hills College Club Tuesday evening, in the Decmont New Century Club. Dr. Mack is director of home economics research at Pennsylvania State College.

Alides include Mrs. Mathew Chester, Mrs. Alva R. Davison, Miss Charlotte C. Jeffrey, Mrs. William W. Ford, Mrs. George M. Howland, Miss Elizabeth M. Braas, Mrs. Clifford Howe, Mrs. James M. Johnson, Mrs. Lewis F. Johnson, Mrs. Bruce W. Lennson, Mrs. William A. Hanna, Mrs. James Dunlop, Mrs. Walter S. Laird, Mrs. Dickson K. Colby and Mrs. William B. Thoon.

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Miss Ellenor Reed examines the gold lacquer box given her aunt, the late Mrs. George W. Guthrie, by the Empress Yushiko of Japan. The box will be shown to guests at the reception following the wedding of her sister, Miss Ellinor B. Reed, and William D. Gordon on May 30.

Selects April Nuptial Date

Ben Avon Girl to Become Bride in Home

A wedding scheduled this month in that of Miss Wilson Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Fisher of Ben Avon, 212 E. 12th Street, April 25 for her marriage to Richard Stephen Traver, of Swampscott, Mass.

The prospective bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Traver of Ben Avon. The ceremony will take place in the home of the bride's parents at 433 p. m. Misses Elizabeth and Martha Fisher will be their sister's attendants. Mr. Traver has asked his cousin, Edward H. Traver, Jr. of Pittsburgh, to be his best man, John Harvey Trimble, Jr. of Ben Avon, will act as usher.

After the ceremony in honor of Mrs. Fisher were a tea given by Mrs. C. C. Vanhook, a luncheon given by a cousin of the bride, Miss Beatrice Crutcher, Yulecater hostesses will be Miss Elizabeth O'Neil Stout and Miss Anna George.

Miss Letta Wilson of Carnegie has selected April 19 for her marriage to David Davis, son of Mr. David J. Davis, of Chalfont, Pa. The bride will be Miss Elizabeth O'Neil Stout and Miss Anna George.

Miss Edith Davis, sister of the prospective bridegroom, will be maid of honor. Miss Betty Hammond will be bridesmaid. John Davis will be talking to his father and had the night and early to drive to Chalfont, Pa., where the wedding will be held at 7 p. m. in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Knoxville.

Former Pittsburgh Girl Weds in West A former Pittsburgh girl will become a bride far from home. Miss Mildred Elizabeth Moffitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moffitt of Wilkesboro, she will be married in the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, Cal., June 21, to Byron Brooker Masterson.

Her sisters, Misses Florence and Dorothy Moffitt, both of Wilkesboro, will attend her. Also, Miss Henry Bullock of Los Angeles will be in the wedding party. An intimate reception will take place in the home of the bride's mother.

Betrothed Mr. and Mrs. L. Henry of Pocomoke St. have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Jeanette Brody, to Henry Meyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Meyer, of West St.

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THE DIONNE QUINTEPLETS

Act Out Rhymes From "Mother Goose"

See these little actresses in picture stories of their attempts on the "stage."

SATURDAY IN THE PRESS

There is a very beautiful example of these five little girls, which is at least 30 years old. It is extremely interesting to me, for its devotion reminds me somewhat of some pictures which my father brought home many years ago when he went around the world in the age of 21.

Several old friends of mine are coming to lunch and later this afternoon I am going to New York City.

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Imported Crystal Salad Plates

With various sizes, 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 for \$2.00—12 for 7.50

Have you been looking for a beautiful priced crystal table plate? It's a good one for special occasions or wedding gifts—perfectly good whether for gifts for weddings, birthdays or anniversary—and there are no other such with these.

Kauffman's

1000 Liberty Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVE 1/2 and MORE on These Famous Shoes

We cannot mention the famous name, but you will recognize them as REGULAR \$12.50 VALUES

We know that when you have seen these shoes you will agree that they are the best shoe value in Pittsburgh. Look for the famous name stamped on the shoe. Other famous makes as usual.

\$4.99

Other makes **\$3.99** **\$5.99**

CLARK'S cancellable SHOES

633 Liberty Ave. 1000 LIBERTY AVE. FROM 50c TO \$1.00

Mail and telephone orders... Grant 7000

KAUFFMANN'S

for the complete line of Mary Dabell Tailor's

Meyer Jonasson's

Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver

Hurry!

Tomorrow!

CLEAN-UP SALE

150 DRESSES

from our better dress shop

14.95, \$25, 39.95, 49.50

NOW \$5 and \$10

Street, Sports, Dinner and Evening Dresses on Sale

FIFTH FLOOR

All Sales Final!

Such festive, funny little bonnies—carry regular 2.50 bottles of Mary Dunhill's lovely fan de GARDENA perfume—only 1.50 bottles, first floor

Mail and telephone orders... Grant 7000

KAUFFMANN'S

for the complete line of Mary Dabell Tailor's

On July 17 a communication was published in the Press from W. N. Haslett, suggesting the building of a fountain at the old Howe spring on Fifth avenue, East End, by popular subscriptions of the wheelmen. The matter was called to the attention of Mr. George Howe, and he at once said that his mother would be glad to build the fountain herself. The work was at once taken up, and within two weeks after the publication of the article in the Press contracts for the granite work of a magnificent fountain had been awarded. The granite comes from Vermont and is now being rapidly worked into shape. The fountain, as has been previously stated, will be located at the headwaters of the spring and the ground between that and Fifth avenue will be made into a handsome little park. Some \$75,000 has been set aside for the construction of the spring and beautifying of the park. It has all been placed in the hands of trustees, who will have general charge of the spending of it. The wheelmen of the city owe a hearty vote of thanks not only to Mrs. Howe for her splendid gift, but to Mr. Haslett for first suggesting the idea.

The past week has been a lively one in

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
A. D. Wilson

Elizabeth D. Thaw (Seal)

State of Pennsylvania } On this 24th day of December A. D. 1910, before
County of Allegheny s.s. } me a Notary Public for said state resident
in said County, came the above named
Elizabeth D. Thaw, widow, and acknowledged the foregoing deed
to be her act and deed, and desired the same to be recorded as such
Witness my hand and notarial seal the day and year aforesaid
A. D. Wilson (Seal)

Reg. in Allegheny Co. and Pgh.
Recorded Dec. 27, 1910

Notary Public
My Commission expires January 5, 1913

George W. Guthrie et al } This Indenture
Sarah Nancy Benedum } Made, the Twenty-eighth day of Decem-
ber in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand nine hundred and ten (1910)

Between George W. Guthrie and Florence H. Guthrie, his wife, Clara
H. Brown, widow of James W. Brown; William A. C. Corcoran
and Jeanie H. Corcoran, his wife, George A. Howe, widower, T.
Howe Childs and Augusta H. Childs, his wife; William H. Rea
and Mary C. Rea, his wife, Alexander J. Wurte and Jeanie C. Wurte
his wife, Frank P. Sproul and Elizabeth H. Sproul, his wife,
Frank B. Nimick and Frank B. Nimick, Testamentary Trustee
under the will of Eleanor H. Nimick, deceased, for Francis
B. Nimick, J. M. Howe Nimick and William Kennedy Nim-
ick, all of the City of Pittsburg, County of Allegheny and State of
Pennsylvania, parties of the first part, and Sarah Nancy Bene-
dum, wife of Michael L. Benedum, of the City of Pittsburg, County
and State aforesaid, party of the second part;

Witnesseth, That the said parties of the first part, in con-
sideration of One Hundred and Forty Thousand (\$140,000.00)
Dollars, to them now paid by the said party of the sec-
ond part, do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the
said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in
the Fourteenth (late Twenty-second) Ward of the City of Pittsburg
County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and
described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a pin on the
southerly line of Fifth Avenue, two hundred (200) feet easterly
from the center of Woodland Road, being the northeast corner
of lot formerly belonging to Mrs. M. H. Childs (now the property
of Thomas M. H. Childs), thence along the line of said property
South twenty-five (25) degrees, forty-eight (48) minutes East, two
hundred forty (240) feet to a stone; thence along the line of
the property of Clara H. Brown South sixty-eight (68) degrees, fifty
one (51) minutes East, two hundred nineteen and seventy-three
hundredths (219.73) feet to a stone; thence along line of property
of Clara H. Brown North eighty-four (84) degrees, two (2) min-
utes East, three hundred and seventy-two and eight hundredths
(372.08) feet to a point; thence North eighty (80) degrees, twenty-

DBV1695/127

six (26) minutes East, fifty-nine and ninety-seven hundredths (59.97) feet to a pin on the line of property now or late of C. M. Schwab; thence along said line, North thirteen (13) degrees, fifty-one (51) minutes West, five hundred fifty-two and seventy-two (552.72) feet to the southerly line of Fifth Avenue aforesaid, and thence along said line of Fifth Avenue, South sixty-four (64) degrees, twelve (12) minutes West, six hundred seventy-two and seventy-three hundredths (672.73) feet to the place of beginning. It is hereby understood and agreed, however, as part of the consideration for this conveyance, that that portion of the property fronting one hundred (100) feet on Fifth Avenue and extending back one hundred and ninety (190) feet, on which is the spring and fountain known as the "Howe Spring" (and the center line of which hundred (100) feet passes through the center of said fountain as now located, and at right angles to Fifth Avenue) is conveyed under and subject to the following condition, viz: The grantee above named, her heirs and assigns, shall have the possession and control of said property and shall keep the same in good order and repair and maintain the fountain as it now is, but shall do no act which will injuriously affect said spring. She shall allow the public the free use of the water from said spring at the said fountain as long as the water continues to be fit for drinking purposes. Should the spring hereafter fail or become permanently unfit for drinking purposes, the same shall be closed, and this condition shall thereupon cease and determine. Together with the right to use the private road leading from Fifth Avenue along the line of land now or late of Mrs. Mary A. Howe, deceased, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the Articles of Agreement establishing said private road between George A. Berry et al. dated October 10th 1870, and recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 262, Page 185. But subject nevertheless to the payment by the said Sarah Nancy Benedum, her heirs and assigns, of the proper portion of the expense of maintaining and keeping in repair the said road laid out and opened in and by said Articles of Agreement. Such expense and proper portion thereof to be ascertained and determined in accordance with the provisions of said recited Articles of Agreement which the said Sarah Nancy Benedum, her heirs and assigns, hereby covenants to keep and perform. Together, also, with the right to use the private road leading from the southerly line of the property hereby conveyed to the private road last above named, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the following deeds establishing and locating said last mentioned private road, namely, Mary A. Howe to Charles M. Brown, dated July 3, 1897, recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 966, Page 343, Mary A. Howe to Margaret B. Blair, dated July 3, 1897, recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 973, Page 44, Mary A. Howe to Elizabeth C. Howe, dated May 18th 1901, recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 1131, Page 460, partition deed between Mary H. Childs et al, dated January 2nd 1903, recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 1341, Page 490, and deed from heirs of Mary

A. Howe, deceased to Charles M. Brown, dated January 2nd 1903, recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 1362, Page 2. But subject nevertheless to the payment by the said Sarah Nancy Benedum, her heirs and assigns of the proper portion of the expense of maintaining and keeping in repair the said last mentioned private road laid out and opened in and by said above recited deeds, such expense and proper portion thereof to be ascertained and determined in accordance with the provisions set forth in the said recited deeds, which the said Sarah Nancy Benedum, her heirs and assigns hereby covenants to keep and perform. Subject nevertheless to a private right of way ten (10) feet wide extending from Fifth Avenue along the line of property now or late of C. M. Schwab and preserving the same width of ten (10) feet throughout, over the property hereby conveyed to the southerly line thereof, which said right of way is hereby reserved for the joint use and benefit of the property hereby conveyed and the properties of or late of Clara H. Benton Charles M. Brown, Margaret B. Blair and George A. Howe, as set forth, described and conveyed to them respectively in and by the above recited deeds, namely Deed Books 966 Page 343, 973 Page 44/134/ Page 490, and 1362, Page 2, and for the joint use and benefit of the respective owners of said properties, their respective heirs and assigns. Being part of a larger piece or tract of land of which Mrs. Mary A. Howe died seized in fee on the 11th day of October 1901, and by her Last Will and Testament dated June 28th 1889, since her death duly probated and recorded in the Office of the Register of Wills for said Allegheny County in Will Book Vol. 68, Page 282, devised and bequeathed all her real estate (of which the above described lot is a part) to her children, Mary H. Childs, William R. Howe, Clara H. Brown, Florence H. Guthrie, Eleanor H. Nimick, George A. Howe and Jeanie H. Corcoran. The said William R. Howe died in the lifetime of the said Mary A. Howe, to-wit; on the 19th day of June 1899, leaving surviving him as his only child, a daughter Elizabeth C. Howe now Elizabeth H. Sprunt. The said Mary H. Childs (being then a widow) died after the death of the said Mary A. Howe, to-wit, on the 26th day of July 1903, testate, and by her will dated July 1st 1900, and recorded in the office of the Register of Wills of Allegheny County in Will Book, Vol. 75, Page 482, devised all her real estate to her children, the aforesaid J. Howe Childs, Mary C. Rea and Jeanie C. Wrote. And the said Eleanor H. Nimick died on the 25th day of January, 1904 and by her last last Will and Testament, dated September 27th 1900 duly probated and recorded in the office of the Register of Wills of Allegheny County in Will Book Vol. 79, Page 111, devised the said real estate, inter alia, to her husband, Frank B. Nimick aforesaid, in trust for her sons, the said Francis B. Nimick J. M. Howe Nimick and William Kennedy Nimick. The said Frank B. Nimick joining in this deed as the surviving husband of Eleanor H. Nimick, and also as Testamentary Trustee under the last will and testament of said Eleanor H. Nimick of Francis B. Nimick, J. M. Howe Nimick and William Kennedy

Nimick under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans Court in and for said County of Allegheny, made on the 23rd day of December 1910 at No. 184 December Term 1910 of said Court. With the adjunctions To Have and To Hold the same unto and for the use of the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, forever. And the said parties of the first part hereto, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators covenant with the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns against all lawful claimants to the same and every part thereof to Grant and Defend. Witness the hands and seals of the said parties of the first part.

Attest:
James D. Murray

- Geo. W. Guthrie ✓ (Seal)
 - Florence H. Guthrie ✓ (Seal)
 - Clara H. Brown ✓ (Seal)
 - W. St. C. D. Corcoran ✓ (Seal)
 - Jeanie H. Corcoran ✓ (Seal)
 - George A. Howe ✓ (Seal)
 - T. Howe Childs ✓ (Seal)
 - Augusta K. Childs ✓ (Seal)
 - William H. Rea ✓ (Seal)
 - Mary C. Rea ✓ (Seal)
 - Alexander J. Wurts ✓ (Seal)
 - Jeanie C. Wurts ✓ (Seal)
 - Elizabeth H. Sproul ✓ (Seal)
 - Frank P. Sproul ✓ (Seal)
 - Frank B. Nimick ✓ (Seal)
 - Frank B. Nimick ✓ (Seal)
- Trustee

Edwin Logan as to E. H. & F. C. S.

James D. Murray

State of Pennsylvania } On this Thirtieth day of December, 1910, before Allegheny County, s.s. } me, a Notary Public, in and for said County personally appeared George W. Guthrie and Florence H. Guthrie, his wife, Clara H. Brown, widow of James W. Brown, deceased, William St. C. D. Corcoran and Jeanie H. Corcoran, his wife; George A. Howe, widower, T. Howe Childs and Augusta K. Childs, his wife; William H. Rea and Mary C. Rea, his wife; Alexander J. Wurts and Jeanie C. Wurts, his wife; Frank B. Nimick and Frank B. Nimick, Testamentary Trustee under the will of Eleanor H. Nimick, deceased, for Francis B. Nimick, T. M. Howe Nimick and William Kennedy Nimick, and acknowledged the foregoing Indenture to be their act and deed and desired the same to be recorded as such. Witness my hand and notarial seal the day and year aforesaid

James D. Murray (Seal)
Notary Public

My Commission Expires January 5, 1913

State of Pennsylvania } On this 31st day of December 1910, before County of Allegheny s.s. } me, a Notary Public in and for said County, and State, personally appeared Frank P. Sproul and Elizabeth H. Sproul, his wife, and acknowledged the foregoing Indenture to be their act and deed and

PLAN TO IMPROVE THE HOWE SPRING

Following vehement protests against the turning off of the water in the Howe springs, Fifth and Highland avenues, by the bureau of water, because the flow was contaminated, Architect W. H. Van Tine, for M. L. Benedum, the new owner of the Howe property, has prepared a plan for a new spring house which will prevent contamination of the water in the future.

The reservoir will be submerged and covered as are the filter beds at the Aspinwall filtration plant. From the reservoir the water will pass to the fountain through six feet of pure sand. The fountain will be a magnificent structure of classic design, with a frontage of 30 feet on Fifth avenue.

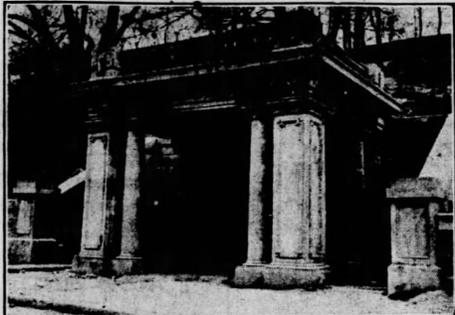
It will be 14 feet high and will have a concrete roof effectually preventing pollution from surface waters. Automatic drinking faucets and spigots will be used. The plan has been approved by the department of public works.

To Protect Howe Spring.

Former Mayor Guthrie stated last night the trouble over the dismantling of the Howe spring, in Fifth and South Highland avenues, had been amicably adjusted and improvements will be made which will insure turning on the water again soon. A wall is to be built around the spring and the reservoir will be submerged, and covered to keep out impurities. A new front will be built along Fifth avenue, 30 feet in length and 14 feet high. Plans for the improvements have been approved by the public works department.

**POPULAR OLD SPRING COVERED
BY BEAUTIFUL CONCRETE STRUCTURE**

Waters where thousands have quenched their thirst, are now sheltered by artistic temple-like building that will adorn grounds of city residence.



NEW SHELTER OVER HOWE SPRING

**HOWE SPRING IN
GRECIAN SHELTER**

Like Temple of Ancients, Modern Concrete Covers Old Fountain.

SHRINE TO THE THIRSTY

Many Persons Anxiously Wait Day When They May Partake of Waters.

Like a Grecian temple over a fissure in the rocks through which the oracles spoke, the Howe spring fountain, on Fifth avenue, near Highland avenue, has been rebuilt by M. L. Benedum, who has purchased the estate. Of solid concrete, with a facade and many pillars, the fountain is attracting considerable attention. While the water does not as yet flow into it, preparations are under way to again make it a public fountain, and the work is being completed. Mr. Benedum purchased the Howe estate more than a year ago and began the erection of a palatial mansion to take the place of the old buildings.

When Mr. Benedum began building operations, the old fountain was torn down and general improvements were begun on the grounds, which rise to a considerable height above Fifth avenue. Before that time the pure water had been enjoyed by many thousands. In the early morning, carts, automobiles and wagons drew up and took on a load of gallons of the sparkling liquid. Men and women came with pails and bottles and filled them. In the heat of the summer the spring was a source of delight for pedestrians and many street cars made it a regular stop to the delight of the motormen and conductors, and not a few parched passengers who were fortunate and speedy enough to get a drink and return.

All these have been anxiously watching the improvements to the grounds of the Howe estate and are keenly anticipating the reopening of the fountain.

It is said that the new concrete building will have on it the memorial stone to General and Mrs. Howe. The new structure is an example of Grecian art in sage Van Tine, of the Benedum property, who designed it. Eight massive pillars hold the roof. They are arranged in four pairs. The round pillars stand within, while the square, beautifully decorated, are first visible to those journeying along Fifth avenue.

The ceiling has not been thoroughly completed, from its appearance yesterday. The roof of the structure is fenced with short concrete posts of artistic design and workmanship. The whole is a triumph for concrete. On either side of the fountain, for perhaps 100 feet, extends a concrete wall, built solidly with pillars. This leads to larger pillars close to the facade. The space between is a sort of an entrance. The front of the structure is also open.

The appearance of the new building is in keeping with the general idea of the grounds, as they are being retold. High above can be seen the Benedum mansion, with its entrance, from Woodland road flanked with Grecian pillars. Just how long it will be before thirsty ones will once more be able to drink their fill at the Howe fountain, has not been definitely decided.

National bank; chief of police, J. J. McCarthy; lieutenant of police, Henry Foster; street commissioner, William Sechler; solicitor, J. E. Mayhugh; engineers, Harrop, Hopkins & Taylor. The following members besides President Gray were sworn in: George McClure, Thomas Quinn, W. J. Dickson, Benjamin Schwartz and Thomas Howard.

Turtle Creek borough council, which is the only one composed of socialists in the Turtle Creek valley, organized yesterday morning and elected the following officers: President, Lewis Canabe; secretary, C. F. Dotts; treasurer, C. K. Foster; solicitor, S. H. Huselton; chief of police, John Forgie; captain of police, Charles Causwell; street commissioner, Alex. Erskin; engineers, Harrop, Hopkins & Taylor. Emil Chamberlain was sworn in as a patrolman.

**Sworn In by Father
As New Member of Body.**

Wilmerding borough council reorganized last evening by electing the following officers: President, John Boyle, and clerk, George Graham. George W. Horrocks, a new member, was sworn in by his father, Christopher Horrocks, who is Burgess of Wilmerding. George Munroe and Brooks Boslock are the other new members of council.

At a meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the borough school house, Ben Avon council organized for the coming year by electing the following officers: President, C. D. Dyer; clerk, P. U. Smucker, and solicitor, J. A. McClarren. Emsworth council at its organization meeting held in the borough hall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon elected Alex. Stewart, president; John Sevin, clerk, and the McBridge Engineering Company, engineers.

Crafton council reorganized yesterday, electing the following officers: President, Major Daniel Ashworth; clerk, Frank H. Huffman; solicitor, Robert S. Chesnut; treasurer, Ernest Payne; depositor, First National bank, of Crafton. Other officers will be elected Tuesday evening, January 3. The new members of council are T. J. Fitzpatrick, of the First ward; J. H. Fox, of the Second ward, and J. B. McClements, of the Third ward.

**Reorganization in Oakmont
Is Without Incident.**

Oakmont council reorganized yesterday morning with the election of the following officers: President, Jacob Reed; secretary, William Kerr; solicitor, J. M. Hunter; engineer, Douglass & McKnight; treasurer, M. W. Bottomfield; street commissioner, Charles J. Gallagher; chief of police, Alfred Evans.

Verona council reorganized yesterday morning with the election of the following officers: President, James S. McMunn; secretary, S. M. Gundy; treasurer, William J. Mollston; solicitor, Robert D. Elwood, Jr.; engineer, Fries & Sperling; chief of police, Gottlieb Gautschi; street commissioner, A. L. Leiser.

Etna council reorganized last night by electing the following officers: William Pepp, president; J. C. Armstrong, clerk, and J. W. Thomas, solicitor.

St. Clair borough council met last night and elected the following officers: President, Thomas McMinn; clerk, Walter Schaler; treasurer, Francis A. Amrhein; street commissioner, J. V. Stark; health and ordinance officer, A. W. Hoffman; solicitor, Charles T. Moore; policeman, Henry Kimmel and John Reichel; special policeman, William Borneman, Frank Bennett and John Melbert.

Three New Members in Rankin Borough Council.

Rankin borough council reorganized last evening and elected the following officers: President, C. E. Guttridge; secretary, Karl Koellman; solicitor, R. F. Graham; engineer, Hugh D. Duval; chief of police, Walter Barnett; lieutenant of police, Richard Waddy; ordinance officer, Reynolds Johns; superintendent of public works, James Huddle; patrolman, J. Kauffmann. The new members sworn in are T. M. Claeth, Jacob Klein and W. E. Lydia.

Pitcairn borough council reorganized last evening and elected the following officers: President, J. F. Courson; clerk, J. H. Travers; treasurer, the First National Bank of Pitcairn, and solicitor, James M. Huston. The new members sworn in are John Johnstonbaugh, John Bergren and Herman Locke.

HOWE SPRING AGAIN OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

After a year's work in improvements, the famous Howe spring, at Highland and Fifth aves., was opened to the public today. Hundreds of barrels of water will be emptied daily from the numerous springs around that property, into the great reservoir under the Howe spring.

There is a constant storage of 4,000 barrels of water, from which is supplied the sanitary bubbling drinking fonts in the artistic Grecian shelter house provided for the public. A complete system of pumps carries the water to the M. T. Benedum residence now under construction on the hill above. The spring is on the Benedum property.

HOWE SPRING WATER 'BUBBLES' FROM ORDINARY CITY MAIN

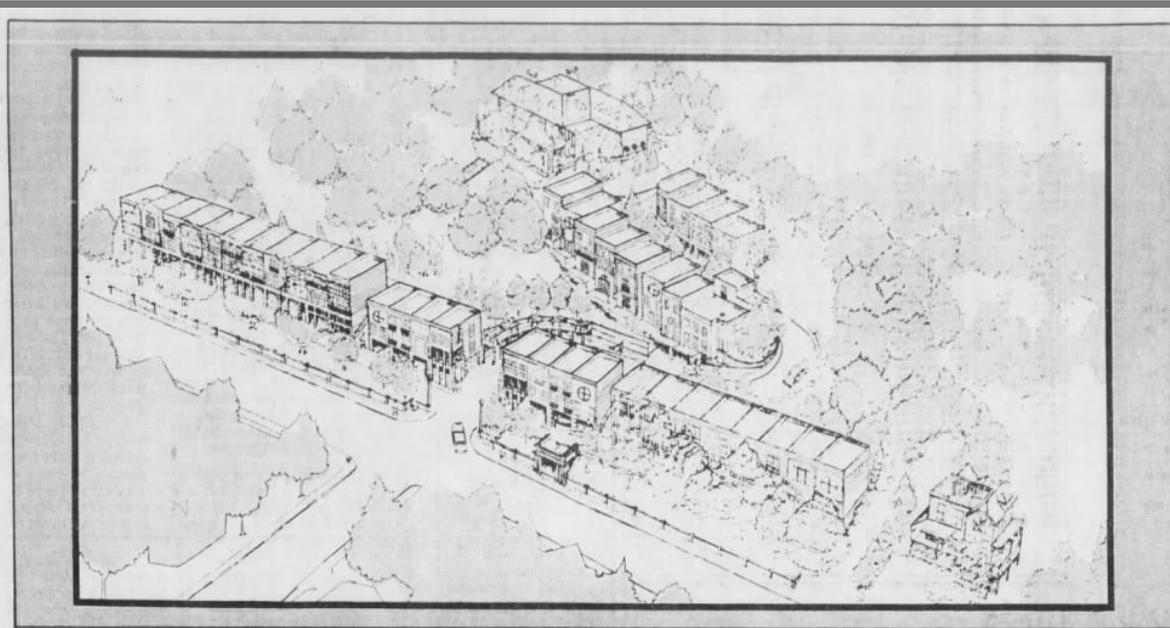
Hundreds of Pittsburghers, afoot, in street cars, automobiles and in other vehicles, who have made pilgrimages to Howe Spring, Fifth avenue, at Highland avenue, will learn by this story that they were the victims of their imaginations.

Many families in the East End and Squirrel Hill districts, who have believed that they could drink nothing in the way of water unless it came from the Howe Spring; Pittsburghers who took big thermos bottles filled with its sparkling water when on a journey, and others will be surprised to know that for the past several years they have been drinking just plain old Pitts-

burgh water—the kind that pours from kitchen faucets.

Supt. Charles Findley of the city's Bureau of Water, admitted yesterday with a whole lot of pride that it was the water from city mains that tasted so good to a lot of aqua pura connoisseurs.

Several years ago an epidemic of typhoid fever was traced to the contaminated water of the spring and the Health Bureau closed it. A city water line was tapped and connected to the outlet pipes and the supply was un-failing. No test has been made recently to see if the ground water is pure.



Drawing based on rendering by Craig Scott of Arthur Lubetz Associates shows town houses on terrace. Mansion is at top.

Edwardian mansion put to '80s use

By Donald Miller
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Shadyside will never be the same. Greystone, the former property of oil wildcatter Michael Late Benedum — 7½ parklike acres on a high terrace above the intersection of Fifth and South Highland avenues — is in radical transformation.

Until recently the mansion was a Chatham College dormitory hall with meeting rooms. The property, given to the college in 1960 by the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation, is now owned by Greystone Associates — Ernest, George and Richard Stern, owners of Cinemette Corp. of America, and architect Arthur Lubetz.

They will turn the 23-room house into six apartments and will replace the green terrace with 46 town houses, the whole being called Greystone.

Twenty-seven of the new three-story structures will have double garages and will face Fifth Avenue. Thirteen others, slightly larger, will climb a gently graded new road, that leads to the top of the knoll. The land around the mansion will be subdivided into three single-family lots.

Greystone, the largest mansion remaining on Fifth Avenue, was sold by Chatham College for \$1.7 million. Budget for the new development is \$10 million. Some of the town houses along Fifth are expected to be ready for occupancy by late October.

Looking at a bulldozer scooping out the terrace, Lubetz explained, "We are supplying the natural landscape with an urban landscape." Much delicate negotiation has gone into convincing Greystone's wealthy Woodland Road neighbors of the feasibility of this plan. All of that was settled before

the first spade was lifted.

Lubetz, whose firm, Arthur Lubetz Associates, has just completed the 17-story Lincoln Towers, an apartment for the elderly near Lincoln Tunnel in northern New Jersey, walked through his latest challenge, the empty and bedraggled grand rooms of Greystone. The 1911-12 Edwardian mansion was designed by W.H. Vantine, about whom little is known except that he must have been somewhat odd.

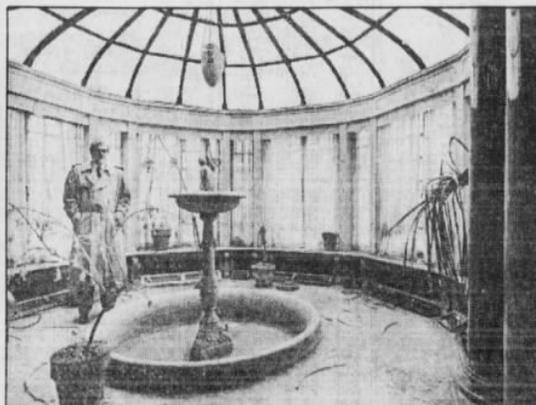
"We are allowing the house to stay almost intact," Lubetz said. "It will still be grand driving up the hill and through the gates at the back of the house." Lubetz and Associates recently saved details of the original large house at 5030 Fifth Avenue when they converted it into condominiums.

At Greystone, elaborate plastered ceilings in the 17th-century (Continued on Page 19)



Bill Levis/Post-Gazette photos

Benedum staircase landing will be retained.



Arthur Lubetz stands in skylit marble solarium.

THE PITTSBURGH PRESS, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1896.



The annual tournament of the Kentucky Tennis and Tennis Club, which was held at Louisville last week, was a success in every respect.

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HE WAS A BAD ITALIAN

AND WISHED TO CARRY A BARRAGE FOR YOU.

WAS AN UNWILLING WITNESS.

A woman of Italian who has been arrested for carrying a large quantity of dynamite.

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THE BROTHERS HAVE A JEWELLERY

THEY WERE FOUND IN THE POSSESSION OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF JEWELLERY.

The brothers have a jewellery store in the city.

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FOR THIN PEOPLE

Who lack strength and vigor there is nothing better than a pure malt stimulant to build up the system and clothe the body with sound, healthy flesh.

The fact has been proved by thousands of men and women who have gained health and strength by using

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

The greatest and best of medicinal stimulants. The vitalizing principle contained in the pure malt feeds and nourishes every part of the body, tones up the stomach and regulates the appetite.

It soothes excited nerves, arouses the circulation and restores lost energy.

As a stimulant and tonic it has never been equaled.

No wide awake draught or grogery thins of being out of Duffy's pure malt.

It is the only pure malt stimulant that is sold in this country.

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THE TEMPERATURE ON TUESDAY MAY BE SO PLACID.

KAUFMANN'S THE BIG STORE! BOOK SALE! The Greatest Ever Held in This City.

25 to 50 Per Cent. Below Book Store Prices. Illustrated Gift Books. Large quarto volume, beautifully bound.

HOW'S THIS? The following celebrated works complete in one issue, 610 pp., cloth.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BIBLES, Also Catholic and Episcopal Prayer Books, Christmas Cards, Booklets, Calendars, 50,000 Toy and Picture Books.

IS RHEUMATISM DANGEROUS? GENUINE FIRE SALE! We are now selling AT RETAIL goods that were damaged by the fire in Allentown.

Wm. T. Shannon & Son, 907 Liberty Street. Beautiful Millinery.

WALL PAPER. Beautifully the latest stock in wall paper.

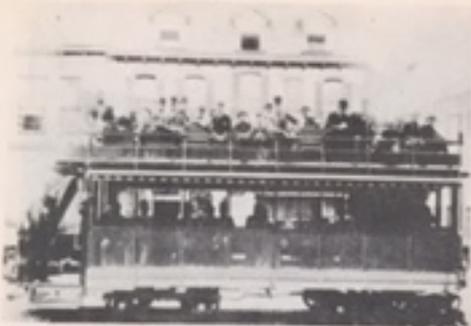
FOR HOLIDAYS DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY. DE ROY BROS. 208 Sixth St.

The Atmosphere Oppressive.

Coupled with the extreme heat yesterday was the oppressive closeness of the atmosphere. There was scarcely a spot in the two cities where any relief from the grasping, burning breath of the sun could be obtained. Laborers in mills felt the extreme heat even more than those who were employed in the sun, and the cases of heat prostration reported were mainly from those who were working inside. Slight as the breezes were, they gave some relief.

The Howe spring, on Fifth avenue, opposite South Highland avenue, received more patronage yesterday, perhaps, than any part of the city. The water was deliciously cool and pure and a crowd of thirsty pedestrians and wheelmen surrounded the spring all the day. Many of the street cars as they passed stopped and conductor and passengers alighted and refreshed themselves with a draught of the best water that is to be found within the confines of the two cities.

There were two thunderstorms yesterday. The first did not accomplish much in the way of cooling the air. The second had a great deal of effect. The first storm occurred about 3 a. m. It was accompanied by rain, thunder and a slight breeze. Rain fell in Allegheny, Sharpsburg, Oakmont, Homestead and other nearby points. The wind was most refreshing, but did not cool the air to any appreciable extent. The second storm occurred at about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, as usual, about the time citizens were hastening homeward for dinner. There was a copious fall of rain which cooled the atmosphere and the mercury fell about 20 degrees in an hour. The effect soon wore away and it began rising again. It rose slowly until 8 o'clock, when the thermometer registered 76. It fell 2 degrees then until 9 o'clock, when it began rising slowly again. It continued to rise slowly for a time, when it remained stationary for a short time, then rose slowly again and repeated the performance of remaining stationary. This was caused by the influence of the local thunderstorms over the country, too far away to have any great or lasting effect.



MASS TRANSIT WITH A NICE VIEW - The old Pittsburgh, Oakland, and East Liberty shuttle looks a little top heavy.



THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE - The East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library is packed with readers after school hours this winter day sometime in the 1910's.



LOOK FAMILIAR? - Fifth and Highland Avenues in the heart of East Liberty in 1910.



HURRY UP, THERE GOES THE \$38 EXPRESS! - From 1888 to 1890 introduction of cable seatless horse cars such as this one on upper Fifth Avenue in 1879 took half an hour to 50 minutes traveling from downtown to its east end.

Picture on Page 1 Ring Walk Choral Union - This well-dressed singer of German descent practiced in the Old Hotel Lambert when this photo was taken in 1908.

More old photos of the East End will be featured in future issues of the Fall Gazette.

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HUCKLEBERRY FINN PITTSBURGH STYLE - The Jolley Street Boardwalk (Facing Greenwood Street) is the playground for these homeless children in 1908.



IS THAT THE SAME ROADWORK CALIGUINI JUST UNCOVERED? - Buggies, carts, and trolleys kick up dust at the intersection of Highland, Center, and Ellsworth Avenues early in the 1900's.



TWO-WHEELED RUFF RAFF LOAF ON FIFTH AVE. - Horse Spring at Fifth and Highland Avenue seems to be the watering hole for these 1890's cyclists.



TEAMSTERS OF ANOTHER ERA - East Liberty street cleaners pose rather rightly in this 1900 photo.

COURTESY OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY PENNSYLVANIA ROOM AND PHOTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Bradum ↑

Advised by North Side Chamber of Commerce
May 16th 1912

Wm M. Henry Chairman
Com. Municipal and Civic Affairs

Rec'd 7/26/1912

Petition for the preservation of
spring on the old Voegtly Farm,
Robison Road, 24th Ward, City.

In Council, May 21, 1912
Referred to the Committee

Public Works.
E. J. Martin
Clerk.

In Committee on Public Works,
May 22nd, 1912, Read and referred
to the Dep't of Public Works for
report.

E. J. Martin
Clerk.

In Committee on Public Works,
June 5th, 1912, Read, rec'd and
filed and copy of report of the
dep't of Public Works sent to the
petitioners and the North Side
Chamber of Commerce.

E. J. Martin
Clerk.

Presented by
E. J. Martin

N.S. Pittsburgh, Pa;

Apr. 3, 1912.

To the Honorable Councilmen
of the City of Pittsburgh.

Gentlemen:-

The City of Pittsburgh at the present time is grading Robison Road, 24th Ward, Spring Hill. On the old Voegtly Place is a spring that has supplied the people of that section with the purest of water for the past fifty years or more. The water of said spring has been highly recommended by numerous Physicians of Pittsburgh.

We the undersigned would respectfully petition your Honorable Body to take such action as will preserve said spring to the people of that community.

Signed { B.A. Overbeck.
Harry C. Koehler.

John Dollhoff 22 Tona St. N.S. City
George J. Bender 1345 Diana St. N.S. City
Chas. Kalubaef 132 Rhine St. N.S. City
Geo. Bangert 1239 Elm St. N.S. City
Harry C. Koehler 1532 Rhine St. N.S. City
Louis Mann 60 Hill St. N.S. City
W. Fischer 405 Eastern Av. Aspinwall
J. H. Dollhoff Jr. 22 Tona St. Spring Hill
Martin J. Simon 1205 High St. N.S.
Robert Pfund 1323 Diana St. N.S.

C. G. Gaster, 108 Homer St N.S.
J. Rosenfeld 1231 Stouloger Ave N.S.
William F. Wolt 1542 Rhine St N.S.

John Wiedow 1536 Rhine St N.S.
L. H. Suerich Dianna St

Edward Voelkel Damas. St. N.S.

~~Ed. Wolt #8 Naty St. N.S.~~

Michael Hasstuch 1607 Wm St
Fred Ziel 20 Woessner Ave N.S. Pgh Pa

Harry Keller 2 Rhine St N.S. Pittsburg Pa

John Bown 1237 Stouloger Ave Pittsburgh Pa N.S.

August Nickum 1206 Yetta Ave N.S.

William Waltmayer Park Dr. 2923.

Ernest Hill 1618 Rhine St

George Yeter, 16 Woessner Ave N.S.

George W. Blum, 40 Rhine St N.S.

Peter Lutterweich 134 Rhine St N.S.

Ernest Weber 28 Baden St

Wm A. Beckfeld 1216 Yetta Ave, N.S. Pgh

Fred Brunke 138 Rhine St

Jud. Grahmeyer 806 Pot Walk St

E. L. Schultheis 34 Hill St

Just Scheider 7 Woessner Ave.

Stuy & Stuss 1924 Rockledge St

John Koller Jr 1 Munnell St N.S.
Martin Neumann Yelka St.
Otto C. Pugin 621 Superior St City
Edward Weiss Rockledge St
Michael Schmitt Hechelberg 1219 N.S.
Henry Zinn 1035 1st St N.S.
Julius Schwanig Harbor St N.S.P.
Harry F. Petro 806 Gust Av N.S.P.
Carl Schantz 706 Ina St N.S. Pitts.
Peter. Andres Rhine Street N.S. Pittsburgh
E. von. S. Schibler. 92. Overbeck St.
Joseph Stupnick 2012 Overbeck St
Andrew Schlaich, 173 Brahm St.
Elmer. Staumann 126 Overbeck St.
Fred. A Sand 120 Overbeck St
Eigh. H. Wurdack, 1131 Bunker St.
Louis Weber 123 Hill St.
George Beys 122 Hill St.
Herman B Sand 120 Overbeck St N.S.
Gustav Lintner 104 Overbeck St 24
Carl Kaerig 95 Overbeck St. N.S. Pitts.
Frank Behr 427 South St
Wm Gross 76 Overbeck St. N.S. Pitts.
J. M. Woessner. 120 Hill St N.S.

Gustav. Krafzig 24 Bluff. Str. N. S.
John Im Ratenberger 195 Stein St. N. S.
J. Gus. Weingel 1320 Diana St. " "
Alfred Krack. 49 Kegel. st. N. S. Spring Hill
Otto Schmitt 639 Evergreen Ave. Millvale P.
John Daemel. James Wood. Pittsburgh N. S.
Wm. Broder 20 Diana St. Pittsburgh N. S.
Albert Voegler 1307 Stein St. Pitts.
Henry J. Hart. 43 Yetta Ave. Pitt
John Schwartz 41 Kegel St. N. S.
Joseph Grundler 20 Harlech
Wm. Frank Grundler 1003 Harley Ave
James T. Reagan Kaiser & Locking Sts
Chris Hergeton Bogkfield P. O.
Christian Stein Braden St.
Gottl. Munk. 1011 High str. N. S.
Konrad. Weber Spring Hill
Eduard Witt 183 Stein St. N. S.
Gottlieb Haivich 141 Oberbeak St. N. S.
Henry J. Thumel 183 Stein St. Spring Hill
Jacob Koonlin 3 Diana Sts N. S. Pitts Pa.
C. Justice 1318 Esplanade St N. S. Pgh
George St. Lightcap 1204 Porterfield St N. S. Pgh.
Edward Marburger - 85 Rhine str N. S. Pgh

Wm. F. Benschman Florence ave N. S. Pgh
 John Schott No. 211 Rockledge St. N. S.
 William Uly Overbeck St Cps 1
 Harry T. Wotter, Quenty St. N. S.
 George Allnoch 822 Lockhard St. N. S.
 Cyril George 38 Measner Ave N. S.
 John P. Welder 1598 Rhine St. N. S. Pgh
 H. W. Johns 4 & 6 Robinson Road. N. S.
 John G. Dorosh Harbor St. N. S.
 Wm Vogler Yang Alley. N. S.
 B. Aug. Overbeck 30 Overbeck St
 G. W. Gschonfeld 177 Soretha St. S. P.
 Ludwig G. Metzger Hefel & Somer street
 A. J. Kimpfer 1628 Rhine St
 Fred Gutzeit Haman Street.
 August Kellin Vine St
 Wm Brunsor 1012 Congress St. N. S.
 John McW. 25 Reader St.
 William Weller 1810 Rhine street. N. S., Pittsburg
 Chas H Sand 1925 Rockledge. S. Hill
 John V Frank 8 Bluff N. S.
 Chas. F. Topmire 1326 Diana St. N. S. City.
 Edward Bloom. 6 Diana St. City
 H. J. Snyder #191 Stem St

Wilhelm Alenborg Overbeck St # 82

G. Scheuring Fall Kuffa 84

Justus Büchel

Alois Schmeerer 78 Still St. Spring Hill

Anton Schwarzmeier 190 " " " "

Anthony Schwarzmeier " " " " Jr.

G. Kullhoff 94 Overbeck St Spring Hill

John Wack 131 Overbeck St Spring Hill

G Wack 129 " " " " " " " "

Charles Wack 129 Overbeck Spring Hill

Wm J. Schick

Wm A. Cording 1155 Buente St.

A. W. Hayspacher Exe

Wm Kattelman 915 Middle St.

G. K. Hanna 910 Cedar Ave

H. Brimmann 714 So. Ohio St.

J. H. Fleck 1952 Louisa St

W. H. Myers # 3 Humwell St

Alois Seifeld 1232 Leona St

SUNDAY MORNING,

THE PITTSBURGH PRESS.

MAY 14, 1899. 13

SKETCHES AT THE SPRINGS.

"YOUNG MAN" said the park policeman, who had been sitting in judgment for half an hour on some man's seat. "I see that this gentleman is spreading to other things besides empty notions. These gentlemen, as they call them, are being misled up with the better and the proper and the coffee, and the police and the brown-water until there isn't much left to eat that hasn't been delivered in some way. They say the beef and the fish is rightly treated in a course of preservation or anticipation, or something some before we get it, and even the tobacco is embalmed. If things go on at this rate more will soon be little left to eat or drink that hasn't passed through the hands of the chemist or the undertaker. I was fit that a bottled young man."

