



HISTORIC REVIEW COMMISSION
Division of Development Administration and Review
City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning
200 Ross Street, Third Floor
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

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

Type

☐ Structure

☐ District

☒ Site

☒ Object

Ownership

☐ Private – home

☐ Private – other

☒ Public – government

☐ Public - other

☐ Place of religious worship

Current Use:

Decorative, Monument

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;

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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;

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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 Pittsburgh 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=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccmma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;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=hpicas;entryid=x-715.221907.cp;viewid=20100929-HPICASC-0165.TIF



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

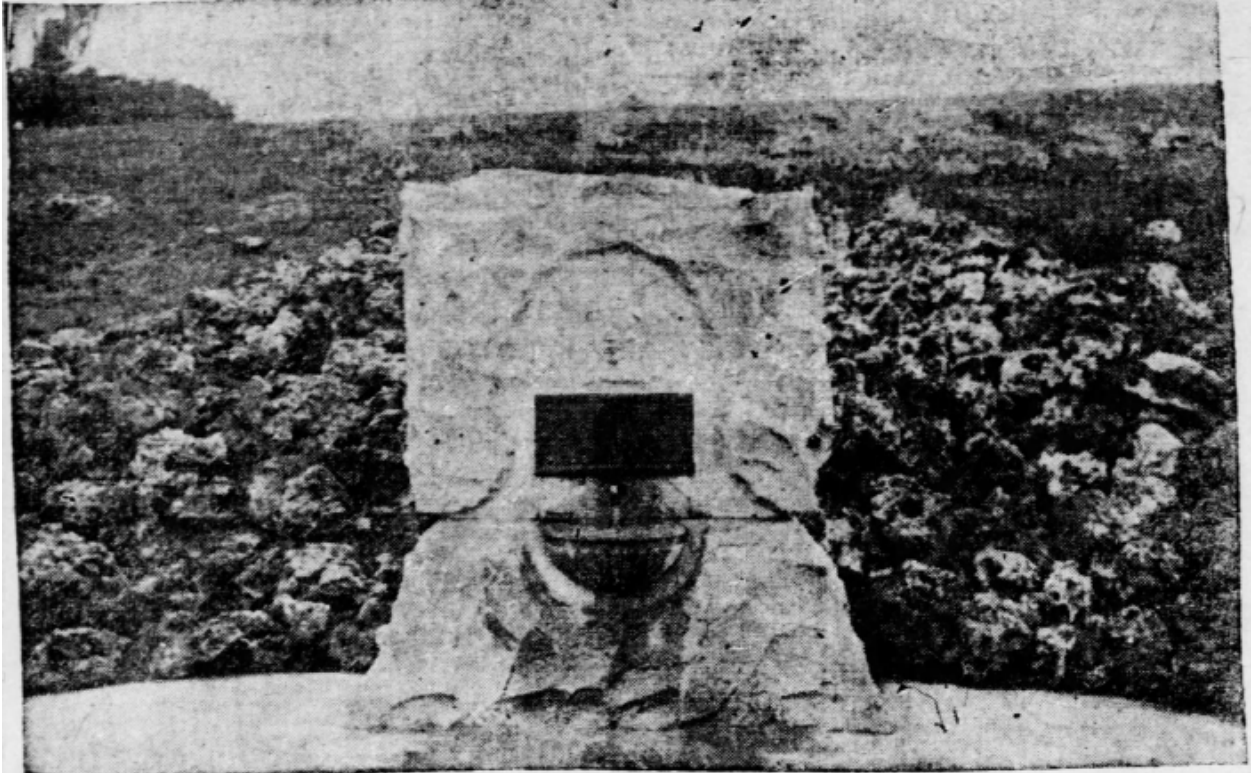


Fig. 3. *An Indian's Face Adds Beauty to Snyder's Spring*, May 28, 1907, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.