With that remark the park policeman surveyed a view of embalmers and went on. "Talking about beef," he said, "if the beef comes to the worst, I know what I will do. They can't force from the stomachs and their subcutaneous fat and the rest of the stuff will be some down my throat. I'll live so fresh from my own beef home. To enter them the doctor will have to unlamb the sea first, and when they come to do that I'll be waiting for them."

"How about the beef? Well, it's bad, but I may have to swear off of it, too. And I won't go there,

leaving the driver and pull brigade on the Park avenue street car system and conductors, and as they stop to get a drink a peculiar note of human nature grows loud. Nothing is more likely to put the average street car passenger out of humor than slow progress, especially when he happens to be a little late. He grows to himself every time the car stops and he wishes if the slow passenger stops to part with the conductor before getting aboard. As long as the street car is standing along the average passenger is content. The moment it shows up or stops at a street corner he begins to feel uncomfortable. And yet when the Howe spring is reached and the conductor and conductor solemnly desired to get a drink nobody appears to mind the delay. There is a natural understanding between street car men and passengers that they have a right to slurp up at the Howe spring every time they make a trip past it. Nobody begrudges them a few moments' time to get a mouthful of this good water.

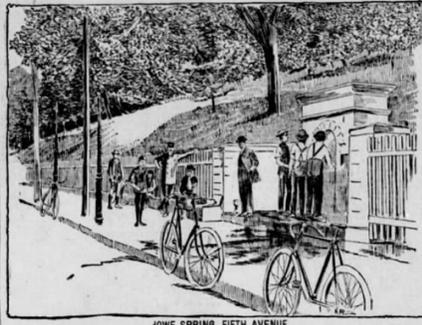
Occasionally the eyes of a few passengers follow the motion and conductor together to the spring. They would like to get out and take a drink, too, but they are not so young men, and women clinging to straps in the car and if the seated passengers get up and get out to enter the spring they know somebody else will have their seat when they get back.

Thus sitting on the seats, but there are few people in Pittsburgh who would not ascribe the conventional regard to the rustic spring or the old-fashioned well if only there were enough of them to enjoy the general demand.

All the present time the women to be found in the two cities, and especially in the parks, have a higher value than ever before. As a result of the movements pleasing alike to the theory and the practice. It is a relief to the ordinary individual to get away from the humdrum of city life and city water for half a day and spend a few hours under the shade of the trees in the park where public service can be met and paid out for the behoof of general comfort.

It is not a temperance matter, but just a plain statement of opinion founded on experience. If you have any doubts as to the wisdom of this kind of hygienic treatment, pick out the most convenient spring, not forgetting a suitable shade tree to rest under, and try it for yourself.

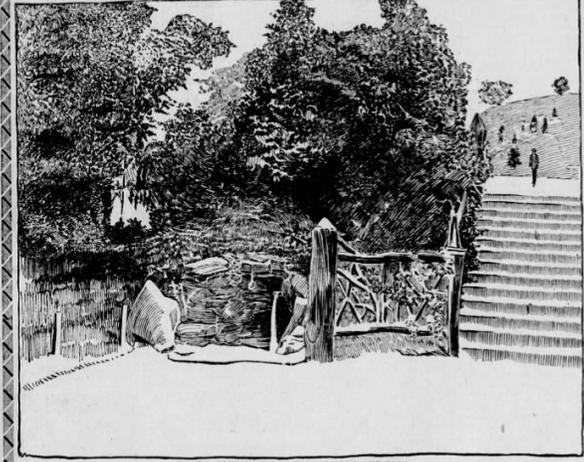
Arthur Wynne.



HOWE SPRING, FIFTH AVENUE.



THE SPRING, MAIN DRIVE, SCHENLEY PARK.



RUSTIC SPRING, LAKE CARNEGIE, HIGHLAND PARK.



SPRING NEAR ZOO, HIGHLAND PARK.

other. There is something down here in the park in the drinkable line which clean, healthful, chemically pure water is at all desirable. If they want to imbibe the spring they will have to imbibe a few thousand cubic feet of rock with it, and I have an idea the job will be too big for them to handle.

"Oh, yes, I object to being ground up. I'll turn vegetable first and I'll wear off and I won't smoke. I'll live on eggs and spring water in preference to turning up my toes as a matter of no account."

The philosophy of a park policeman will be all right in the way, but it is not even half so practical as that of hundreds of other people who have not been worrying so much about chemically prepared foods as he has. It did not require any preservative salts to prevent a man years ago to ignore the spring in his own kitchen and walk two squares to fill a pitcher with clear, sparkling water as it bubbled up out of the ground or trickled down the side of a rock.

Every modern, and sometimes long before that, an interesting phenomenon in the flow spring, on Park avenue, begins and it never comes out late at night. First come the current with pictures and paths to be filled at the spring. To live with them are other people, who have come from square around the park a full of water, in the words of the nursery rhyme. Side by side with the little-looking servant girl is the laboring man on his way to work. All he strags for is a good, big drink. It is a cheap kind of a house, but it probably benefits him more than the Manhattan cocktail does the man who would not take the night before. Just



THAW'S SPRING, BEECHWOOD.

As part from the attractiveness of the spring water itself, so compared to the city supply, springs have another charm. There was a time when there were no such things as pipes, valves and water mains and when man depended simply on nature for his water supply. It wasn't possible in those days to get a drink by simply turning on the spigot in the kitchen or the back yard. The price of a drink was the construction of a pump handle or a walk to the spring. That may be a bit of a thing some modern



RUSTIC SPRING HOUSE, RIVERVIEW PARK.

doctor have obtained other conveniences beyond those granted them by the passengers. First come first served in the general rule at the spring, but when the street car stops there and the man who controls the spring, job and his mate who partners in the coin stop down everybody makes way for them. The drinking cup is willfully turned over to them, no matter who has it or who wants it next. They are the only privileged persons who drink there.

During the evening and often until late at night the Howe spring is a meeting place for cyclists. At times as many as 50 bicycles may be counted there, leaning up against the wall or stacked along the curb, while their owners are taking a rest and a drink. No ride and Park avenue is complete without a visit to the Howe spring, and I know several cyclists who do not live in that neighborhood but who rarely fail to pay an evening visit there was a quiet battle to be found and taken home again for family consumption.

"I've never seen the water till the well runs dry" is an old saying, but it is doubtful whether the Howe spring could be more appreciated than it is at present were it nature should shut off the supply for a week and then turn it on again.

It is better still to get somewhere within sound of the water as it trickles naturally down the hillside or drips and splatters from the overhanging rock into the spring pool. There is a feeling of satisfaction and contentment in the knowledge that it costs nothing to get a drink there and that the after effect will be beneficial rather than otherwise. This



SYLVAN AVENUE'S NATURAL SPRING.

THURSDAY MORNING, MRS. ELIHU ROOT.



Wife of the new secretary of state, and who will be the first lady of the cabinet yet.

SOCIETY EVENTS.

At that of Miss Dorothy Heims, former... Mrs. John T. and Miss L. J. of... Mrs. J. H. and Miss L. J. of...

Lawn Party for Charity. On behalf of the Pittsburg and Ad-... Mrs. J. H. and Miss L. J. of...

To Make Tour of West. Mrs. John T. and Miss L. J. of... Mrs. J. H. and Miss L. J. of...

Engagement is Announced. The engagement is announced of Miss... Mrs. J. H. and Miss L. J. of...

Neatness Weddings. Mrs. J. H. and Miss L. J. of... Mrs. J. H. and Miss L. J. of...

Post Patterns. 3788—Ladies' Dress Sleeves. 3789—Ladies' Dress Sleeves.



3788—Ladies' Dress Sleeves. 3789—Ladies' Dress Sleeves. 3790—Ladies' Dress Sleeves.

FALL SCHEDULE OUT.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA GOLF ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES DATES OF MATCHES. BUSHY TIME FOR GOLFERS.

Annual Tournament is to Be Held in October on Oakland Course. Probably.

The annual tournament of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association will be held October 15 and 16. The Oakland course will probably be selected for the matches.

McCreery and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

Reduction Sale in Tennis Goods On Thursday and Friday.

"Duquesne" Value \$1.50 95c "Belmar" " 1.80 95c "Bellevue" " 2.00 \$1.25 "Shadyside" " 3.00 \$2.00 "Oakmont" " 4.00 \$2.59

McCreery and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

Dress Trimming Department Sale of Ready-made Linen Pattern Waists.

McCreery and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

Lingerie Sale. Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

McCreery and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

McCreery and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

McCreery and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

McCreery and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

THE PITTSBURGH POST. JULY 13, 1905.

BROOKLINE THE 15-MINUTE SUBURB

is being shaped up rapidly to what is everybody's idea of a metropolitan city.

The work of installing its three-quarters of a million dollars worth of traction and highway improvements is progressing wonderfully.



Photograph of Brookline Spring, on Berkshire Ave., Brookline.

The great Brookline Spring on Berkshire Avenue is being walled in Romanesque style and beautifully parked.

We publish accompanying this announcement a photograph of Brookline Spring as it appears today.

Why are we doing all this? Wouldn't the expenditure of a smaller fortune suffice to sell the property and satisfy the purchasers?

McCreery and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

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McCreery and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

HOWE SPRING WATER 'BUBBLES' FROM ORDINARY CITY MAIN

Hundreds of Pittsburghers, afoot, in street cars, automobiles and in other vehicles, who have made pilgrimages to Howe Spring, Fifth avenue, at Highland avenue, will learn by this story that they were the victims of their imaginations.

Many families in the East End and Squirrel Hill districts, who have believed that they could drink nothing in the way of water unless it came from the Howe Spring; Pittsburghers who took big thermos bottles filled with its sparkling water when on a journey, and others will be surprised to know that for the past several years they have been drinking just plain old Pitts-

burgh water—the kind that pours from kitchen faucets.

Supt. Charles Findley of the city's Bureau of Water, admitted yesterday with a whole lot of pride that it was the water from city mains that tasted so good to a lot of aqua pura connoisseurs.

Several years ago an epidemic of typhoid fever was traced to the contaminated water of the spring and the Health Bureau closed it. A city water line was tapped and connected to the outlet pipes and the supply was un-failing. No test has been made recently to see if the ground water is pure.

ONLY TWO CITY SPRINGS ARE NOT CONTAMINATED.

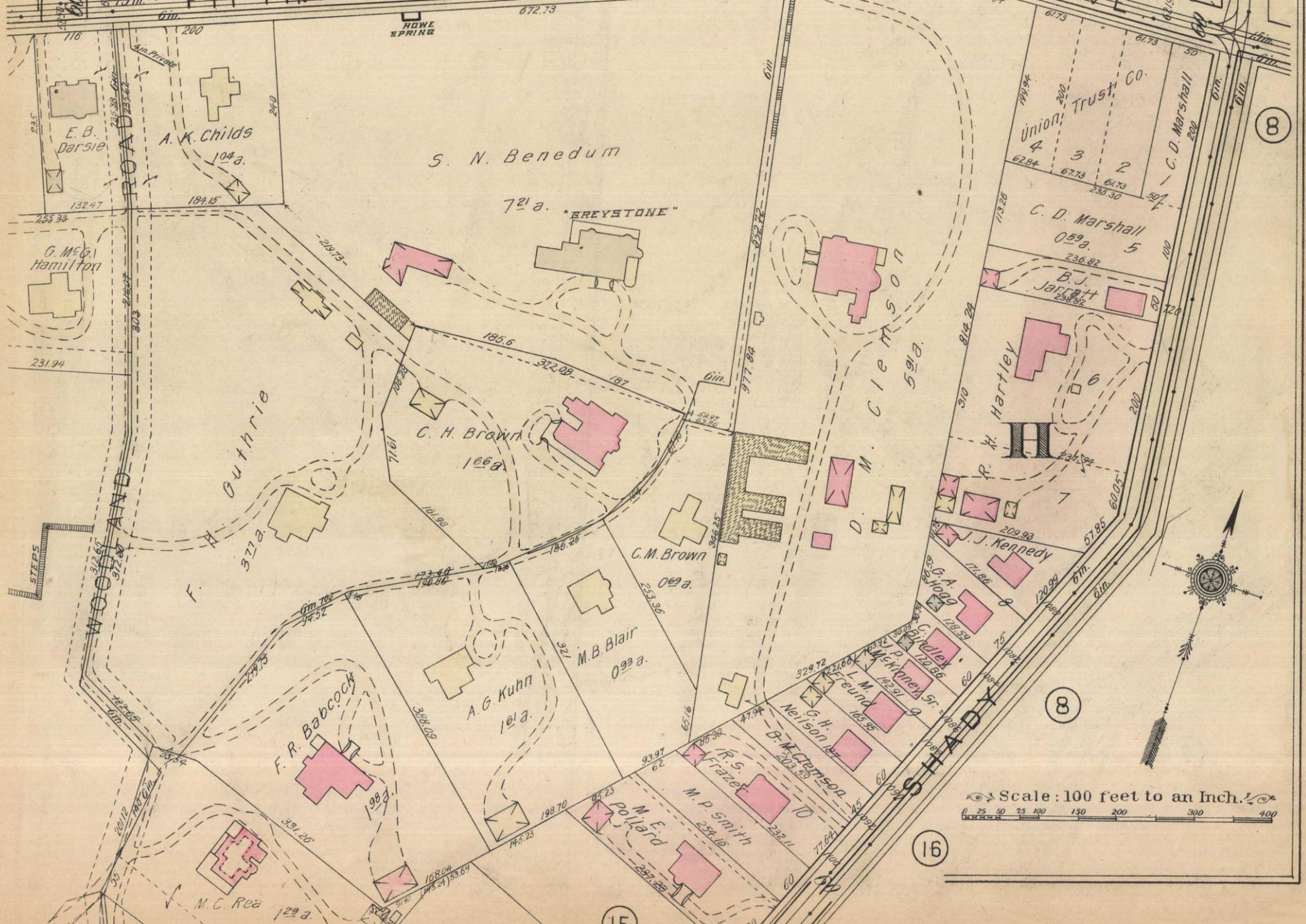
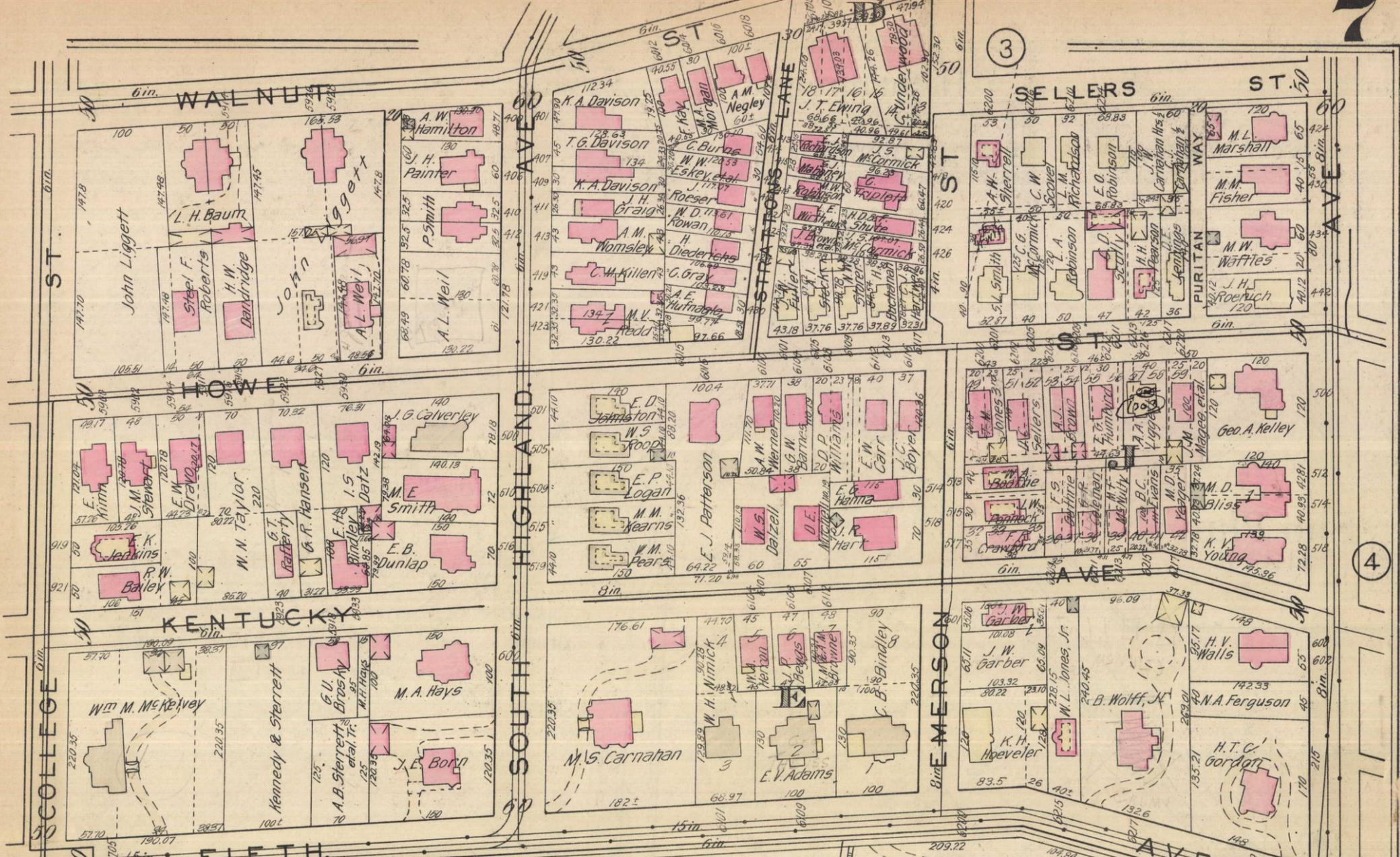
Howe and Snyder Waters Do Not Contain Any Typhoid Germs.

Superintendent J. F. Edwards, of the health department, yesterday announced that after tests had been made of the water from the springs and private wells in the city it was found that nearly all are contaminated with typhoid germs. He believed this to be one reason for the great number of typhoid cases being reported daily.

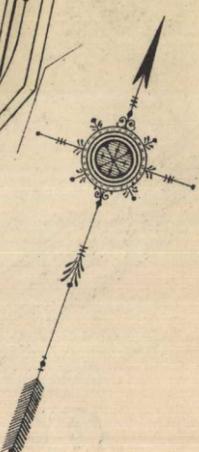
The Howe spring, in Fifth, near Shady avenue, and the Snyder spring, in Schenley park, are pure, but so far as have been examined the rest have been found to contain typhoid germs.

Springs found impure are: Frick spring, opposite entrance to Schenley park; spring at 769 East Herron avenue; spring in Cherokee street, 10 rods above Ossipee street; spring in Soho street, near Fifth avenue and Jumonville street; watering trough in Second avenue, near Tenth street; iron pipe springs at Hastings and Edgerton streets; spring formed by whisky barrel at 7504 Trevanion street.

Superintendent Edwards said that while the Howe and Snyder springs are pure now they might become contaminated at any time, and that the only safe way is to boil the water.



Scale: 100 feet to an Inch.



16

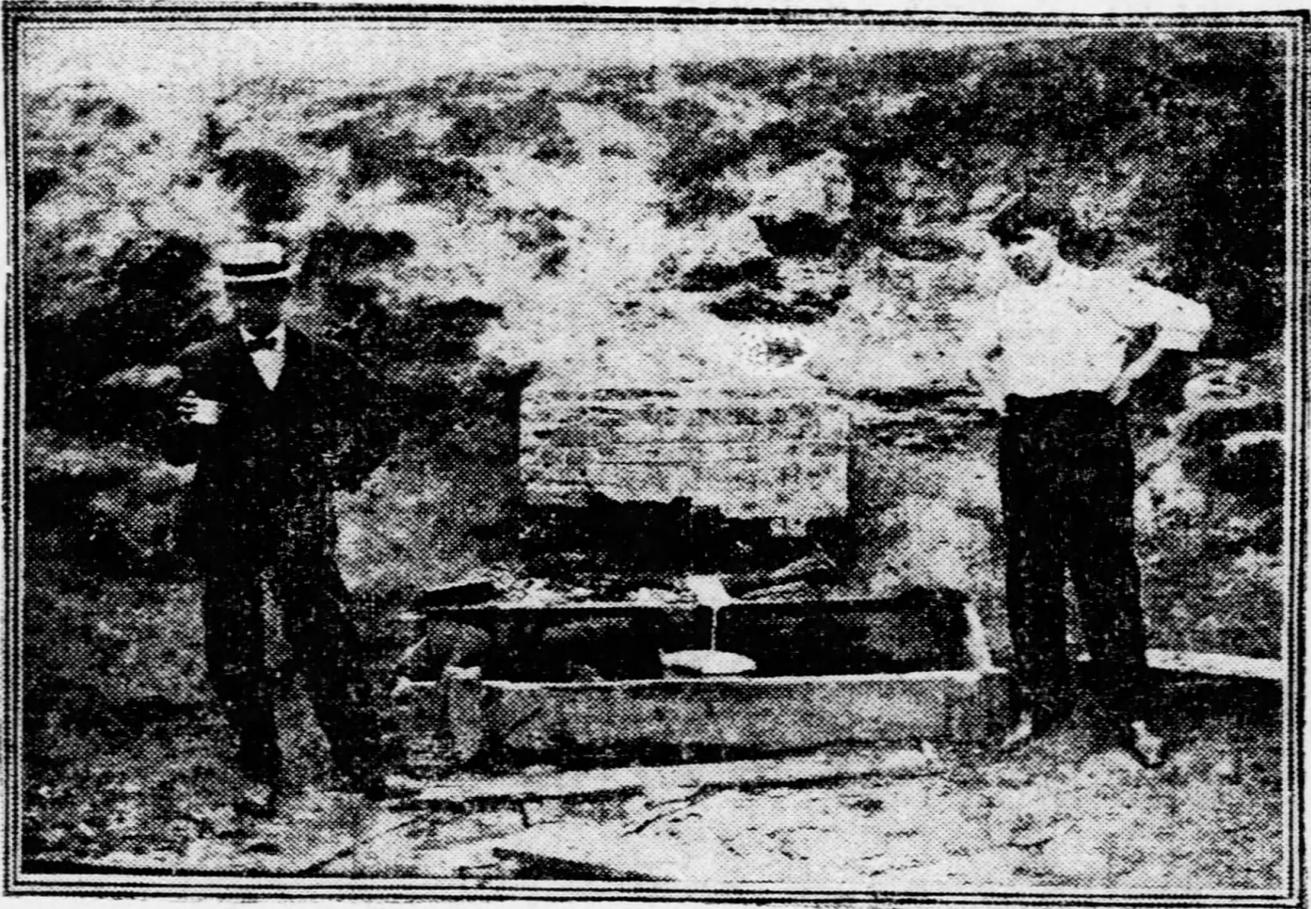
15

4

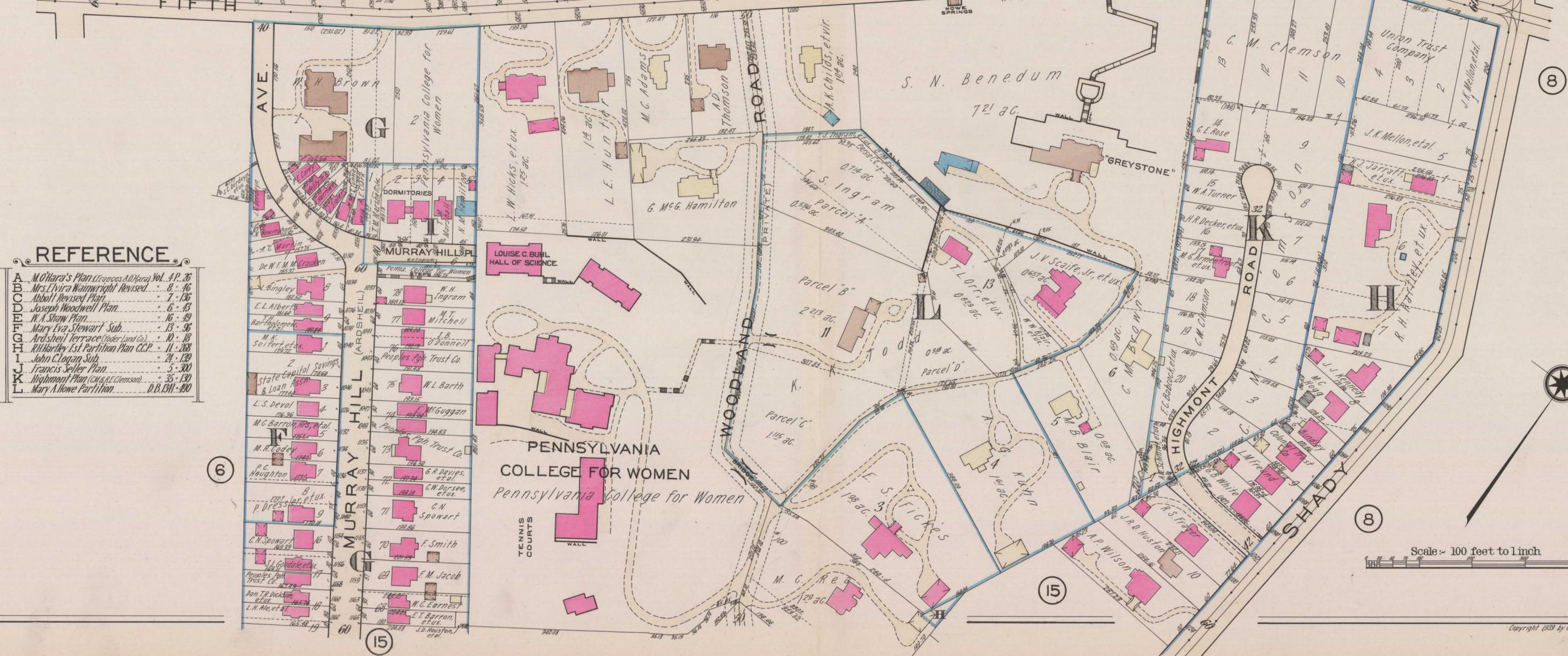
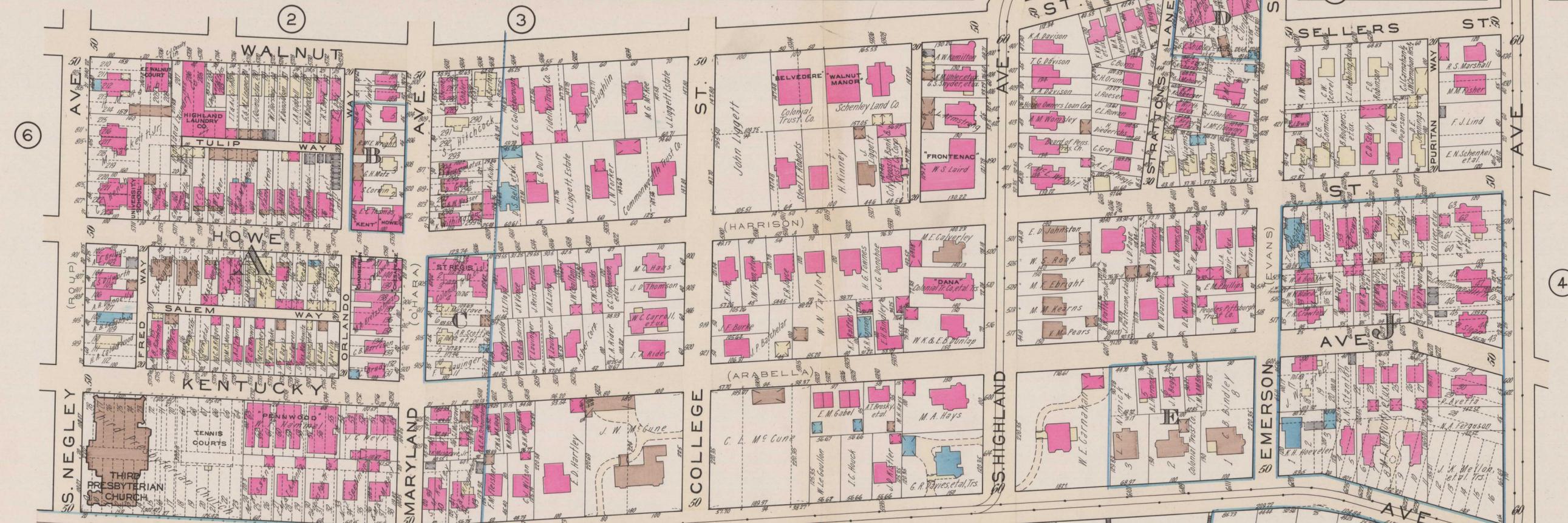
8

3

THE FRICK SPRING



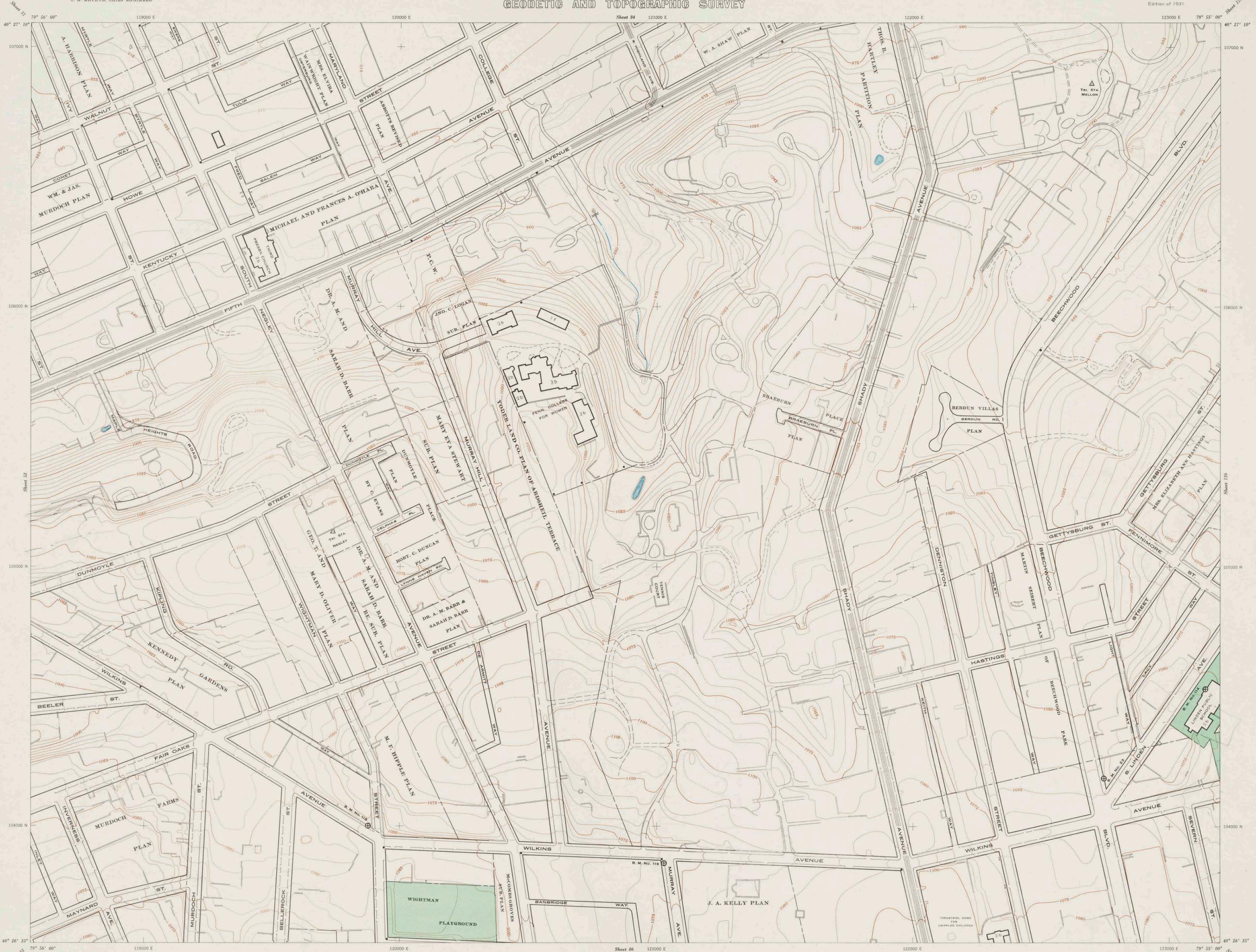
Opposite the entrance to Carnegie Institute. The picture shows how the spring has been mutilated by workmen. Residents of the district have appealed to H. C. Frick to have the spring restored.



REFERENCE.

A	McHara's Plan (Frances A. Hara), Vol. 1, P. 26
B	Mrs. E. V. Wainwright Revised, 8-16
C	Abolt Revised Plan, 2-136
D	Joseph Woodwell Plan, 6-13
E	M. A. Shaw Plan, 10-19
F	Mary Eva Stewart Sub., 13-36
G	Ardsheil Terrace (Peoples Park Co.), 10-16
H	R. H. Harley 1st Partition Plan C.C.P., 11-189
I	John Clogon Sub., 24-139
J	Francis Saylor Plan, 5-300
K	Highmont Plan (C.M. & R.E. Clemson), 35-130
L	Mary A. Howe Partition, D.B. 131-180

Scale - 100 feet to 1 inch



R. H. Randall, Engineer of Survey
Triangulation: G. D. Whitmore and M. Y. Poling
Primary Traverses: C. A. Kirschner
Precise Levels: Dept. of City Planning and Bureau of Surveys
Topography: L. O. Edmunds
Mapped August 1931

Scale 1 inch = 200 feet or 60 m
Contour Interval 2½ and 5 feet
Datum is mean sea level
Zero of Coordinates is 100,000 feet south and west of Lat. 40° 26' N. and Long. 80° 00' W.

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
L. W. MONTVERDE, CHAIRMAN
E. W. MUDGE, VICE CHAIRMAN
W. C. RICE, SECRETARY
FREDERICK BIGGER
JOSEPH DILWORTH
A. G. HORNER
LEO LEHMAN
S. L. TONE
JOHN WEBER

WATER SUPPLY RUNNING LOW

Officials Ask Citizens To Use as Little As Possible.

Following a conference yesterday in the city treasurer's office between council, city engineers, representatives of the Red Cross and other welfare activities, and all department heads, the water bureau representatives emphasized the necessity for economy in the use of water.

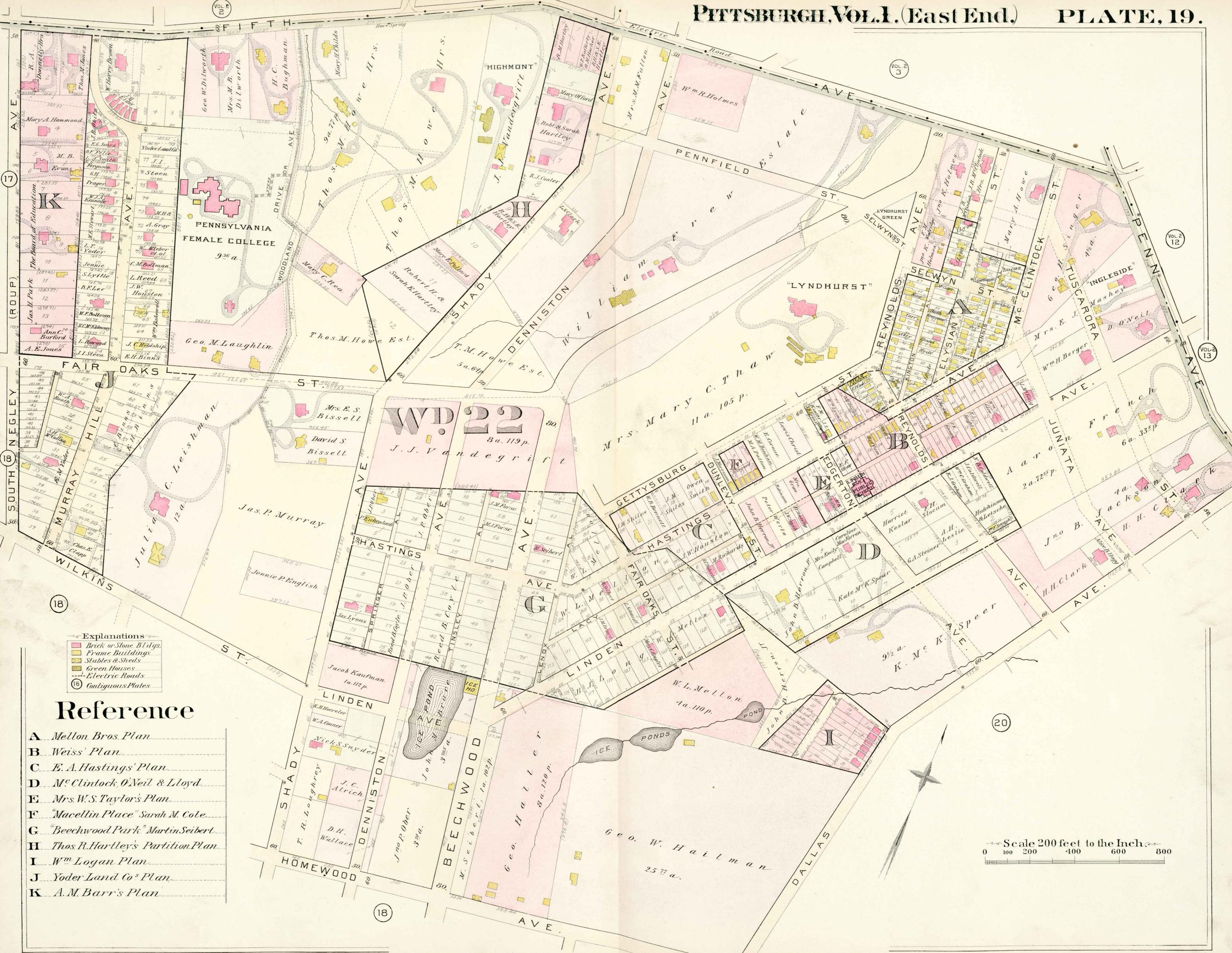
Exhaustion of reservoir reserves will probably take place this morning. The higher areas of the city will suffer first, and the lower levels will be the last to be without supply.

The key to the whole situation in supplying the filtration plant with raw water hinges on the resumption of activities at the Ross primary pumping station. It is estimated that it will take not less than 48 hours to get the pumps started.

Scores of men and the most competent engineers and pumping equipment were rushed to stations yesterday, particularly to Ross station, to drain them so that the machinery can be cleaned. Electricity is already available for every plant except one, so far as that source of power is needed.

This fact and other vital informa-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



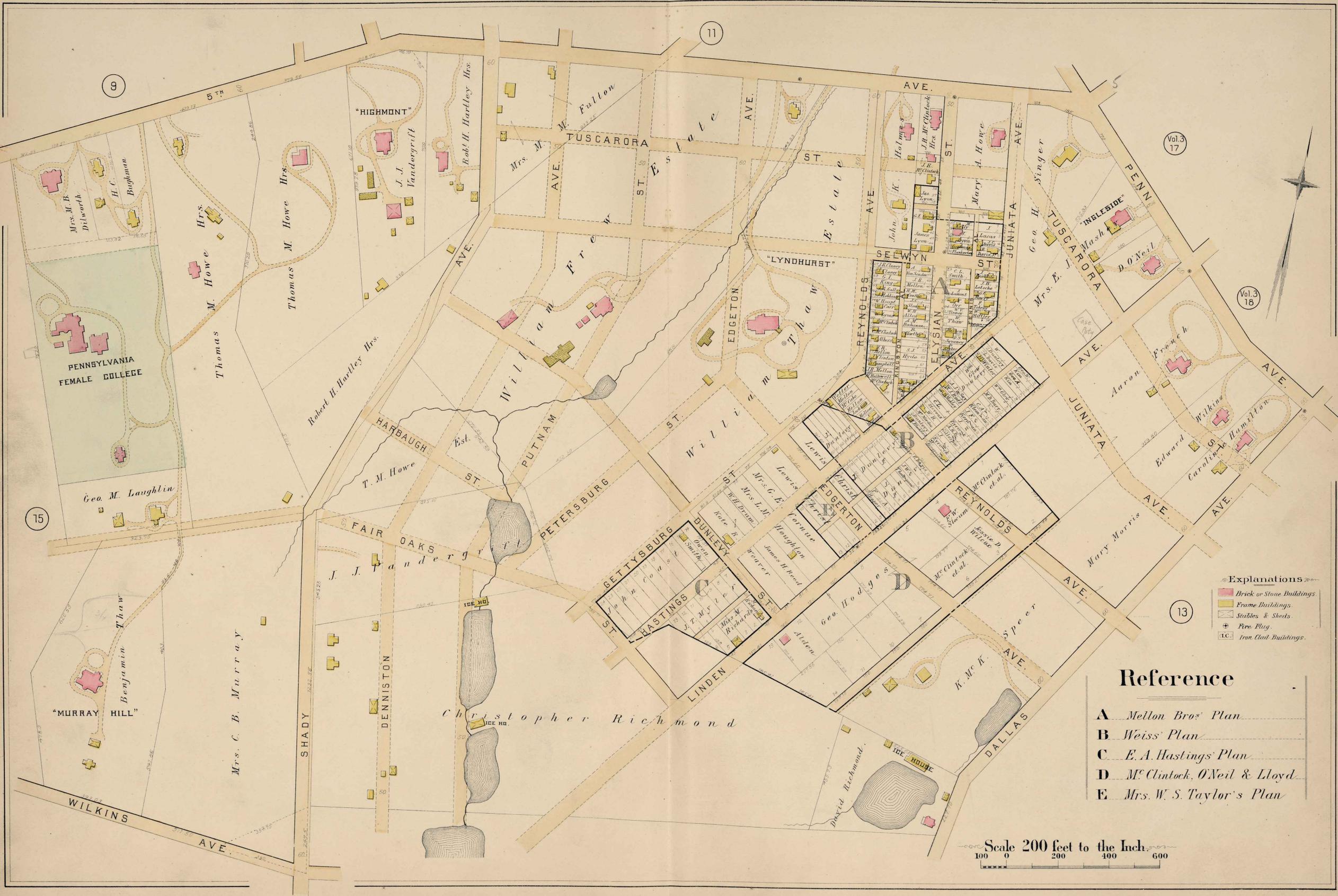
- Explanations**
- Brick or Stone Bldgs.
 - Frame Buildings
 - Stables & Sheds
 - Green Houses
 - Electric Roads
 - Contiguous Plates

Reference

- A Mellon Bros. Plan
- B Weiss' Plan
- C E. A. Hastings' Plan
- D Mc Clintock, O'Neil & Lloyd
- E Mrs. W. S. Taylor's Plan
- F "Macellin Place" Sarah M. Cole
- G "Beechwood Park" Martin Seibert
- H Thos. R. Hartley's Partition Plan
- I W^m Logan Plan
- J Yoder Land Co's Plan
- K A. M. Barr's Plan

Scale 200 feet to the Inch.





- Explanations**
- Brick or Stone Buildings
 - Frame Buildings
 - Stables & Sheds
 - + Fire Plug
 - I.C. Iron Clad Buildings

Reference

A	Mellon Bros' Plan
B	Weiss' Plan
C	E. A. Hastings' Plan
D	McClintock, O'Neil & Lloyd
E	Mrs. W. S. Taylor's Plan

Scale 200 feet to the Inch

100 0 200 400 600



INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:

Parcel No.:

Ward:

Zoning Classification:

Bldg. Inspector:

Council District:

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*

Individual Landmark Nomination: \$100.00

District Nomination: \$250.00

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

Snyder Spring/Catahecassa Fountain

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

Catahecassa Monument

3. LOCATION

a. Street: E. Circuit Rd.

b. City, State, Zip Code: 40.435499, -79.935633

c. Neighborhood: Schenley Park

4. OWNERSHIP

d. Owner(s): City of Pittsburgh (CitiParks)

e. Street: 512 City County Building, 414 Grant Street

f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219 Phone: (412) 255-2539

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – home	<u>Decorative, Monument</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – other	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public – government	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public - other	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Place of religious worship	_____

6. NOMINATED BY:

- a. Name: Matthew Falcone
- b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale Street, Suite 5003
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233
- d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

7. DESCRIPTION

Provide a narrative description of the structure, district, site, or object. If it has been altered over time, indicate the date(s) and nature of the alteration(s). (Attach additional pages as needed)

If Known:

- a. Year Built: 1906-1907
- b. Architectural Style: Realism, Bas-relief
- c. Architect/Builder: Unkown

Narrative: See attached.

8. HISTORY

Provide a history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include a bibliography of sources consulted. (Attach additional pages as needed.) Include copies of relevant source materials with the nomination form (see Number 11).

Narrative: See attached.

9. SIGNIFICANCE

The *Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11, Historic Preservation, Chapter 1: Historic Structures, Districts, Sites and Objects* lists ten criteria, at least one of which must be met for Historic Designation. Describe how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of these criteria and complete a narrative discussing in detail each area of significance. (Attach additional pages as needed)

The structure, building, site, district, object is significant because of (check all that apply):

- 1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
- 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
- 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
- 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
- 5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;

-
6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

Narrative: See attached.

10. INTEGRITY

In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration”. (Attach additional pages as needed)

Narrative: _____

11. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) Community information process.

Preceding submission of a nomination form for a District, the Historic Review Commission shall conduct at least one (1) public information meeting within or near the boundaries of the proposed district, which shall include at least one (1) member of the Department of City Planning and one (1) Commission member, to discuss the possible effects of designation. Notice shall be given to the owners of property in the proposed district in accordance with Section 1.3(b) below. The final public information meeting shall be held no more than six months before the nomination form is submitted.

1.3(a)(1)(a) Subsection F.

In the case of a nomination as a Historic District, by community-based organizations or by any individual, but in either event the nomination shall be accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of record of twenty-five (25) percent of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed District.

- Please attach documentation of your efforts to gain property owner’s consent.-

** The nomination of any religious property shall be accompanied by a signed letter of consent from the property’s owner.

12. PHOTO LOGS: *Please Attach*

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Please Attach*

14. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

a. Name: Preservation Pittsburgh

b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003

c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233

d. Phone: (412) 256.8755 Email: info@preservationpgh.org

e. Signature: _____



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

1. Indicate the original name of the property if it is currently known by a different name; e.g. Union Station.
2. Indicate the current name of the property
3. Indicate the street address for the property. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the street address of each property included in the nomination and a clear street map of the area showing the boundaries of the proposed district.
4. Indicate the owner of the property and his or her mailing address. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the owner of each property and his or her mailing address.
5. Check the classification as indicated.
 - a. **“Historic Structure”** means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires directly or indirectly, a permanent location on the land, including walks, fences, signs, steps and sidewalks at which events that made a significant contribution to national, state or local history occurred or which involved a close association with the lives of people of nations, state or local significance; or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement, or method of construction; or one of the last surviving works of a pioneer architect, builder or designer; or one of the last survivors of a particular style or period of construction.
 - b. **“Historic District”** means a defined territorial division of land which shall include more than one (1) contiguous or related parcels of property, specifically identified by separate resolution, at which events occurred that made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history, or which contains more than one historic structure or historic landmarks, or which contains groups, rows or sets of structures or landmarks, or which contains an aggregate example of a period, style, architectural movements or method of construction, providing distinguishing characteristics of the architectural type or architectural period it represents.
 - c. **“Historic Site”** means the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.
 - d. **“Historic Object”** means a material thing of historic significance for functional, aesthetic cultural or scientific reasons that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment.
6. Indicate the person(s) responsible for the nomination. Please note: According to the Historic Preservation Ordinance:

“Nomination of an area, property, site, or object for consideration and designation as a Historic Structure, Historic District, Historic Site, or Historic Object may be submitted to the Historic Review Commission by any of the following:

- a. The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh
 - b. A Member of the Historic Review Commission
 - c. A Member of the City Planning Commission
 - d. A Member of the Pittsburgh City Council
 - e. The Owner of Record or any person residing in the City of Pittsburgh for at least one year (for the nomination of a Historic Structure, Site or Object)
 - f. A signed petition of 25% of the owners of record (for the nomination of a Historic District)
7. Write a physical description of the nominated property or district. Include the following information as applicable:
- architectural style(s)
 - arrangement of architectural elements
 - building materials
 - method(s) of construction
 - visual character
 - street pattern
 - density
 - type and arrangement of buildings
 - topography
 - history of the development of the area
8. Provide a narrative history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include the following information when available:
- History of the development of the area;
 - Circumstances which brought the structure, district, site, or object into being;
 - Biographical information on architects, builders, developers, artisans, planners, or others who created or contributed to the structure, district, site, or object;
 - Contextual background on building type(s) and/or style(s);
 - Importance of the structure, district, site, or object in the larger community over the course of its existence.
 - Include a bibliography of all sources consulted at the end. Where historical information is uncertain or disputed, reference sources in the text.
9. Listed below are the categories and criteria for historic designation as set forth in the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance. Describe in detail how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of the criteria. According to that legislation in Section 1.4 of the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance, *Criteria for Designation*, a building must meet at least one of the following criteria in order to be designated:
1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

-
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;
 6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.
- 10.** In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.”
- 11.** The nomination must be accompanied by evidence that the nominator has made a good-faith effort to communicate his or her interest in the historic designation of this landmark or district to the owner(s) of these properties. Describe how this was done, and attach evidence that the owner(s) of the nominated landmark or of the properties within the nominated district have been informed of the nomination. This may include a copy of a notification letter with a mailing list, a letter confirming phone calls, or a petition signed by affected property owners.
- 12.** Clear photographs of the nominated buildings or districts should accompany the nomination form. The applicant shall include photographs of all elevations of an individual building and its setting, or the front elevation of each building in a district. In the case of closely spaced buildings or rowhouses, several buildings may be included in one photograph. Each photograph must be labeled with the street address of the building(s) and the month and year the photograph was taken.
- 13.** Copies of major supporting documents should accompany the nomination form. Such documents may include, but are not limited to:
- historic photographs;
 - historic and contemporary maps;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing the subject property or district;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing people, places, or events that comprise the historic context of the subject property or district.
 - Oversized materials (such as architectural drawings) and materials too fragile to copy may be accepted.

PLEASE NOTE: It is the responsibility of the nominator to provide the Historic Review Commission and its Staff with information sufficient to fairly evaluate the nomination. **Incomplete nomination forms will not be accepted. Fee must be included. Nominations must be submitted in both electronic and hard-copy format.**

CHECKLIST: *INSERT NAME OF PROPERTY HERE*

- #1-6 Nomination Form:** Address, Ownership, Classification, Nominator Info.
 - #7: Description
 - #8: History
 - #9: Significance
- #10 Integrity**
- #11 Consent of Property Owners**
- #12 Photographs of Property:** numbered and labeled
- #13 List of Supporting Documents**

- Fee**
- Hard-Copy nomination**
- Electronic nomination (Word Format for text).**

Catahecassa Fountain (Snyder Spring) Addendum

7. Description

The Catahecassa Fountain is roughly-hewn granite stele with a bas-relief bust of Chief Catahecassa located above a bronze plaque bearing the inscription:

Catahecassa, Blackhoof, war chief of the Shawnees, was present at the defeat of Braddock in 1755 and took part in all subsequent wars until the treaty of Greenville in 1795, after which he remained a friend and ally of the United States.

Below the plaque is small hole, where a spigot once allowed water to flow into a small basin, which is also filled in.

It appears that the Catahecassa Fountain has undergone several minor alterations times in its history although the precise date of these cannot be traced to a specific point in time.

The original structure that graced Snyder's Spring as depicted in the Pittsburgh Press article dated May 14, 1889 consisted of a small stone alcove, immediately adjacent to a small pathway leading up to the Neill Log Cabin.¹ The location of the Catahecassa Monument in other depictions would indicate it was connected to the same spring.

The current location of the fountain, in comparison to historic photographs, indicates the original surrounding landscaping has been either removed or altered and the placement of the fountain – or width of the adjacent road – altered. An article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette dated December 17, 1928 indicates that the effigy of "Chief Catahegasso [sic]" was damaged and repaired in 1922 and that vandals had, during the night of December 16th, 1928, "demolished [the] stone effigy".² An image of the spring from the City of Pittsburgh Photographer's collection dated the spring of 1922 appears to confirm this account as the tip of Catahecassa's nose is missing (Fig. 1). From recent examination, it is apparent that the tip of Catahecassa's nose has been repaired using concrete (Fig. 2).

8. History

The precise origin date Snyder Spring is unknown. The first reference to the spring can be found in a Pittsburgh Daily Post article dated June 12, 1890, which describes a delegation's visit to the park that included Chief Bigelow and Superintendent McKnight. The article states:

In an old spring house below the Beers mansion – which is a log house – there is another spring that flows not only perennially, but sends out the same diurnal volume of water, no matter what the season is. The old spring house will be preserved.

¹ "Sketches at the Springs." *The Pittsburgh Press*, May 14, 1899.

² "Vandals Ruin Effigy." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, December 17, 1928.

The same article describes the water of this spring is so abundant the water running between its banks may be considered a “run” in and of itself. It also describes the steep hillside on which the visitors “jumped” and “rolled down” in order to reach the spring from the aforementioned log cabin.³

The lithograph print in a the Pittsburgh Press article dated May 14, 1889 roughly matches the Pittsburgh Daily Post’s description although the inclusion of a pathway from the log cabin in the latter in concert with the previous description suggests an alteration in between dates of publication or an incomplete description from the former article.⁴

The current fountain to grace Snyder Springs was conceived after the Fourth of July celebrations of 1906. Approximately \$2,403 remained in the “Fourth of July fund” and a pole of the donors favored giving approximately \$900 dollars to erect a new fountain in Schenley Park and \$1,500 to the milk and ice association. Then Director of Public Works, James W. Clark, followed this guidance and by September 23, 1906 the design of the fountain was complete and published.⁵ By May 28th, 1907 the fountain was completed, installed, and contextually landscaped (Fig. 3).

³ “Wild Indian Stories.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, June 12, 1890.

⁴ “Sketches at the Springs.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, May 14, 1899.

⁵ “Drinking Fountain in the Park will Recall Indian Days.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, September 23, 1906.

9. Significance

2. *Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;*

There are two people associated with the Catahecassa Fountain that significantly contributed to the historic and architectural development of Pittsburgh, Catahecassa (Fig. 4) and James W. Clark (Fig. 5). Catahecassa, a Shawnee Chief was present at General Braddock's Defeat in 1755 during the French and Indian War, which was the failed British attempt to capture Fort Duquesne from the French. Catahecassa also fought at the Battle of Fallen Timbers and represented the Shawnee at the signing of the 1795 Treaty of Greenville, which ended hostilities between Native Americans and European-American settlers in Ohio.⁶ Catahecassa is perhaps best known, and most influential for his peace work in the early 19th century. He was an avid proponent of adopting the customs of European-American settlers and helped rapidly change Shawnee society to one agrarian in nature. He also refused to join in Tecumseh and the Prophet's revolt against European-American encroachment, instead choosing to lead his people to Kansas to avoid confrontation.⁷

Director J.W. Clark was born in Washington, Pa. from a prominent family that played an active role in the Revolutionary War and founding Old Jefferson College in Canonsburg. Clark began his working life as a Western Union Telegraph office and quickly took up employment with the City of Pittsburgh. In 1896 he was employed as a street inspector under Director E.M. Bigelow and was promoted to book keeper at Schenley Park in 1898. In 1901 he was appointed as an assistant superintendent of the Bureau of Highways and Sewers and only six months after was appointed Director of the Department of charities under Mayor Hayes. After several years of service, J.W. Clark was appointed as the Director of Public Works by the newly elected Mayor Guthrie who described the Director as "a useful and loyal man, faithful and greatly devoted to his work. He made a splendid record in office."⁸ It was J.W. Clark who commissioned the Catahecassa Fountain and selected the subject matter of the bas-relief sculpture that adorns its façade.

Unfortunately, a thorough search failed to identify for the name of the sculptor (or sculptors) who carved the fountain. This information may rest with records kept by the Department of Public Works, which were not accessed.

⁶ Hurt, R. Douglas. *The Ohio Frontier: Crucible of the Old Northwest, 1720-1830*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1996.

⁷ "Catahecassa," *Ohio History Central*, June 27, 2016, <http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Catahecassa>.

⁸ "Director J.W. Clark is Dead." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, February 11, 1907.

5. *Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;*

Within the City of Pittsburgh, the Catahecassa Monument is the only natural spring which has been fronted with a decorative, bas-relief stele. It is only one of three remaining springs that remain within the City.

6. *Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;*

The location of the current fountain within the documented pictorial history of Snyder Spring suggests that the natural spring, and elements of the original structure to grace the site, may still exist behind the current fountain. Discussion with Director Clark of the Department of Public Works also allude to the existence of a narrow shaft several inches across that exists between the Neill Log Cabin and the Catahecassa Monument, which may give some indication as to whether or not the spring after the Catahecassa addition ran on natural spring water or was plumbed with City water.⁹

Additionally, the number of people reported to have used this spring over several centuries suggest the site may contain artifacts relevant to the history and development of Pittsburgh and the immediate neighborhood. That the site has remained relatively undeveloped since its creation as a park would also suggest that artifacts may exist in abundance.

7. *Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;*

See section 9.

⁹ Michael Gable. Oral Interview, 24 June 2016, by Matthew W.C. Falcone in Michael Gable's Department of Public Works Office. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

9. *Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or*

The history of natural springs within the City of Pittsburgh is exceptionally complex and one marked by a notable absence in peer-reviewed literature. This is, perhaps, because of the nature of the springs themselves, an ever-shifting narthex between the natural and built worlds, as well as because of their fragmented of their presence throughout the City.

Geological & Early History

Natural springs have played an important part in human development and their history in Western Pennsylvania, particularly in Pittsburgh, is no exception. Western Pennsylvania is marked with a number of springs that stretch throughout Appalachia, many of which are now marked by small towns bearing their names: Berkley Springs, Seven Springs, etc. What sets the springs within the City of Pittsburgh apart from their rural counterparts is the confluence of topography, population density, and cultural interaction.

During Pittsburgh's early development, these springs provided European-American settlers a generally clean source of drinking water and some of the earliest roads in the area, Nemacolin Trail and Forbes Road, cut through the forest and purposefully remained near to some of the larger springs, like Snyder Spring, to provide fresh drinking water to travelers.¹⁰ And Western Pennsylvania was littered with many different geological types of natural spring from which early settler could choose. The simplest spring, according to Stanley N. Davis, a professor of geology at Stanford University sets forth, is one where the land surface intersects the water table of an area, which is a common feature in hilly Pittsburgh and is the type of spring we see in Voegtly Spring (Fig. 6). These springs, however, are largely dependent on the amount of rainfall the area receives and can run dry. Additionally, the ground material may not provide adequate filtration, leaving the water susceptible to disease and parasites.¹¹ Ancient tectonic activity in the Appalachians also create another type of spring whereby geologic faults (a fracture in the earth's crust where subsurface rocks have broken and slid past one another) bring deep ground water to the land's surface where it is discharged (Fig. 7).¹²

¹⁰ Charles McCollester, *The Point of Pittsburgh, Production and Struggle at the Forks of the Ohio*, (Pittsburgh: Allegheny Commercial Printing, 2008).

¹¹ Stanly Davis & R.J.M. DeWiest, *Hydrology*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1966).

¹² Francis H. Chapelle, *Wellsprings, a Natural History of Bottled Spring Water* (New Brunswick, New Jersey, and London: Rutgers University Press, 2005), pp. 34-37.

Unfortunately, records of springs and the role they played in Pittsburgh's early development are obscure and the first we see them enter into the official records is at the end of the 19th century. In a petition to Pittsburgh City Council dated April 3, 1912 the petitioners mention that "On the old Voegtly Place is a spring that has supplied the people of that section with the purest of water for the past fifty years or more."¹³ This would place the spring as serving a function in the community around 1860, which is the oldest document reference to a spring within Pittsburgh (then Allegheny City). Similarly in an advertisement printed in the Pittsburgh Daily Post on July 26, 1893 from E.M. Hukill, president of the Apollo Spring Water Company challenges the public of Pittsburgh's East End to prove claims that the company obtains its bottled water from Howe Spring.¹⁴ What is particularly significant about this article is that it pre-exists the construction of the Alden & Harlow spring on the site by three years, indicating that the spring was an active water source to the community before a formal structure was dedicated on the site and confirms elements of a later article which recounts the spring's ancient history.¹⁵

Popularity & Form

Technological advances at the dawn of the Victorian Era helped to spur development outside, and in the further reaches, of the City. It is during this time we see established springs, like that in Thaw's Spring in Beechwood take on a new form (Fig. 8). From the etching of the spring from the Pittsburgh Press dated May 14th, 1899 shows that the once natural spring has now been enclosed in stone, elevated for greater access, and encircled by a large pond to capture the unused run off.¹⁶ This image directly contrasts with that of the Daily Post etching from August 8, 1897 which shows the "Sylvan Avenue's Natural Spring" in which a flowing stream of water can be seen emerging from just under the tree roots (Fig. 9).¹⁷

We see a similar attention to springs paid in the trolley line suburbs that arose during this time. From July 13th, 1905's Pittsburgh Daily Post, we see an advertisement for Brookline, the "15-Minute Suburb" with an image of the newly renovated Brookline Spring on Berkshire Ave. The image of the walled spring shows a well-manicured garden on either side of a wide promenade encircling the spring and several well-dressed figures gathering just in front of the spring (Fig. 10). The author states the preservation of the spring:

¹³ B.A. Overbeck & Harry C. Koehler, Petition for the Preservation of Spring on the Old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th Ward, City, Petition, April 3, 1912.

¹⁴ "A Chance for an East Ender." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 26, 1893.

¹⁵ "Gen. Howe Fountain." *Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

¹⁶ "Sketches at the Springs." *The Pittsburg Press*, May, 14, 1899.

¹⁷ "Hazelwood Hill Springs." *The Pittsburgh Daily Post*, August 8, 1897.

...signifies that we are not only bending our energies to establish improvements of magnitude, like the great Brookline T-railed, double-tracked trolley and Brookline's twenty-five miles of Porterblocked paved streets, macadamized streets, sanitary sewers streets, granolithic-stone sidewalks, city-water mains, gas mains and electric-lighted streets, but that we are quick to introduce any valued luxury that will contribute to the property's unusualness and to the welfare of the people who locate on it.¹⁸

This contrast of a list of modern amenities with an image of a newly renovated spring draws attention to the changing place that springs played to the Victorian mind. No longer were springs a necessary, functional part of a community but one used for defining a community and creating a sense of place. Interestingly the Freehold Real Estate Co. who took out the advertisement use the Brookline Spring to convey a sense of luxury, going so far as to claim “the water is pure, sparkling, ice cold, and as inexhaustible as that of the famous Howe Spring on Fifth Avenue, in the East End.”

The equation of luxury and Howe Spring is not without merit. Since its inception as a publically-accessible spring after the Johnstown Flood, Howe Springs was meant to convey a sense of grandeur that permeated the Gilded Age aesthetic. The exact design of the original version of Howe Springs has, unfortunately, not been recorded so its precise design and interaction with Fifth Ave. can only be speculated. We do get a sense of some of the spring's early history from the Pittsburgh Press' October 18th, 1896 article which states the natural spring sat near fifty feet back from Fifth Ave., and it was an “Indian Settlement” and after the property was acquired by General Thomas Howe, it was renamed “Greystone” spring. The first recorded structure was designed by one of the nation's most prominent architectural firms, Alden & Harlow (constructed by John Shreiner of Allegheny for \$5,000), and has been thoroughly documented. The Pittsburgh Press describes the future structure by stating:

The fountain will be in the form of a semi-circular polished granite wall, 20 feet in diameter and nine feet high, with the end of the wall flush with the pavement on Fifth Avenue. In the center of the fountain and rising somewhat higher than the rest of the wall is a square tower-like well, which contains the fountain proper. On the entablature beneath the curved cornice appears the inscription “Howe spring, erected to the memory of Thomas M. Howe.” Beneath this is an elliptical niche, four feet high and 1 foot deep, in the center of which, carved in bas relief, is a swimming dolphin. From its open mouth the water will issue. A broad granite basin will be place beneath it to catch the water.¹⁹

This description is supported by the numerous lithographs and photographs of the spring (Figs.11-16). We are given a clue as to why such an elaborate structure was

¹⁸ “Brookline, the 15-Minute Suburb.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 13, 1905.

¹⁹ “Gen. Howe Fountain.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

created for the springs by the actions of Thomas Howe's wife after his death. His wife was responsible for the creation of the Alden & Harlow addition to the spring and in an effort to ensure the spring will forever provide water to the public and honor her husband's memory offered the spring, and surrounding land, to the City along with an endowment of \$75,000 managed by a board of trustees²⁰. For reasons unknown, this plan failed to materialize but it is clear that the Howe Family wished that the spring would continue to be accessible to the public. In the sale of Greystone to the Benedums, the Howe descendants included a strong stipulation requiring for the upkeep of the spring and that the public may continue to freely access its water.²¹

Through a series of unfortunate, if not suspect, circumstances the Alden & Harlow Howe Spring met a rather unceremonious demise shortly after Benedum acquired the property in 1910. On April 5, 1911 the Pittsburgh Daily Post reported that after the water in Howe Spring was found to be impure by the City Water Bureau, workers – perhaps inadvertently or on purpose – destroyed the spring house that fed the spring. Howe's descendants, who "...in refusing substantial offers for the strip of ground, which has a frontage of 100 feet in Fifth avenue, to insure the public of perpetual access to this source of a pure natural water supply..." quickly took action against the City and the current owner.²² By April 6, the architect working on constructing the new Benedum Estate, W.H. Van Tine, had proposed a new design for the spring house, averting further crisis.²³ On April 7th, it was reported that in addition to the replacement of the spring house, plans were made for the construction of a new spring on Fifth avenue and that these plans already had the approval of the public works department.²⁴ The spring designed and constructed by W.H. Van Tine in 1912 is the Howe Spring that remains with us today (Fig. 17). While it is an exceptional example of the system of springs that existed in Pittsburgh it does call attention to the public-private relationship surrounding these springs. Perhaps nowhere was this relationship more evident than with in the many parks around the City.

Springs in Pittsburgh Parks

Due to the topographical nature of the City, natural springs were, and continue to be, a common feature in most neighborhoods. It was in many of the newly formed parks, however, that the natural springs would become an attraction, often adopting structural and stylistic elements to reflect popular design and aesthetic trends. This was particularly true of the Victorian Era, when park design centered on creating a balance between the perception of the natural world and a heavily manicured green

²⁰ "Amateur Sports." *The Pittsburgh Press*, September 28, 1896.

²¹ Deed of Sale from George W. Guthrie et al to Sarah Nancy Benedum, 27 December 1910, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deed Book vol. 1695, pp. 127-130. County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

²² "War on Over Howe Spring." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 5, 1911.

²³ "Plan to Improve the Howe Spring." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 6, 1911.

²⁴ "To Protect Howe Spring." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 7, 1911.

environment. The trend is largely viewed as a reaction against society's rapid industrialization and has a visual manifestation in the use of natural materials.

Highland Park's "Rustic Spring" is, perhaps, a prime example of this aesthetic (Fig. 18). The spring is quite literally off the beaten path, partially situated in an alcove obscured from view by a railing composed entirely of unrefined, untreated wooden branches that appear to be quickly succumbing to the vines and undergrowth they frame. Here only the newel post, consisting of an upended log, shows signs of refinement in that its crown has been refined to a point. Near to it, the balusters of the railing are placed at sporadic intervals and at differing angles, which sharply contrasts to the strong horizontal lines of the stairway on right. The spring itself is framed by rocks and boulders of various sizes, which appear to support a recess into the hillside and what appears to be a cup hanging from a string is the only hint of a manufactured object in this scene.

While the Rustic Spring is exceptional in its devotion to a "rustic" aesthetic, it is by no means alone. We see a very similar visual in the Spring at Carnegie Lake (Image 19), Tunnel and Spring, Highland Park (Fig. 20), and Thaw's Spring, Beechwood (Fig. 21). At all of these springs, we see the same visual elements that help to create, and define, a motif – hewn stones, unrefined wooden railings, and manicured ivy and other "wild" vines helping to seclude the natural springs. In addition to providing a rustic aesthetic, it should be noted that this would also help to keep the water cool. Review Park also contained a spring that reflects this rustic motif in its "Rustic Spring House" (Fig. 22). Here we are presented with an image of a spring house that appears largely constructed of natural materials. The walls of the springhouse appear to be made of untreated lathe on a wooden frame, which supports a roof thatched. The same textured used to depict the roof appears to continue to envelop one of the sides of the building, suggesting that the springhouse supports robust vegetation similar to the views of "Rustic Spring" or "Spring at Carnegie Lake". It is also apparent from this etching that the springhouse was open on at least two sides and that a path leading to both suggests it was designed for ease of access.

The use of unrefined material for the construction of this springhouse is also reminiscent of traditional Native American dwellings local to the region like an Iroquois longhouse (Fig. 23) or Lenni-Lenape and Shawnee wigwams (Fig. 24). As Marilyn Evert sets forth, this visual connection was not coincidental but reflective of a larger societal interest in Native American culture before the turn of the 20th century.²⁵ While Riverview Park's Rustic Spring House and much of the information surrounding its existence has been lost to us, the Catahecassa Monument (formerly fountain) in Schenley Park remains and is an excellent example of the revival of interest had in shaping this prominent spring.

²⁵ Marilyn Evert, *Discovering Pittsburgh's Sculpture* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1983), p.196.

The Catahecassa Fountain (Image 25) is roughly-hewn granite monolith with a bas-relief bust of Chief Catahecassa located above a bronze plaque bearing the inscription:

Catahecassa, Blackhoof, war chief of the Shawnees, was present at the defeat of Braddock in 1755 and took part in all subsequent wars until the treaty of Greenville in 1795, after which he remained a friend and ally of the United States.

The original structure that graced Snyder's Spring as depicted in the Pittsburgh Press article dated May 14, 1889 consisted of a small stone alcove, immediately adjacent to a small pathway leading up to the Neill Log Cabin (Fig. 26).²⁶ The location of the Catahecassa Monument in other depictions would indicate it was connected to the same spring.

The current location of the stele, in comparison to historic photographs, indicates the original surrounding landscaping has been either removed or altered and the placement of the fountain – or width of the adjacent road – altered. An article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette dated December 17, 1928 indicates that the effigy of "Chief Catahegasso [sic]" was damaged and repaired in 1922 and that vandals had, during the night of December 16th, 1928, "demolished [the] stone effigy".²⁷ Demolition and vandalism proved to be a constant threat for all of Pittsburgh's springs but much larger forces were at play which would ultimately lead to their demise.

Decline

Changes in technology, society, and political pressure at the turn of the 20th century would ultimately lead to the decline of Pittsburgh's many springs. Despite their aesthetic value, they were increasingly seen by the City of Pittsburgh as a public health hazard and one by one were ultimately converted to public water sources, deactivated, or destroyed. The natural springs around Pittsburgh once provided natural and relatively clean drinking water to countless neighborhoods but with the City's population booming and industrial activity on the rise, they became a dangerous, if not deadly, contributor to one of the worst public health crisis in the City's history, typhoid.

According to Tarr & Yosie, at the turn of the 20th century Pittsburgh had the highest death rate – well over 100 deaths per 100,000 persons compared to the average for northern cities of 35 deaths per 100,000 persons – of America's largest cities.²⁸ These rates were even more staggering in working-class sections of Pittsburgh which attracted large numbers of immigrants and African Americans. As a 1909 Pittsburgh Survey article

²⁶ "Sketches at the Springs." *Pittsburgh Press*, May 14, 1899.

²⁷ "Vandals Ruin Effigy." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, December 17, 1928.

²⁸ Joel Tarr & Terry Yosie, "Critical Decisions in Pittsburgh Water and Wastewater Treatment," in *Devastation and Renewal*, ed. Joel Tarr (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2003), pp. 70-74

notes, “those who could not afford to buy bottled water continued to drink filth”.²⁹ To counter this epidemic, residents were advised to boil all drinking water but much more aggressive steps were ultimately taken by Pittsburgh’s City Council, Pittsburgh’s Health Department, and several private foundations. It was during this period, roughly 1890 to 1900, that the private springs in and around Pittsburgh were closed.

We see one this new negative view of the springs from Director E. M. Bigelow in an 1897 article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette whose headline reads “Increase of Typhoid Causes Director Bigelow to Act – All Springs Considered Dangerous”. It is here Director Bigelow proclaims that “within the next three weeks it is my intention to have all of the springs in the city chemically analyzed and such tests will be frequently made.”³⁰ Testing of all springs on a regular basis would continue on a regular basis and results, which were often grim, were regularly published in the paper. For example, in an article published in the Pittsburgh Daily Post from September 22, 1906 states that “Only Two City Springs Are Not Contaminated”³¹

It was clear that once a spring was contaminated, it was closed, often permanently, to the public. In some extreme cases we see springs that had a structural component, like the Frick Spring located opposite the entrance to the Carnegie Institute, was destroyed by city workmen (Fig. 27).³² Interestingly, this destruction was relatively uncommon and exceptions to the trend of closing public access to these springs can be found. In Spring Hill, the regrading of Robinson Road (now Damas Street) by the Department of Public Works also eliminated a natural spring used by the community. This led to a public petition being filed with Pittsburgh City Council and the creation of a new spring structure (a “Type B. watering trough”) in 1912 (Fig. 28).³³ While the creation of a community spring during a period focused away from their use may seem unusual, its location (just below farmland) and the overwhelming public support may account for its creation. During roughly the same period we also see the temporary closure and partial destruction of the tremendously popular Howe Spring, which was met with a tremendous amount of controversy and public outcry. It is perhaps because of this spring’s popularity that it was not announced until 1916 by the city’s Bureau of Water that the natural spring feeding Howe Springs has been closed and replaced by water from the city water supply.³⁴

²⁹ Clayton R. Koppes and William Norris, “Ethnicity, Class, and Mortality in the Industrial City: A Case Study of Typhoid Fever in Pittsburgh, 1890-1910,” (*Journal of Urban History* May 1985) 11: p.271.

³⁰ “Spring Water Analyses.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, July 9, 1897.

³¹ “Only Two City Springs are Not Contaminated.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, September 22, 1906.

³² “The Frick Spring.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, July 17, 1906.

³³ B.A. Overbeck & Harry C. Koehler, Petition for the Preservation of Spring on the Old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th Ward, City, Petition, April 3, 1912.

³⁴ “Howe Spring Water ‘Bubbles’ from Ordinary City Main.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, August 16, 1916.

Despite the health concerns surrounding springs, there were times that the springs would serve an important need in the community, particularly when the City's water mains were compromised. It's recorded that at several times during the early 20th century when a water line would break, there would be a public rush on the springs, most notably Howe. At Voegtly Spring, residents vividly recall the role the spring played during the Great St. Patrick's Day Flood of 1936. On March 17, 1936 Pittsburgh was ravaged as the three rivers exceeded 40 feet of the usual levels. Aside from immediate rescue efforts, local authorities' greatest concern was a water famine. Despite the presence of water everywhere, there was very little *clean* water to drink because a number of the city's water facilities were damaged. Officials urged the population to conserve water and boil whatever water they used from the city's system.³⁵ The spring on Spring Hill was never compromised during the flood and residents from across the city of Pittsburgh flocked to the neighborhood to get clean water. In fact, the line at the spring grew so long that some Spring Hill residents had to wait until 11pm to get water for themselves. This provision of water helped reduce the burden on the City's water system to mitigate the threat of a water famine. Mrs. Fohl remembers, "Spring Hill became the place to go to. We were without power for over a week and they told us we had to boil all our water, but we didn't have to worry about that. The spring got so crowded that some people would have to wait until 11 o'clock at night to get their water. Hospitals would come with their trucks and big containers to get the water they needed. It should have been in the paper, but I guess word of mouth was enough for it to get really crowded." The spring water more directly saved lives by providing clean water to local hospitals, who sent truckloads of large containers to collect the water needed to treat their patients and contribute to the city's recovery effort.³⁶

Today natural springs still exist across all of Pittsburgh but only a handful of springs that once had a structural component remain. Springs within the City, whether they be natural, constructed, or a hybrid of both played an integral role in Pittsburgh's history. They assisted in the settlement of Pittsburgh, played an integral part in both promoting, and perhaps hindering, the overall health and wellbeing of its residents, provided a social gathering point for our communities, and were often the benefactors of some of the most philanthropic endeavors of Pittsburgh's most prominent citizens. Of all of the springs mentioned in this section it should be noted that only Howe Springs, Voegtly Spring, and Catahecassa Fountain (Snyder Spring) remain. Of these only Voegtly Spring has natural spring water running through it.

³⁵ "Water Supply Running Low." *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. March 20, 1936.

³⁶ Bee Fohl. Oral Interview, 07 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Bee Fohl's Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

10. *Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.*

The spring has served as a prominent monument in Schenley Park since its inception. While there is not neighborhood, per se, the park is used by Pittsburghers from all neighborhoods and the park has, for much of its existence, attracted day trippers from all around Western Pa. The Catahecassa Fountain is located at one of the park's most prominent intersections, E. Circuit Drive & Serpentine Drive (which is in itself one of Pittsburgh's most famous roadways) and for much of its existence provided water to those using the park. This is perhaps best illustrated in the etching of Snyder Fountain (Fig. 26) where a gentleman and his horse rest immediately in front of the spring, again in a photograph of Dr. Fred A. Schade and family in their car (Fig. 29), and in a photograph of James W. Phillips (Fred A. Schade's first cousin, twice removed) standing next to the same monument in October 27, 2013 (Fig. 30). The spring, like many other of its park-based counterparts, would become such a noted landmark it would go on to be captured in a postcard (Fig. 31). Interestingly the same image that is used for the spring in the postcard also captured the Neill Log Cabin but fails to identify the building or its function. The image of the card also identifies the springs as "Indian Springs," which was most likely a way to make the scene more relatable to a broader audience, who may be unfamiliar with Catahecassa, outside of the city of Pittsburgh.

The landscaping around the spring, most visually accessible in the aforementioned postcard, the photograph from the City Photographer's collection, and the photograph from Dr. Schade, is also an indication that Catahecassa Spring was specifically designed to be an integral landmark within Schenley Park. The stele sits back from the street framed in an alcove of tufa, a porous rock composed of calcium carbonate and formed by precipitation from water which was commonly found around mineral springs. An incredibly appropriate setting that speaks to the function of the site and ties in to other constructed features found in the park, notably the "Tufa Bridges" located near the Phipps Conservatory (Fig. 32). The vegetation, non-existent in the newspaper clipping (Fig. 3), sparse in the postcard, and abundant in the photograph from the City Photographer's collection clearly shows that like its counterparts in Highland Park, it was meant to serve both aesthetic and functional purposes.

10. Integrity

Catahecassa Monument has had minor alterations since its creation but retains a high degree of integrity. Catahecassa's nose has been replaced in inappropriate materials, the spigot had been removed and filled in as has the catch basin.

Catahecassa Fountain (Snyder Spring) Images



Fig. 1. *Catahecassa Spring*, August 10, 1922, Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer

Collection: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=catahecassa;c=hpicasc;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpicswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpiccoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1468524351;size=20;subview=detail;resnum=1;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicasc;entryid=x-715.221907.cp;viewid=20100929-HPICASC-0165.TIF



Fig. 2. *Catahecassa Bas-Relief*, May 7, 2016, Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

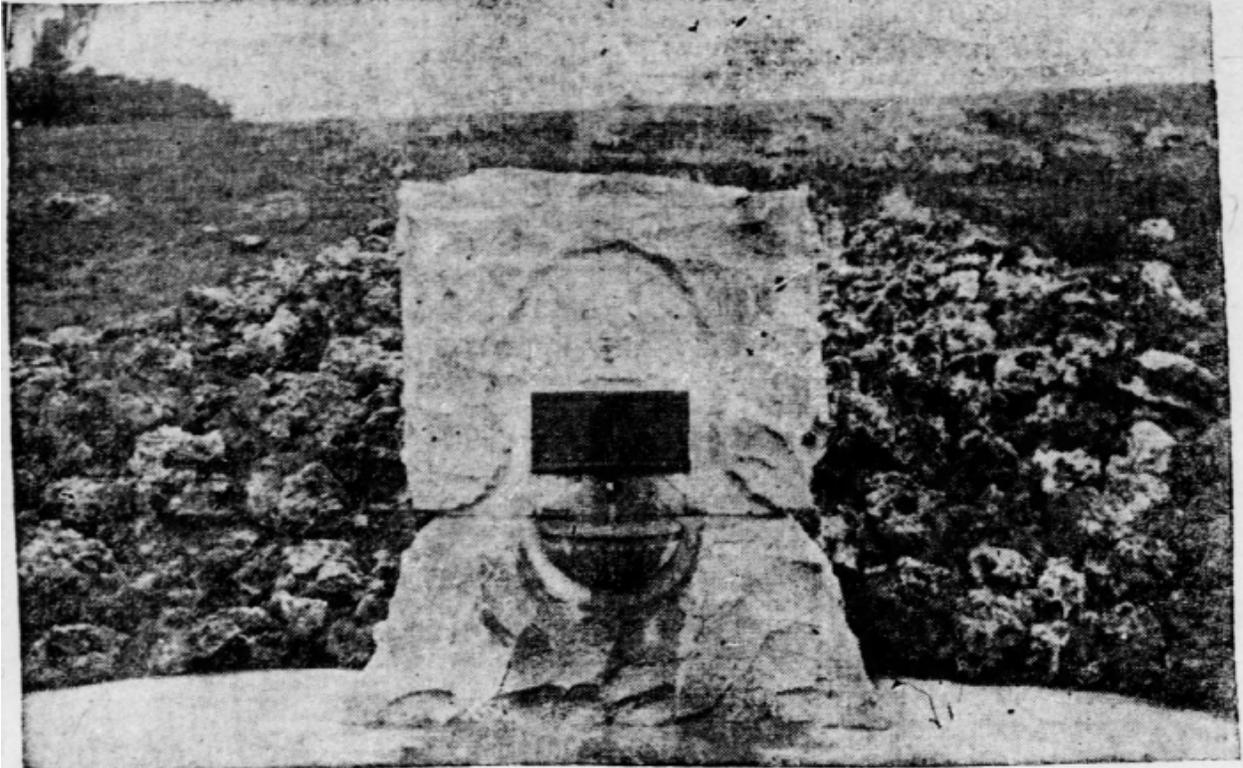


Fig. 3. *An Indian's Face Adds Beauty to Snyder's Spring*, May 28, 1907, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 4. *Chief Catahecassa*, Date Unknown, Source: Ohio History Central: <http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Catahecassa>



Fig. 5. *Director James W. Clark*, February 11, 1907, Source: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

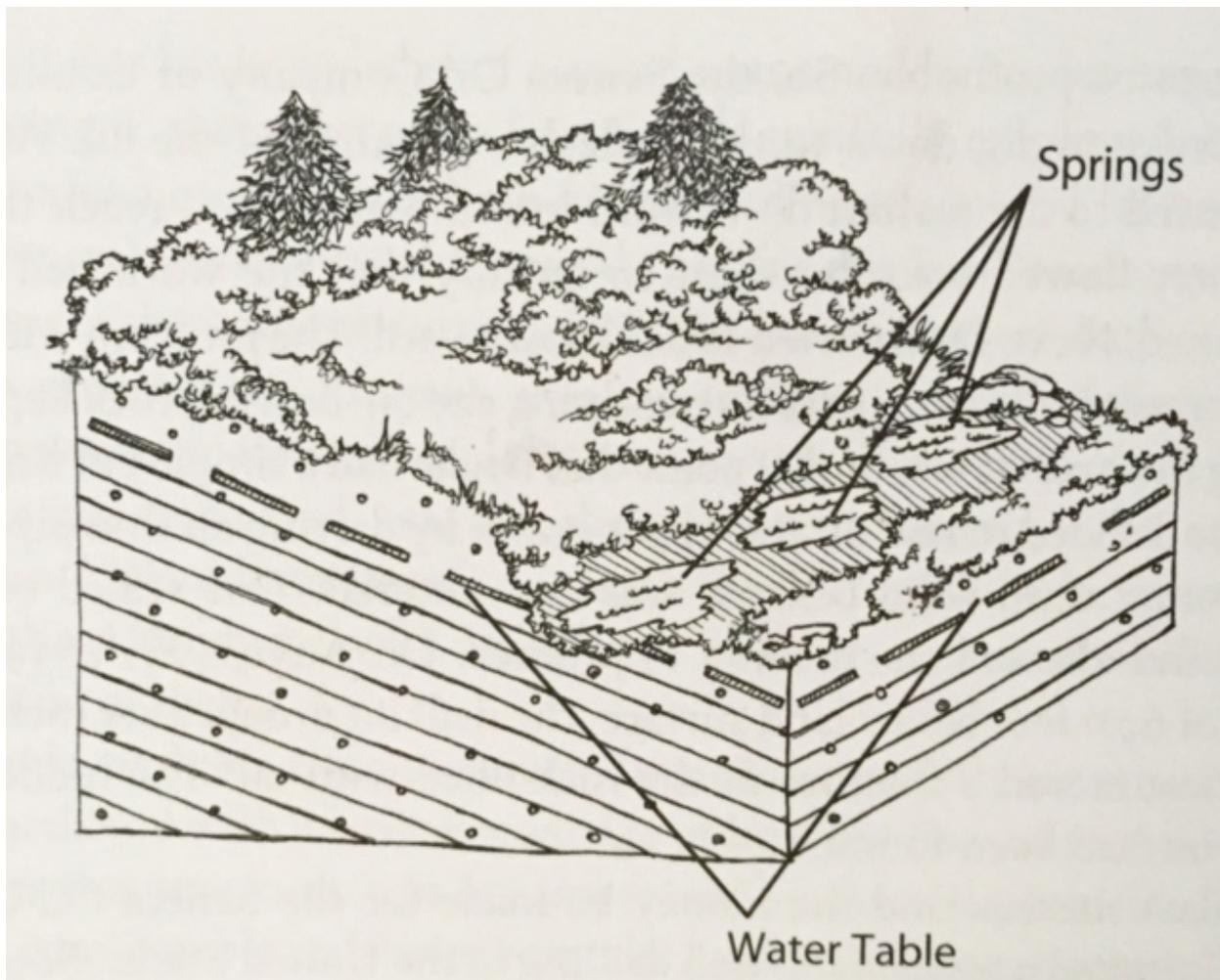


Fig. 6. How Springs Develop Where the Land Surface Intersects the Water Table. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

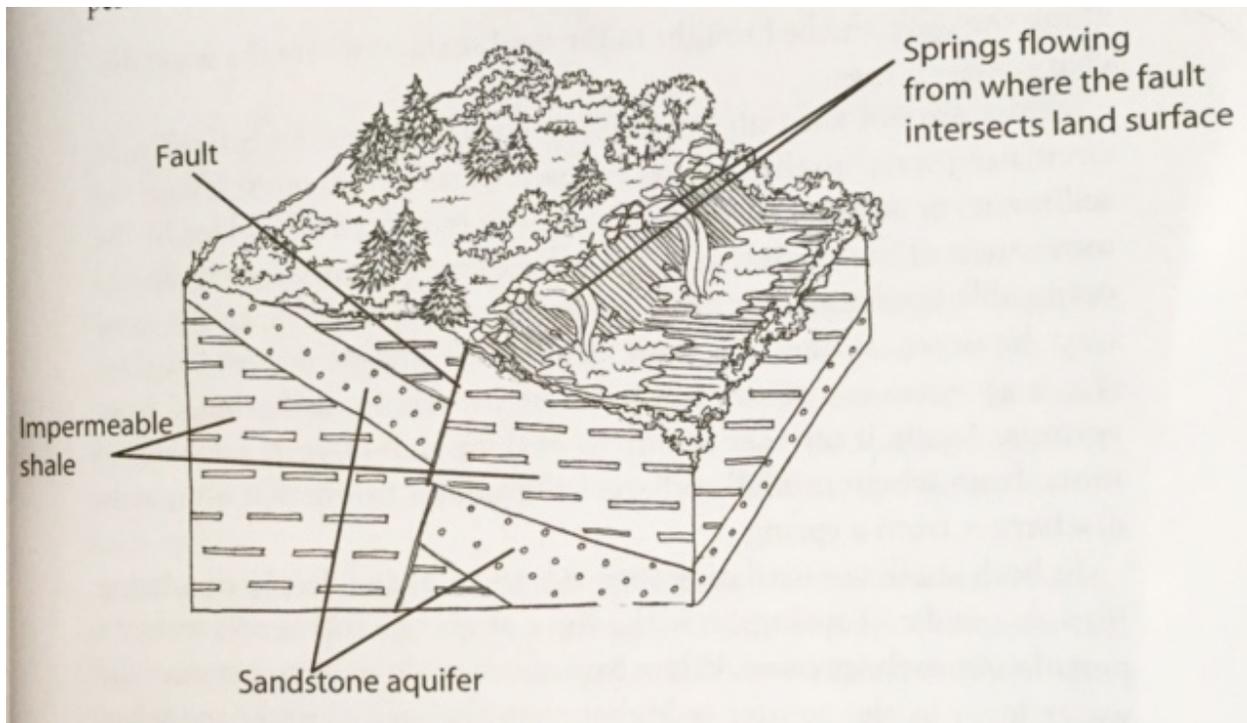


Fig. 7. How Geologic Faults Can Bring Deep Ground Water to land Surface, Where it Discharges from Springs. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

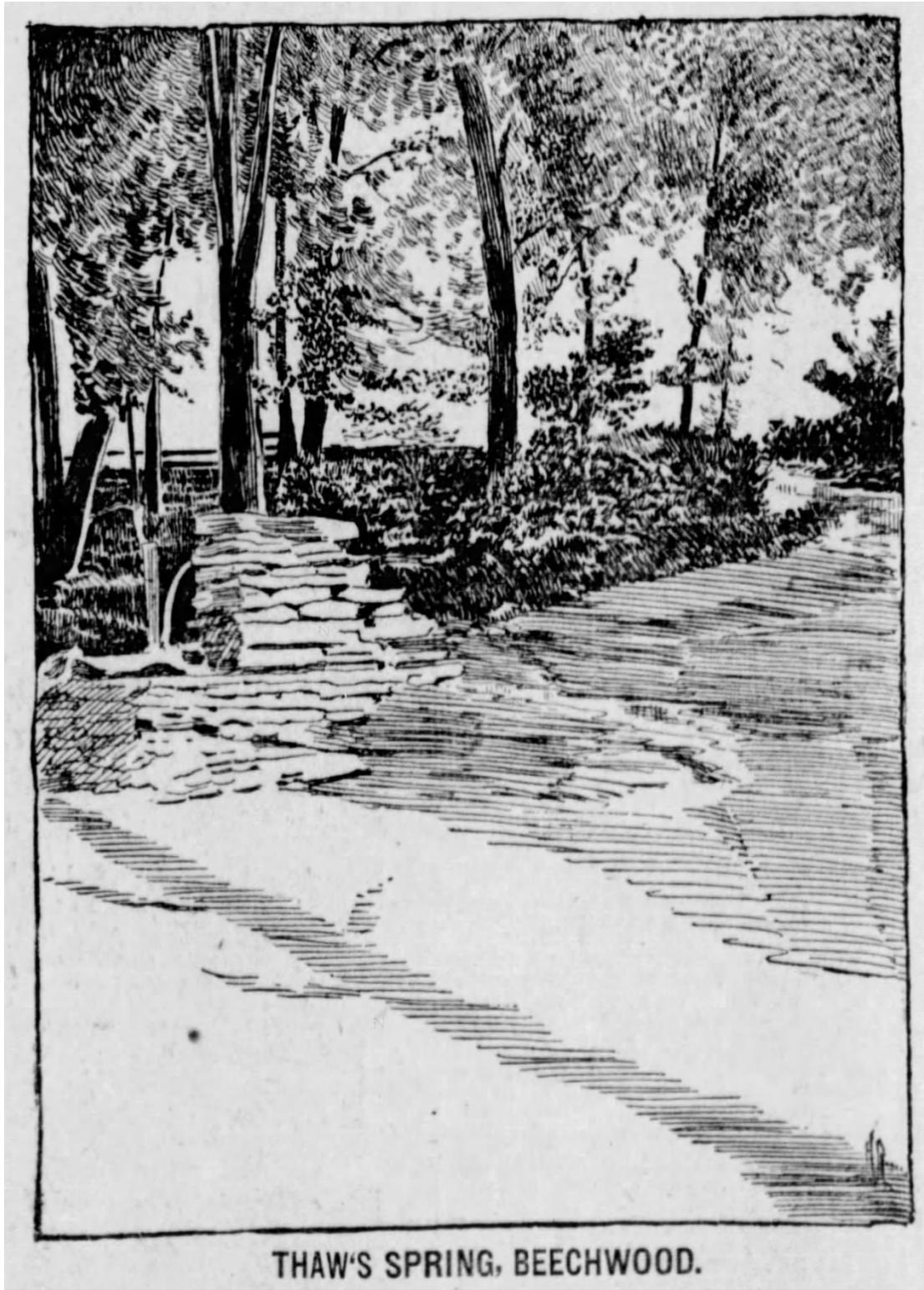


Fig. 8. *Thaw's Spring, Beechwood*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 9. *Sylvan Avenue's Natural Spring*, August 8, 1897, Source: Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 10. *Brookline Spring on Berkshire Ave, July 13, 1905, Source: Pittsburgh Daily Post.*



Fig. 11. *Howe Spring*, c. late 1890s, Source: Pittsburgh's Shadyside.