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

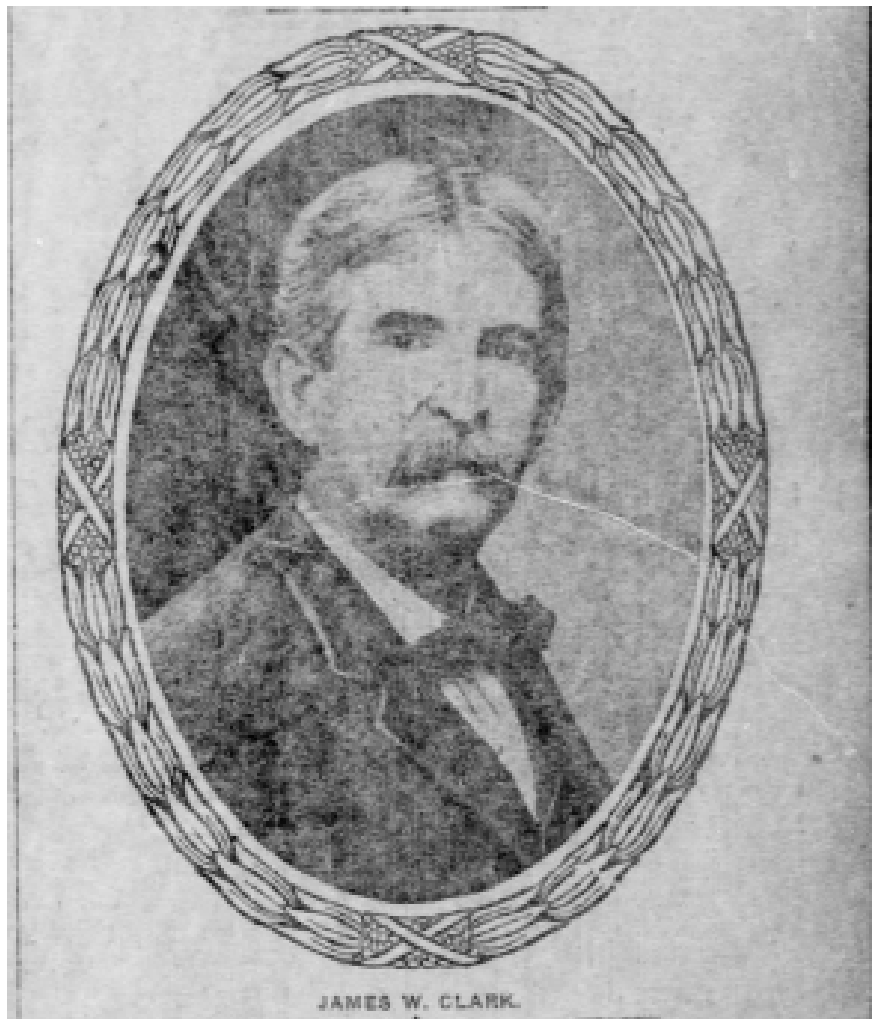


Fig. 5. *Director James W. Clark*, February 11, 1907, Source: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