Fig. 12. *Howe Spring*, 5th Av., Pittsburg, Pa., East Liberty, Postmarked April 29, 1909. Source: Postcard.



THE HOWE SPRING, ON FIFTH AVENUE

This beautiful spring, on one of Pittsburg's fashionable residence streets, is greatly appreciated by the poor, who come long distances to fill jugs and pails with its cold, delicious water.

Fig. 13. *The Howe Spring, on Fifth Avenue*, date unknown, Source: Chatham University Archives, publication unknown, single page removed from book.

COOL WATERS OF HOWE SPRING HAVE REFRESHED MILLIONS



Unaffected by Onslaught of Years, Famous East End Fountain Continues to Slake Thirst of All Comers

ANALYSIS HAS SHOWN THAT STREAM IS PURE

Many Tender Recollections Cling Around Moss Grown Granite Pile, Erected in Memory of Early Pittsburger

A veritable oasis in a thirsty desert is the Howe spring at the corner of Fifth and Highland avenues, East End.

With a seemingly endless supply of clear, almost ice cold, sparkling water, this spring furnishes refreshment for both man and beast through the long hot months of the summer and also cares for the only slightly lesser demand made on it throughout the winter.

It has been stated, and authoritatively, too, that about 50 per cent of the families living in the East End section, Homewood, Brushston, and even as far east as Wilkinburg, derive their water supply from this spring. It has been there for so long and has come unscathed through so many typhoid fever and other epidemics, that residents of that section of the city feel certain the waters of this spring are in reality liquid health and many for the past two generations have used no other.

An attractive fount of Maine granite marks the front of this wonderful spring and dispenses the water through three outlets in the shape of serpents' heads. This fountain was erected in 1896 by Mrs. Thomas M. Howe in memory of her husband, the late General Thomas M. Howe, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this district, and at one time mayor of the city. On the face of the artistic granite pile is the following inscription:

HOWE SPRING,
Erected in Memory of
THOMAS M. HOWE,
1896.

The water which has flowed in a steady and undiminished stream since beyond recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has its origin in the hill on the south side of Fifth avenue. With the advent of the sewerage system in the East End many years ago most of the wells and springs in that section either "went dry" or else became contaminated and fell into disuse.



PICTURES TAKEN AT THE HOWE SPRING.

Not so with the Howe spring, or "Grey-sione," as it was called before Mrs. Howe, on whose property the springs stands, erected the fountain at its mouth.

City physicians and private parties have made frequent analysis of the fluid with always the same result, it being proven chemically pure. Each new typhoid scare that caused agitation against the use of the city's water supply brought more people to the spring for their drinking water.

Ready as is the average American small boy to avail himself of anything that may prove a source of revenue, many school boys and young men of the East End earn their pocket money by carrying this water to their own as well as to their neighbors' houses. At all hours of the day, as well as far into the night, may be seen small wagons, some homemade, while others are of the more pretentious "bought" variety, each propelled by a small boy, going either to or from the spring.

Some are well loaded with buckets and cans, attesting to the enterprise of the owner, while others are fitted with partitions for the accommodation of the regulation water bottle. Some of the youngsters have built up a lucrative trade and growing into manhood, have passed the "business" on to one of the coming generation.

Probably no one is more appreciative of the Howe spring than are the employees of the lines of the Pittsburgh Railway Co. which pass that terminus of Highland avenue. If the car be on time, it is understood between the motorman and conductor that there will be a short wait at the spring while the men get a drink and fill the bucket

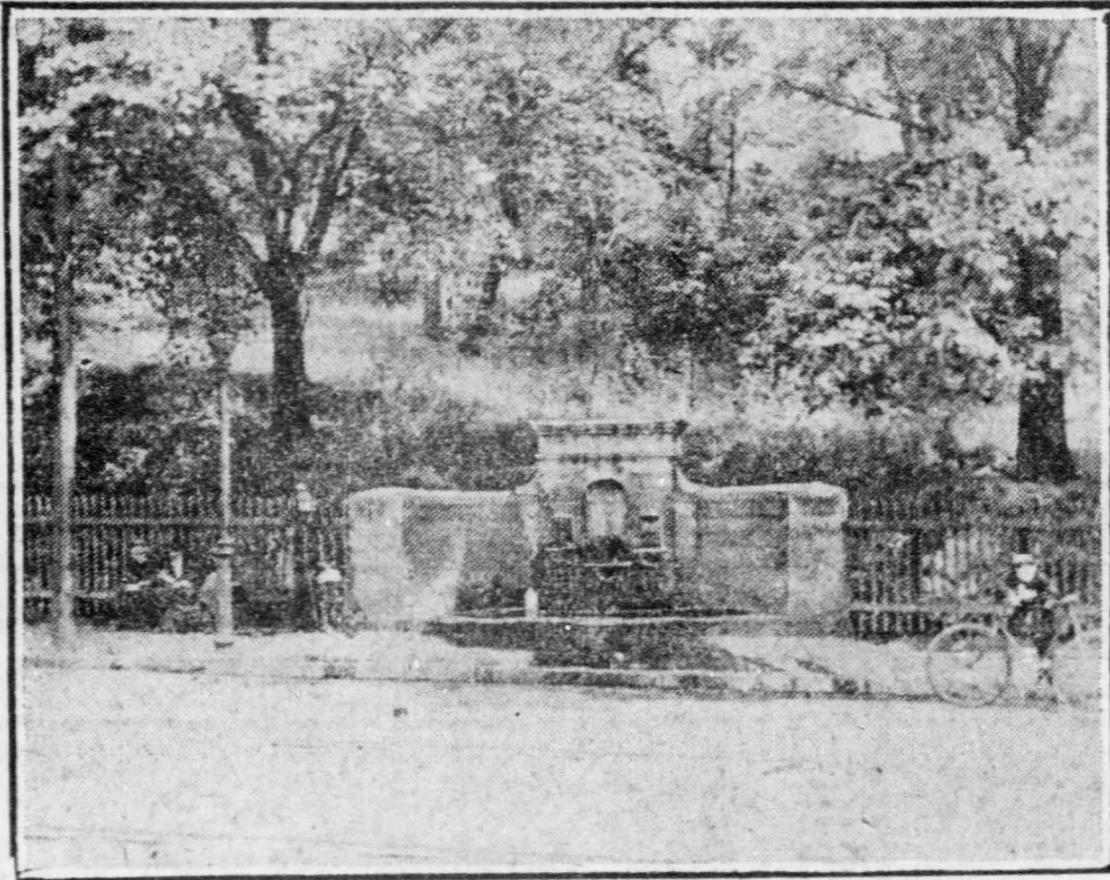
which is carried on almost every car. The younger generation of the East End frequently during the long summer evenings use the spring as a trysting place, and many friendships which have ripened into love and resulted in happy marriages have been fostered here. "Let's take a little walk up to the spring," is a common remark during the summer time and it is always acquiesced in with the greatest gusto by the person addressed.

Indeed many are the tender recollections that cling around the spring for nearly every one of the younger of the East End set. Hardly is there a boy, grown now beyond the joys of that happy state who has been raised in the vicinity of the old spring, but remembers some occasion, when as a carefree school boy, he spent some happy hours there. If he were inclined to be just a little bit wayward, he has probably played "hokey" in the woods behind the spring and spent the time when he was supposed to be at school, eating the haws that grow in abundance on the hill behind the fountain and washing them down with the sparkling water which he sipped from his cap that formed an ever ready drinking cup.

The city bred man has no "old swimmin' hole" which he may cherish as one of the tenderest recollections of youth but needless to say that any boy who was raised in the East End has approximately the same feelings with regard to the Howe spring. This granite fountain is becoming hoary and moss grown with the advance of years, but time cannot efface out the tender recollections that cling around it.

Fig. 14. Pictures Taken at The Howe Spring, March 29, 1908, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

THE HOWE SPRING, IN FIFTH AVENUE



New Owner of Property Will Not Destroy Public Drinking Place.

Fig. 15. *The Howe Spring, in Fifth Avenue*, December 18, 1910, Source: the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

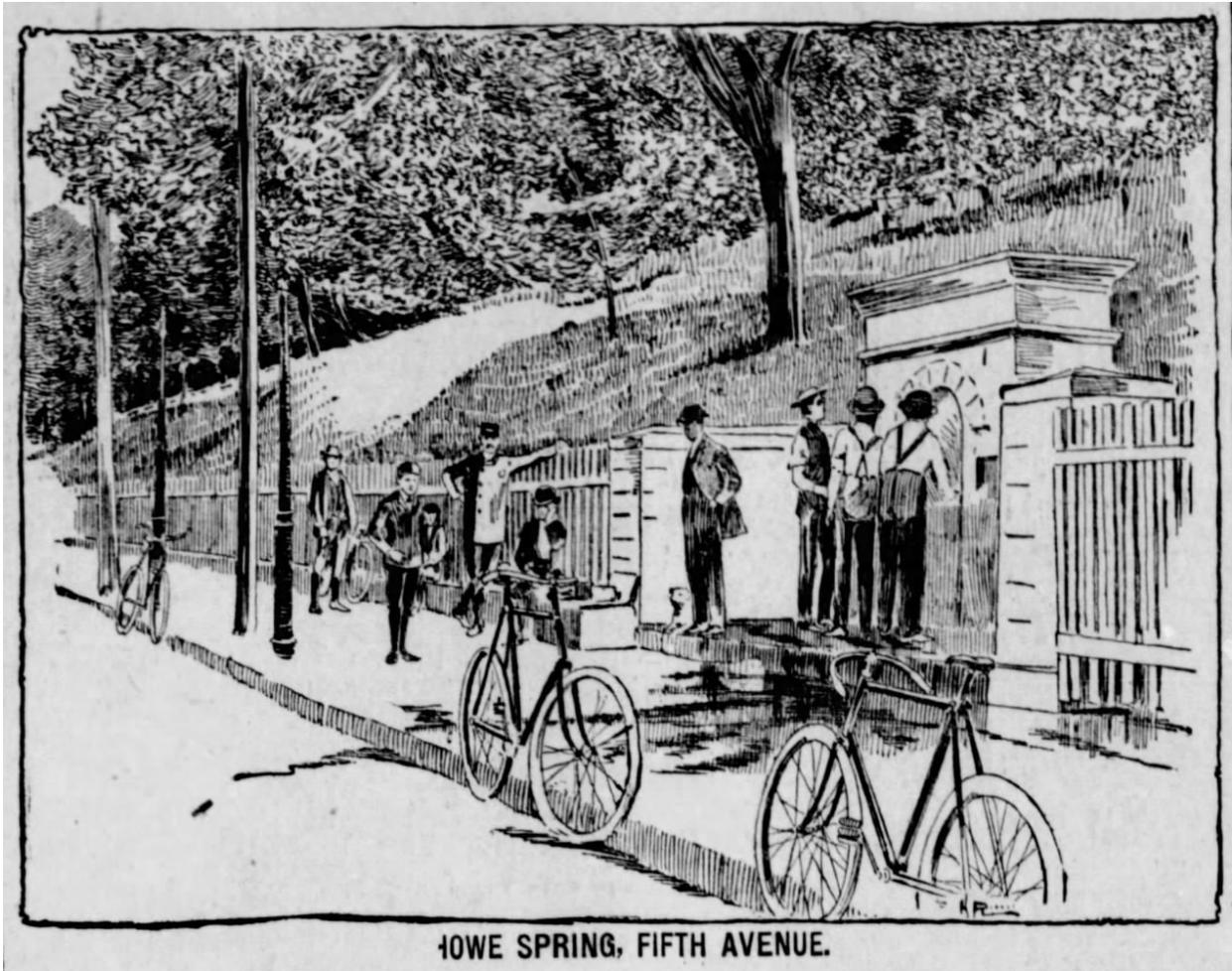


Fig. 16. *Howe Spring, Fifth Avenue*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 17. Howe Springs, August 3, 1914, Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer

Collection: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=Howe%20Spring;c=hpicasc;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpicshwp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpic oakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1468522326;size=20;subview=detail;resnum=1;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicasc;entryid=x-715.143915.cp;viewid=20100120-CP-0093.TIF



Fig. 18. *Rustic Spring, Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Postmarked May 5, 1912, Source: Postcard.



Fig. 19. *Spring at Carnegie Lake, Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. East Liberty*, Date Unknown, Source: Postcard.



Fig. 20. *Tunnel and Spring, Highland Park, Pittsburg, Pa. Postmarked October 4, 1912, Source: Postcard (Published by the Pittsburgh News Company , Pittsburg, Pa.).*

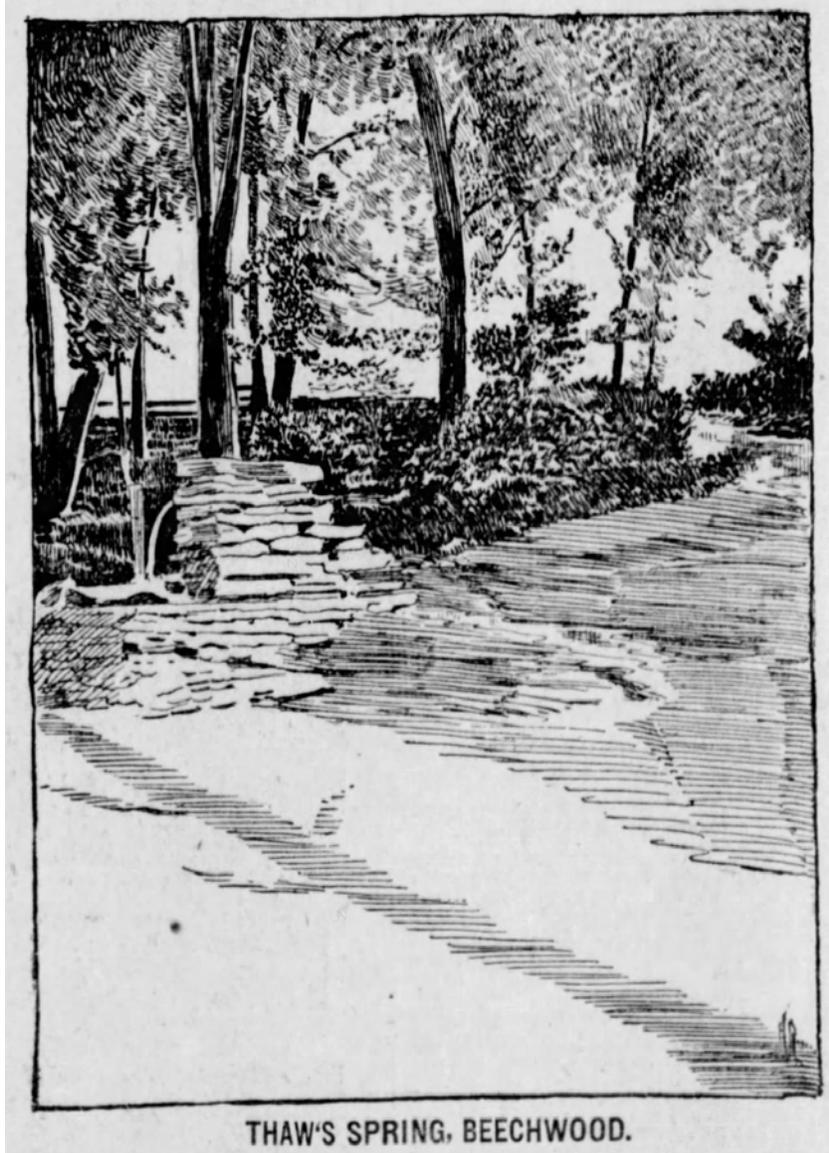


Fig. 21. *Thaw's Spring, Beechwood*, May 14, 1899, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.

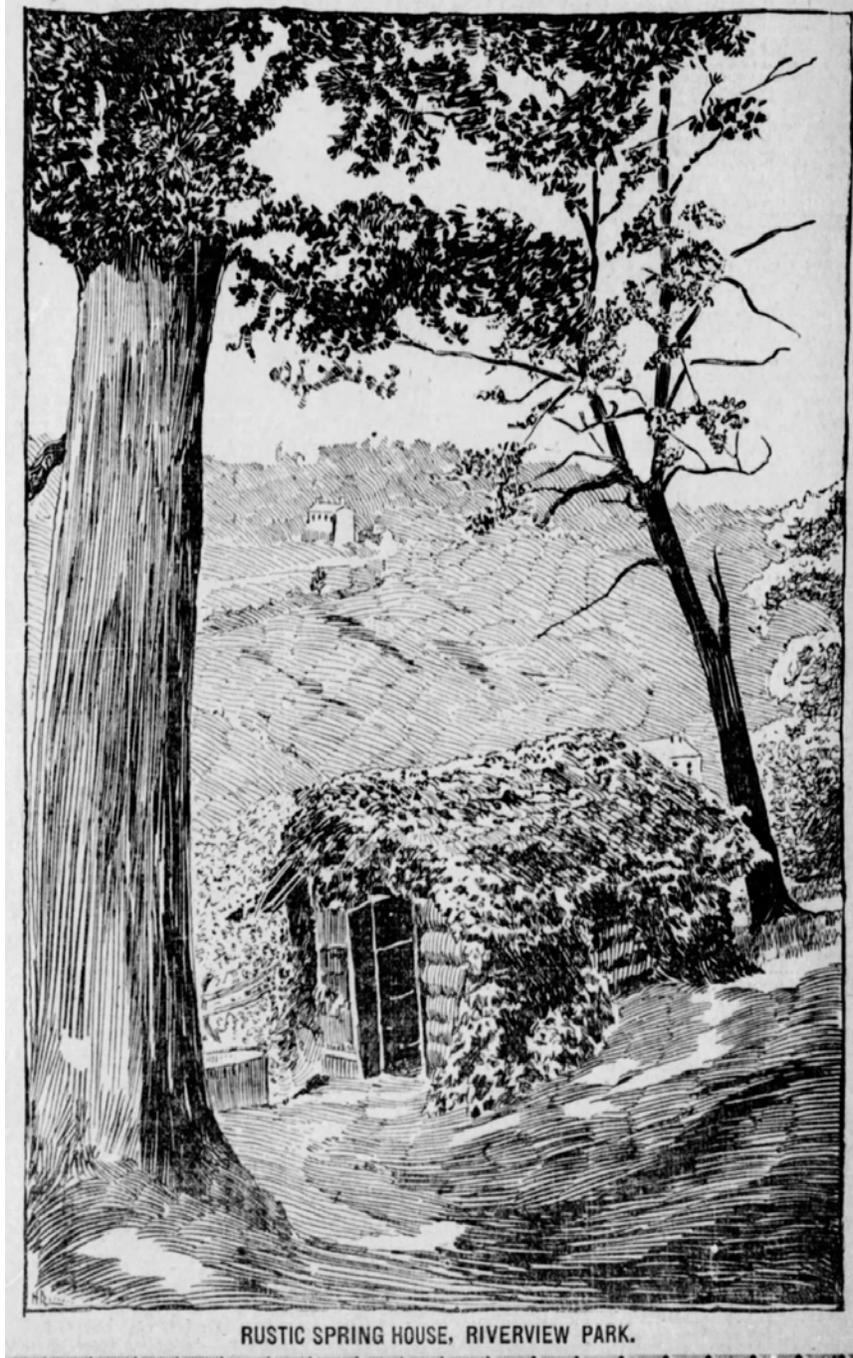


Fig. 22. *Rustic Spring House, Riverview Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

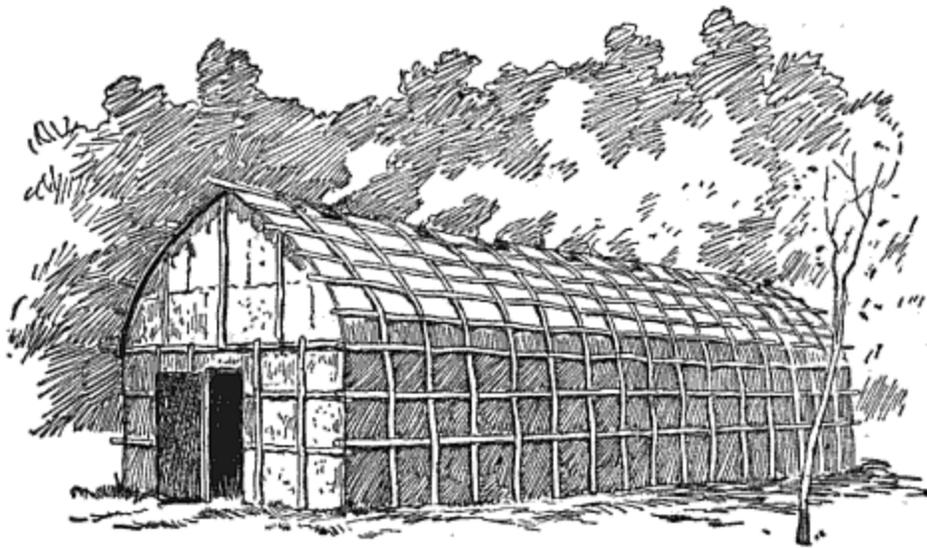


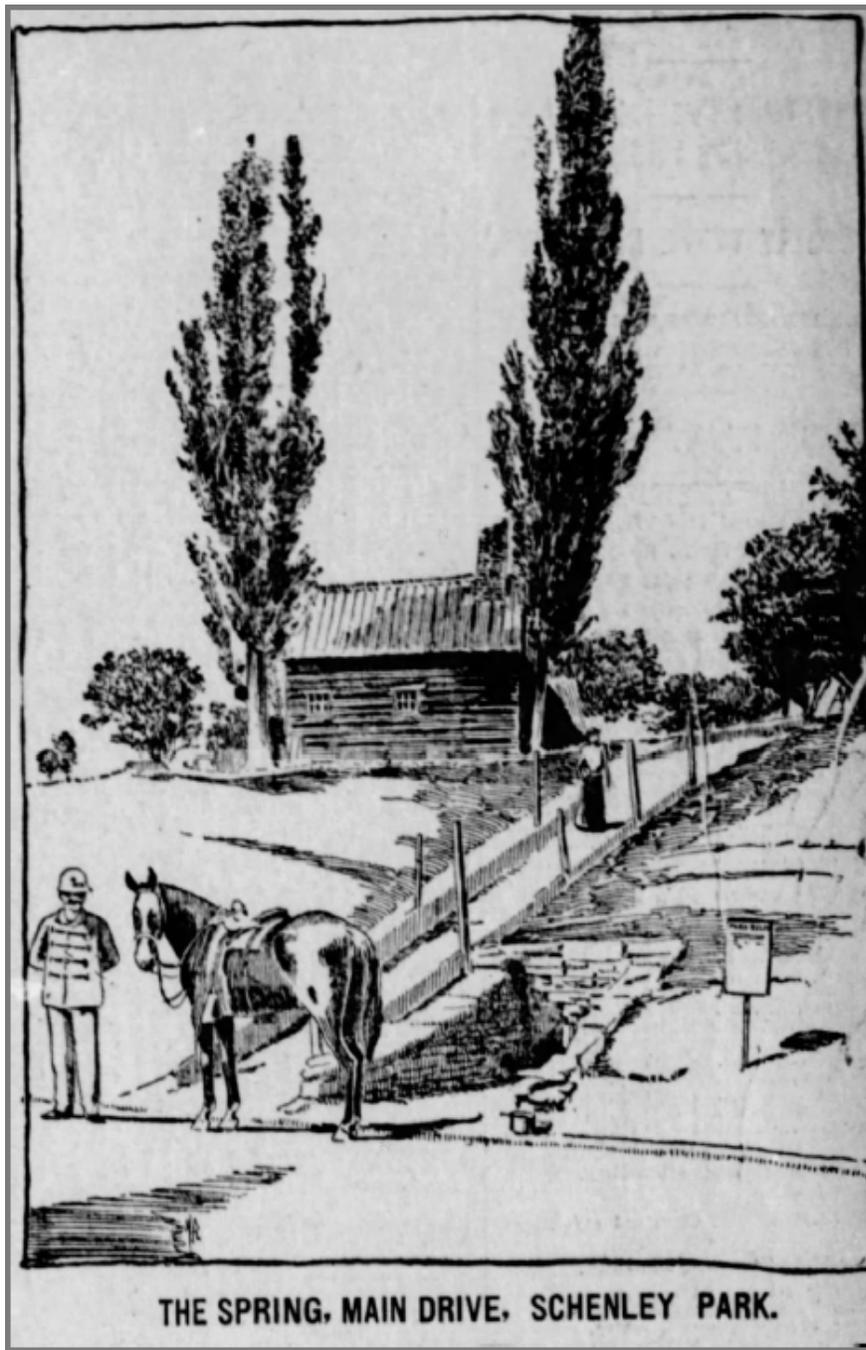
Fig. 23. *The Iroquois Longhouse*, retrieved July 5, 2016, Source: Native American NetRoots.com: <http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/1081>



Fig. 24. *Shawnee Dome-shaped Wigwam*, Date Unknown, Source:



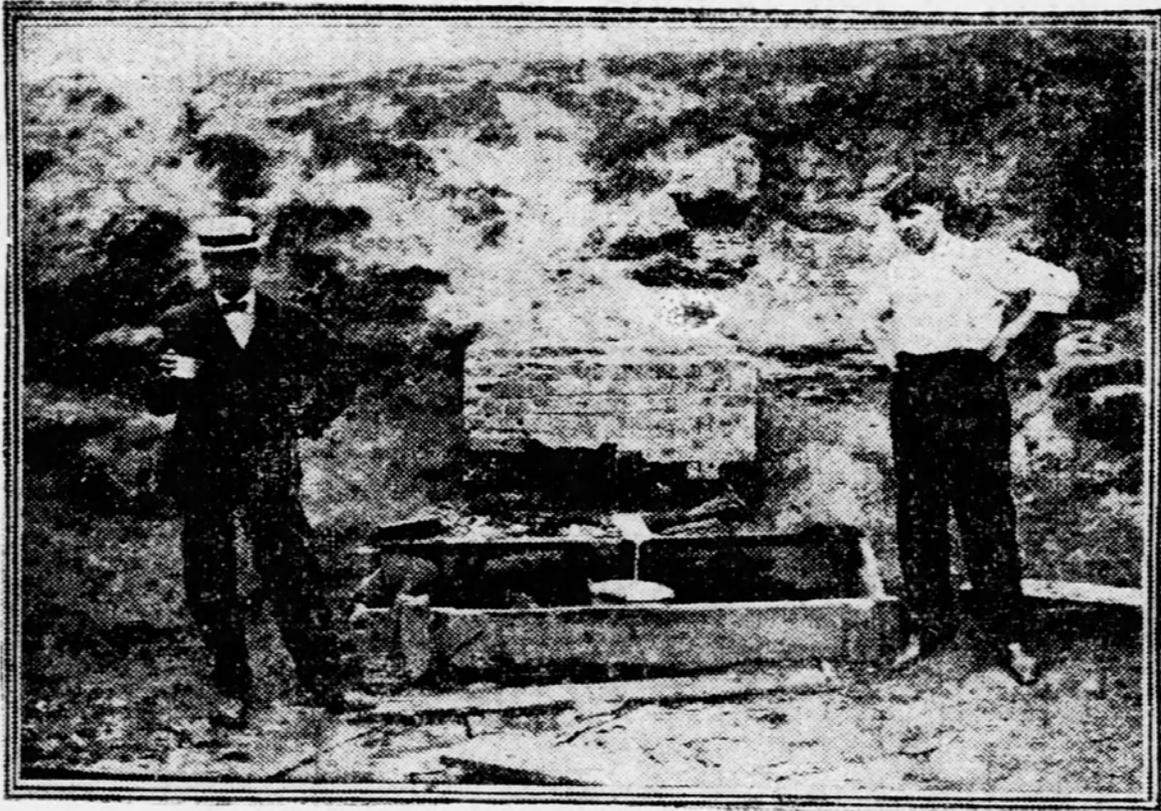
Fig. 25. *Catahecassa Stele*, May 7, 2016, Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



THE SPRING, MAIN DRIVE, SCHENLEY PARK.

Fig. 26. *The Spring, Main Drive, Schenley Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

THE FRICK SPRING



Opposite the entrance to Carnegie Institute. The picture shows how the spring has been mutilated by workmen. Residents of the district have appealed to H. C. Frick to have the spring restored.

Fig. 27. *The Frick Spring*, July 17, 1906, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 28. Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring), 1940, Source:



Fig. 29. *Dr. Fred A. Schade & Catahecassa Spring, October 27, 1912*, Source: Fred A. Schade Photo Album, Curtesy of James W. Phillips.

...And Now

Sunday 27 OCT 2013 - Catahecassa Monument, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, PA



James W. Phillips, 1st cousin twice removed of Dr. Fred A. Schade, reprises his photo in Schenley Park exactly 101 years to the day
Vehicle is a 2009 Dodge Dakota Pickup Truck

Memo to my posterity: Someone needs to this for me on Sunday, 27 OCT 2115

22a

Fig. 30. *James W. Phillips & Catahecassa Monument, October 27, 2013, Source: James W. Phillips.*

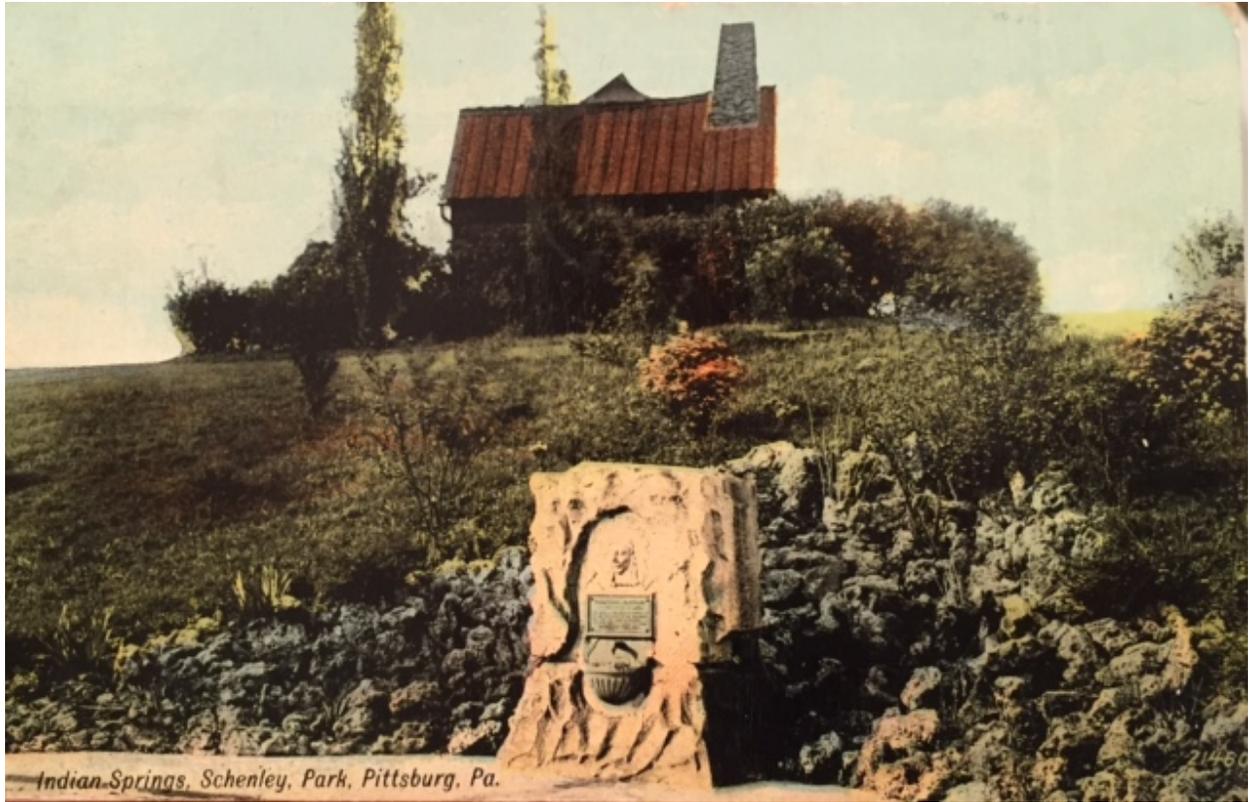


Fig. 31. *Indian Springs (Catahecassa Fountain), Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Postmark Date: August 25, 1913, Source: Postcard (the Leighton & Valentine Co., N.Y. City).

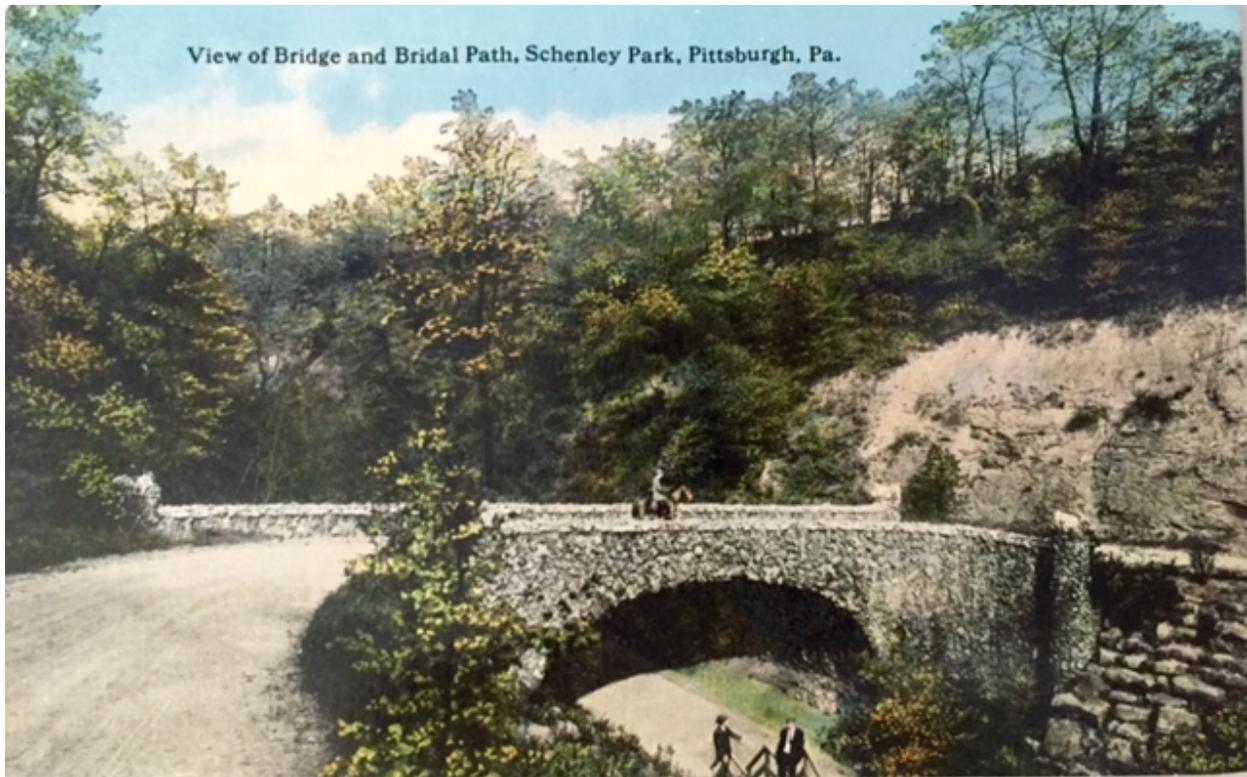


Fig. 32. *View of Bridge and Bridal Path, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Date Unknown, Source: Postcard (Published by I. Robbins & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa.).

VANDALS RUIN EFFIGY

Vandals early yesterday demolished a stone effigy of the head of Chief Catahegasso Blackhoof, Blackfoot tribe, near the Indian spring, Schenley Park. The effigy was partly demolished five years ago and was replaced.

2

THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1890

SMILEY PARK'S BEAUTIES.

Visited in the form of a review of the new drive on a beautiful day.

A MAD CRUISE ON CHIEF HOLLOW LEAD

We had a Trip of Discovery Men to Follow the Movements.

WHOLESALE PRICES ADVANCE AT PITTSBURGH

THE ADVANCEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN PITTSBURGH IS BEING ATTRIBUTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE MARKET IN NEW YORK.



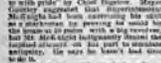
THE MAN WHO HAS THE BARREL.

It is a well known fact that the market in New York has advanced in price of all commodities, and this advance has been followed by the market in Pittsburgh.



THE MAN WHO HAS THE BARREL.

Oh, what a day! The day of the great advance in prices of all commodities, and this advance has been followed by the market in Pittsburgh.



THE MAN WHO HAS THE BARREL.

It is a well known fact that the market in New York has advanced in price of all commodities, and this advance has been followed by the market in Pittsburgh.

DISMISSING THE TEACHERS.

AN ALLEGEDLY INEFFECTIVE BOARD STAYS UP A ROW.

Members of the Second Ward Dismissed for Various Reasons by the Board of Education.

The board of education, in its annual report, has dismissed several teachers for various reasons, and this has caused a great deal of discussion.

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TROUBLES AND TALKS.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE TROUBLE.

The trouble with the trouble is that it is a very difficult matter to deal with, and it is a very difficult matter to deal with.

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THE EAST AND WEST AT WAR.

A BREEZE IN THE AMALGAMATED CONVENTION.

The Amalgamated Convention, which was held in Pittsburgh, has been a very successful one, and it has been a very successful one.

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IN THE JURY'S HANDS.

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The jury, in its verdict, has found the defendant guilty of the crime, and this has caused a great deal of discussion.

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Advertisement for Latimer's Grand Sale of Satines and Gingham. It features the text 'LATIMER'S GRAND SALE OF SATINES AND GINGHAM' and 'DRESS GOODS'.

Advertisement for White Goods. It features the text 'WHITE GOODS' and 'JACKETS'.

Advertisement for Jos. Horne & Co. It features the text 'JOS. HORNE & CO.' and 'PENN. AVENUE STORES'.

Advertisement for Rosenbaum & Co. It features the text 'ROSENBAUM & CO.' and '510-514 MARKET ST.'.

RAVINES AND WATER.

One of the great natural advantages of the park is its water. There is plenty of it. Forest park, St. Louis, which has over 500 acres, hasn't a spring, nor even a rivulet running through it. In an old spring house below the Beers mansion—which is a log house—there is another spring that flows not only perennially, but sends out the same diurnal volume of water, no matter what the season is. The old spring house will be preserved.

The vale through which flows what might be called a run, as it is too big just now to be called a rivulet, was what Chief Bigelow and Superintendent McKnight wanted to show the visitors first, after viewing the old log cabin. The visitors saw it, everyone of them; some of them also tested what flowed between the banks, and found it was real water. Some of the people walked down into the hollow—slowly and painfully, and with many misgivings—some went down by jumps, and two rolled down,

WILD INDIAN STORIES.

Historical Facts Revealed During a Trip to Schenley Park.

E. M. Bigelow, chief of the department of public works, entertained about 16 newspaper men by taking them on an excursion through Schenley park yesterday afternoon. Mayor Gourley, T. Holmes Miller and James McKnight, superintendent of the park, accompanied the excursionists. Five carriages started from city hall a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and after a rapid drive the Boquet street entrance to the park was reached and the ascent of the steep hill commenced. Controller Morrow had been invited and he arranged to meet the party at Oakland, but did not put in an appearance.

After the carriages reached the top of the hill, the horses were driven past the point at which a large force of men were at work upon the Forbes street entrance, and then over the hill to an old weather-beaten log house. Chief Bigelow took great delight in pointing to holes in the logs, which, he said, were made by bullets fired by Indians when they attacked George Washington, who stopped there on his trip to this section of the country. Mayor Gourley seemed to think Mr. Bigelow's statement was doubted, and he came forward and said that it was true that George Washington had made his headquarters at that log house; he knew it was true, because he had read all about it in a history. Supt. McKnight saw that the mayor had rather weakened Chief Bigelow's story, and imagined that the newspaper men thought the mayor had obtained his information from some of the tales of the wild west. McKnight said it was a fact that Washington had made his headquarters at the log house. A few days ago, while wandering through Panther hollow, he, McKnight, had found an old style vest hanging upon a branch of a tree. He examined the vest, and in one of the pockets found a letter addressed to Gen. Braddock. The letter was signed by Washington, and it was a tip to the Englishman on how to fight Indians. McKnight said he supposed Washington forgot to send the letter, as the vest evidently belonged to the "Father of his country."

After McKnight gave his account of the log house no further objection was raised to the story.

Leaving the log house Chief Bigelow led the way down the steep hill and through Panther hollow, and then the hill beyond was reached. The carriages had been sent around by way of a wagon road to a point designated, and they were again boarded. The next stop was at embryotic zoo, where the big bear and the little cub made merry for the crowd. After a rest at this point the homeward trip was begun. The carriages were driven over a new road being constructed by Chief Bigelow, and the exit from the park was made at Joncaire street, by which route Forbes street was reached. A rapid drive to the city brought to an end an afternoon spent most pleasantly, and no one failed to appreciate Chief Bigelow's ability to entertain.

**DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN THE PARK
WILL RECALL THE INDIAN DAYS**



CATAHESSA—BLACKHOOF
WAR CHIEF OF THE SHAWNEES
WAS PRESENT AT THE DEFEAT OF
BRADDOCK IN 1755 AND TOOK PART IN
ALL THE SUBSEQUENT WARS UNTIL THE
TREATY OF GREENVILLE IN 1795. HE
WAS THE FRIEND AND ALLY OF THE
UNITED STATES.

A public drinking fountain, costing \$950, will be built in Schenley park by Director Clark with a portion of the balance remaining in the fund subscribed for the last Fourth of July celebration. The fountain, as shown by the picture above, will be a gray granite pile, ornamented with an Indian head in the center, a fac-simile of the face of Catahessa or Blackhoof, a famous chief, some of whose exploits took place in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Below the Indian figure will appear the following inscription on a bronze plate:

Catahessa—Blackhoof—war chief of the Shawnees. Was present at the defeat of Braddock in 1755 and took part in all the subsequent wars until the treaty of Greenville in 1795, after which he became the friend and ally of the United States.

The fountain will be built at Snyder's springs, at the head of the serpentine drive in Schenley park.

NEWS SUMMARY

THE THAW TRIAL
 (Pages 1 and 7) Judge Thaw had said that the case was not yet ready for trial. The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week. The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week. The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week.

DOMESTIC
 (Pages 2 and 3) The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week. The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week. The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week.

FOREIGN
 (Pages 4 and 5) The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week. The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week. The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week.

LOCAL
 (Pages 6 and 7) The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week. The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week. The case is expected to be ready for trial in about a week.



SUDDEN DEATH OF DIRECTOR CLARK AFTER OPERATION



Political Talk in Washington Points to the Use of His Name in Convention.

HE DOES NOT ENVOUAGE IT

LONG IN THE SERVICE OF CITY

James W. Clark, Director of the City of Pittsburgh, died suddenly after an operation for cancer of the stomach. He had been in the city for many years and was well known to the public. His death was a great loss to the city.

THAW'S PLIGHT CAUSES GRIEF TO GIRL WIFE

Bewails Madison Square Garden Tragedy and Blasts on Shouldering Blame.

MAY FRAZEE IS SHADOWED

Miss Frazee, the girl who was married to Harry Thaw, is in a state of great grief. She has been in the city for many years and was well known to the public. Her husband's death was a great loss to her.

BIG CHANGES ARE BEING DISCUSSED

TWO VIADUCTS IN ALLEGHENY TO BE REBUILT

Exclusive Street Changes to be Made at Washington Avenue Crossing.

PENNSYLVANIA TO GIVE LAND

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is planning to rebuild two viaducts in Allegheny. The company is also planning to make exclusive street changes at the Washington Avenue crossing. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is also planning to give land to the city of Pittsburgh.

PRETTY ITALIAN WOMAN CAPTIVE OF BLACK HAND

Mrs. Domenico Kidnaped from Her Home in Cleveland, but Escaped.

ALLEGED ABDUCTOR IS HERE

A pretty Italian woman, Mrs. Domenico, was kidnaped from her home in Cleveland. She was taken to a place in Cleveland and held captive. She eventually escaped and is now in Pittsburgh. The alleged abductor is now in Pittsburgh.

SENATOR KNOX AS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

Political Talk in Washington Points to the Use of His Name in Convention.

HE DOES NOT ENVOUAGE IT

Senator Knox is being considered as a candidate for President. Political talk in Washington points to the use of his name in a convention. However, Senator Knox does not seem to be in favor of this.

PUBLIC CAREER IS CUT SHORT UNEXPECTEDLY

Fatal Illness Attributed to Effect of Strenuous Political Life.

LONG IN THE SERVICE OF CITY

The public career of James W. Clark was cut short unexpectedly due to a fatal illness. The illness is attributed to the effect of a strenuous political life. Clark had been in the city for many years and was well known to the public.

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Attorney Perkins in Gotham

There's Counsel to Call Pittsburgh Lawyer in Effort to Introduce Proctor's Will

Attorney Perkins is in Gotham. There's counsel to call Pittsburgh lawyer in effort to introduce Proctor's will.

TAKES POISON AFTER HE IS DISGRACED

Allegheny Community Sued and it is Supposed Heed to Result of His Arrest.

A man in Allegheny took poison after being disgraced. The community is being sued and it is supposed that the result of his arrest will be a lesson to others.

LAKE SHORE OFFICIALS IN ROLE OF SLEUTHS

Discover That Out of Twenty-Four Trains, Only One Obey's the Danger Signal.

Lake shore officials are acting as sleuths. They have discovered that out of twenty-four trains, only one obeyed the danger signal.

INSANE MAN DISTURBS A CARRY CONGREGATION

Frays Abroad During Mass and Extinguishes Candles in the Sanctuary—New in Jail.

An insane man disturbed a carry congregation. He frayed abroad during mass and extinguished candles in the sanctuary. He is now in jail.

RUSSIAN GIRLS IN THE BOMB BUSINESS

Eight Sentenced to Death by Drumhead Court-Martial, Fighting at Doctors.

Russian girls are in the bomb business. Eight were sentenced to death by a drumhead court-martial. They were fighting at doctors.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DIRECTOR CLARK AFTER OPERATION



JAMES W. CLARK.

SENATOR KNOX AS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

Political Talk in Washington Points to the Use of His Name in Convention.

HE DOES NOT ENCOURAGE IT

Political "insider" from E. W. SNYDER, Staff Correspondent, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—That Philander C. Knox will have a name to present to the Republican national convention next year for consideration as a presidential candidate is generally conceded among Kentucky Republicans here. It appears to be the general opinion that Philander C. Knox, formerly attorney general of the United States and now United States senator, will be brought forward by his own state as a candidate. Senator Knox has been approached by members of congress and leading Republicans in some states and he has received scores of letters from people throughout the state pledging their support and urging him to become a candidate.

To his friends who have discussed the matter with him he has said that under no circumstances would he undertake a campaign for the nomination. He is not seeking the office. Fully appreciative of the great honor, yet he has been so close to it in his official capacity as a cabinet member that he is resentful of the tremendous responsibilities and alive to the great burden it imposes upon the man who holds it.

Only He Can Prevent It

And yet it seems a foregone conclusion among those best informed concerning Pennsylvania politics that when the Republican national convention meets in June, 1908, the name of Philander C. Knox will be brought forward unless he himself should forbid it. Granting this, Mr. Knox was probably stands as the leader in the presidential race, regardless of the fact that he is not a candidate.

Those who have let it be understood that they are candidates for the nomination have shown no attempt outside their own states, and even at home they are unimpressed by conditions. They are to have a struggle for the Indiana nomination. Ex-Gov. Durbin, during a visit here last week, gave an interview, in which he declared that Roosevelt must be renominated. This can only be carried on the basis of a movement to take the Indiana delegation away from

Continued on Second Page.

PUBLIC CAREER IS CUT SHORT UNEXPECTEDLY

Fatal Illness Attributed to Effect of Strenuous Political Life.

LONG IN THE SERVICE OF CITY

James W. Clark, director of the department of public works, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at 4 1/2 o'clock at the Homeopathic hospital. The primary cause of death was pneumonia, which followed an operation performed last Thursday. The fatal termination of Director Clark's illness was a shock for which his relatives and friends were totally unprepared, as he was supposed to be in a fair way to recovery.

Director Clark went to the hospital last Wednesday and on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, was operated upon for kidney trouble, from which he had suffered frequent and acute attacks during the past year. The last attack, and the most severe one, occurred on Christmas day, and Director Clark was confined to the house for a couple of weeks. He returned to his work at city hall for several days until obliged to give up his official duties and seek rest and medical relief.

Warned of His Serious Condition

He went to Cambridge Springs, where he remained about 10 days, and returned to Pittsburgh two weeks before his death. He resumed his duties at city hall, although physically unfit to do so, and still in his great grief, feared that another attack of his ailment would probably be fatal and would occur within 48 hours unless he submitted to an operation. He consented and underwent an operation that was exceedingly severe, but which was revolutionized wholly successful Saturday morning the director had a severe attack, but this was not regarded as serious.

The physicians yesterday morning found symptoms of pneumonia and reported the fact to Mayor Guthrie. It was not until noon that the relatives of Director Clark were notified that his condition was critical, and they were summoned to his bedside. Present when the end came were his brother and sister, Alexander A. Clark and Mrs. Lucy C. Raymond, Harry A. Sotvelly, R. S. Lewis, Miss Grace Raymond and Miss Hilda Clay.

Death was peaceful, the director re-

DIRECTOR J. W. CLARK IS DEAD

Continued from First Page.

maintaining fully conscious until about 15 minutes before he expired. The attending physicians do not attribute the pneumonia from the contraction of a cold, but to the low state of vitality of the patient, due to a general breakdown of the system that is supposed to date back to the memorable municipal campaign of 1892, when W. B. Hays was elected mayor.

Mr. Clark was secretary of the Citizens party organization which elected Mr. Hays, and he suffered severely from days and nights of incessant labor spent at the Citizens party headquarters in Third avenue.

Relatives of Director Clark and some of his political associates last night agreed that his death was largely the result of physical hardships of the bitterly-fought Hays-Haymaker contest of 1892, which also contributed to the death of Thomas S. Bigelow.

Mr. Clark was the chief lieutenant of Thomas S. Bigelow in the reform movement that began with the enactment of the "tipper law" in 1891, and the appointment and removal of Recorder A. M. Brown, followed by the election of Controller John B. Larkin and Mayor William B. Hays, and ending with the complete fiasco of the reform propaganda during the term of the latter city executive. Mr. Clark acted as secretary of the Citizens party, county and city organizations.

Director of Charities Department.

Mr. Clark was rewarded with the appointment of director of the department of charities and correction for his services in the mayoralty contest of 1903 and in the preceding county and city controllership campaigns. It was an open secret that he was to have been placed at the head of the public safety department, but the place was given Harry B. Moore for renouncing the nomination for mayor in favor of W. B. Hays. Mr. Clark made an enviable record as director of the charities department and placed the department on a footing that won for it and himself much favorable commendation.

Mr. Clark was also chairman of the Citizens organization in the Twentieth ward, where the first convention of the

party was held to nominate candidates for councils in 1902. He remained in control of the Twentieth ward organization and succeeded to the chairmanship of the city committee of the Citizens party last year when E. M. Bigelow and Mayor Hays undertook to throw the support of the almost defunct organization to the Republican candidate for mayor. Mr. Clark was popular with the active workers of the party and was largely responsible for the Citizens nomination going to George W. Guthrie. It contributed much to Mr. Guthrie's election, many city employes refusing to take orders from the mayor and director of public works and following the lead of Director Clark.

Death Deplored by the Mayor.

When Mr. Clark was appointed director of public works by Mayor Guthrie he resigned his political positions in accordance with the expressed desire of the mayor that his administration should be divorced from politics. He, however, remained a strong factor in local politics and was regarded by his friends as a mayoralty possibility.

Mr. Clark, as director of the public works department, made a record that won for him the hearty approbation of Mayor Guthrie, who loyally supported the director at times when he was subjected to bitter attacks from councils and political opponents. Mayor Guthrie paid the following tribute last night to the deceased:

"I regret his death very much, personally and officially. It is a great loss to me and a loss to the administration. Mr. Clark was a useful and loyal man, faithful and greatly devoted to his work. He made a splendid record in office."

Mr. Clark entered the service of the city in 1886 as a street inspector under Director E. M. Bigelow. He was appointed bookkeeper at Schenley park in 1888. When A. M. Brown was made city recorder in 1891 he was appointed an assistant superintendent of the bureau of highways and sewers. He held this position until Maj. Brown was supplanted by J. O. Brown, six months later, and re-entered the city employe as director of the department of charities under Mayor Hays.

Native of Washington County.

Mr. Clark was local manager of the Western Union telegraph office for a number of years, entering the company's service as bookkeeper in 1882. He re-

signed from the company to develop a railroad signal appliance. This proved an unsuccessful venture and he later became an employe of the city. Mr. Clark was born near Washington, Pa., on March 7, 1850. His parents were David and Adeline Clark, who were also born in Washington county. James Clark, a paternal ancestor, fled from Scotland to Ireland during religious persecutions and emigrated to the United States in 1750, settling first at Mercersburg, Pa. He served under Gen. Washington during the revolutionary war, and afterward came west of the Allegheny mountains and made his home in Washington county. Another ancestor, the Rev. Matthew Henderson, his great-grandfather, was one of the founders of the old Jefferson college at Canonsburg.

Director Clark's father was a sheep grower and conducted a flour mill at the village of Buffalo, in Washington county. He removed with his family to Allegheny in 1800. James W. attended Washington and Jefferson college for a couple of years, but did not graduate. He went to upper Minnesota in 1872 where he was employed by a company furnishing food supplies to the contractors building the Northern Pacific railroad. His duties compelled him to take long trips through the wilderness which was then infested with hostile Indians and wild animals.

Expected Early Recovery.

Two years later he returned to Pittsburgh and later, with his brother Alexander, went to Kansas, near Topeka, where they engaged in stock raising. The climate was unfavorable to their health and the brothers came back east, but before they disposed of their interests Indians raided their ranch, stampeded the cattle and burned the buildings.

Mr. Clark married Miss Hallie Wilkins in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1881. She died two years later in Allegheny. Mr. Clark was one of seven children, of whom only two survive—A. A. Clark, a well-known veteran newspaper worker, and Mrs. Lucy C. Raymond. Director Clark made his home with his sister at 304 Maryland avenue.

Anticipating a speedy recovery Director Clark, when he entered the hospital, made arrangements to remain there only two weeks, and had a telephone put into his room so that he could keep in close touch with city hall affairs while convalescing. After leaving the hospital he planned to take a trip to Old Point Comfort or Hot Springs, Va., until his health was fully restored.

Advised by North Side Chamber of Commerce
May 16th 1912

Wm M. Henry Chairman
Com. Municipal and Civic Affairs

Rec'd 7/21/52

Petition for the preservation of
spring on the old Voegtly Farm,
Robison Road, 24th Ward, City.

In Council, May 21, 1912
Referred to A. Committee

Public Works.
E. J. Martin
Clerk.

In Committee on Public Works,
May 22nd, 1912, Read and referred
to the Dep't of Public Works for
report.

E. J. Martin
Clerk.

In Committee on Public Works,
June 5th, 1912, Read, rec'd and
filed and copy of report of the
dep't of Public Works sent to the
petitioners and the North Side
Chamber of Commerce.

E. J. Martin
Clerk.

Presented by
E. J. Martin

N.S. Pittsburgh, Pa;

Apr. 3, 1912.

To the Honorable Councilmen
of the City of Pittsburgh.

Gentlemen:-

The City of Pittsburgh at the present time is grading Robison Road, 24th Ward, Spring Hill. On the old Voegtly Place is a spring that has supplied the people of that section with the purest of water for the past fifty years or more. The water of said spring has been highly recommended by numerous Physicians of Pittsburgh.

We the undersigned would respectfully petition your Honorable Body to take such action as will preserve said spring to the people of that community.

Signed { B.A. Overbeck.
Harry C. Koehler.

John Dollhoff 22 Tona St N.S. City
George J. Bender 1345 Diana St. N.S. City
Chas. Kalubaef 132 Rhine St N.S. City
Geo. Bangert 1239 Otis St. N.S. City
Harry C. Koehler 1532 Rhine St. N.S. City
Louis Mann 60 Hill St. N.S. City
W. Fischer 405 Easton Av. Aspinwall
J. H. Dollhoff Jr. 22 Tona St Spring Hill
Martin J. Simon 1205 High St N.S.
Robert Pfund 1323 Diana St. N.S.

C. G. Guster 108 Homer St N.S.
J. Rosenfeld 1231 Stouloger Ave N.S.
William F. Abt 1542 Rhine St N.S.
John Wiedow 1536 Rhine St N.S.
L. H. Curial Dianna St
Edward Voelkel Damas. St. N.S.
~~Ed. W. H. #8 Natty St. N.S.~~
Michael Hasstett 1607 N. G. H.
Fred Siel 20 Woessner Ave N.S. Pgh Pa
Harry Keller 2 Rhine St N.S. Pittsburg Pa
John Boun 1237 Stouloger Ave Pittsburg Pa N.S.
August Nickum 1206 Yetta Ave N.S.
William Waltmayer Park Dr. 2923.
Ernest Hill 1618 Rhine St
George Yetter 16 Woessner Ave N.S.
George W. Blum 40 Rhine St N.S.
Peter Datterweich 134 Rhine St N.S.
Bernard Weber 28 Baden St
Wm A. Beckfeld 1216 Yetta Ave N.S. Pgh
Fred Brunke 1318 Rhine St
Fred Grehmeyer 806 Pot. Walk St
E. L. Schultheis 34 Hill St
Just Scheider 7 Woessner Ave.
Stany to Stuss 1924 Rockledge St

John Koller Jr. 1 Munnell St N.S.
Martin Neumann, Yetta St.
Otto C. Rhein 621 Superior St City
Edward Weiss Rockledge St
Michael Schmitt Hechelberg 1219 N.S.
Henry Zinn 1035 1st St N.S.
Julius Schwanig Harbor St N.S.P.
Harry F. Petro 806 Gust Av N.S.P.
Carl Schantz 706 Ina St N.S.P.
Peter. Andres Rhine Street N.S. Pittsburgh
E. von S. Schibler. 92. Overbeck St.
Joseph Stupnick 2012 Overbeck St
Andrew Schlaich, 173 Brahm St.
Elmer. Staumann 126 Overbeck St.
Fred. A Sand 120 Overbeck St
E. H. Wurdack, 1131 Bunker St.
Louis Weber 123 Hill St.
George Beys 122 Hill St.
Herman B Sand 120 Overbeck St N.S.
Gustav Lintner 104 Overbeck St 24
Carl Kaerig 95 Overbeck St. N.S. Pitto.
Frank Behr 427 South St
Wm Gross 76 Overbeck St. N.S. Pitto.
J. W. Woessner. 120 Hill St N.S.

Gustav. Krafzig 24 Bluff. Str. N. S.
John Im Ratenberger 195 7th St. N. S.
J. Gus. Weingel 1320 Duane St " "
Alfred Krach. 49 Kettel st. N. S. Spring Hill
Otto Schmitt 639 Evergreen Ave. Millvale P.
John Daemel. James Wood. Pittsburgh N. S.
Wm. Broder 20 Duane St. Pittsburgh N. S.
Albert Voegler 1307 7th St Pitts.
Henry Hart. 43 Yetta Ave. Pitt
John Schwartz 41 Kettel St N. S.
Joseph Grundler 20 Harlech
Wm. Frank Grundler 1003 Marley Ave
James T. Reagan Kaiser & Locking St
Chris Herpsen Bookfield P. O.
Christian Stein Radler St.
Gottl. Munk. 1011 High str. N. S.
Leonard. Weber Spring Hill
Eduard Witt 183 7th St N. S.
Gottlieb Haivich 141 Oberbeck St. N. S.
Henry J. Thumel 183 7th St. Spring Hill
Jacob Koonlin 3 Duane Sts N. S. Pitts Pa.
C. C. Juster 1318 Esplanade St N. S. Pgh
George St. Lightcap 1204 Porterfield St N. S. Pgh.
Edward Marburger = 85 Rhine str N. S. Pgh

Wm. F. Benschman Florence ave N. S. Pgh
 John Schott A.O. 211 Rockledge St. N. S.
 William Witz Overbeck St Cpo 1
 Harry T. Wotter, Twenty St. N. S.
 George Allnoch 822 Lockhard St. N. S.
 Cyril George 38 Measner Ave N. S.
 John P. Welch 1598 Rhine St. N. S. Pgh
 H. W. Johns 4 & 6 Robinson Road. N. S.
 John G. Dorsch Harbor St. N. S.
 Wm Vogler Yang Alley. N. S.
 B. Aug. Overbeck 30 Overbeck St
 G. W. Gschonfeld 177 Loretha St. S. P.
 Ludwig G. Metzger Hefel & Sumr street
 A J Kimpfer 1628 Rhine St
 Fred Gutzeit Haman Street.
 August Kellin Vine St
 Wm Brunser 1012 Congress St. N. S.
 John McW. 25 Reader St.
 William Weller 1810 Rhine street. N. S., Pittsburg
 Chas H Sand 1925 Rockledge. S. Hill
 John V Frank 8 Bluff N. S.
 Chas. F. Topmire 1326 Diana St. N. S. City.
 Edward Bloom. 6 Hiana St. City
 H. J. Snyder #191 Stem St

Wilhelm Alenborg Overbeck St # 82

S. Scheuring Hill House 84

Justus Buehler

Alois Schmeier 78 Still St. Spring Hill

Anton Schwarzmeyer 790 " " " "

Anthony Schwarzmeyer " " " " Jr.

G. Kullhoff 94 Overbeck St Spring Hill

John Wack 131 Overbeck St Spring Hill

G. Wack 129 " " " " Hill

Charles Wack 129 Overbeck Spring Hill

Wm J. Schindler

Wm A. Cording 1155 Buente St.

A. W. Hayspacher Exe

Wm Kattelman 915 Middle St.

G. K. Hanna 910 Cedar Ave

H. Brimmermann 714 So. Ohio St.

F. H. Fleck 1952 Louisa St

W. H. Myers # 3 Hummel St

Alois Seifried 1232 Leona St

A Chance for an East Ender.

The East End of Pittsburgh seems to be full of people who claim to know that the Apollo spring water company takes water from the Howe spring for its trade. This company is not aware of the fact and therefore will pay \$50 for proof that the Apollo spring water company, or any of its wagons, have ever taken water from the Howe spring. This offer to stand good to August 1. Apollo spring water company.

E. M. HUKILL, President.

JULY 24, 1893.

jy26-28

GEN. HOWE FOUNTAIN.

EXCAVATING FOR THE FOUNDATION COMMENCED.

**The Work of Erection Will be
Pushed With Vigor—History of the
Famous Spring, Which Has Been
a Boon to Many Hundred People.**

The work of excavating preparatory to the erection of a granite fountain at the famous Howe spring, at the corner of South Highland and Fifth avenues, was commenced on Thursday and will be prosecuted with all possible speed so as to have the fountain completed before the weather interferes with the work.

Very few of the residents of Pittsburg have not heard of the famous spring, which is located in the Howe estate. Mrs. Thomas M. Howe, widow of Gen. Howe, is the one who is preserving the spring for the people of Pittsburg. The beautiful granite fountain to be erected at the spring will be in memory of her husband. She will also give a large piece of property surrounding the spring for a park, so that the water may ever be kept pure.

The spring is one of the most famous fresh water fountains in the country. It is a boon to cyclists and pedestrians during the summer, and not a small amount of its supply finds a place on the tables of hundreds of residences in and about Shady Side and the East End. The water is sweet, pure and cool. Historically, the spring is famous. It was around this particular spring that an Indian settlement was planted. It was named by the Indians and the title still clung to it till Gen. Howe came into possession of the property, when he named the spring "Graystone." Gen. Howe always took great pride in keeping the spring free from anything that would tend to make the water impure. He was always desirous that the spring should be preserved free to the people during his life.

The spring proper is located about fifty feet from Fifth avenue. The new fountain will be one of the finest of its kind. Architects Frances E. Alden and Harlow have designed the work, and the contract has been awarded to John Shreiner, of Allegheny, for \$5,000. The fountain will be in the form of a semi-circular polished granite wall, 20 feet in diameter and nine feet high, with the ends of the wall flush with the pavement on Fifth avenue. In the center of the fountain and rising somewhat higher than the rest of the wall is a square tower-like wall, which contains the fountain proper. On the entablature beneath the curved cornice appears the inscription, "Howe spring, erected to the memory of Thomas M. Howe.

Beneath this is an elliptical niche, four feet high and 1 foot deep, in the center of which, carved in bas relief, is a swimming dolphin. From its open mouth the water will issue. A broad granite basin will be placed beneath it to catch the water.



THURSDAY MORNING, MRS. ELIHU ROOT.



Wife of the new secretary of state, and who will be the first lady of the cabinet.

SOCIETY EVENTS.

FRIDAY'S wedding last night was that of Miss Dorothy Shiloh...

Large Party for Charity. The ladies of the Pittsburg and Allegheny...

To Make Tour of Week. Mrs. John Jay and Mrs. L. A....

Engagement is Announced. This engagement is announced of Miss...

Schwartz-Boothby Wedding. The wedding of Miss...

Neighborhood Weddings. Miss Lillian...

Post Patterns. 778-Ladies' Dress Skirts.

TO WORK ON CHILDREN. Total Abolition Convention...

TO WORK ON CHILDREN. Total Abolition Convention...

THE PITTSBURG POST.

JULY 13, 1905.

FALL SCHEDULE OUT. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA GOLF ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES DATES OF MATCHES. BUSHY TIME FOR GOLFERS. Annual Tournament to Be Held in October on Oakland Course...

Reduction Sale in Tennis Goods On Thursday and Friday. 'The McCreery' Baskets. 'Daguerre' Value \$1.00, 95c. 'Belmar' ' 1.50, 95c. 'Bellevue' ' 2.00, \$1.25. 'Shadyside' ' 3.00, \$2.00. 'Oakmont' ' 4.00, \$2.50. Limited quantity of Wright & Dison and H. G. I. Championship Tennis Balls, \$2.50 per dozen. Value \$4.00. McCreey and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

Dress Trimming Department. Sale of Ready-made Linen Pattern Waists. Embroidered or open work designs, \$3.75, Value \$5.00. Hand embroidered Linen Jackets, 'Frocks and Frocks' model trimmed with lace, \$8.75, Value \$10.00. Hand embroidered Linen Waist Patterns, \$2.75 to \$10.00. Orders accepted for making waists of these patterns. McCreey and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

Lingerie Sale. Thursday, Friday and Saturday. (From 10 to 5). Corset Covers. Nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Values 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. Gowns. Fine qualities of Nainsook finished with embroidery, Valenciennes or Torchon lace and ribbons. Low neck, Elbow sleeves, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.65. Value \$1.25, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Petticoats. Made of Cambric trimmed with embroidery insertion and ruffle, \$2.25, Value \$2.75. Chemises. Nainsook. Fitted or full back. Trimmed skirt, 50c, Value \$1.25 to \$1.45. Drawers. Nainsook. Finished with full ruffles of embroidery or lace and embroidery insertions, 50c, Value \$1.25. McCreey and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

BROOKLINE

THE 15-MINUTE SUBURB

Is being shaped up rapidly to what is everybody's idea of a metropolitan city.

The work of installing its three-quarters of a million dollars worth of traction and highway improvements is progressing wonderfully. People who saw the stage of development last week express unbounded surprise as they enter the property this week. They become ardent in their praise when they behold how much has been completed of what was unfinished at the time of their previous visit.



Photograph of Brookline Spring, on Berkshire Ave., Brookline.

The great Brookline Spring on Berkshire Avenue is being walled in Romanesque style and beautifully parked. A nice width of the frontage adjoining either side of it on Berkshire Avenue has been reserved for the public. Flowers and trees have been planted. The water is pure, sparkling, ice cold, and as inexhaustible as that of the famous Howe Spring on Fifth Avenue, in the East End.

We publish accompanying this announcement a photograph of Brookline Spring as it appears today. One of the temptations to stroll on the granolithic-stone sidewalks of Brookline is the knowledge that you may stop at this spring and drink water that is as pure as the smokeless, fogless, dustless air that you will breathe.

What does the preservation of this wonderful spring signify? It signifies that we are not only bending our energies to establish improvements of magnitude, like the great Brookline T-rail, double-tracked trolley and Brookline's twenty-five miles of Porter-block paved streets, macadamized streets, sanitary sewer streets, granolithic-stone sidewalks, city-water mains, gas-mains and electric-lighted streets, but that we are quick to introduce any valued luxury that will contribute to the property's unusualness and to the welfare of the people who locate on it.

Why are we doing all this? Wouldn't the expenditure of a smaller fortune suffice to sell the property and satisfy the purchasers? It might. But our great motive is one of evolution, not of experiments and risks. By putting under and on top of Brookline's ideal highlands the finest improvements any human being will have ever seen, we make Brookline CITY REAL ESTATE instead of a PARTIALLY IMPROVED ALLOTMENT, as would have satisfied the ambition of the average promoter.

Even a partially improved allotment, with its limited scattering of planned and laid sewer streets, in a location like Brookline, would have rarely appealed to investors. But city real estate in such a location! Think of that! City real estate more city-like than East End's city of yesterday. More city-like, because of the introduction of later and more perfect improvements!

Yes, we must again say to you: THINK OF THAT! Try to realize what Brookline real estate will do at our price for every person who buys it. The beautiful wealth of city improvements at Brookline has a greater significance than appears at first glance. You have to look at the Brookline district and at the masses about Highland Park before you can get anything to compare with it. You cannot find its equal anywhere else in the Tunnel Land.

All this CITY REAL ESTATE JUST IS MINUTES FROM THE PITTSBURG POSTOFFICE OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES makes a proposition that is bound to stand unparalleled for many a year to come.

If you cannot get out during the day, come see Brookline's grand panorama of improvements under the Electric Lights.

Take the new Brookline cars anywhere on Southfield Street, or at the Union, B. & O. or P. & L. E. depots. You'll be dashing through The Tunnel and riding into the property before you realize it.

Prices for double-size lots, having building restrictions and other improvements, range from \$200 to \$1,000, on terms of a per cent down and 4 1/2 per cent monthly, with no interest nor taxes for you to pay for two years.

For Further Information, Free Car Tickets, Etc., See The FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO., BROOKLINE OFFICE OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9. 156 Fifth Avenue Bldg., 334 Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA. AGENTS OF WEST LIBERTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. TELEPHONES: CITY OFFICE—501 FRANKLIN ST. CHAS. BROOKLINE OFFICE—2010 TRUNK ST. N. Y. 1000.

SPRING WATER ANALYSES.

**Increase of Typhoid Causes Director
Bigelow to Act—All Springs
Considered Dangerous.**

Director E. M. Bigelow was asked yesterday if he did not think the city should own the celebrated Howe spring at Fifth and South Highland avenues. The director said:

"The city practically has all of the benefit possible from the spring now. Thousands drink the water daily. Some time ago George W. Gutrie called to see me in regard to the spring. He said Mrs. Howe desired to donate a strip of ground, embracing the spring, to the city. I advised him against this, explaining that it would be wiser for Mrs. Howe to keep the title in her own name. My reason was that sooner or later the spring, or its source, is likely to become contaminated, when it will have to be closed. In that case the property would be owned by the city.

"No one knows the source of the Howe spring. It may be one, or it may be 100 miles from where the water reaches the surface. The water has been tested and found free from impurities but, with the many improvements contemplated in the Squirrel Hill district, no one can tell how soon the water may become contaminated. The typhoid epidemic on the South Side was due to polluted spring water, and we had a similar experience on Benvenue avenue.

"Within the next three weeks it is my intention to have all of the springs in the city chemically analyzed, and such tests will be frequently made. 'Eternal vigilance,' etc., is the price of pure water."

The filtration commission, it was stated yesterday, is making progress. At Brilliant pumping station, a laboratory of three rooms has been completed, and tests of Allegheny river water are now being made by Expert Copeland, the bacteriologist and biologist, recently engaged by the commission. The Lawrence, Mass., system of filtration by settling basins, and mechanical methods are being tried. A final report from the chemist is not expected before next May. The water of the Monongahela river is to be given the same thorough examination.

The annual epidemic of typhoid fever, according to the physicians, has made its appearance, and the number of cases is rapidly increasing. The scourge is a month ahead of time this year, and it is feared the mortality will be great.

ONLY TWO CITY SPRINGS ARE NOT CONTAMINATED.

Howe and Snyder Waters Do Not Contain Any Typhoid Germs.

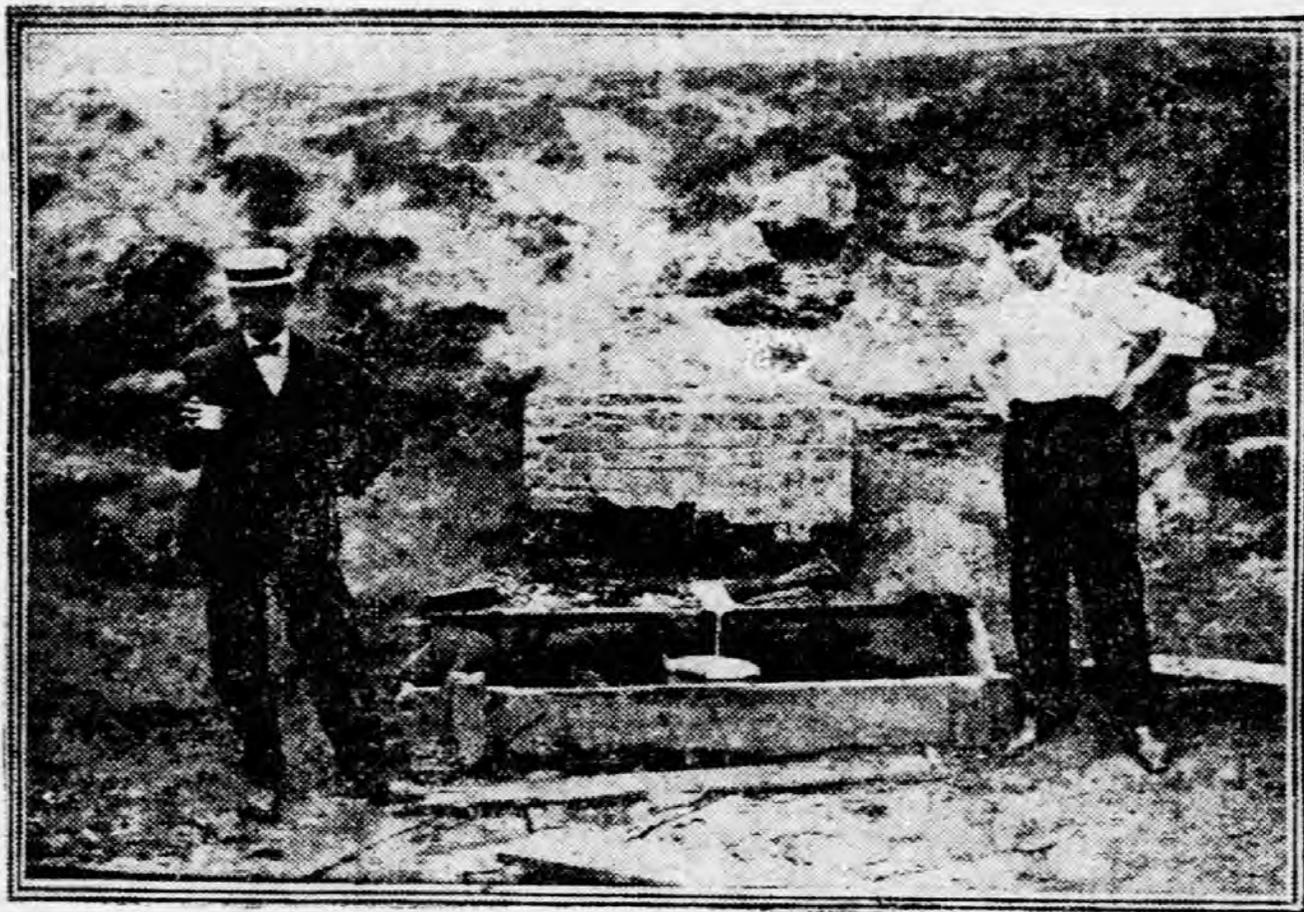
Superintendent J. F. Edwards, of the health department, yesterday announced that after tests had been made of the water from the springs and private wells in the city it was found that nearly all are contaminated with typhoid germs. He believed this to be one reason for the great number of typhoid cases being reported daily.

The Howe spring, in Fifth, near Shady avenue, and the Snyder spring, in Schenley park, are pure, but so far as have been examined the rest have been found to contain typhoid germs.

Springs found impure are: Frick spring, opposite entrance to Schenley park; spring at 769 East Herron avenue; spring in Cherokee street, 10 rods above Ossipee street; spring in Soho street, near Fifth avenue and Jumonville street; watering trough in Second avenue, near Tenth street; iron pipe springs at Hastings and Edgerton streets; spring formed by whisky barrel at 7504 Trevanion street.

Superintendent Edwards said that while the Howe and Snyder springs are pure now they might become contaminated at any time, and that the only safe way is to boil the water.

THE FRICK SPRING



Opposite the entrance to Carnegie Institute. The picture shows how the spring has been mutilated by workmen. Residents of the district have appealed to H. C. Frick to have the spring restored.

HOWE SPRING WATER 'BUBBLES' FROM ORDINARY CITY MAIN

Hundreds of Pittsburghers, afoot, in street cars, automobiles and in other vehicles, who have made pilgrimages to Howe Spring, Fifth avenue, at Highland avenue, will learn by this story that they were the victims of their imaginations.

Many families in the East End and Squirrel Hill districts, who have believed that they could drink nothing in the way of water unless it came from the Howe Spring; Pittsburghers who took big thermos bottles filled with its sparkling water when on a journey, and others will be surprised to know that for the past several years they have been drinking just plain old Pitts-

burgh water—the kind that pours from kitchen faucets.

Supt. Charles Findley of the city's Bureau of Water, admitted yesterday with a whole lot of pride that it was the water from city mains that tasted so good to a lot of aqua pura connoisseurs.

Several years ago an epidemic of typhoid fever was traced to the contaminated water of the spring and the Health Bureau closed it. A city water line was tapped and connected to the outlet pipes and the supply was un-failing. No test has been made recently to see if the ground water is pure.

WATER SUPPLY RUNNING LOW

Officials Ask Citizens To Use as Little As Possible.

Following a conference yesterday in the city treasurer's office between council, city engineers, representatives of the Red Cross and other welfare activities, and all department heads, the water bureau representatives emphasized the necessity for economy in the use of water.

Exhaustion of reservoir reserves will probably take place this morning. The higher areas of the city will suffer first, and the lower levels will be the last to be without supply.

The key to the whole situation in supplying the filtration plant with raw water hinges on the resumption of activities at the Ross primary pumping station. It is estimated that it will take not less than 48 hours to get the pumps started.

Scores of men and the most competent engineers and pumping equipment were rushed to stations yesterday, particularly to Ross station, to drain them so that the machinery can be cleaned. Electricity is already available for every plant except one, so far as that source of power is needed.

This fact and other vital informa-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:

Parcel No.:

Ward:

Zoning Classification:

Bldg. Inspector:

Council District:

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*
 Individual Landmark Nomination: \$100.00
 District Nomination: \$250.00

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

The Voegtly Spring

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

The Spring Hill Spring/Voegtly Spring

3. LOCATION

- a. Street: Damas St. near the intersection with Homer St.
- b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA, 15212
- c. Neighborhood: Spring Hill

4. OWNERSHIP

- d. Owner(s): City of Pittsburgh
- e. Street: 414 Grant Street
- f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA Phone: (412) 255-8850

5. CLASSIFICATION & USE – Check all that apply

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – home	<u>Spring</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – other	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public – government	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public - other	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Place of religious worship	_____

6. NOMINATED BY

- a. Name: Matthew W.C. Falcone
- b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., Suit 5003
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233
- d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

7. DESCRIPTION

Provide a narrative description of the structure, district, site, or object. If it has been altered over time, indicate the date(s) and nature of the alteration(s). (Attach extra pages if necessary.)

If Known:

- a. Year Built: Circa 1912
- b. Architectural Style: Vernacular
- c. Architect/Builder: Person Unknown - City of Pittsburgh

Narrative: see attached page "7. Description"

8. HISTORY

Provide a history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include a bibliography of sources consulted. (Attach extra pages if necessary.) Include copies of relevant source materials with the nomination form (see Number 11).

Narrative: see attached page "8. History"

9. SIGNIFICANCE

The *Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11, Historic Preservation, Chapter 1: Historic Structures, Districts, Sites and Objects* lists ten criteria, at least one of which must be met for Historic Designation. Describe how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of these criteria. (Attach extra pages if necessary.)

Narrative: see attached page "9. Significance"

The structure, building, site, district, object is significant because of (check all that apply):

1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;
6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

- 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
- 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
- 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.”

10. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) Community information process.

Preceding submission of a nomination form for a District, the Historic Review Commission shall conduct at least one (1) public information meeting within or near the boundaries of the proposed district, that shall include at least one (1) member of the Department of City Planning and one (1) Commission member, to discuss the possible effects of designation. Notice shall be given to the owners of property in the proposed district in accordance with Section 1.3(b) below. The final public information meeting shall be held no more than six months before the nomination form is submitted.

1.3(a)(1)(a) Subsection F.

In the case of a nomination as a Historic District, by community-based organizations or by any individual, but in either event the nomination shall be accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of record of twenty-five (25) percent of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed District.

- Please attach documentation of your efforts to gain property owner’s consent.-

11. NUMBER AND SUBJECTS OF PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDED WITH THE NOMINATION FORM: *Please Attach*

12. LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED WITH THE NOMINATION FORM: *Please Attach*

13. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

- a. Name: Preservation Pittsburgh
- b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233
- d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: info@preservationpgh.org
- e. Signature: _____



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

1. Indicate the original name of the property if it is currently known by a different name; e.g. Union Station.
2. Indicate the current name of the building or district, e.g. The Pennsylvanian.
3. Indicate the street address for a building. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the street address of each property included in the nomination and a clear street map of the area showing the boundaries of the proposed district.
4. Indicate the owner of the property and his or her mailing address. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the owner of each property and his or her mailing address.
5. Check the classification as indicated.
 - a. **“Historic Structure”** means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires directly or indirectly, a permanent location on the land, including walks, fences, signs, steps and sidewalks at which events that made a significant contribution to national, state or local history occurred or which involved a close association with the lives of people of nations, state or local significance; or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement, or method of construction; or one of the last surviving works of a pioneer architect, builder or designer; or one of the last survivors of a particular style or period of construction.
 - b. **“Historic District”** means a defined territorial division of land which shall include more than one (1) contiguous or related parcels of property, specifically identified by separate resolution, at which events occurred that made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history, or which contains more than one historic structure or historic landmarks, or which contains groups, rows or sets of structures or landmarks, or which contains an aggregate example of a period, style, architectural movements or method of construction, providing distinguishing characteristics of the architectural type or architectural period it represents.
 - c. **“Historic Site”** means the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.
 - d. **“Historic Object”** means a material thing of historic significance for functional, aesthetic cultural or scientific reasons that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment.
6. Indicate the person(s) responsible for the nomination. Please note: According to the Historic Preservation Ordinance:

“Nomination of an area, property, site, or object for consideration and designation as a Historic Structure, Historic District, Historic Site, or Historic Object may be submitted to the Historic Review Commission by any of the following:

- a. The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh
 - b. A Member of the Historic Review Commission
 - c. A Member of the City Planning Commission
 - d. A Member of the Pittsburgh City Council
 - e. The Owner of Record or any person residing in the City of Pittsburgh for at least one year (for the nomination of a Historic Structure, Site or Object)
 - f. A signed petition of 25% of the owners of record (for the nomination of a Historic District)
7. Write a physical description of the nominated property or district. Include the following information as applicable:
- architectural style(s)
 - arrangement of architectural elements
 - building materials
 - method(s) of construction
 - visual character
 - street pattern
 - density
 - type and arrangement of buildings
 - topography
 - history of the development of the area
8. Provide a narrative history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include the following information when available:
- History of the development of the area;
 - Circumstances which brought the structure, district, site, or object into being;
 - Biographical information on architects, builders, developers, artisans, planners, or others who created or contributed to the structure, district, site, or object;
 - Contextual background on building type(s) and/or style(s);
 - Importance of the structure, district, site, or object in the larger community over the course of its existence.
 - Include a bibliography of all sources consulted at the end. Where historical information is uncertain or disputed, reference sources in the text.
9. Listed below are the categories and criteria for historic designation as set forth in the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance. Describe in detail how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of the criteria. According to that legislation in Section 1.4 of the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance, *Criteria for Designation*, a building must meet at least one of the following criteria in order to be designated:
1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

-
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;
 6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.”

10. The nomination must be accompanied by evidence that the nominator has made a good-faith effort to communicate his or her interest in the historic designation of this landmark or district to the owner(s) of these properties. Describe how this was done, and attach evidence that the owner(s) of the nominated landmark or of the properties within the nominated district have been informed of the nomination. This may include a copy of a notification letter with a mailing list, a letter confirming phone calls, or a petition signed by affected property owners.
11. Clear photographs of the nominated buildings or districts should accompany the nomination form. The applicant shall include photographs of all elevations of an individual building and its setting, or the front elevation of each building in a district. In the case of closely spaced buildings or rowhouses, several buildings may be included in one photograph. Each photograph must be labeled with the street address of the building(s) and the month and year the photograph was taken.
12. Copies of major supporting documents should accompany the nomination form. Such documents may include, but are not limited to:
 - historic photographs;
 - historic and contemporary maps;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing the subject property or district;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing people, places, or events that comprise the historic context of the subject property or district.
 - Oversized materials (such as architectural drawings) and materials too fragile to copy may be accepted.