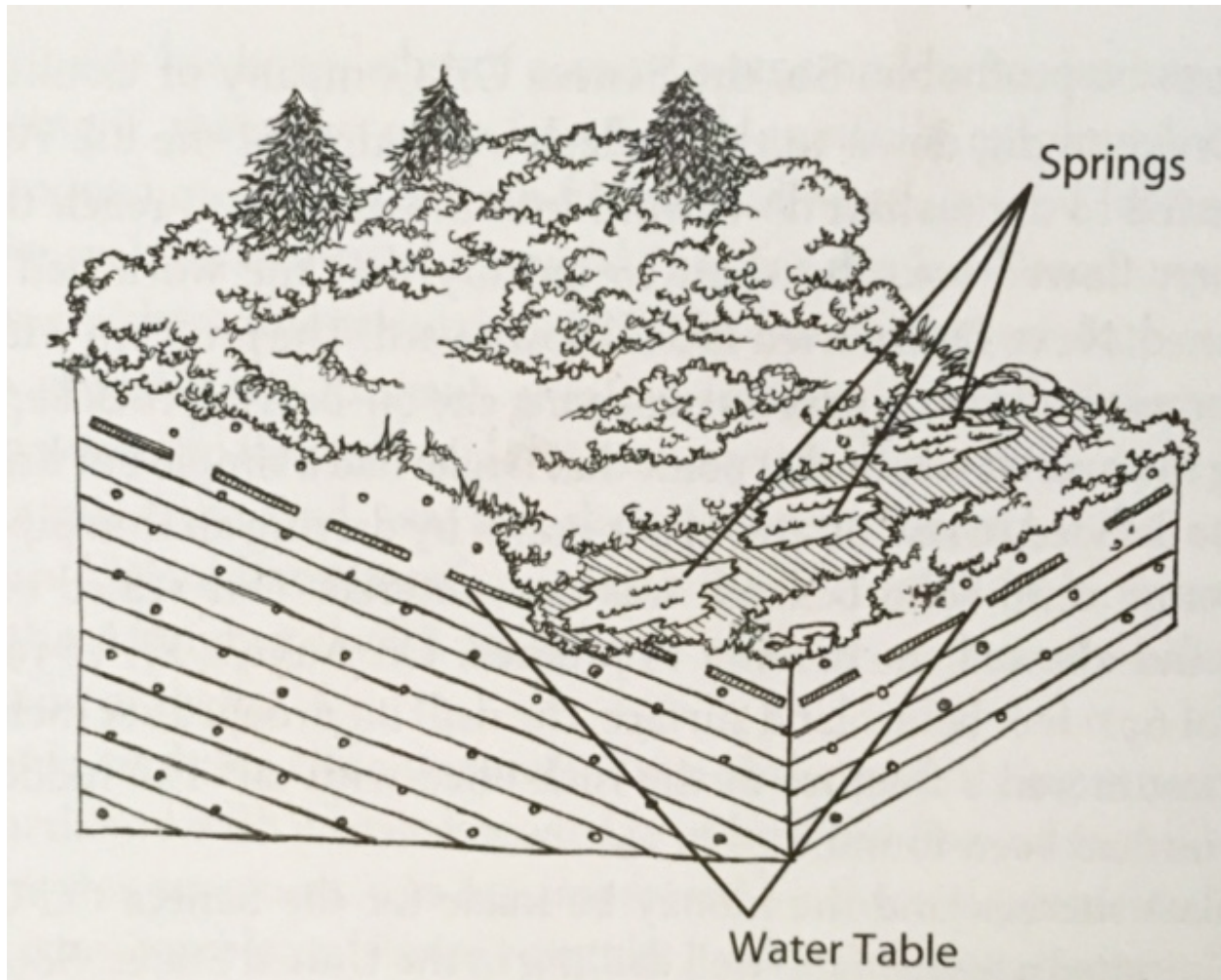


Fig. 6. How Springs Develop Where the Land Surface Intersects the Water Table. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