PLEASE NOTE: It is the responsibility of the nominator to provide the Historic Review Commission and its Staff with information sufficient to fairly evaluate the nomination. **Incomplete nomination forms will not be accepted. Fee must be included. Nominations must be submitted in both electronic and hard-copy format.**

CHECKLIST: INSERT NAME OF PROPERTY HERE

- #1-6 Nomination Form:** Address, Ownership, Classification, Nominator Info.
 - #7: Description
 - #8: History
 - #9: Significance
- #10 Consent of Property Owners**
- #11 Photographs of Property:** numbered and labeled
- #12 List of Supporting Documents**

- Fee**
- Hard-Copy nomination**
- Electronic nomination (Word Format for text).**

Voegtly Spring (“Spring Hill Spring”) Addendum

7. Description

The site of Voegtly Spring (Fig. 1) in the Spring Hill neighborhood is located on the bend of Damas St. about 30 yards east of the intersection with Homer St., directly across from the former firehouse, which now houses Steel City Boxing. In 1912 a rectangular concrete structure was built into the side of the hill to concentrate and control the flow of the spring, this structure is approximately 106” tall and 86” wide (Fig. 2). The spring structure sits back about 39 inches from the sidewalk, and the shale wall to the right of the spring is about 70 inches from the sidewalk.

In the center of the concrete structure there is a rounded-arched opening that recesses into the structure. At the center of this opening is a brass spigot from which water flows and two metal brackets protrude from the left side and another metal latch on the right side of the opening. A metal bottom lines this opening and allows water, which spews in a constant stream from the spigot, to drain. Outside of this opening is a shallow, rectangular sill, which protrudes from the façade of the structure (Fig. 3).

The top of the concrete structure is defined by a rectangular lip that protrudes from the façade and delineates the stone assemblage that sits atop the concrete spring, bridging the gap between the tufa above and the spring structure below. This section is roughly the width of the concrete structure below and appears to be comprised of a mix of the surrounding slate and concrete. In the center of this portion of the structure there is a small, square metal door, hinged at left and with a latch on the right side of the panel.

The spring structure is located on parcel id # 47-K-193 and is owned by the City of Pittsburgh.

8. History

The property upon which the spring sits was part of a fairly large tract of land that William Robinson Jr., the first mayor of Allegheny City, sold to Nicholas Voegtly Jr., John Voegtly, Mathias Voegtly, and Nicholas Voegtly in March 1863.¹ At the time this land is identified as being in Reserve Twp. Part of this tract that is referred to as the Voegtly Farm Plan was sold to George Hetzel Sr. in 1864.² The rest stayed in the hands of various Voegtlys. The part of the "Farms" tract where the spring is now located was transferred to Nicholas Voegtly who died in 1864. Nicholas Voegtly's heirs were Anne (his widow), Elizabeth Voegtly Steiner (his daughter), Sarah Voegtly Crone (his daughter), Nicholas A. Voegtly (his son), John Voegtly (his son), and Mary Voegtly Hetzel (his daughter and wife of Charles A. Hetzel). Following the death of their mother, the Voegtly heirs owned the property as tenants in common. In December of 1921 the “Nicholas Voegtly Heirs Plan” had been surveyed and recorded in the County Plan Book.³ In this deed the properties were partitioned in an equal manner to the various heirs: Lot 11, which now

¹ Note: The “Voegtly” name appears with various spellings in deeds and historical maps: “Voegtly, Voeghtley, Voegtley.”

² Plan Book #3, p.54, County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

³ Deed Book Vol. 2069, p.527, County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

houses the spring, was assigned to John Voegtly. John died without heirs and left his share to his sister Sarah V. Crone.

Sarah stipulated in her will that all the remaining portions of her estate were to be evenly divided between the Tuberculosis Hospital of Pittsburgh at Leech Farm and the Allegheny Association for the Improvement of the Poor. The two charitable groups, by the 1930s had come under the jurisdiction of the City and the Family Welfare Association of Allegheny County. The other heirs made an agreement with the City and the Family Welfare Association so that the properties were transferred to the remaining Voegtly heirs, in return each agency was paid \$5000.⁴

Lot # 11, which had been assigned to John Voegtly in 1921 was sold, along with several other lots, to one Irene Riebling in on January 8, 1931.⁵ Four days later on Jan. 12, 1931 Irene Reibling sold Lot # 11 to Elmer J. Voegtly who was the son of Nicholas A. Voegtly and the grandson of Nicholas V. Voegtly. This is the name that appears on the lot in the Sanborn and Hopkins maps of the site where the spring is located.

It is suspected that one of the Voegtlys or some residents of the hill took it upon themselves to channel the natural spring that ran from the top of the knoll down through the Robinson Street "gulch" to Butcher's Run that ran through Spring Garden.⁶

Natural Spring History

According to maps of Allegheny City printed until 1882, a stream ran down from the top of Spring Hill, ran through the intersection of Humboldt St. (now Homer St.) and an unnamed street (now Damas St.) and down into modern day Spring Garden (Fig. 4). In 1912 a rectangular stone and concrete structure was built into the shale hillside alongside Damas St. (formerly Robinson Road) to harness the flow of water beneath the ground to provide easy access to drinking water for the residents of the neighborhood and surrounding area (Fig. 5).

This spring provided a valuable and much needed source of clean water to the under-served population on Spring Hill. Before Allegheny City was annexed by Pittsburgh in 1907, the public water distribution system consistently had difficulty meeting the increasing demand for clean water by a growing population. System capacity limits and the challenge of hilltop neighborhoods contributed to this strain. Many areas like Spring Hill had to rely on natural springs for access to clean water. Because Allegheny water system used tanks and gravity flow to create water pressure, it did not service the residents of Spring Hill until holding tanks were installed in 1886 and 1897, but even "these tanks were drained as fast as they were filled."⁷

Perhaps the spring's most valuable, though less frequent, function was to provide clean water to nearby hospitals and doctors' offices. Residents remember that hospitals and citizens from across the City of Pittsburgh became especially dependent on the spring in Spring Hill during the

⁴ Deed Book Vol. 2445, p.38, County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁵ Deed Book Vol. 2437, p.501, County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁶ John Canning. Email Correspondence, 8 October 2010, to Charles Gamper. Transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁷ Jordan, Bruce W. "The Allegheny City Water Works, 1840-1907." *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*. January 1987 vol. 70, No. 1. pp.29-52. See also, Map of Water Distribution System 1882.

1936 flood. The 1936 “St. Patrick’s Day Flood” knocked the Ross Street Pumping Station, which fed the city’s primary filtration beds, out of service due to equipment damage and power outages. This caused the city’s supply of drinkable water to reach dangerous levels, and *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* reported on March 21, 1936, “All authorities agreed that water situation was the most serious confronting the city.”⁸ To mitigate this threat to the health of the city, the City Water Bureau urgently warned the citizenry to conserve water. Residents, businesses, and hospitals did everything in their power to avoid using city water. Springs like the one on Spring Hill therefore became an invaluable resource to the community.

Based on personal recollections, the spring water was tested and shut off sometime in the 1950s. A number of residents report that the water was compromised after new homes were built above the spring site. One of the houses above the spring, the house built on lot 47-L-44, was constructed in 1957 and may have contributed to the contamination of the spring.⁹ A photograph from a Pittsburgh Press article dated December 28, 1952 confirms that the spring was still in use in the early 1950s (Fig. 6).¹⁰ It is reported that during this time the spring water developed a distasteful odor and became a yellowish orange color. According to Mrs. Fohl, a young resident in college at the time got the water tested and found it to be contaminated. The water was initially closed off with a combination of rags and wooden boards. These boards, however, were frequently torn off because people wanted to get to their precious water. In order to prevent this, the spring was finally sealed up by filling in the opening with a layer of concrete. It is still unclear as to who actually completed the work to seal off the spring with a layer of concrete. However it happened, the neighborhood was sad to see their beloved spring lose its functionality.

9. Significance

2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

As described in the “History” section above, the spring was constructed on the property owned by the Voegtly family, a prominent family that played an influential role in Allegheny City’s, and Pittsburgh’s, early development. The patriarch of the family, Nicholas Voegtly, Sr., was best known for his philanthropic efforts throughout the lower North Side. He donated land for the creation of the Voegtly Evangelical Church (established in 1833) and the Voegtly Cemetery, now both lost. In a petition addressed to Pittsburgh City Council on April 3, 1912 the authors state that a spring located on “the old Voegtly Place...has supplied the people of that section with the purest water for the past fifty years.”¹¹ This implies that although there was no physical structure on the site, the Voegtly family had an informal arrangement to allow residents to enter on to their private property since roughly the 1860s. As a result of this petition, the City

⁸ “Water Supply Assured City, Pumps Running.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. March 21, 1936.

⁹ Allegheny Assessment Report for 47-L-44.

¹⁰ “No Teeth Anyway,” *The Pittsburgh Press*, December 28, 1952.

¹¹ B.A. Overbeck & Harry C. Koehler, Petition for the Preservation of Spring on the Old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th Ward, City, Petition, April 3, 1912.

formally asked the Voegtly heirs their permission to construct a permanent catch basin at the spring, which was granted on May 7th, 1912.¹²

3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style, or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;

Roth defines vernacular architecture as “a category of architecture based on local needs, construction materials and reflecting local traditions. At least originally, vernacular architecture did not use formally-schooled architects, but relied on the design skills and tradition of local builders.”¹³ The history, design, and construction surrounding the Voegtly Spring fit within this definition. The lower portion of the spring appears to be constructed entirely of concrete and recent restoration efforts seem to reaffirm this. (Fig. 7). The top of the spring appears to be composed of cement and rocks from the immediate hillside, possibly left over from when the street was regraded (Figs. 8 & 9). No record exists that indicates who constructed the spring, although in a letter addressed to Joseph G. Armstrong, Director of the Department of Public Works, the Superintendent of the Department identifies that the structure to be constructed is a “Type B. watering trough” although no additional records or schematics were found to illustrate more design particulars.¹⁴

The design of the spring, however, is relatively simple. It lacks ornamentation and decoration like its concrete material counterpart at Howe Spring despite being constructed at roughly the same time. Of the three remaining natural springs in the City, Voegtly Spring is the only one which does not employ adhere to a formal design style.

5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;

As Allegheny City sought to provide its citizens with a distribution system for clean drinking water, it consistently had difficulty meeting the growing needs of its increasing population. Both the limited size of distribution pipes and hilly terrain complicated distribution to the areas higher points. According to an 1882 Water Distribution Map, Spring Hill had no distribution pipes that served its citizens. In order to meet the needs of the community, the local residents harnessed a nearby stream. After 1882, a stream that ran from the top of Spring Hill through—or under—the intersection of Homer (then Humboldt) and Damas (unnamed at the time) disappears from maps of the area.¹⁵ By 1912, a rectangular stone and concrete structure concentrated the flow of what became the spring on Spring Hill. Even after the first water tanks and pipes were installed in the

¹² Charles A. Finley, Bureau of Water Superintendent, Letter to Joseph G. Armstrong, Esq. Director, Department of Public Works, June 3, 1912.

¹³ Leland Roth, *American Architecture, A History* (Boulder, Co.: Westview Press, 2001), pp. 330-332.

¹⁴ Charles A. Finley, Bureau of Water Superintendent, Letter to Joseph G. Armstrong, Esq. Director, Department of Public Works, June 3, 1912.

¹⁵ See Hopkins Maps 1872-1939

area in 1886, “these tanks were drained as fast as they were filled.”¹⁶ The spring therefore remained the neighborhood’s primary and preferred source of drinking water until it was shut off in the 1950s.

6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;

According to National Parks Service, an archeological resource is defined as:

(a) Archaeological resource means any material remains of human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age, and which are of archaeological interest.

(1) Of archaeological interest means capable of providing scientific or humanistic understandings of past human behavior, cultural adaptation, and related topics through the application of scientific or scholarly techniques such as controlled observation, contextual measurement, controlled collection, analysis, interpretation and explanation.

(3) The following classes of material remains (and illustrative examples), if they are at least 100 years of age, are of archaeological interest and shall be considered archaeological resources unless determined otherwise pursuant to paragraph (a)(4) or (a)(5) of this section:

(i) Surface or subsurface structures, shelters, facilities, or features (including, but not limited to, domestic structures, storage structures, cooking structures, ceremonial structures, artificial mounds, earthworks, fortifications, canals, reservoirs, horticultural/agricultural gardens or fields, bedrock mortars or grinding surfaces, rock alignments, cairns, trails, borrow pits, cooking pits, refuse pits, burial pits or graves, hearths, kilns, post molds, wall trenches, middens)¹⁷

The spring on Spring Hill fulfills this definition as construction can be dated to 1912.¹⁸ The structure also represents an important adaptation by the local residents to life on a hilltop that received little public water supply. By harnessing the stream and concentrating its flow into the spring’s current structure, the residents improved their quality of life through easier access to clean water. The spring also functioned as a useful rest-stop for horses that were used to haul firetrucks and other important materials and resources to the top of the hill.

7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

The spring on Spring Hill played an important role in the communication by saving lives during the aftermath of The Great St. Patrick’s Day Flood of 1936. On March 17, 1936 Pittsburgh was ravaged as the three rivers exceeded 40 feet of the usual levels. Aside

¹⁶ Jordan, Bruce W. “The Allegheny City Water Works, 1840-1907.” *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*. January 1987 Vol. 70, No. 1. pp.29-52. also see Map of Water Distribution System 1882.

¹⁷ National Park Service. “Part 7 - Protection of Archaeological Resources,” <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/43cfr7.htm>

¹⁸ Photograph of Bergmans in front of the spring. c.1917.

from immediate rescue efforts, local authorities' greatest concern was a water famine. Despite the presence of water everywhere, there was very little *clean* water to drink because a number of the city's water facilities were damaged. Officials urged the population to conserve water and boil whatever water they used from the city's system.¹⁹ The Spring on Spring Hill was never compromised during the flood and residents from across the city of Pittsburgh flocked to the neighborhood to get clean water. In fact, the line at the spring grew so long that some Spring Hill residents had to wait until 11pm to get water for themselves. This provision of water helped reduce the burden on the City's water system to mitigate the threat of a water famine.

Mrs. Fohl remembers, "Spring Hill became the place to go to. We were without power for over a week and they told us we had to boil all our water, but we didn't have to worry about that. The spring got so crowded that some people would have to wait until 11 o'clock at night to get their water. Hospitals would come with their trucks and big containers to get the water they needed. It should have been in the paper, but I guess word of mouth was enough for it to get really crowded."²⁰

The spring water more directly saved lives by providing clean water to local hospitals, who sent truckloads of large containers to collect the water needed to treat their patients and contribute to the city's recovery effort.

¹⁹ "Water Supply Running Low." *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. March 20, 1936.

²⁰ Bee Fohl. Oral Interview, 07 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Bee Fohl's Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

8. *Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;*

Pittsburgh's hilly and uneven terrain has challenged its citizens to innovate throughout its history. The Spring Hill spring represents one community's ability to adapt to their unique needs and the earlier lack of water distribution, which was difficult because the system depended on gravity flow from tanks. This spring made life on the hilltop sustainable. The development of hilltop neighborhoods is a unique characteristic of Pittsburgh and rather uncommon across the city. The spring on Spring Hill contributed to the development of one of Pittsburgh's hallmark qualities.

9. *Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous*

The history of natural springs within the City of Pittsburgh is exceptionally complex and one marked by a notable absence in peer-reviewed literature. This is, perhaps, because of the nature of the springs themselves, an ever-shifting narthex between the natural and built worlds, as well as because of their fragmented of their presence throughout the City.

Geological & Early History

Natural springs have played an important part in human development and their history in Western Pennsylvania, particularly in Pittsburgh, is no exception. Western Pennsylvania is marked with a number of springs that stretch throughout Appalachia, many of which are now marked by small towns bearing their names: Berkley Springs, Seven Springs, etc. What sets the springs within the City of Pittsburgh apart from their rural counterparts is the confluence of topography, population density, and cultural interaction.

During Pittsburgh's early development, these springs provided European-American settlers a generally clean source of drinking water and some of the earliest roads in the area, Nemaquin Trail and Forbes Road, cut through the forest and purposefully remained near to some of the larger springs, like Snyder Spring, to provide fresh drinking water to travelers.²¹ And Western Pennsylvania was littered with many different geological types of natural spring from which early settler could choose. The simplest spring, according to Stanley N. Davis, a professor of geology at Stanford University sets forth, is one where the land surface intersects the water table of an area, which is a common feature in hilly Pittsburgh and is the type of spring we see in Voegtly Spring (Fig. 10). These springs, however, are largely dependent on the amount of rainfall the area receives and can run dry. Additionally, the ground material may not provide adequate filtration, leaving the water susceptible to disease and parasites.²² Ancient tectonic activity in the Appalachians also create another type of spring whereby geologic faults (a fracture in the earth's crust where subsurface rocks have broken and slid past one another) bring deep ground water to the land's surface where it is discharged (Fig. 11).²³

Unfortunately, records of springs and the role they played in Pittsburgh's early development are obscure and the first we see them enter into the official records is at the end of the 19th century. In a petition to Pittsburgh City Council dated April 3, 1912 the petitioners mention that "On the old Voegtly Place is a spring that has supplied the people of that section with the purest of

²¹ Charles McColleston, *The Point of Pittsburgh, Production and Struggle at the Forks of the Ohio*, (Pittsburgh: Allegheny Commercial Printing, 2008).

²² Stanley Davis & R.J.M. DeWiest, *Hydrology*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1966).

²³ Francis H. Chapelle, *Wellsprings, a Natural History of Bottled Spring Water* (New Brunswick, New Jersey, and London: Rutgers University Press, 2005), pp. 34-37.

water for the past fifty years or more.”²⁴ This would place the spring as serving a function in the community around 1860, which is the oldest document reference to a spring within Pittsburgh (then Allegheny City). Similarly in an advertisement printed in the Pittsburgh Daily Post on July 26, 1893 from E.M. Hukill, president of the Apollo Spring Water Company challenges the public of Pittsburgh’s East End to prove claims that the company obtains its bottled water from Howe Spring.²⁵ What is particularly significant about this article is that it pre-exists the construction of the Alden & Harlow spring on the site by three years, indicating that the spring was an active water source to the community before a formal structure was dedicated on the site and confirms elements of a later article which recounts the spring’s ancient history.²⁶

Popularity & Form

Technological advances at the dawn of the Victorian Era helped to spur development outside, and in the further reaches, of the City. It is during this time we see established springs, like that in Thaw’s Spring in Beechwood take on a new form (Fig. 12). From the etching of the spring from the Pittsburgh Press dated May 14th, 1899 shows that the once natural spring has now been enclosed in stone, elevated for greater access, and encircled by a large pond to capture the unused run off.²⁷ This image directly contrasts with that of the Pittsburgh Daily Post etching from August 8, 1897 which shows the “Sylvan Avenue’s Natural Spring” in which a flowing stream of water can be seen emerging from just under the tree roots (Fig. 13).²⁸

We see a similar attention to springs paid in the trolley line suburbs that arose during this time. From July 13th, 1905’s Pittsburgh Daily Post, we see an advertisement for Brookline, the “15-Minute Suburb” with an image of the newly renovated Brookline Spring on Berkshire Ave. The image of the walled spring shows a well-manicured garden on either side of a wide promenade encircling the spring and several well-dressed figures gathering just in front of the spring (Fig. 14). The author states the preservation of the spring:

*...signifies that we are not only bending our energies to establish improvements of magnitude, like the great Brookline T-railed, double-tracked trolley and Brookline’s twenty-five miles of Porterblocked paved streets, macadamized streets, sanitary sewers streets, granolithic-stone sidewalks, city-water mains, gas mains and electric-lighted streets, but that we are quick to introduce any valued luxury that will contribute to the property’s unusualness and to the welfare of the people who locate on it.*²⁹

This contrast of a list of modern amenities with an image of a newly renovated spring draws attention to the changing place that springs played to the Victorian mind. No longer were

²⁴ B.A. Overbeck & Harry C. Koehler, Petition for the Preservation of Spring on the Old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th Ward, City, Petition, April 3, 1912.

²⁵ “A Chance for an East Ender.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 26, 1893.

²⁶ “Gen. Howe Fountain.” *Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

²⁷ “Sketches at the Springs.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, May, 14, 1899.

²⁸ “Hazelwood Hill Springs.” *The Pittsburgh Daily Post*, August 8, 1897.

²⁹ “Brookline, the 15-Minute Suburb.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 13, 1905.

springs a necessary, functional part of a community but one used for defining a community and creating a sense of place. Interestingly the Freehold Real Estate Co. who took out the advertisement use the Brookline Spring to convey a sense of luxury, going so far as to claim “the water is pure, sparkling, ice cold, and as inexhaustible as that of the famous Howe Spring on Fifth Avenue, in the East End.”

The equation of luxury and Howe Spring is not without merit. Since its inception as a publically-accessible spring after the Johnstown Flood, Howe Springs was meant to convey a sense of grandeur that permeated the Gilded Age aesthetic. The exact design of the original version of Howe Springs has, unfortunately, not been recorded so its precise design and interaction with Fifth Ave. can only be speculated. We do get a sense of some of the spring’s early history from the Pittsburgh Press’ October 18th, 1896 article which states the natural spring sat near fifty feet back from Fifth Ave., and it was an “Indian Settlement” and after the property was acquired by General Thomas Howe, it was renamed “Greystone” spring. The first recorded structure was designed by one of the nation’s most prominent architectural firms, Alden & Harlow (constructed by John Shreiner of Allegheny for \$5,000), and has been thoroughly documented. The Pittsburgh Press describes the future structure by stating:

The fountain will be in the form of a semi-circular polished granite wall, 20 feet in diameter and nine feet high, with the end of the wall flush with the pavement on Fifth Avenue. In the center of the fountain and rising somewhat higher than the rest of the wall is a square tower-like well, which contains the fountain proper. On the entablature beneath the curved cornice appears the inscription “Howe spring, erected to the memory of Thomas M. Howe.” Beneath this is an elliptical niche, four feet high and 1 foot deep, in the center of which, carved in bas relief, is a swimming dolphin. From its open mouth the water will issue. A broad granite basin will be place beneath it to catch the water.³⁰

This description is supported by the numerous lithographs and photographs of the spring (Figs.15-20). We are given a clue as to why such an elaborate structure was created for the springs by the actions of Thomas Howe’s wife after his death. His wife was responsible for the creation of the Alden & Harlow addition to the spring and in an effort to ensure the spring will forever provide water to the public and honor her husband’s memory offered the spring, and surrounding land, to the City along with an endowment of \$75,000 managed by a board of trustees³¹. For reasons unknown, this plan failed to materialize but it is clear that the Howe Family wished that the spring would continue to be accessible to the public. In the sale of Greystone to the Benedums, the Howe descendants included a strong stipulation requiring for the upkeep of the spring and that the public may continue to freely access its water.³²

³⁰ “Gen. Howe Fountain.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

³¹ “Amateur Sports.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, September 28, 1896.

³² Deed of Sale from George W. Guthrie et al to Sarah Nancy Benedum, 27 December 1910, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deed Book vol. 1695, pp. 127-130. County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Through a series of unfortunate, if not suspect, circumstances the Alden & Harlow Howe Spring met a rather unceremonious demise shortly after Benedum acquired the property in 1910. On April 5, 1911 the Pittsburgh Daily Post reported that after the water in Howe Spring was found to be impure by the City Water Bureau, workers – perhaps inadvertently or on purpose – destroyed the spring house that fed the spring. Howe’s descendants, who “...in refusing substantial offers for the strip of ground, which has a frontage of 100 feet in Fifth avenue, to insure the public of perpetual access to this source of a pure natural water supply...” quickly took action against the City and the current owner.³³ By April 6, the architect working on constructing the new Benedum Estate, W.H. Van Tine, had proposed a new design for the spring house, averting further crisis.³⁴ On April 7th, it was reported that in addition to the replacement of the spring house, plans were made for the construction of a new spring on Fifth avenue and that these plans already had the approval of the public works department.³⁵ The spring designed and constructed by W.H. Van Tine in 1912 is the Howe Spring that remains with us today (Fig. 21). While it is an exceptional example of the system of springs that existed in Pittsburgh it does call attention to the public-private relationship surrounding these springs. Perhaps nowhere was this relationship more evident than with in the many parks around the City.

Springs in Pittsburgh Parks

Due to the topographical nature of the City, natural springs were, and continue to be, a common feature in most neighborhoods. It was in many of the newly formed parks, however, that the natural springs would become an attraction, often adopting structural and stylistic elements to reflect popular design and aesthetic trends. This was particularly true of the Victorian Era, when park design centered on creating a balance between the perception of the natural world and a heavily manicured green environment. The trend is largely viewed as a reaction against society’s rapid industrialization and has a visual manifestation in the use of natural materials.

Highland Park’s “Rustic Spring” is, perhaps, a prime example of this aesthetic (Fig. 22). The spring is quite literally off the beaten path, partially situated in an alcove obscured from view by a railing composed entirely of unrefined, untreated wooden branches that appear to be quickly succumbing to the vines and undergrowth they frame. Here only the newel post, consisting of an upended log, shows signs of refinement in that its crown has been refined to a point. Near to it, the balusters of the railing are placed at sporadic intervals and at differing angles, which sharply contrasts to the strong horizontal lines of the stairway on right. The spring itself is framed by rocks and boulders of various sizes, which appear to support a recess into the hillside and what appears to be a cup hanging from a string is the only hint of a manufactured object in this scene.

³³ “War on Over Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 5, 1911.

³⁴ “Plan to Improve the Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 6, 1911.

³⁵ “To Protect Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 7, 1911.

While the Rustic Spring is exceptional in its devotion to a “rustic” aesthetic, it is by no means alone. We see a very similar visual in the Spring at Carnegie Lake (Image 23), Tunnel and Spring, Highland Park (Fig. 24), and Thaw’s Spring, Beechwood (Fig. 25). At all of these springs, we see the same visual elements that help to create, and define, a motif – hewn stones, unrefined wooden railings, and manicured ivy and other “wild” vines helping to seclude the natural springs. In addition to providing a rustic aesthetic, it should be noted that this would also help to keep the water cool. Review Park also contained a spring that reflects this rustic motif in its “Rustic Spring House” (Fig. 26). Here we are presented with an image of a spring house that appears largely constructed of natural materials. The walls of the springhouse appear to be made of untreated lathe on a wooden frame, which supports a roof thatched. The same textured used to depict the roof appears to continue to envelop one of the sides of the building, suggesting that the springhouse supports robust vegetation similar to the views of “Rustic Spring” or “Spring at Carnegie Lake”. It is also apparent from this etching that the springhouse was open on at least two sides and that a path leading to both suggests it was designed for ease of access.

The use of unrefined material for the construction of this springhouse is also reminiscent of traditional Native American dwellings local to the region like an Iroquois longhouse (Fig. 27) or Lenni-Lenape and Shawnee wigwams (Fig. 28). As Marilyn Evert sets forth, this visual connection was not coincidental but reflective of a larger societal interest in Native American culture before the turn of the 20th century.³⁶ While Riverview Park’s Rustic Spring House and much of the information surrounding its existence has been lost to us, the Catahecassa Monument (formerly fountain) in Schenley Park remains and is an excellent example of the revival of interest had in shaping this prominent spring.

The Catahecassa Fountain (Image 29) is roughly-hewn granite monolith with a bas-relief bust of Chief Catahecassa located above a bronze plaque bearing the inscription:

Catahecassa, Blackhoof, war chief of the Shawnees, was present at the defeat of Braddock in 1755 and took part in all subsequent wars until the treaty of Greenville in 1795, after which he remained a friend and ally of the United States.

The original structure that graced Snyder’s Spring as depicted in the Pittsburgh Press article dated May 14, 1889 consisted of a small stone alcove, immediately adjacent to a small pathway leading up to the Neill Log Cabin (Fig. 30).³⁷ The location of the Catahecassa Monument in other depictions would indicate it was connected to the same spring.

The current location of the stele, in comparison to historic photographs, indicates the original surrounding landscaping has been either removed or altered and the placement of the fountain – or width of the adjacent road – altered. An article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette dated December 17, 1928 indicates that the effigy of “Chief Catahegasso [sic]” was damaged and

³⁶ Marilyn Evert, *Discovering Pittsburgh’s Sculpture* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1983), p.196.

³⁷ “Sketches at the Springs.” *Pittsburgh Press*, May 14, 1899.

repaired in 1922 and that vandals had, during the night of December 16th, 1928, “demolished [the] stone effigy”.³⁸ Demolition and vandalism proved to be a constant threat for all of Pittsburgh’s springs but much larger forces were at play which would ultimately lead to their demise.

Decline

Changes in technology, society, and political pressure at the turn of the 20th century would ultimately lead to the decline of Pittsburgh’s many springs. Despite their aesthetic value, they were increasingly seen by the City of Pittsburgh as a public health hazard and one by one were ultimately converted to public water sources, deactivated, or destroyed. The natural springs around Pittsburgh once provided natural and relatively clean drinking water to countless neighborhoods but with the City’s population booming and industrial activity on the rise, they became a dangerous, if not deadly, contributor to one of the worst public health crisis in the City’s history, typhoid.

According to Tarr & Yosie, at the turn of the 20th century Pittsburgh had the highest death rate – well over 100 deaths per 100,000 persons compared to the average for northern cities of 35 deaths per 100,000 persons – of America’s largest cities.³⁹ These rates were even more staggering in working-class sections of Pittsburgh which attracted large numbers of immigrants and African Americans. As a 1909 Pittsburgh Survey article notes, “those who could not afford to buy bottled water continued to drink filth”.⁴⁰ To counter this epidemic, residents were advised to boil all drinking water but much more aggressive steps were ultimately taken by Pittsburgh’s City Council, Pittsburgh’s Health Department, and several private foundations. It was during this period, roughly 1890 to 1900, that the private springs in and around Pittsburgh were closed.

We see one this new negative view of the springs from Director E. M. Bigelow in an 1897 article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette whose headline reads “Increase of Typhoid Causes Director Bigelow to Act – All Springs Considered Dangerous”. It is here Director Bigelow proclaims that “within the next three weeks it is my intention to have all of the springs in the city chemically analyzed and such tests will be frequently made.”⁴¹ Testing of all springs on a regular basis would continue on a regular basis and results, which were often grim, were regularly published in the paper. For example, in an article published in the Pittsburgh Daily Post from September 22, 1906 states that “Only Two City Springs Are Not Contaminated”⁴²

³⁸ “Vandals Ruin Effigy.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, December 17, 1928.

³⁹ Joel Tarr & Terry Yosie, “Critical Decisions in Pittsburgh Water and Wastewater Treatment,” in *Devastation and Renewal*, ed. Joel Tarr (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2003), pp. 70-74

⁴⁰ Clayton R. Koppes and William Norris, “Ethnicity, Class, and Mortality in the Industrial City: A Case Study of Typhoid Fever in Pittsburgh, 1890-1910,” (*Journal of Urban History* May 1985) 11: p.271.

⁴¹ “Spring Water Analyses.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, July 9, 1897.

⁴² “Only Two City Springs are Not Contaminated.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, September 22, 1906.

It was clear that once a spring was contaminated, it was closed, often permanently, to the public. In some extreme cases we see springs that had a structural component, like the Frick Spring located opposite the entrance to the Carnegie Institute, was destroyed by city workmen (Fig. 31).⁴³ Interestingly, this destruction was relatively uncommon and exceptions to the trend of closing public access to these springs can be found. In Spring Hill, the regrading of Robinson Road (now Damas Street) by the Department of Public Works also eliminated a natural spring used by the community. This led to a public petition being filed with Pittsburgh City Council and the creation of a new spring structure (a “Type B. watering trough”) in 1912 (Fig. 32).⁴⁴ While the creation of a community spring during a period focused away from their use may seem unusual, its location (just below farmland) and the overwhelming public support may account for its creation. During roughly the same period we also see the temporary closure and partial destruction of the tremendously popular Howe Spring, which was met with a tremendous amount of controversy and public outcry. It is perhaps because of this spring’s popularity that it was not announced until 1916 by the city’s Bureau of Water that the natural spring feeding Howe Springs has been closed and replaced by water from the city water supply.⁴⁵

Despite the health concerns surrounding springs, there were times that the springs would serve an important need in the community, particularly when the City’s water mains were compromised. It’s recorded that at several times during the early 20th century when a water line would break, there would be a public rush on the springs, most notably Howe. At Voegtly Spring, residents vividly recall the role the spring played during the Great St. Patrick’s Day Flood of 1936. On March 17, 1936 Pittsburgh was ravaged as the three rivers exceeded 40 feet of the usual levels. Aside from immediate rescue efforts, local authorities’ greatest concern was a water famine. Despite the presence of water everywhere, there was very little *clean* water to drink because a number of the city’s water facilities were damaged. Officials urged the population to conserve water and boil whatever water they used from the city’s system.⁴⁶ The spring on Spring Hill was never compromised during the flood and residents from across the city of Pittsburgh flocked to the neighborhood to get clean water. In fact, the line at the spring grew so long that some Spring Hill residents had to wait until 11pm to get water for themselves. This provision of water helped reduce the burden on the City’s water system to mitigate the threat of a water famine. Mrs. Fohl remembers, “Spring Hill became the place to go to. We were without power for over a week and they told us we had to boil all our water, but we didn’t have to worry about that. The spring got so crowded that some people would have to wait until 11 o’clock at night to get their water. Hospitals would come with their trucks and big containers to get the water they needed. It should have been in the paper, but I guess word of mouth was enough for it to get really crowded.” The spring water more directly saved lives by providing

⁴³ “The Frick Spring.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, July 17, 1906.

⁴⁴ Petition, correspondence, etc. Voegtly Spring.

⁴⁵ “Howe Spring Water ‘Bubbles’ from Ordinary City Main.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, August 16, 1916.

⁴⁶ “Water Supply Running Low.” *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. March 20, 1936.

clean water to local hospitals, who sent truckloads of large containers to collect the water needed to treat their patients and contribute to the city's recovery effort.⁴⁷

Today natural springs still exist across all of Pittsburgh but only a handful of springs that once had a structural component remain. Springs within the City, whether they be natural, constructed, or a hybrid of both played an integral role in Pittsburgh's history. They assisted in the settlement of Pittsburgh, played an integral part in both promoting, and perhaps hindering, the overall health and wellbeing of its residents, provided a social gathering point for our communities, and were often the benefactors of some of the most philanthropic endeavors of Pittsburgh's most prominent citizens. Of all of the springs mentioned in this section it should be noted that only Howe Springs, Voegtly Spring, and Catahecassa Fountain (Snyder Spring) remain. Of these only Voegtly Spring has natural spring water running through it.

⁴⁷ Bee Fohl. Oral Interview, 07 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Bee Fohl's Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

The very name “Spring Hill” indicates that this spring represents—what used to be—the neighborhood’s most recognizable feature. The spring provided a sense of identity and pride among the Spring Hill residents as they saw how many people, including hospitals, enjoyed and sometimes depended on their water. Bee Fohl reflected, “That is a landmark. Focal point of the whole hill...it’s even in the name. Spring Hill has layers as you go up and the spring is right in the middle. It was the highlight to me of the hill. The spring united all areas of Spring Hill and the Cityview neighbors. It was a social meeting place where you chatted with your neighbors as you waited in line and filled up.”

The spring also served as a gathering place for residents, who can still attest to the outstanding quality of the water provided by the Spring Hill Spring. Gertrude Karolyi, who moved to Spring Hill in 1923 at the age of 8, testifies, “Everybody would come to get this magic water.” Longtime resident Jean Miller confirms, “You cannot believe this water.”⁴⁸ For some time a communal tin cup was used to drink directly from the spring.⁴⁹

Some residents did not know what faucet water tasted like until much later in their lives. For example, Bernice “Bee” Fohl explains, “I don’t know of anybody who drank faucet water up there. We never thought of drinking faucet water...ew!” The first time Mrs. Fohl ever drank tap water was after she got married in 1949 and bought a new house. Even then, she always had a container in her kitchen. A common household task throughout the neighborhood was to fill up jugs of water to meet a family’s domestic water needs. This frequent use made the spring site a social center and a source of unity between the neighbors from various ethnic groups and religious congregations.

The spring water served more than just the domestic needs of local households. Clergy from the local churches would use the spring water for their holy water.⁵⁰ Additionally, the horses that pulled firetrucks, hucksters, and other carts up the hill would always stop at the spring for a rest and a drink. A trough was placed in front of the spring to serve this specific purpose.

Visual and textual evidence would also indicate that the neighbors of Spring Hill identify the spring as a distinctive physical feature that helps define their community. Neighbors would frequently photograph themselves by the spring (IMAGES 4-8) and a neighborhood petition today, as in 1912, asks that City Council preserve the Spring as an integral part of their neighborhood.⁵¹

⁴⁸ Jean Miller. Oral Interview, 11 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Jean Miller’s Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁴⁹ Gertrude Karolyi. Oral Interview, 12 October 2010 by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Gertrude Karolyi’s Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁵⁰ Jim Doe. Oral Interview, 7 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Jim Doe’s Residence (immediately across from the spring). Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁵¹ B.A. Overbeck & Harry C. Koehler, Petition for the Preservation of Spring on the Old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th Ward, City, Petition, April 3, 1912.

10. Integrity

Voegtly Spring retains a good deal of structural integrity and has recently undergone extensive restoration work. The catch basin for animals has been entirely lost, as has the stone which once sat in front of the spring that served as a shelf.

Voegtly Spring ("Spring Hill Spring") Images



Fig. 1. *Damas St.*, July 5, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone



Fig. 2. *Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring)*, July 5, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone



Fig. 3. Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring) Catch Basin, July 5, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone

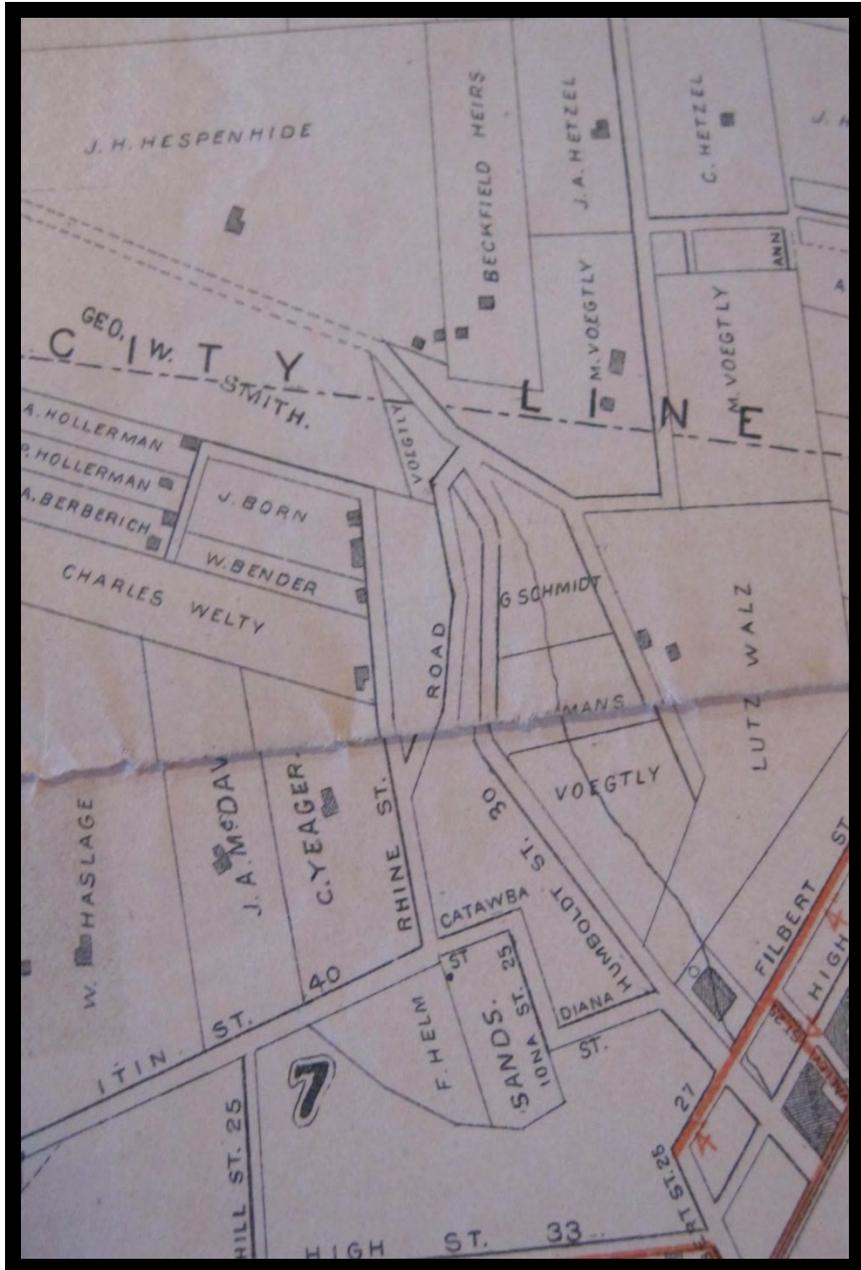


Fig. 4. Allegheny City Water Distribution Map, Detail. 1882. Source:



Fig. 5. Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. The Spring Hill Spring), Fred & Wilbert Bergman. 1927. Source: *Around Troy Hill, Spring Hill, and Reserve Township.*



'NO TEETH ANYWAY,' was the reaction Walter Storck had yesterday to all the fuss about the City adding fluorides to the water supply. The fluorides are to lessen chances of tooth decay. But the 63-year-old elevator operator gets his water from "the spring" on Spring Hill, a short distance from his home at 227 Seabright St., North Side.

Fig. 6. *No Teeth Anyway.* December 28, 1952. Source: *The Pittsburgh Press.*



Fig. 7. Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring) Restoration in Progress, May, 2016. Source: Spring Hill Civic Association Facebook Page.