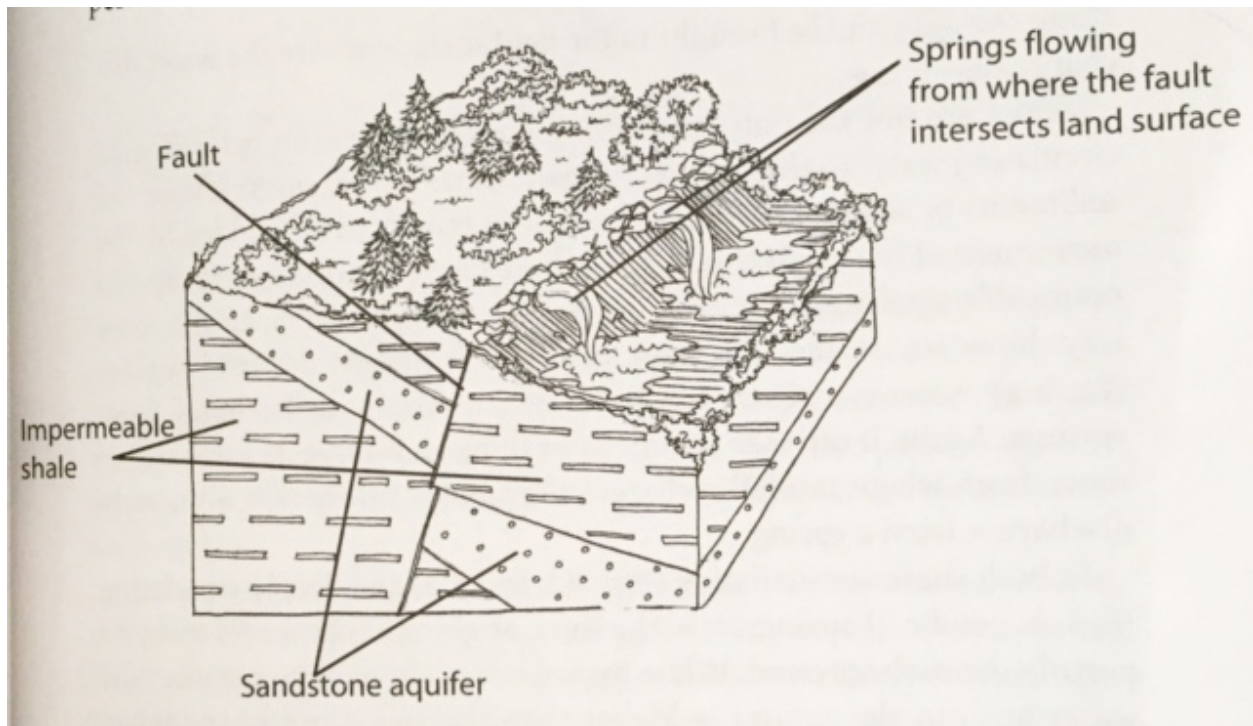


Fig. 7. How Geologic Faults Can Bring Deep Ground Water to land Surface, Where it Discharges from Springs. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

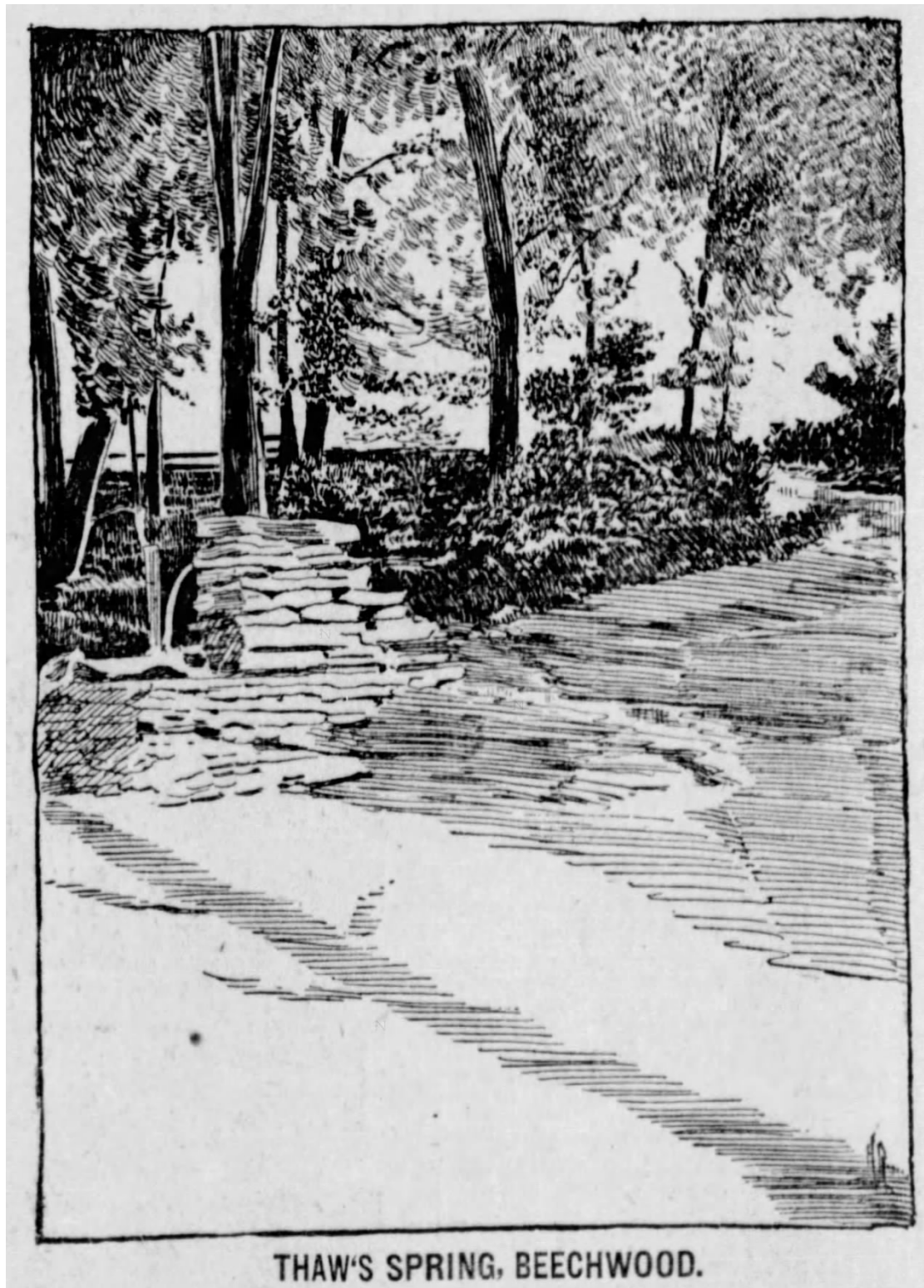


Fig. 8. *Thaw's Spring, Beechwood*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