Fig. 8. Building Demolition (*Damas Street*), April 12, 1912. Source: Pittsburgh City Photography Collection: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all&xc=1&g=imls&sort=dc_da&c=hpicasc&c=hpicchatham&c=hpiccma&c=hpiccmnh&c=hpic hswp&c=hpicmonroeville&c=hpicnpl&c=hpic oakmont&c=hpicphlf&c=hpicpitcairn&c=hpicpointpark&c=hpicpso&c=hpicrsc&c=hpicusc&back=back1468520779&q1=damas+street&chaperone=S-HPICASC-X-715.122536.CP+20090624-CP-0465.TIF&ox=0&oy=0&lastres=2&res=2&width=750&height=496&maxw=3000&maxh=1985&subview=getsid&view=entry&viewid=20090624-CP-0465.TIF&entryid=x-715.122536.cp&cc=hpicasc&quality=m800&resnum=1&evl=full-image&image.x=213&image.y=191



Fig. 9. *Voegtly Spring Crown*, July 5, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone

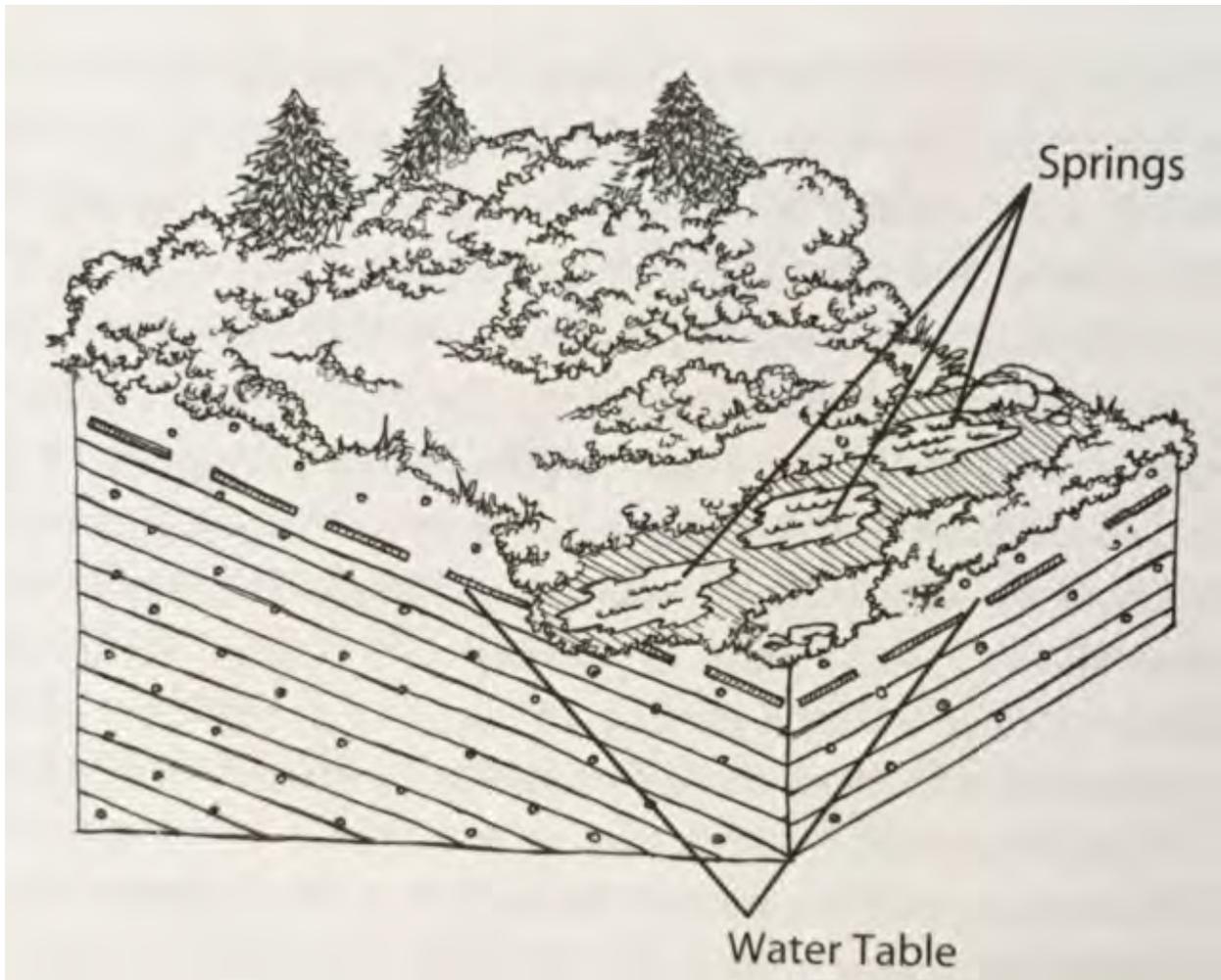


Fig. 10. How Springs Develop Where the Land Surface Intersects the Water Table. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

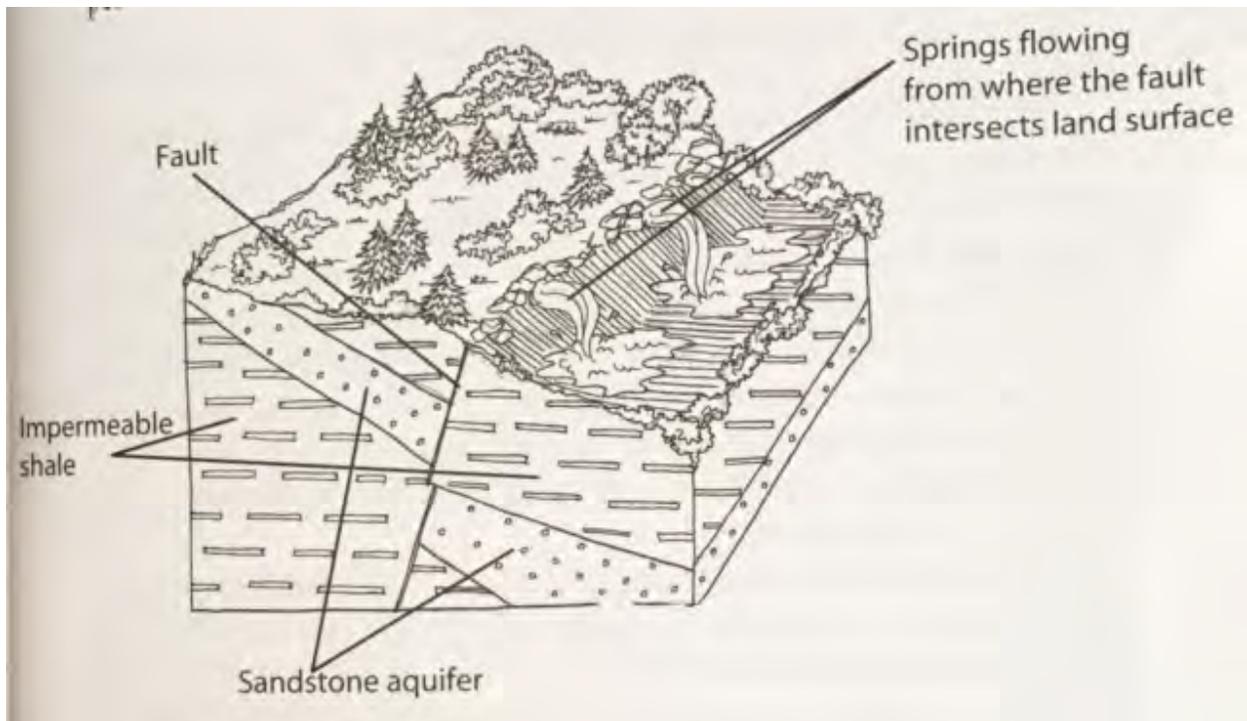


Fig. 11. How Geologic Faults Can Bring Deep Ground Water to land Surface, Where it Discharges from Springs. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.



Fig. 12. *Thaw's Spring, Beechwood*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 13. *Sylvan Avenue's Natural Spring*, August 8, 1897, Source: Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 14. Brookline Spring on Berkshire Ave, July 13, 1905, Source: Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 15. *Howe Spring*, c. late 1890s, Source: Pittsburgh's Shadyside.



Fig. 16. *Howe Spring*, 5th Av., Pittsburg, Pa., East Liberty, Postmarked April 29, 1909. Source: Postcard.



THE HOWE SPRING, ON FIFTH AVENUE

This beautiful spring, on one of Pittsburg's fashionable residence streets, is greatly appreciated by the poor, who come long distances to fill jugs and pails with its cold, delicious water.

Fig. 17. *The Howe Spring, on Fifth Avenue*, date unknown, Source: Chatham University Archives, publication unknown, single page removed from book.

COOL WATERS OF HOWE SPRING HAVE REFRESHED MILLIONS



Unaffected by Onslaught of Years, Famous East End Fountain Continues to Slake Thirst of All Comers

**ANALYSIS HAS SHOWN
THAT STREAM IS PURE**

Many Tender Recollections Cling Around Moss Grown Granite Pile, Erected in Memory of Early Pittsburger

A veritable oasis in a thirsty desert is the Howe spring at the corner of Fifth and Highland avenues, East End.

With a seemingly endless supply of clear, almost ice cold, sparkling water, this spring furnishes refreshment for both man and beast through the long hot months of the summer and also cares for the only slightly lesser demand made on it throughout the winter.

It has been stated, and authoritatively, too, that about 50 per cent of the families living in the East End section, Homewood, Branson, and even as far east as Wilkinsburg, derive their water supply from this spring. It has been there for so long and has come unscathed through so many typhoid fever and other epidemics, that residents of that section of the city feel certain the waters of this spring are in reality liquid health and many for the past two generations have used no other.

An attractive fount of Maine granite marks the front of this wonderful spring and dispenses the water through three outlets in the shape of serpent heads. This fountain was erected in 1896 by Mrs. Thomas M. Howe in memory of her husband, the late General Thomas M. Howe, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this district, and at one time mayor of the city. On the face of the artistic granite pile is the following inscription:

HOWE SPRING,
Erected in Memory of
THOMAS M. HOWE,
1896.

The water which has flowed in a steady and undiminished stream since beyond recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has its origin in the hill on the south side of Fifth avenue. With the advent of the sewerage system in the East End many years ago most of the wells and springs in that section either "went dry" or else became contaminated and fell into disuse.



PICTURES TAKEN AT THE HOWE SPRING.

Not so with the Howe spring, or "Grey-sione," as it was called before Mrs. Howe, on whose property the spring stands, erected the fountain at its mouth.

City physicians and private parties have made frequent analysis of the fluid with always the same result, it being proven chemically pure. Each new typhoid scare that caused agitation against the use of the city's water supply brought more people to the spring for their drinking water.

Ready as is the average American small boy to avail himself of anything that may prove a source of revenue, many school boys and young men of the East End earn their pocket money by carrying this water to their own as well as to their neighbors' houses. At all hours of the day, as well as far into the night, may be seen small wagons, some homemade, while others are of the more pretentious "bought" variety, each propelled by a small boy, going either to or from the spring.

Some are well loaded with buckets and cans, attesting to the enterprise of the owner, while others are fitted with partitions for the accommodation of the regulation water bottle. Some of the youngsters have built up a lucrative trade and growing into manhood, have passed the "business" on to one of the coming generation.

Probably no one is more appreciative of the Howe spring than are the employees of the lines of the Pittsburgh Railway Co., which pass that terminus of Highland avenue. If the car be on time, it is understood between the motorman and conductor that there will be a short wait at the spring while the men get a drink and fill the bucket

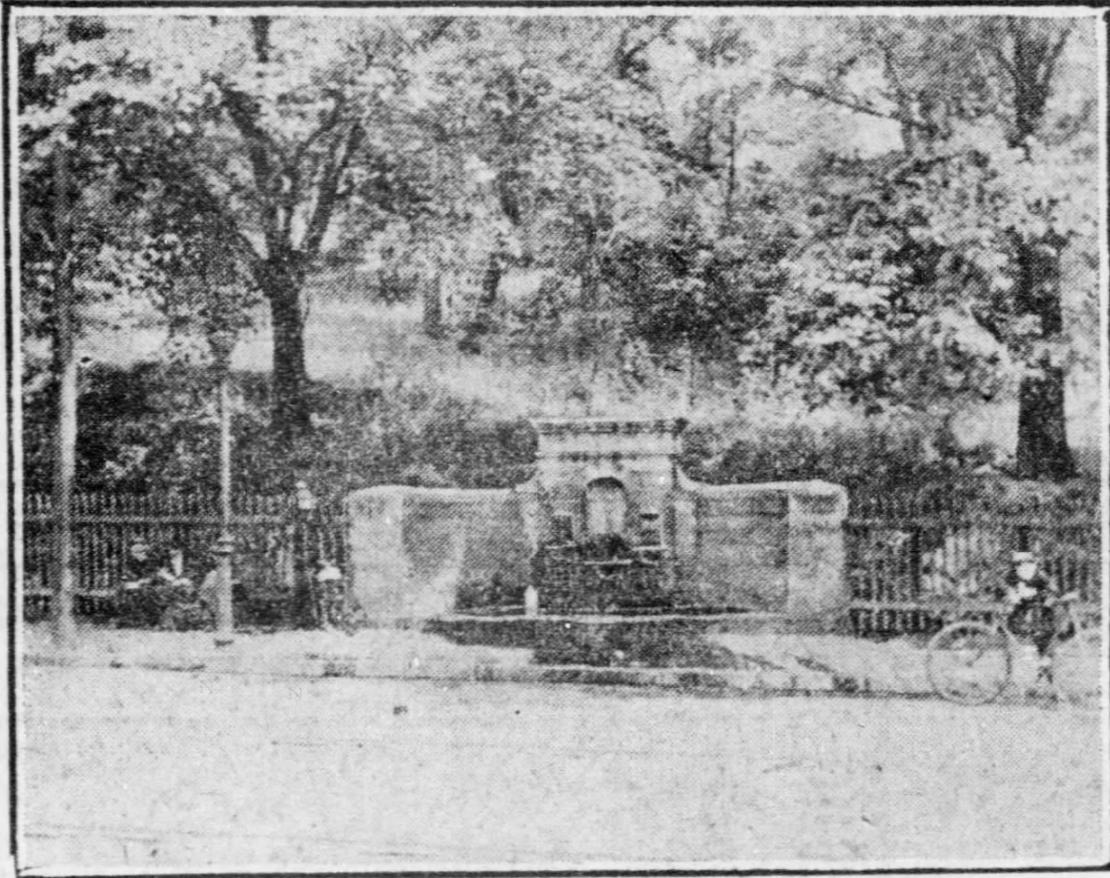
which is carried on almost every car. The younger generation of the East End frequently during the long summer evenings use the spring as a trusting place, and many friendships which have ripened into love and resulted in happy marriages have been fostered here. "Let's take a little walk up to the spring," is a common remark during the summer time and it is always acquiesced in with the greatest gusto by the person addressed.

Indeed many are the tender recollections that cling around the spring for nearly every one of the younger of the East End set. Hardly is there a boy, grown now beyond the joys of that happy state who has been raised in the vicinity of the old spring, but remembers some occasion, when as a carefree school boy, he spent some happy hours there. If he were inclined to be just a little bit wayward, he has probably played "hokey" in the woods behind the spring and spent the time when he was supposed to be at school, eating the haws that grow in abundance on the hill behind the fountain and washing them down with the sparkling water which he sipped from his cap that formed an ever ready drinking cup.

The city bred man has no "old swimmin' hole" which he may cherish as one of the tenderest recollections of youth but needless to say that any boy who was raised in the East End has approximately the same feelings with regard to the Howe spring. This granite fountain is becoming hoary and moss grown with the advance of years, but time cannot efface out the tender recollections that cling around it.

Fig. 18. Pictures Taken at The Howe Spring, March 29, 1908, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

THE HOWE SPRING, IN FIFTH AVENUE



New Owner of Property Will Not Destroy Public Drinking Place.

Fig. 19. *The Howe Spring, in Fifth Avenue*, December 18, 1910, Source: the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

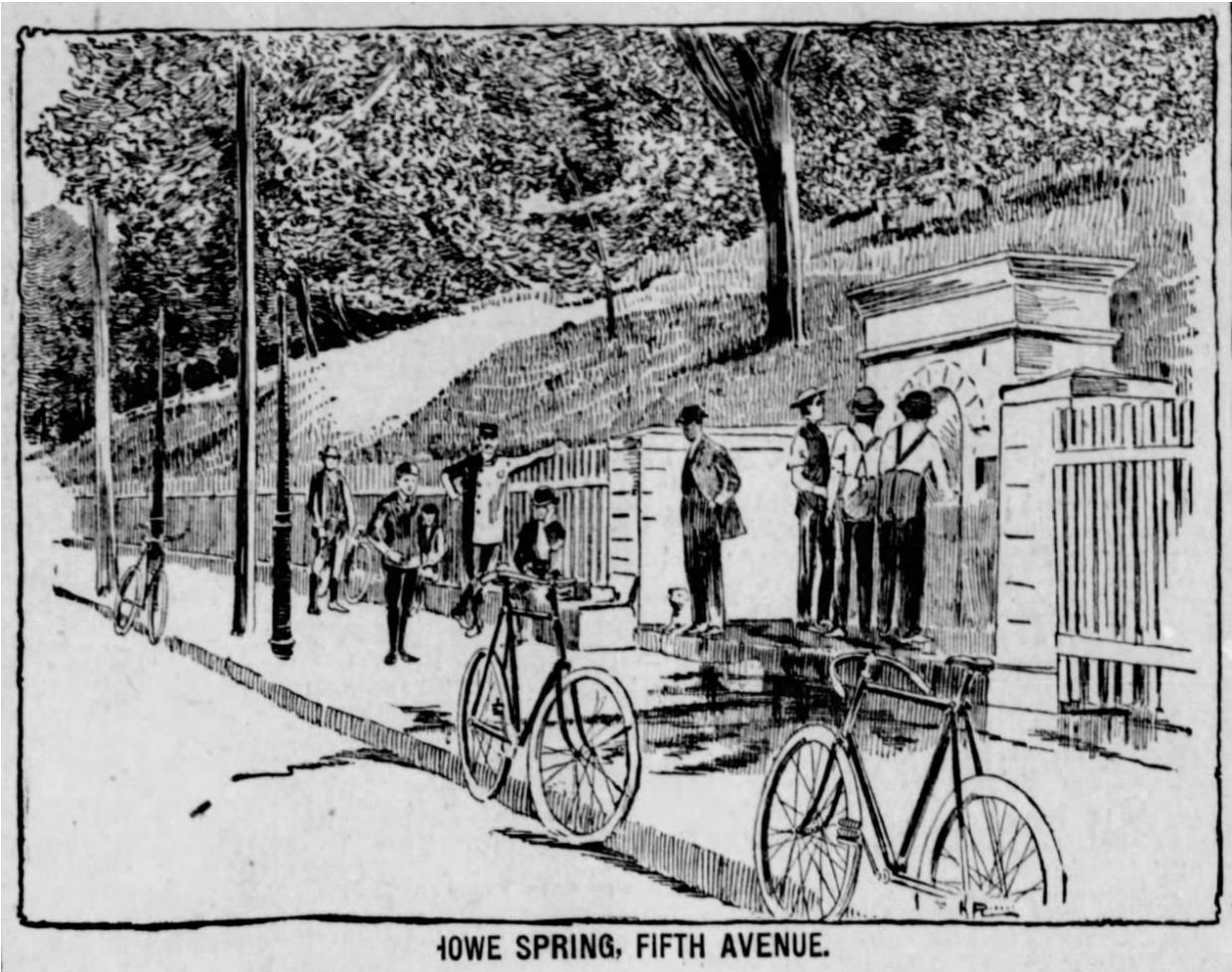


Fig. 20. *Howe Spring, Fifth Avenue*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 21. Howe Springs, August 3, 1914, Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer

Collection: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=Howe%20Spring;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpicshwp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicokmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1468522326;size=20;subview=detail;resnum=1;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicasc;entryid=x-715.143915.cp;viewid=20100120-CP-0093.TIF

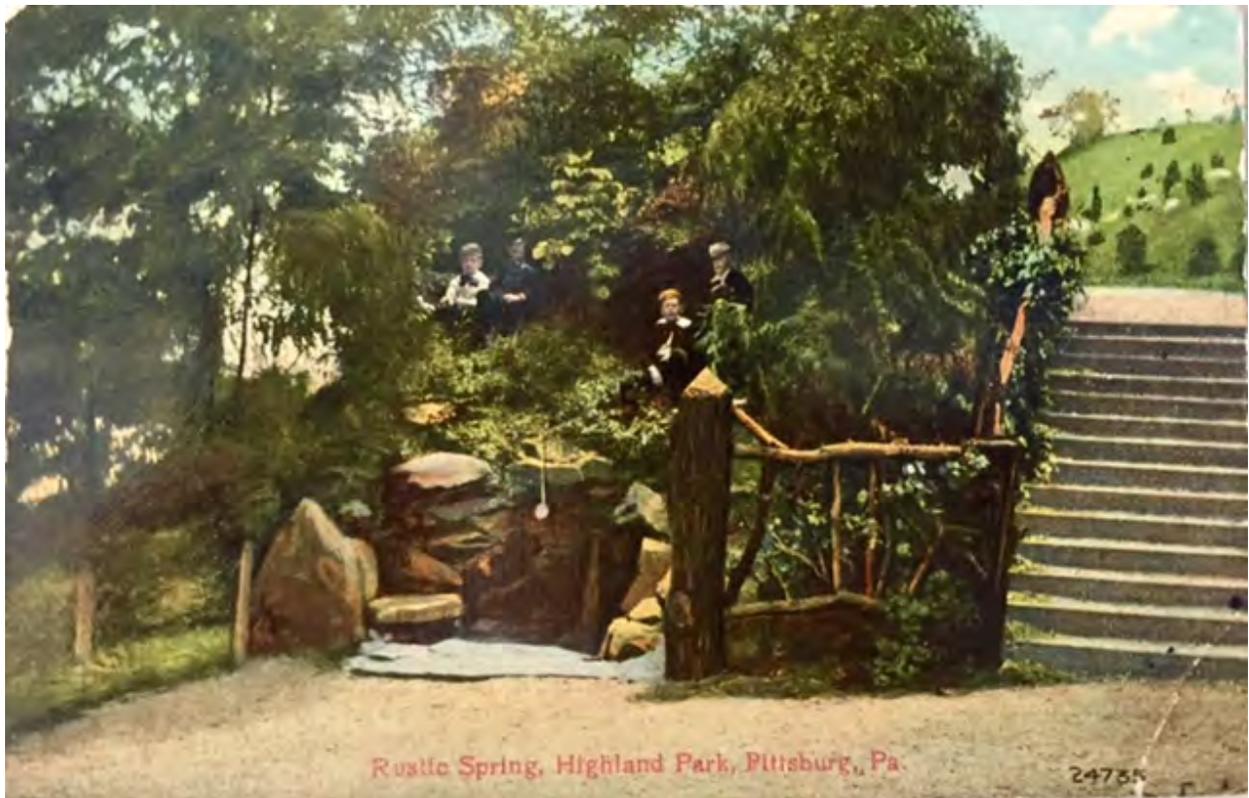


Fig. 22. Rustic Spring, Highland Park, Pittsburg, Pa., Postmarked May 5, 1912, Source: Postcard.



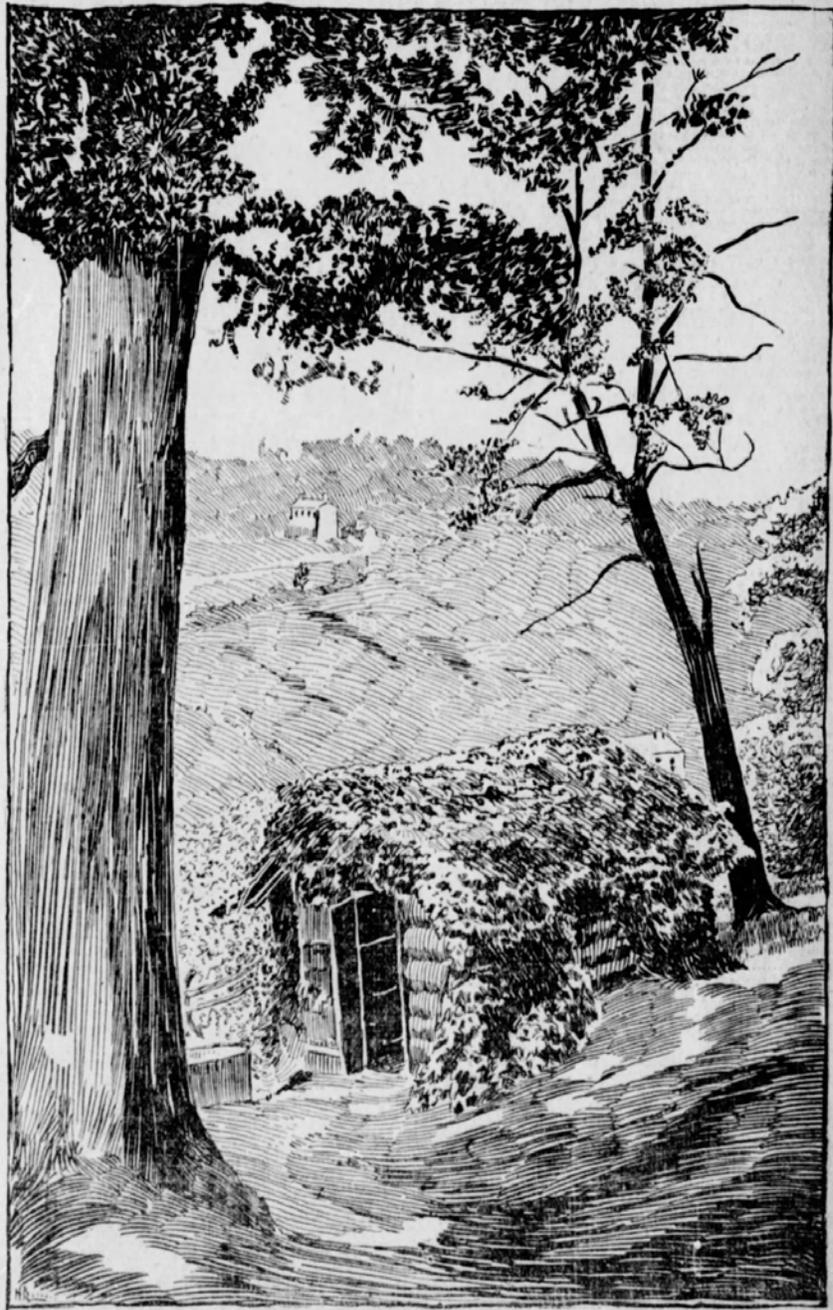
Fig. 23. *Spring at Carnegie Lake, Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. East Liberty, Date Unknown, Source: Postcard.*



Fig. 24. *Tunnel and Spring, Highland Park, Pittsburg, Pa. Postmarked October 4, 1912, Source: Postcard (Published by the Pittsburgh News Company , Pittsburg, Pa.).*



Fig. 25. *Thaw's Spring, Beechwood*, May 14, 1899, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.



RUSTIC SPRING HOUSE, RIVERVIEW PARK.

Fig. 26. *Rustic Spring House, Riverview Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

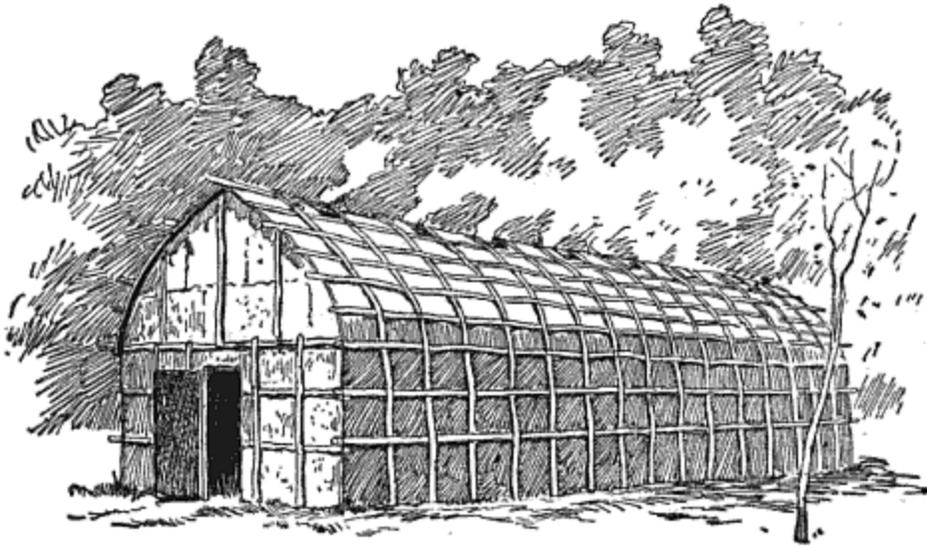


Fig. 27. *The Iroquois Longhouse*, retrieved July 5, 2016, Source: Native American NetRoots.com: <http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/1081>



Fig. 28. *Shawnee Dome-shaped Wigwam*, Date Unknown, Source:

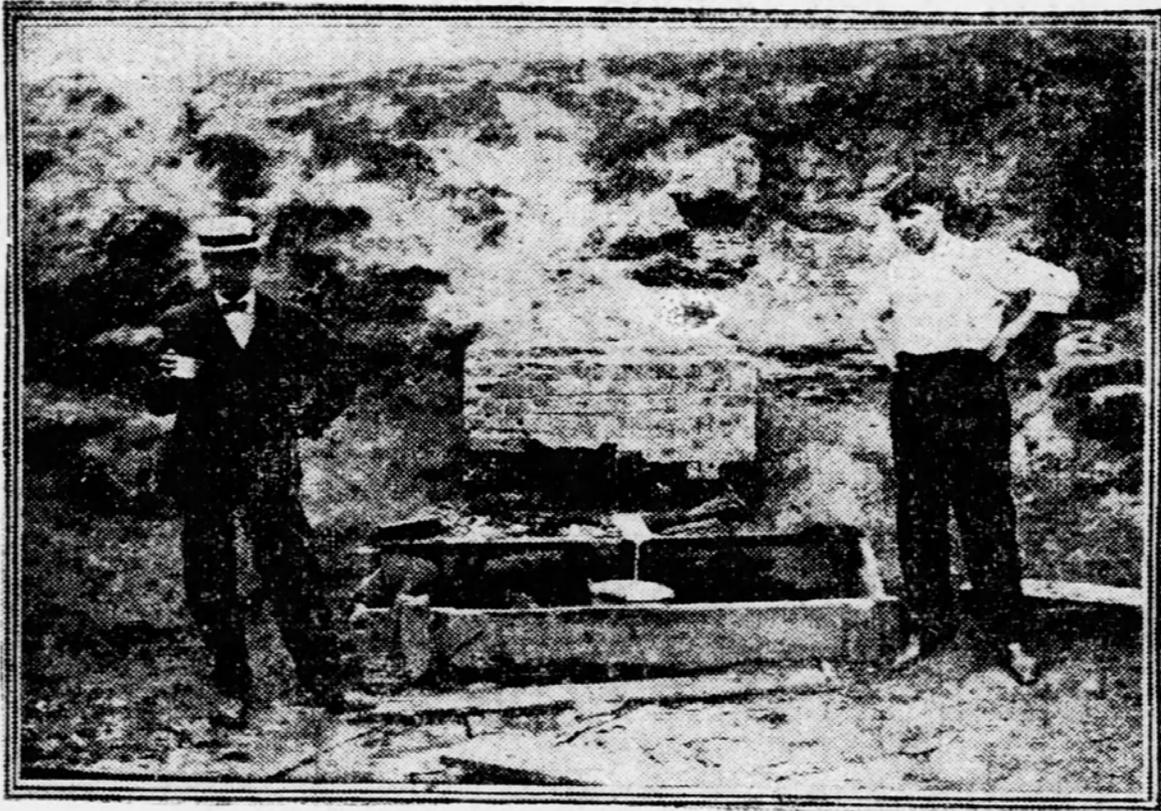


Fig. 29. *Catahecassa Stele*, May 7, 2016, Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Fig. 30. *The Spring, Main Drive, Schenley Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

THE FRICK SPRING



Opposite the entrance to Carnegie Institute. The picture shows how the spring has been mutilated by workmen. Residents of the district have appealed to H. C. Frick to have the spring restored.

Fig. 31. *The Frick Spring*, July 17, 1906, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 32. *Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring)*, 1940, Source: Councilperson Darlene Harris' Office.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Largest Circulation of Any
Pittsburgh Daily Newspaper
SIXTH AVENUE
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Telephone 6100

Telephone: Atlantic 6100 SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1936 THREE CENTS

WATER SUPPLY ASSURED CITY Disaster Spurs New Flood Control Drive

CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD BY TRI-STATE CHIEFS

Officials of More Than 200 Cities and
States Will Call on Washington For
Funds to Build Reservoirs.

Pressure on Washington to build flood control reservoirs will be called for by state officials at a conference to be held in Washington, D. C., this week.

BIG FUND ASKED BY JOHNSTOWN

Appeal to Roosevelt For
\$10,000,000 to Use In
Rehabilitation.

Johnstown, Pa., March 20.—The city of Johnstown today called for \$10,000,000 to be used in the rehabilitation of the city's water supply system.

Scenes of Etna's Fire and Flood Havoc Where Seven Died



Fire's aftermath shows considerable destruction through the flood and the city's water supply. The scene is the result of the city's project on Wednesday. The picture at top shows water at footings and a woman dead.

BIG BRILLIANT PUMP STATION IN OPERATION

Officials Cheered by Outlook;
Bandits, Vandals Move
Into Flood Areas

Pittsburgh's rivers had dropped to 25.3 feet last night—a fraction of a foot above the official flood stage—and were falling at the rate of three inches an hour.

Working desperately against time and the onslaught of epidemic disease, Pittsburgh's city officials faced the approach of last night's darkness with a confident prediction that Pittsburgh would have a supply of drinking water again by 12 o'clock tonight.

The brilliant pumping station was swung into operation during the afternoon, providing the force that will send 100,000,000 additional gallons of water from reservoirs into the city's water pipes and postponing the threatened water famine for another day.

With present prospects, the city cannot be entirely without water for more than six hours, said Public Safety Director Leslie M. Johnston—and there was a chance that even this prospect might not materialize.

Even as this cheering news burst upon communities where retreating flood and fire had taken a toll of 46 known dead and 384 injured, bandits and vandals moved in upon the stricken populace.

A hundred Ambridge hoodlums seized Lendale, one of the most severely stricken of the down river communities, and were driven off only when residents formed a vigilante committee and appealed to the National Guard to declare martial law.

Nine of the invaders were arrested after a pitched battle with the vigilantes, and lodged in the borough jail. Troops occupied Lendale's a short time later.

An order was sent to highway patrolmen as a result of this outbreak to move into Pittsburgh and help guard property there.

Disease threats cropped up in a new sector tonight—the death-ridden "bottoms" of McKees Rocks, where 100 of the 700 refugees quartered in schools, churches and public buildings were found to have been stricken by scarlet fever, whooping cough and other infectious diseases. Most of these infected were children.

Living in close-packed rooms that had become reekingly

DEATHS MOUNT AT WHEELING

Two Down in Attempting
To Reach Homes On
Flooded Island.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 20.—Two men were killed today in an attempt to reach their homes on a flooded island in the city.

Tales of Horrors and Heroics Recounted by Flood Survivors

Children Perish As
Parents Stand By
Helplessly.

By Paul W. Ramsey.

By the beautiful flood... tales of horrors and heroics recounted by flood survivors. Children perish as parents stand by helplessly.

Flotsam of the Floods

MARLBOROUGH, N. C.—Five floating animals of the Marlborough were washed in the flood waters of the Potomac river. The animals were found in the Potomac river near Washington, D. C.

Food Barely Foiled By Rescue of Eight

Five Mothers, Six Children Snatched From
Flooded Homes as Waters Carry Away
Food Baskets Stuffed In.

Five mothers and six children were rescued today from a flooded home in Pittsburgh. The food baskets were found stuffed in the house.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.

WATER SUPPLY ASSURED CITY PUMPS RUNNING

City Officials Are Cheered As Big Brilliant Station Is Put In Operation

City officials were cheered as the new water supply pumps at the new station were put in operation today. The station, which has been under construction for several months, is now ready to handle the city's water supply.

Telephone, gas and electricity had been partly restored in the district as a contrast to the rest of the depressing picture.

HOPE FOR POLICING CITY. Railroads also began running trains into the city. The first Baltimore & Ohio passenger train rolled into the city from the West early yesterday afternoon. A freight had preceded it two hours before.

Hope was expressed at a meeting of flood relief officials, at which Director Johnston announced the imminent resumption of water supply, that electric current would be available early next week, and that down town telephones probably would be operating at full capacity by midnight.

Public Safety Director Thomas A. Clark held a press conference today to announce that the city's water supply pumps were now in operation.

The flood relief officials were optimistic that the city's water supply would be restored by the end of the week.

The city's water supply pumps are now in operation, and the city's water supply is assured.

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Do You Remember When?



By Hungerford



UTILITY FIRM PUSH WORK TO START SERVING

128 Trolley Cars Be in Operation Today. PHONES ARE LINED. RUMS ARE LINED. RUMS ARE LINED. RUMS ARE LINED.

Wastes of Mud In Flood's Wake

Yellow, Sticky Ooze, That Will Take Months And Millions to Remove, Spreads Over Stricken Area as Waters Ebb.

Survivors Tell Vivid Stories of District's Worst Disaster.

As the flood waters recede, a thick, yellow, sticky ooze of mud and debris is left behind. This ooze, which is composed of mud, silt, and debris, is being spread over a large area of the city. The ooze is so thick that it is difficult to walk on, and it is so sticky that it sticks to everything it touches. The ooze is also very smelly, and it is causing a great deal of trouble for the people who are living in the area.

The ooze is being spread over a large area of the city, and it is causing a great deal of trouble for the people who are living in the area. The ooze is so thick that it is difficult to walk on, and it is so sticky that it sticks to everything it touches. The ooze is also very smelly, and it is causing a great deal of trouble for the people who are living in the area.

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HORROR TALES ARE RECOUNTED

Survivors Tell Vivid Stories of District's Worst Disaster.

Survivors of the flood are recounting their horror stories. They describe the chaos and destruction that took place during the flood. They describe the loss of their homes and possessions, and the suffering of their families. They describe the fear and panic that reigned during the flood, and the relief that came when the waters finally receded.

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Vaccine Rushed Here by Plane

Survivors Tell Vivid Stories of District's Worst Disaster.

A vaccine was rushed to the city by plane. The vaccine is being used to prevent the spread of a disease that is being caused by the flood. The vaccine is being distributed to the people who are living in the area, and it is being given to them as soon as possible.

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FLOOD SPURS CONTROL DRIVE

Survivors Tell Vivid Stories of District's Worst Disaster.

The flood has spurred a drive to control the city's water supply. The drive is being led by the city's water supply officials, and it is being supported by the people who are living in the area. The drive is aimed at preventing future floods, and it is being carried out as soon as possible.

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Page 2 THE PITTSBURGH PRESS

State's Problem: Slash How Much Before New Tax?

Legislature Opening Jan. 6 May Find Answer by Summer

By I. B. LINDGREN, Pittsburgh Press Staff Writer
HARRISBURG, Jan. 27—Taxes overshadow a long list of troublesome problems facing the 1953 Legislature which opens Jan. 6.

The big question will be how much in new revenue must be raised and what shall be taxed to get the money. But behind that is a "crisis" in the state's budget.

Important questions which must be answered include: How much can be given without causing a "crisis" in the state's budget? How much can be given without causing a "crisis" in the state's budget? How much can be given without causing a "crisis" in the state's budget?

While there will be a lot of talk about the state's budget, the Legislature will have to find a way to balance it. The Governor's budget is the starting point, but it will be subject to a lot of changes.

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'NO TEETH ANYMORE' was the reaction Walter Storch had yesterday to all the fluorides the City adding fluorides to the water supply. The fluorides did in fact change the color of his teeth.

Show to Benefit Moutis Couple

Scheduled Tonight At Mason Grove

Public and business men will sponsor a benefit show for the Moutis couple. The show will be held at Mason Grove and will feature a variety of entertainment.

The Moutis couple is in need of financial assistance. The show is being organized to help them out. It will be a night of fun and games.

The show is being held at Mason Grove. It will be a night of fun and games. The Moutis couple is in need of financial assistance.

Shows in Memory Of Moutis Children

The East North Side Junior League Will Present It

The East North Side Junior League will present a show in memory of the Moutis children. The show will be held at Mason Grove.

The show is being held at Mason Grove. It will be a night of fun and games. The Moutis children are in need of financial assistance.

Garbage Gives McKeesport Union Trouble

City Takes Over Private Contract

McKeesport officials heard themselves last night the possibility of union trouble arising from the City's return to the garbage business.

The McKeesport City Council voted the 10 garbage workers who were employed by a private firm and gave them pay increases of 4 to 6 cents an hour.

Mr. Strobel was prominent in labor circles here before. He was the president of the McKeesport Union of Public Workers.

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Fluorides in Water Safe For Fish, African Violets

Few Will Complain but Most Callers Want Information, City's Neighbors Say

Any trouble Pittsburgh is having with the addition of fluorides to the water supply is being kept quiet.

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BEAR'S WINTER-TIME CAPERS

also included a 'refreshing' plunge into the near-freezing water of the Arctic



FROlicking POLAR BEARS had a gay time of Highland Park Zoo yesterday while more than a dozen watched just off-camera.

BEAR'S WINTER-TIME CAPERS also included a 'refreshing' plunge into the near-freezing water of the Arctic.

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Write to Your Boss On Entering Service

Re-employment Will Be Facilitated, Misunderstanding Avoided, Bureau Says

Before leaving your job to go into military service, write your boss a letter about it. This will help you get your job back when you return.

The U. S. Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights has issued a booklet to help you write your boss a letter about it.

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Whisky Sells Eureka to Blue Ribbons

400 Other Cattle Didn't Do So Well

Whisky Sells Eureka to Blue Ribbons. 400 Other Cattle Didn't Do So Well.

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Grog Cures Cow Cowed by Smog

They Rallied Only On Penicillin

Grog Cures Cow Cowed by Smog. They Rallied Only On Penicillin.

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Here's How to Set Gift Barometer

Weather Bureau Offers Helping Hand

Here's How to Set Gift Barometer. Weather Bureau Offers Helping Hand.

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What About Two Parties?

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What About Two Parties? What About Two Parties?

Advised by North Side Chamber of Commerce
May 16th 1912

Wm M. Henry Chairman
Com. Municipal and Civic Affairs

Rec'd 7/27/1912
Petition for the preservation of
spring on the old Voegtly Farm,
Robison Road, 24th Ward, City.

In Council, May 21, 1912
Referred to A. Committee

Public Works.

J. J. Martin
Clerk.

In Committee on Public Works,
May 22nd, 1912, Read and referred
to the Dep't of Public Works for
report.

J. J. Martin
Clerk.

In Committee on Public Works,
June 5th, 1912, Read, rec'd and
filed and copy of report of the
dep't of Public Works sent to the
petitioners and the North Side
Chamber of Commerce.

J. J. Martin
Clerk.

Presented by

J. J. Martin

N.S. Pittsburgh, Pa;

Apr. 3, 1912.

To the Honorable Councilmen
of the City of Pittsburgh.

Gentlemen:-

The City of Pittsburgh at the present time is grading Robison Road, 24th Ward, Spring Hill. On the old Voegtly Place is a spring that has supplied the people of that section with the purest of water for the past fifty years or more. The water of said spring has been highly recommended by numerous Physicians of Pittsburgh.

We the undersigned would respectfully petition your Honorable Body to take such action as will preserve said spring to the people of that community.

Signed { B.A. Overbeck.
Harry C. Koehler.

John Dollhoff 22 Tona St N.S. City
George J. Bender 1345 Diana St. N.S. City
Chas. Kalubaef 132 Rhine St N.S. City
Geo. Bangert 1239 Otis St. N.S. City
Harry C. Koehler 1532 Rhine St. N.S. City
Louis Mann 60 Hill St. N.S. City
W. Fischer 405 Easton Av. Aspinwall
J. H. Dollhoff Jr. 22 Tona St Spring Hill
Martin J. Simon 1205 High St N.S.
Robert Pfund 1323 Diana St. N.S.

C. G. Guster 108 Homer St N.S.
J. Rosenfeld 1231 Stouloger Ave N.S.
William F. Abt 1542 Rhine St N.S.

John Wiedor 1536 Rhine St N.S.
L. H. Curial Dianna St

Edward Voelkel Damas St. N.S.

~~Ed. H. H. #8 Hatty St. N.S.~~

Michael Hasstuch 1607 W. G. H.

Fred Ziel 20 Woessner Ave N.S. Pgh Pa

Harry Keller 2 Rhine St N.S. Pittsburg Pa

John Boun 1237 Stouloger Ave Pittsburgh Pa N.S.

August Nickum 1206 Yetta Ave N.S.

William Waltmayer Park Dr 2923.

Ernest Hill 1618 Rhine St

George Yetter 16 Woessner Ave N.S.

George W. Blum 40 Rhine St N.S.

Peter Datterweich 134 Rhine St N.S.

Ernest Weber 28 Baden St

Wm A. Beckfeld 1216 Yetta Ave N.S. Pgh

Fred Brunke 1318 Rhine St

Fred Grahmeyer 806 Pot Walk St

E. L. Schultheis 34 Hill St

Just Scheider 7 Woessner Ave.

Stany to Stuss 1924 Rockledge St

John Keller Jr 1 Munnell St N.S.
Martin Neumann Yetta St.
Otto C. Pugin 621 Saffron St City
Edwin Weiss Rockledge St
Michael Schmitt Hechelberg 1219 N.S.
Henry Zinn 1035 1/2 St N.S.
Julius Schwanig Harbor St N.S.P.
Harry F. Petro 806 Gust Av N.S.P.
Carl Schantz 706 Ina St N.S. Pitts
Peter. Andres Rhine Street N.S. Pittsburgh
E. von S. Schibler. 92. Overbeck St.
Joseph Stupnick 2012 Overbeck St
Andrew Schlaich, 173 Brahm St.
Elmer. Staumann 126 Overbeck St.
Fred. A Sand 120 Overbeck St
Eigh. H. Wurdack. 1131 Buecher St.
Louis Weber 123 Hill St.
George Beys 122 Hill St.
Herman B Sand 120 Overbeck St N.S.
Gustav Lintner 104 Overbeck St 24
Carl Kaerig 95 Overbeck St. N.S. Pitts.
Frank Behr 427 South St
Wm Gross 76 Overbeck St. N.S. Pitts.
J. W. Woessner. 120 Hill St N.S.