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 ave-
nues, 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, Home-
wood, Brushston, 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 epi-
demics, 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 hus-
band, the late General Thomas M. Howe,
a descendant of one of the pioneer fami-
lies of this district, and at one time
mayor of the city. On the face of the
artistic granite pile is the following in-
scription:

HOWE SPRING,
Erected of 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-
stone," 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 carry-
ing this water to their own as well as to
their neighbors' homes. At all hours of
the day, as well as far into the night,
may be seen small wagons, some home-
made, while others are of the more pre-
tentious "bought" variety, each pro-
pelled 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 employ-
ees 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.

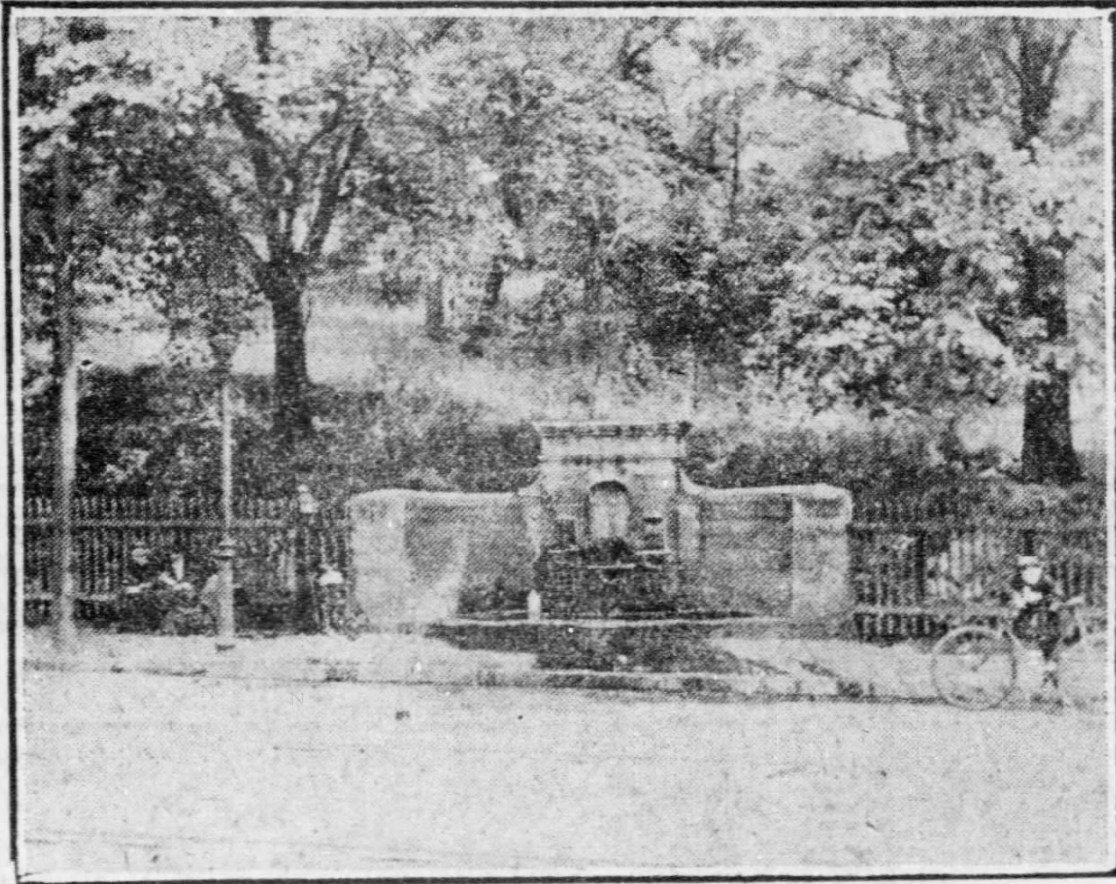
The younger generation of the East
End frequently during the long sum-
mer evenings use the spring as a
trysting place, and many friendships
which have ripened into love and re-
sulted in happy marriages have been
fostered here. "Let's take a little walk
up to the spring," is a common remark
during the summer time and it is al-
ways acquiesced in with the greatest
 gusto by the person addressed.

Indeed many are the tender recol-
lections 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 in-
clined 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 foun-
tain and washing them down with the
sparkling water which he sipped from
his can that formed an ever ready
drinking cup.

The city bred man has no "ole
swimmin' hole" which he may cherish
as one of the tenderest recollections
of youth but needs to say that any
boy who was raised in the East End
has approximately the same feeling
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.

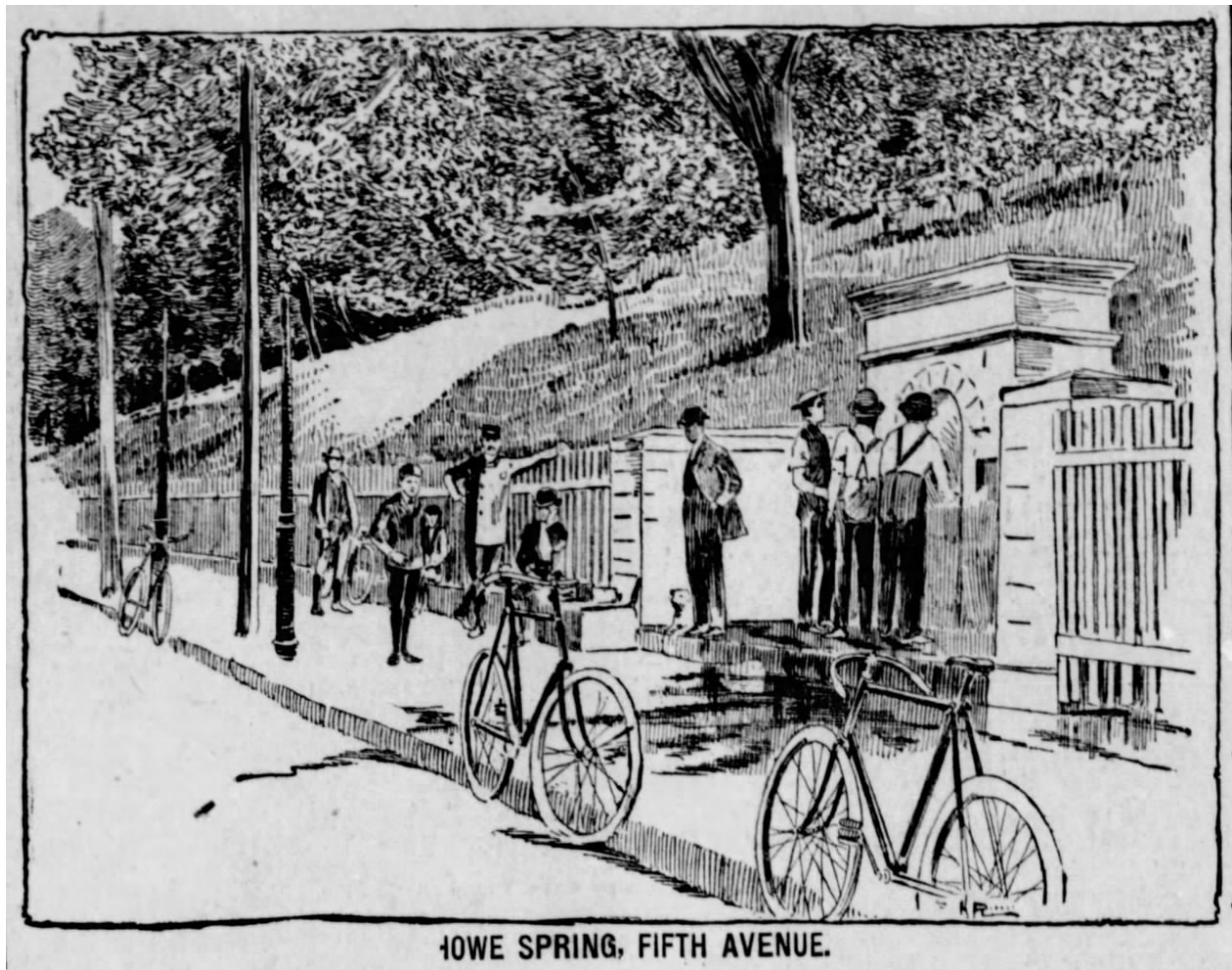


Fig. 16. *Howe Spring, Fifth Avenue*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



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=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;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=hpicas;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.