Gustav. Krafzig 24 Bluff. Fr. N. J.
John In Katzenberger 195 7th St. N. S.
J. Gus. Weingel 1320 Duane St " "
Alfred Krack. 49 Ketch. St. N. S. Spring Hill
Otto Schmitt 639 Evergreen Ave. Millvale P.
John Daemel. James Wood. Pittsburgh N. S.
Wm. Broder 20 Duane St. Pittsburgh N. S.
Albert Voegler 1307 7th St. Pitts.
Henry Hart. 43 Yetta Ave. Pitt
John Schwartz 41 Ketch St. N. S.
Joseph Gunders 20 Harlech
Wm. Frank Gunders 1003 Marley Ave
James T. Reagan Kaiser & Locking Sts
Chris Herpsen Bookfield P. O.
Christian Stein Braden St.
Gottl. Munk. 1011 High Str. N. S.
Leonard. Weber Spring Hill
Eduard Witt 183 7th St. N. S.
Gottlieb Haivich 141 Oberbeak St. N. S.
Henry J. Thumel 183 7th St. Spring Hill
Jacob Koonlin 3 Duane Sts N. S. Pitts Pa.
C. C. Juster 1318 Esplanade St N. S. Pgh
George St. Lightcap 1204 Porterfield St. N. S. Pgh.
Edward Marburger = 85 Rhine Sts N. S. Pgh

Wm. F. Benschman Florence ave W. S. Pgh
 John Schott No. 211 Rockledge St. N. S.
 William Witz Overbeck St Cps 1
 Harry T. Wotter, Twenty St. N. S.
 George Allnoch 822 Lockhard St. N. S.
 Cyril George 38 Measner Ave N. S.
 John P. Welch 1598 Rhine St. N. S. Pgh
 H. W. Johns 4 & 6 Robinson Road. N. S.
 John G. Dorsch Harbor St. N. S.
 Wm Vogler Yang Alley. N. S.
 B. Aug. Overbeck 30 Overbeck St
 G. W. Gschonfeld 177 Loretha St. S. P.
 Ludwig G. Metzger Hefel & Sumr street
 A J Kimpfer 1628 Rhine St
 Fred Gutzeit Haman Street.
 August Kellin Vine St
 Wm Brunser 1012 Congress St. N. S.
 John McW. 25 Reader St.
 William Weller 1810 Rhine street. N. S., Pittsburg
 Chas H Sand 1925 Rockledge. S. Hill
 John V Frank 8 Bluff W. S.
 Chas. F. Jopling 1326 Diana St. N. S. City.
 Edward Bloom. 6 Hiana St. City
 H. J. Snyder #191 Isten St
 W. S. Pgh
 N. S. City

Wilhelm Alenborg Overbeck St # 82

S. Scheuring Hill House 84

Justus Buehler

Alois Schmeier 78 Hill St. Spring Hill

Anton Schwarzmeyer 790 " " " "

Anthony Schwarzmeyer " " " " Jr.

J. Kullhoff 94 Overbeck St Spring Hill

John Wack 131 Overbeck St Spring Hill

J. Wack 129 " " " " Hill

Charles Wack 129 Overbeck Spring Hill

Wm J. Schindler

Wm A. Cording 1155 Buente St.

A. W. Hayspacher Exe

Wm Kattelman 915 Middle St.

G. K. Hanna 910 Cedar Ave

H. Brimmann 714 So. Ohio St.

J. H. Fleck 1952 Louisa St

W. H. Myers # 3 Hummel St

Alois Seifried 1232 Leona St

Department of Public Works,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bureau of Water.

Charles A. Finley,
Superintendent

June 3rd, 1912.

Joseph G. Armstrong, Esq.,
Director, Department of Public Works.

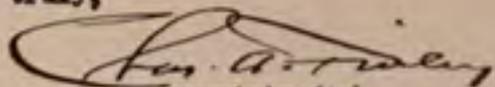
Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of May 29th, 1912, and returning herewith letter from the City Clerk and Council Bill No. 1152, being a petition for the preservation of the spring on the old Voegtly Farm on Robinson Road, Spring Hill, 24th Ward. Robinson Road is now officially known as Damas Street, and the watering trough location in question is on Damas Street, at the head of Homer Street.

As per your instructions of April 20th, 1912, we have inspection of this location made and water analyzed. On May 2nd, we asked permission of Mr. Robert Voegtly, representing the Voegtly Heirs, to enter his property to construct a catch basin at the spring, which permission was granted May 7th, 1912.

The location for the trough in question has been approved and the sewer is being installed by the Bureau of Construction during street regrading. As soon as it is possible - probably within the next month - we intend to install a Type B. watering trough, so arranged that buckets may be filled at the inlet to the trough.

Yours truly,


Superintendent.

WATER SUPPLY RUNNING LOW

Officials Ask Citizens To Use as Little As Possible.

Following a conference yesterday in the city treasurer's office between council, city engineers, representatives of the Red Cross and other welfare activities, and all department heads, the water bureau representatives emphasized the necessity for economy in the use of water.

Exhaustion of reservoir reserves will probably take place this morning. The higher areas of the city will suffer first, and the lower levels will be the last to be without supply.

The key to the whole situation in supplying the filtration plant with raw water hinges on the resumption of activities at the Ross primary pumping station. It is estimated that it will take not less than 48 hours to get the pumps started.

Scores of men and the most competent engineers and pumping equipment were rushed to stations yesterday, particularly to Ross station, to drain them so that the machinery can be cleaned. Electricity is already available for every plant except one, so far as that source of power is needed.

This fact and other vital informa-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

WATER SUPPLY RUNNING LOW

(Continued from Page 1)

tion showing the rapid recovery of the utilities was disclosed at yesterday's conference by Frank R. Phillips, president of the Philadelphia Company, and others.

Water conservation is the most vital thing of all. The following statement was issued by the water bureau of the works department last night. Every householder is urged to read it with particular care, the city authorities declared.

CITY WATER BUREAU STATEMENT.

March 19, 1936.

The city's water supply has been jeopardized by the recent flood to an extent that will cause great hardship unless the full co-operation of the users of the public water supply can be had. The Ross Pumping Station, which pumps the river water to the filtration plant, was flooded and it will take at least 35 hours of continuous effort to place the machinery in such condition that it can be operated. During this time, the water stored in the various reservoirs and tanks is the entire amount available to the city. Based on the rate of use prevailing over the last 24 hours, the supply may be expected to be exhausted in the various districts as follows:

The lower parts of the peninsular area and the Southside, which are supplied from Highland Reservoir No. 2—about 2 a. m., Saturday, March 21.

The higher parts of the peninsular area—about 8 a. m., Friday, March 20.

The higher parts of the Northside, which are supplied from the Howard Street Pumping Station—about 8 a. m., Friday, March 20.

Lower parts of the Northside—about 7 a. m., Sunday, March 22.

The utmost efforts, day and night, are being put forth to expedite the resumption of pumping at the Ross Pumping Station, and to secure power connections where they have failed. But, it is evident that the rate of use of the past 24 hours must be sharply restricted if a water famine is to be averted. We appeal to the citizens to curtail the use of water to the greatest possible extent, and in line with this, we ask that the use of water be discontinued so far as is possible except during the hours from 6 a. m. to 9 a. m.; from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.; and from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. And, that the use during these hours be restricted to the most es-



THURSDAY MORNING, MRS. ELIHU ROOT.



Wife of the new secretary of state, and who will be the first lady of the cabinet.

SOCIETY EVENTS.

A PRETTY social wedding last night was that of Miss Dorothy Shiloh...

Lunch Party for Crafts. The ladies of the Pittsburg and Allegheny...

To Make Tour of Week. Mrs. John C. and Mrs. L. M....

Engagement is Announced. This engagement is announced of Miss...

Schubert-Bachman Wedding. The wedding of Miss Schubert...

Neighborhood Weddings. Miss Mary M. and Miss M. M....

Post Patterns. 778-Ladies' Dress Skirts.

TO WORK ON CHILDREN. Total Abolition Convention Adopts Resolutions at Atlantic.

Garber Not Pattern's Choice. Mrs. M. M. and Mrs. M. M....

THE PITTSBURG POST

JULY 13, 1905.

FALL SCHEDULE OUT.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA GOLF ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES DATES OF MATCHES.

BUSY TIME FOR GOLFERS.

Annual Tournament is to Be Held in October on Oakland Course Probably.

The second tournament of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association will be held on the Oakland course...



Reduction Sale in Tennis Goods On Thursday and Friday.

"The McCreey" Baskets.

Table listing tennis goods and prices: "Daguerre" Value \$1.00, 95c; "Belmar" " 1.50, 95c; "Bellevue" " 2.00, \$1.25; "Shadyside" " 3.00, \$2.00; "Oakmont" " 4.00, \$2.50.

Limited quantity of Wright & Ditson and H. G. I. Championship Tennis Balls, \$2.50 per dozen. Value \$4.00.

McCreey and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.



Dress Trimming Department

Sale of Ready-made Linen Pattern Waists. Embroidered or open work designs, \$3.75, Value \$5.00. Hand embroidered Linen Jackets, "Frocks and Frocks" model trimmed with lace, \$8.75, Value \$10.50. Hand embroidered Linen Waist Patterns, \$2.75 to \$10.00.

McCreey and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.



Lingerie Sale.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday. (From 10 to 6) Corset Covers. Nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Values 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Gowns. Fine qualities of Nainsook finished with embroidery, Valenciennes or Torchon lace and ribbons. Low neck, Elbow sleeves, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.65. Value \$1.25, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Petticoats. Made of Cambric trimmed with embroidery insertion and ruffles, \$2.25, Value \$2.75.

Chemises. Nainsook. Fitted or full back. Trimmed skirt, 95c, Value \$1.25 to \$1.45.

Drawers. Nainsook. Finished with full ruffles of embroidery or lace and embroidery insertions, 95c, Value \$1.25.

McCreey and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

BROOKLINE

THE 15-MINUTE SUBURB

Is being shaped up rapidly to what is everybody's idea of a metropolitan city.

The work of installing its three-quarters of a million dollars worth of traction and highway improvements is progressing wonderfully. People who saw the stage of development last week express unbounded surprise as they enter the property this week. They become ardent in their praise when they behold how much has been completed of what was unfinished at the time of their previous visit.



Photograph of Brookline Spring, on Berkshire Ave., Brookline.

The great Brookline Spring on Berkshire Avenue is being walled in Romanesque style and beautifully parked. A nice width of the frontage adjoining either side of it on Berkshire Avenue has been reserved for the public. Flowers and trees have been planted. The water is pure, sparkling, ice cold, and as inexhaustible as that of the famous Howe Spring on Fifth Avenue, in the East End.

We publish accompanying this announcement a photograph of Brookline Spring as it appears today. One of the temptations to stroll on the granolithic-stone sidewalks of Brookline is the knowledge that you may stop at this spring and drink water that is as pure as the smokeless, fogless, dustless air that you will breathe.

What does the preservation of this wonderful spring signify? It signifies that we are not only bending our energies to establish improvements of magnitude, like the great Brookline T-rail, double-tracked trolley and Brookline's twenty-five miles of Porter-block paved streets, macadamized streets, sanitary sewer streets, granolithic-stone sidewalks, city-water mains, gas-mains and electric-lighted streets, but that we are quick to introduce any valued luxury that will contribute to the property's unusualness and to the welfare of the people who locate on it.

Why are we doing all this? Wouldn't the expenditure of a smaller fortune suffice to sell the property and satisfy the purchasers? It might. But our great motive is one of evolution, not of experiments and risks. By putting under and on top of Brookline's ideal highlands the finest improvements any human being will have ever seen, we make Brookline CITY REAL ESTATE instead of a PARTIALLY IMPROVED ALLOTMENT, as would have satisfied the ambition of the average promoter.

Even a partially improved allotment, with its limited scattering of planted and laid sewer streets, in a location like Brookline, would have rarely appealed to investors. But city real estate in such a location! Think of that! City real estate more city-like than East End's city-of-soldiers! More city-like, because of the introduction of later and more perfect improvements!

Yes, we must again say to you: THINK OF THAT! Try to realize what Brookline real estate will do at our price for every person who buys it. The location, wealth and city improvements at Brookline has a greater significance than appears at first glance. You have to look at the Brookline district and at the section about Highland Park before you can get anything to compare with it. You cannot find its equal anywhere else in the Tunnel Land.

All this CITY REAL ESTATE JUST IS MINUTES FROM THE PITTSBURG POSTOFFICE OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES makes a proposition that is bound to stand unparalleled for many a year to come.

If you cannot get out during the day, come see Brookline's grand panorama of improvements under the Electric Lights.

Take the new Brookline cars anywhere on Southfield Street, or at the Union, B. & O. or P. & L. E. depot. You'll be dashing through The Tunnel and riding into the property before you realize it.

Prices for double-size lots, having building restrictions and other improvements, range from \$20,000 to \$1,000,000 on terms of a per cent down and 4 1/2 per cent monthly, with no interest on taxes for you to pay for two years.

For Further Information, Free Car Tickets, Etc., See The FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO., BROOKLINE OFFICE OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9. 156 Fifth Avenue Bldg., 334 Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA. AGENTS OF WEST LIBERTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. TELEPHONES: CITY OFFICE—501 FRANKLIN ST. CHAS. BROOKLINE OFFICE—610 1/2 TRUNK ST. N. L. STATION.

HOWE SPRING WATER 'BUBBLES' FROM ORDINARY CITY MAIN

Hundreds of Pittsburghers, afoot, in street cars, automobiles and in other vehicles, who have made pilgrimages to Howe Spring, Fifth avenue, at Highland avenue, will learn by this story that they were the victims of their imaginations.

Many families in the East End and Squirrel Hill districts, who have believed that they could drink nothing in the way of water unless it came from the Howe Spring; Pittsburghers who took big thermos bottles filled with its sparkling water when on a journey, and others will be surprised to know that for the past several years they have been drinking just plain old Pitts-

burgh water—the kind that pours from kitchen faucets.

Supt. Charles Findley of the city's Bureau of Water, admitted yesterday with a whole lot of pride that it was the water from city mains that tasted so good to a lot of aqua pura connoisseurs.

Several years ago an epidemic of typhoid fever was traced to the contaminated water of the spring and the Health Bureau closed it. A city water line was tapped and connected to the outlet pipes and the supply was un-failing. No test has been made recently to see if the ground water is pure.

ONLY TWO CITY SPRINGS ARE NOT CONTAMINATED.

Howe and Snyder Waters Do Not Contain Any Typhoid Germs.

Superintendent J. F. Edwards, of the health department, yesterday announced that after tests had been made of the water from the springs and private wells in the city it was found that nearly all are contaminated with typhoid germs. He believed this to be one reason for the great number of typhoid cases being reported daily.

The Howe spring, in Fifth, near Shady avenue, and the Snyder spring, in Schenley park, are pure, but so far as have been examined the rest have been found to contain typhoid germs.

Springs found impure are: Frick spring, opposite entrance to Schenley park; spring at 769 East Herron avenue; spring in Cherokee street, 10 rods above Ossipee street; spring in Soho street, near Fifth avenue and Jumonville street; watering trough in Second avenue, near Tenth street; iron pipe springs at Hastings and Edgerton streets; spring formed by whisky barrel at 7504 Trevanion street.

Superintendent Edwards said that while the Howe and Snyder springs are pure now they might become contaminated at any time, and that the only safe way is to boil the water.

*Office of
Department of Public Works
Pittsburgh.*

JOS. G. ARMSTRONG,
DIRECTOR.

June 4th, 1912.

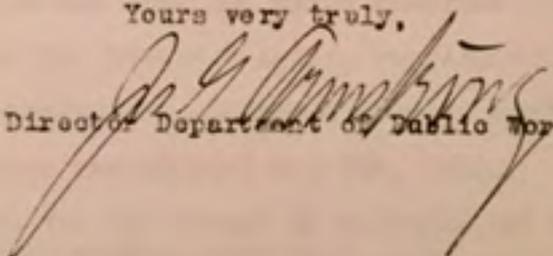
Mr. P. J. McArdle,
Chairman of Public Works Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the attached Bill No. 1152, being a Petition for the reservation of spring on the old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th ward.

Herewith please find a report on this subject from the Bureau of Water, which contains, I trust, all the information desired.

Yours very truly,


Director Department of Public Works.

J. H. HESPENHIDE

BECKFIELD HEIRS

J. A. HETZEL

G. HETZEL

GEO. I. W. T. Y
SMITH.

L I N E

A. HOLLERMAN
P. HOLLERMAN
A. BERBERICH

J. BORN

W. BENDER

CHARLES WELTY

ROAD

G. SCHMIDT

LUTZ WALZ

W. HASLAGE

J. A. McDAV

C. YEAGER

RHINE ST.

30

VOEGTLY

CATAWBA

HUMBOLDT ST. 30

DIANA

FILBERT HIGH ST

ITIN ST.

7

F. HELM ST.

SANDS ST. 25

HILL ST. 25

MT ST 26

27

HIGH ST. 33



INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

Bayard School

0.

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:

Parcel No.:

Ward:

Zoning Classification:

Bldg. Inspector:

Council District:

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*
Individual Landmark Nomination:

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:
4830 Hatfield Street

3. LOCATION

- a. Street: 4830 Hatfield Street
- b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA 15201
- c. Neighborhood: Lawrenceville, 9th Ward

4. OWNERSHIP

- d. Owner(s): Wylie Holdings LP
- e. Street: 5170 Butler Street
- f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh PA 15201 Phone: (412) 621-4685

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE —Check all that apply

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>
Structure X	Private —home	Building not in use
District	P r i v a t e	— o t h e r
X Site	P u b l i c	—
government		
Object	Public - other	
	P l a c e o f r e l i g i o u s w o r s h i p	

6. NOMINATED BY:

- a. Name: Lawrenceville Stakeholders
- b. Street: P.O. Box 40151
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, PA 15201
- d. Phone: (412) 687-0342 or 412-681-3418 Email: keith@cochranassoc.com or cpeterson155@yahoo.com

7. DESCRIPTION

Provide a narrative description of the structure, district, site, or object. If it has been altered over time, indicate the date(s) and nature of the alteration(s). (Attach additional pages as needed)

If Known:

- a. Year Built: ca. 1874
- b. Architectural Style: Italianate
- c. Architect/ Builder: Unknown

Narrative: See continuation sheet 1

8. HISTORY

Provide a history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include a bibliography of sources consulted. (Attach additional pages as needed.) Include copies of relevant source materials with the nomination form (see Number 11).

Narrative: See continuation sheet 2

9. SIGNIFICANCE

The *Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11, Historic Preservation, Chapter 1: Historic Structures, Districts, Sites and Objects* lists ten criteria, at least one of which must be met for Historic Designation. Describe how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of these criteria and complete a narrative discussing in detail each area of significance. (Attach additional pages as needed)

The structure, building, site, district, object is significant because of (check all that apply):

1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;
6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

Narrative: See continuation sheet 3

10. INTEGRITY

In addition, the ordinance specifies that "Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration". (Attach additional pages as needed)

Narrative: See continuation sheet 4

11. NOTIFICATION/ CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3 (a) (2) Community information process.

Preceding submission of a nomination form for a District, the Historic Review Commission shall conduct at least one (1) public information meeting within or near the boundaries of the proposed district, which shall include at least one (1) member of the Department of City Planning and one (1) Commission member, to discuss the possible effects of

designation. Notice shall be given to the owners of property in the proposed district in accordance with Section 1.3(b) below. The final public information meeting shall be held no more than six months before the nomination form is submitted.

1.3 (a)(1)(a) Subsection F.

In the case of a nomination as a Historic District, by community-based organizations or by any individual, but in either event the nomination shall be accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of record of twenty-five (25) percent of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed District.

- Please attach documentation of your efforts to gain property owner's consent.-

** The nomination of any religious property shall be accompanied by a signed letter of consent from the property's owner.

Keith Cochran informed Wylie Holdings LP of Lawrenceville Stakeholders' intent to nominate the property on July 26, 2016.

12. PHOTO LOGS: *Please Attach* See continuation sheet 5

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Please Attach* See continuation sheet 6

14. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

a. Name: Keith Cochran

b. Street: 125 39th Street

c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh PA 15201

d. Phone: (412) 681-3418 Email: keith@cochranassoc.com

e. Signature: _____

a. Name: Carol Peterson

b. Street: 172 46th Street

c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh PA 15201

d. Phone: (412) 687-0342 Email: cpeterson155@yahoo.com

e. Signature: _____



HISTORIC NOMINATION — INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

1. Indicate the original name of the property if it is currently known by a different name; e.g. Union Station.
2. Indicate the current name of the property
3. Indicate the street address for the property. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the street address of each property included in the nomination and a clear street map of the area showing the boundaries of the proposed district.
4. Indicate the owner of the property and his or her mailing address. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the owner of each property and his or her mailing address.
5. Check the classification as indicated.
 - a. **“Historic Structure”** means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires directly or indirectly, a permanent location on the land, including walks, fences, signs, steps and sidewalks at which events that made a significant contribution to national, state or local history occurred or which involved a close association with the lives of people of nations, state or local significance; or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement, or method of construction; or one of the last surviving works of a pioneer architect, builder or designer; or one of the last survivors of a particular style or period of construction.
 - b. **“Historic District”** means a defined territorial division of land which shall include more than one (1) contiguous or related parcels of property, specifically identified by separate resolution, at which events occurred that made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history, or which contains more than one historic structure or historic landmarks, or which contains groups, rows or sets of structures or landmarks, or which contains an aggregate example of a period, style, architectural movements or method of construction, providing distinguishing characteristics of the architectural type or architectural period it represents.
 - c. **“Historic Site”** means the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.

- d. "Historic Object" means a material thing of historic significance for functional, aesthetic cultural or scientific reasons that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

6. Indicate the person(s) responsible for the nomination. Please note:
According to the Historic Preservation Ordinance:

"Nomination of an area, property, site, or object for consideration and designation as a Historic Structure, Historic District, Historic Site, or Historic Object may be submitted to the Historic Review Commission by any of the following:

- a. The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh
- b. A Member of the Historic Review Commission
- c. A Member of the City Planning Commission
- d. A Member of the Pittsburgh City Council
- e. The Owner of Record or any person residing in the City of Pittsburgh for at least one year (for the nomination of a Historic Structure, Site or Object)
- f. A signed petition of 25% of the owners of record (for the nomination of a Historic District)

7. Write a physical description of the nominated property or district. Include the following information as applicable:

- architectural style(s)
- arrangement of architectural elements
- building materials
- method(s) of construction
- visual character
- street pattern
- density
- type and arrangement of buildings
- topography
- history of the development of the area

8. Provide a narrative history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include the following information when available:

- History of the development of the area;
- Circumstances which brought the structure, district, site, or object into being;
- Biographical information on architects, builders, developers, artisans, planners, or others who created or contributed to the structure, district, site, or object;
- Contextual background on building type(s) and/or style(s);
- Importance of the structure, district, site, or object in the larger community over the course of its existence.
- Include a bibliography of all sources consulted at the end. Where historical information is uncertain or disputed, reference sources in the text.

9. Listed below are the categories and criteria for historic designation as set forth in the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance. Describe in detail how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of the criteria. According to that legislation in Section 1.4 of the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance, *Criteria for Designation*, a building must meet at least one of the following criteria in order to be designated:

1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;
 6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.
10. In addition, the ordinance specifies that "Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration."
11. The nomination must be accompanied by evidence that the nominator has made a good-faith effort to communicate his or her interest in the historic designation of this landmark or district to the owner(s) of these properties. Describe how this was done, and attach evidence that the owner(s) of the nominated landmark or of the properties within the nominated district have been informed of the nomination. This may include a copy of a notification letter with a mailing list, a letter confirming phone calls, or a petition signed by affected property owners.

12. Clear photographs of the nominated buildings or districts should accompany the nomination form. The applicant shall include photographs of all elevations of an individual building and its setting, or the front elevation of each building in a district. In the case of closely spaced buildings or rowhouses, several buildings may be included in one photograph. Each photograph must be labeled with the street address of the building(s) and the month and year the photograph was taken.

13. Copies of major supporting documents should accompany the nomination form. Such documents may include, but are not limited to:

- historic photographs;
- historic and contemporary maps;
- historic or contemporary texts describing the subject property or district;
- historic or contemporary texts describing people, places, or events that comprise the historic context of the subject property or district.
- Oversized materials (such as architectural drawings) and materials too fragile to copy may be accepted.

PLEASE NOTE: It is the responsibility of the nominator to provide the Historic Review Commission and its Staff with information sufficient to fairly evaluate the nomination. **Incomplete nomination forms will not be accepted. Fee must be included. Nominations must be submitted in both electronic and hard-copy format.**

CHECKLIST: INSERT NAME OF PROPERTY HERE

1-6 Nomination Form: Address, Ownership, Classification, Nominator Info.

7: Description

8: History

9: Significance

10 Integrity

11 Consent of Property Owners

12 Photographs of Property: numbered and labeled

13 List of Supporting Documents

Fee

Hard-Copy nomination

Electronic nomination (Word Format for text).

Continuation Sheet 1

Description:

The former Bayard School at 4830 Hatfield Street occupies a parcel measuring 100' wide on the southeast side of Hatfield Street, extending 100' deep to Blackberry Way. The building is two stories in height and of brick construction. It has a low-gabled roof, the material of which cannot be seen from street level. The building's wide box gutter is supported by scroll-sawn Italianate brackets, most of which are paired. The building rests on a dressed stone foundation, to which a concrete veneer has been applied and is scored to imitate dressed stone.

The facade, facing Hatfield Street, is seven bays wide. The first story has a centered entrance with a round-arched opening of smooth-faced stone topped by a keystone. The opening has been filled with brick and concrete block. There are three segmentally arched window openings on each side of the entrance. Each window opening has an arched, protruding soldier course lintel. There are seven of the same window openings on the second story of the facade. The openings have stone sills. Most of the facade window openings have been fully or mostly filled with brick or concrete block; some of the brick or concrete block infill areas have glass block inset. The easternmost window opening on the first story retains an original two-over-two light double-hung wood sash window.

The facade features two carved stone plaques below the low gables, above the level of the second story windows. The eastern plaque reads, "SEVENTEENTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOL." The western plaque reads, "WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL [illegible]."

The building's southwest elevation is five bays wide. The first story has a centered entrance that has been filled with concrete block. It is flanked by two segmentally arched window openings on each side. Like the facade window openings, they are segmentally arched with protruding soldier course lintels and stone sills. The window openings, from left to right, have been filled with brick, hollow tile, and concrete block. Four of the second story window openings are fully or partially filled with what appears to be particle board. The central opening is filled with brick.

The southeast (rear) elevation, facing Blackberry Way, is six bays wide. All of the first story and second story window openings retain their segmental arched form, with protruding soldier course lintels and stone sills. All six of the second-story window openings and two of the six first-story window openings retain stone sills. The first story window openings have been filled with particle board and concrete block. Four of the six second story window openings are filled with tin, brick, or concrete block. One of the second story window openings is filled with an original four-over-four light double-hung wood sash window. Another is not filled.

The northeast elevation is five bays wide. The first story has a centered entrance that is fitted with metal double doors. The entrance is sheltered by a small porch roof that is

supported by large scroll-sawn Italianate brackets. The entrance is flanked by two window openings on each side. The four window openings on the first story and the five on the second story are segmentally arched, with protruding soldier course lintels and stone sills. All of the first story openings have been filled with concrete block, and all of the second story openings have been filled with brick and glass block.

Continuation Sheet 2

History:

The section of Lawrenceville that is bounded by Butler Street, 48th and 49th streets, and the Allegheny River is one of the longest-developed parts of the neighborhood outside of the original plan that extended from 38th to 41st streets. George Bayard laid out that part of his property as the Town of Hatfield in the late 1830s, and began selling 50 by 100 foot lots. Hatfield was named for the Bayards' farm along Butler Street. In 1840, Bayard and his wife, Ann, conveyed Lot 14 in the Hatfield plan to the school directors of Peebles Township, in which Hatfield was located, for \$250 (Allegheny County Deed Book 201: 562). The lot measured 50 feet by 100 feet and was the east half of the parcel on which the Bayard School stands. It is likely that the township school directors soon commissioned a school on the lot, although no known records document that early building.

In the 1840s, the development of Hatfield accelerated as a result of the establishment of the adjoining Allegheny Cemetery, just south of Butler Street. Saint Mary's Cemetery, bordering Allegheny Cemetery, was established circa 1850. A number of stone cutters and their families made their homes in Hatfield by 1850, and some lived and owned property there into the late 19th or early 20th century. Other commercial sites at Hatfield in the 1840s included a tavern in the 4800 block of Butler Street and a rope walk near the Allegheny River. During the 1860s and early 1870s, Lawrenceville grew to envelope Hatfield, and local memory of the former independent town faded. Lawrenceville, including the former Town of Hatfield, was among the eastern neighborhoods that the City of Pittsburgh annexed in 1868.

The Washington School Sub District of Pittsburgh, the school district for what is now Central Lawrenceville, purchased Lot 13 in the Hatfield plan for \$3000 on April 10, 1871 (Deed Book 274: 113). With that purchase, the 17th Ward school board owned the entire 100 by 100 foot parcel on which the Bayard School now stands. The Bayard School was constructed in or about 1874.

The 1986 National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Pittsburgh Public Schools Thematic Group, including the Bayard School, stated that "There have been three primary eras of school building in Pittsburgh. Prior to 1911, each ward of both Pittsburgh and its sister city Allegheny (annexed in 1907) had its own separate School Board elected by the constituents and charged with the complete operation and maintenance of the schools. From 1911 to 1934, a centralized School Board hired a Superintendent of Buildings to oversee building construction and maintenance. And from 1935 to 1954, the centralized School Board employed an in-house architectural staff."

The new Bayard School replaced two earlier, smaller buildings that were depicted on the property on the 1872 G.M. Hopkins plat map. The need for a larger school building was a result of population growth in Central Lawrenceville in the late 1860s and early

1870s. The Bayard School's elaborate carved stone front entrance surround, stone plaques below the front gables, and stone foundation were almost certainly products of the Central Lawrenceville stone carving industry that had flourished since the early years of Allegheny Cemetery and the Town of Hatfield.

Continuing population growth in Central Lawrenceville left the Bayard School inadequate to serve its neighborhood soon after it was built. The 17th Ward school board requested bids for the construction of a third story addition to the building in 1881. The addition was never built, possibly because the board had the three-story Foster School built on Main Street in the early 1880s. Also in response to overcrowding at the Bayard School, in 1881 the 17th Ward school board ordered that 96 children who lived in the 18th Ward (Upper Lawrenceville) be expelled from the school and made to attend public school in the ward in which they lived. The *Pittsburgh Post* reported that the board's action was "owing to popular complaint," presumably by parents of 17th Ward children who attended the Bayard School.

During the Bayard School's first two to three decades of existence, most of the children who attended the school had roots in the British Isles. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the neighborhood around the school became home to many residents of Croatian birth or descent. Perhaps because the nearest Croatian Roman Catholic church and school were across the Allegheny River in the borough of Millvale, a number of the neighborhood's Croatian families sent their children to the Bayard School.

The Bayard School educated children of Central Lawrenceville until 1939, when the Pittsburgh School District closed it and 14 other aging buildings. After the closing, 300 or more parents petitioned the School District to reopen the school, to no avail. The School District conveyed the building to Cooked Foods, Inc., for \$6000 on July 22, 1941 (Deed Book 2693: 548). After several conveyances among prepared food businesses and their principals, title passed to Rudolph C. Raida Jr. and Wayne V. Thompson in 1990 (Deed Book 8395: 50) and to Wylie Holdings LP in 2011 (Deed Book 14710: 96).

Continuation Sheet 3

Significance:

The former Bayard School at 4830 Hatfield Street is significant under five of the Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances criteria for historic designation.

1. The property is significant as a site of historic activity. The Bayard School is an example of a neighborhood school building that was constructed during a time of unprecedented population growth in its community. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 as part of the Pittsburgh Public Schools Thematic Group. The National Register nomination stated that the 49 school buildings “clearly reflect evolving national trends in both architectural design and educational philosophy.”

3. The property is significant as an example of an Italianate style schoolhouse. The 1986 National Register of Historic Places nomination stated that the 49 school buildings “clearly reflect evolving national trends in both architectural design and educational philosophy.” The nomination added that the 49 buildings “reflect local conditions which, on one hand, caused pre-1911 schools to reflect the city’s rich diversity because of ward-based control and funding...”

The 1986 Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form for the building stated that “Bayard School is significant as one of Pittsburgh’s oldest school buildings and as an unusual, if awkward, design.”

4. The property displays the work of an unidentified stone carver who was almost certainly associated with Central Lawrenceville’s 19th century stone monument industry. Carved and cut stone were used in the building’s arched front entrance, facade plaques, and foundation. Central Lawrenceville’s stone monument industry supported Allegheny Cemetery, which is a block away on Butler Street and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the adjoining Saint Mary’s Cemetery.

8. The property is significant for its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development and settlement in Lawrenceville. The Bayard School was built to replace an earlier school because of rapid development and population growth in Central Lawrenceville in the post-Civil War era. The building was larger than Lawrenceville’s pre-Civil War schools, yet small in comparison with the schools that would be built in the neighborhood at the turn of the century and later.

10. The property’s location and distinctive physical appearance make it an established and familiar visual feature of Lawrenceville. The building stands out because of its size, situated on a block of comparatively modest houses built between the 1840s and circa 1890, and original exterior Italianate features.

Continuation Sheet 4

Integrity:

The former Bayard School at 4830 Hatfield Street retains sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation.

The building occupies its original location, a 100 by 100 foot lot extending from Hatfield Street to Blackberry Way.

The building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Despite some unsympathetic alterations such as filling original window openings with concrete block and other materials, the building's original use as a public school is evident to residents and passers-by. Its form and scale, Italianate style, brick construction, and stone plaques make clear that it was a school built in the post-Civil War era.

It should be noted that the integrity of the former Bayard School has improved in the past several years. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, the building had two one-story additions, which were recently removed. One of the additions covered approximately the eastern third of the facade, and the other extended along the entire depth of the west elevation. The additions were present when the building was determined to have sufficient integrity to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. The recent removal of the additions restored the building's original form, and revealed original window openings.

Continuation Sheet 5

Photo log:

1. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, facade. Looking south. May 2016.
2. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, facade detail: "Seventeenth Ward Public School." Looking southeast. May 2016.
3. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, facade detail. Looking southeast. May 2016.
4. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, original front entrance detail. Looking southeast. May 2016.
5. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, southwest elevation and southwestern end of facade. Looking east. May 2016.
6. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, northeast elevation. Looking west. May 2016.
7. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, foundation detail. Looking northwest. May 2016.
8. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, southeast (rear) elevation. Looking north. May 2016.
9. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, schoolchildren at front entrance. Circa 1905.
10. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, southeast (rear) elevation. Looking northwest. 1929.

Continuation Sheet 6

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1. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, facade. Looking south. May 2016.



2. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, facade detail: "Seventeenth Ward Public School." Looking southeast. May 2016.



3. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, facade detail. Looking southeast. May 2016.



4. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, original front entrance detail. Looking southeast. May 2016.



5. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, southwest elevation and southwestern end of facade. Looking east. May 2016.



6. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, northeast elevation. Looking west. May 2016.



7. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, foundation detail. Looking northwest. May 2016.



8. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, southeast (rear) elevation. Looking north. May 2016.



9. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, schoolchildren at front entrance. Circa 1905.



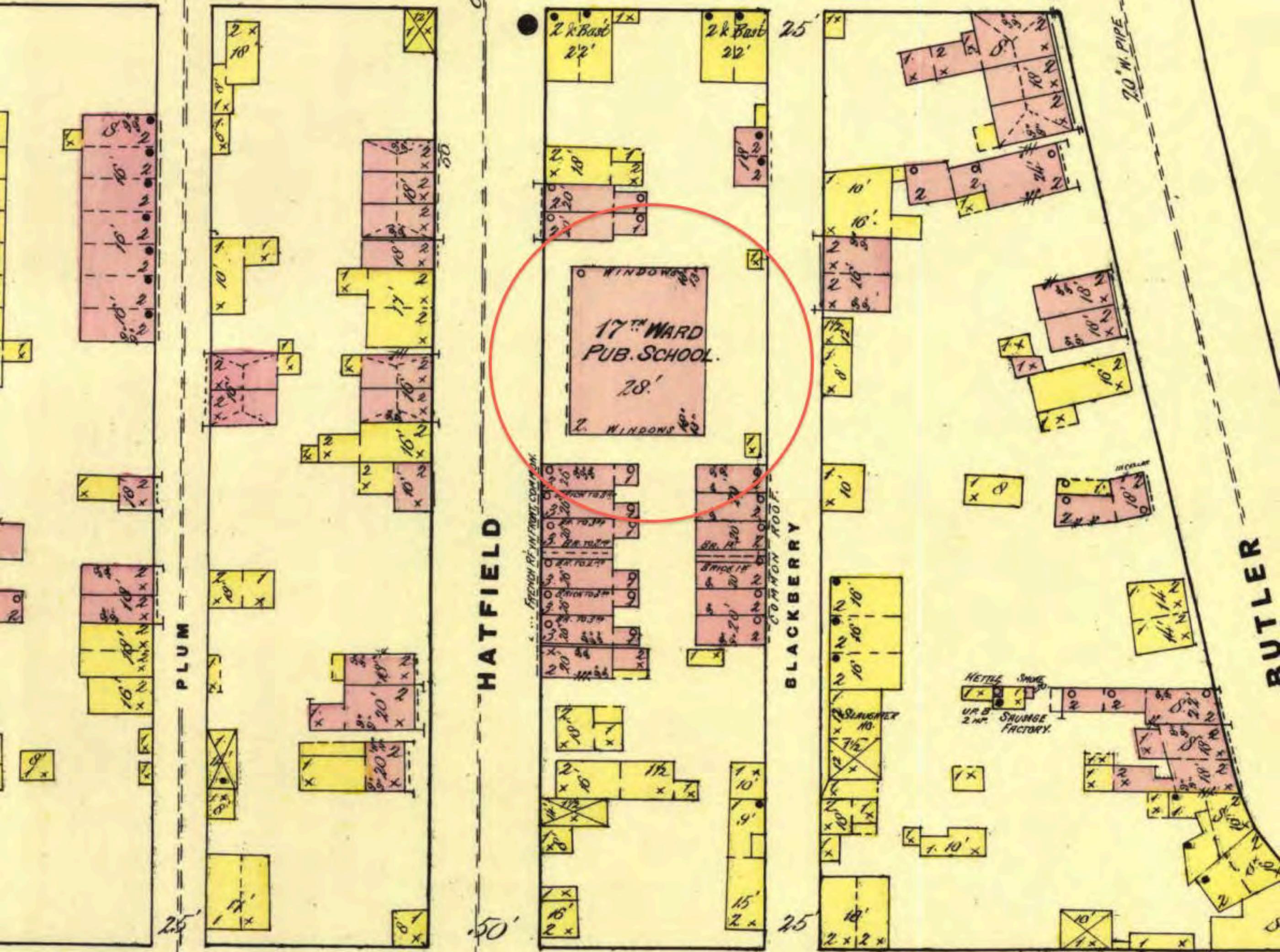
10. Bayard School, 4830 Hatfield Street, southeast (rear) elevation. Looking northwest. 1929.

STREET

6" W.P.

6" W.P.

20" W. PIPE



17th WARD
 PUB. SCHOOL.
 28'

HATFIELD

BLACKBERRY

BUTLER

NETTLE SWAGE
 UP B 2nd SAUSAGE
 FACTORY

SLAUGHTER

FRENCH REFRIGERATORS

COMMON ROOF

PLUM

25'

50'

25'

40'

20" W. PIPE

12'

17'

2 k Basb
 22'

2 k Basb
 22'

25'

2 x
 10'

2 x
 10'

18' x
 2'

10'

2

2 x
 10'

2 x
 10'

16' x
 2'

18' x
 2'

10'

1 x
 8'

2 x
 10'

10' x
 2'

17' x
 2'

16' x
 2'

20' x
 2'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

1 x
 8'

2 x
 10'

14' x
 2'

10' x
 2'

10' x
 2'

10' x
 2'

10' x
 2'

ST.

FLOOM

ST.

6" PIPE 50'
42" PIPE

48TH

125' 25"

ST.

HATFIELD

49TH

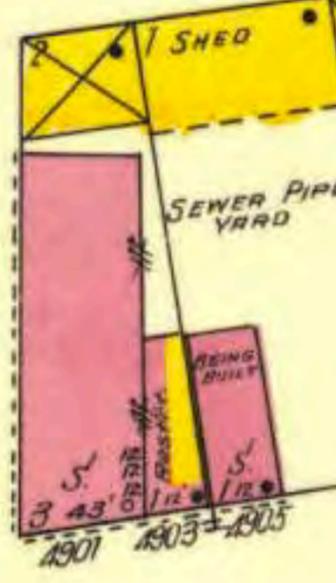
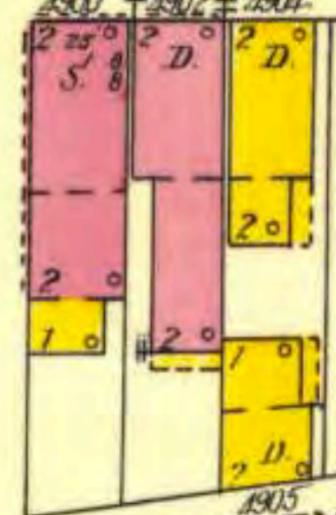
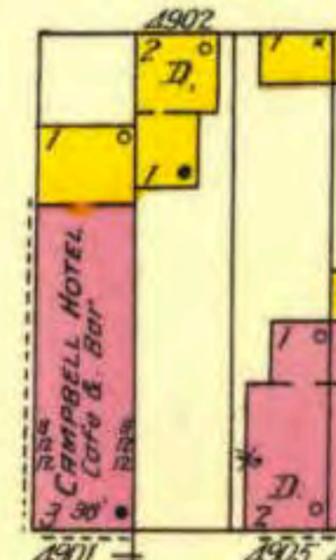
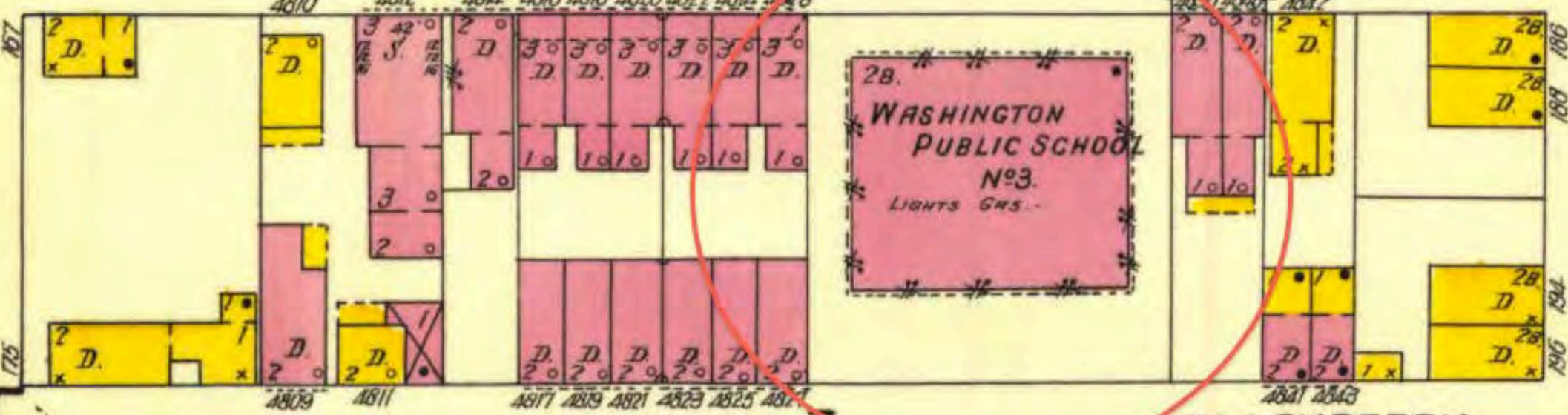
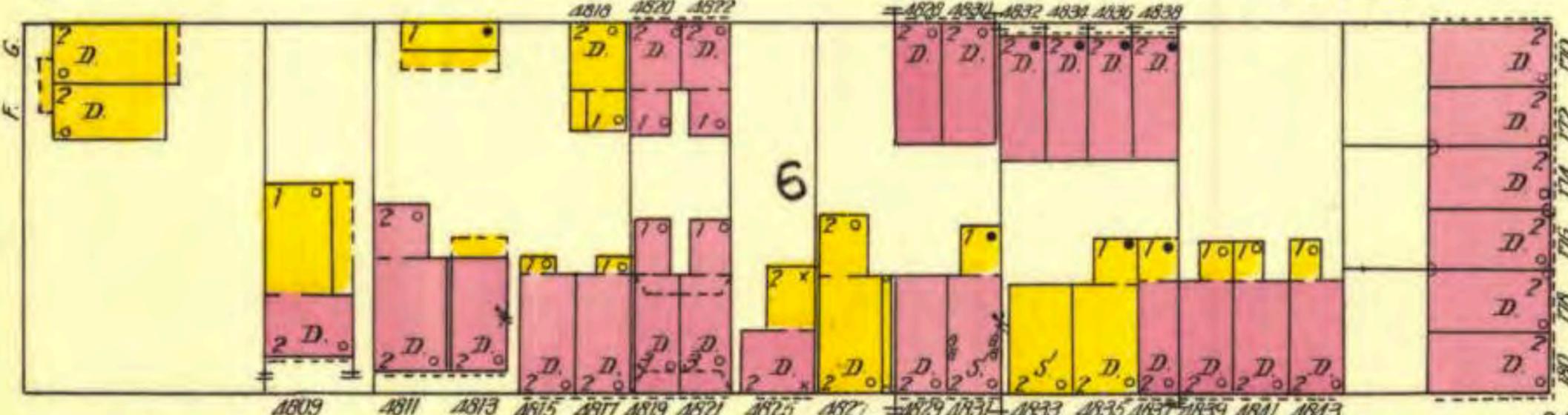
ALLEY

BLACKBERRY

BUTLER

28.
WASHINGTON
PUBLIC SCHOOL
No. 3.
LIGHTS GR5.

Sanborn Map Company 1905



8" W. PIPE 40'

STON