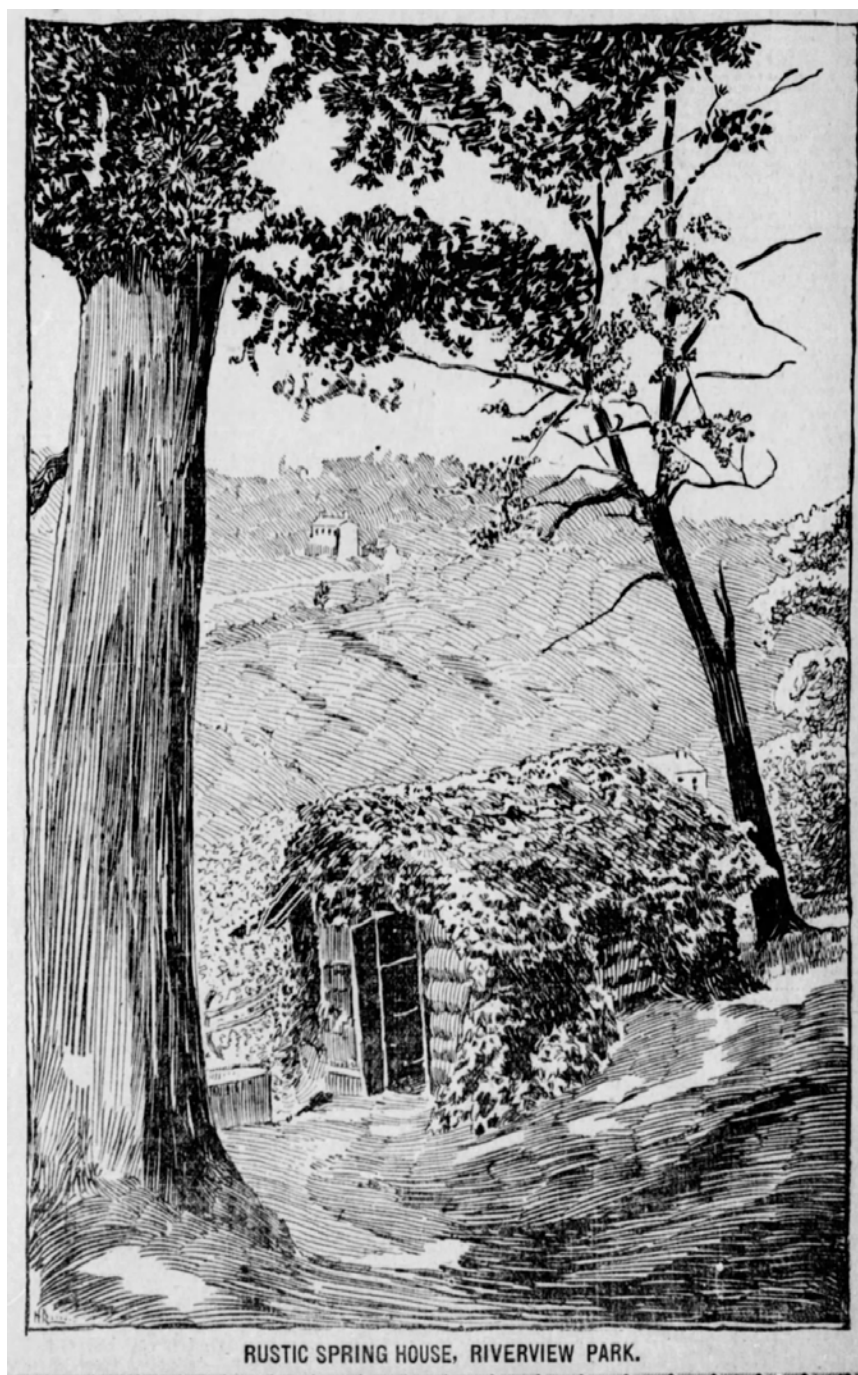


Fig. 22. *Rustic Spring House, Riverview Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

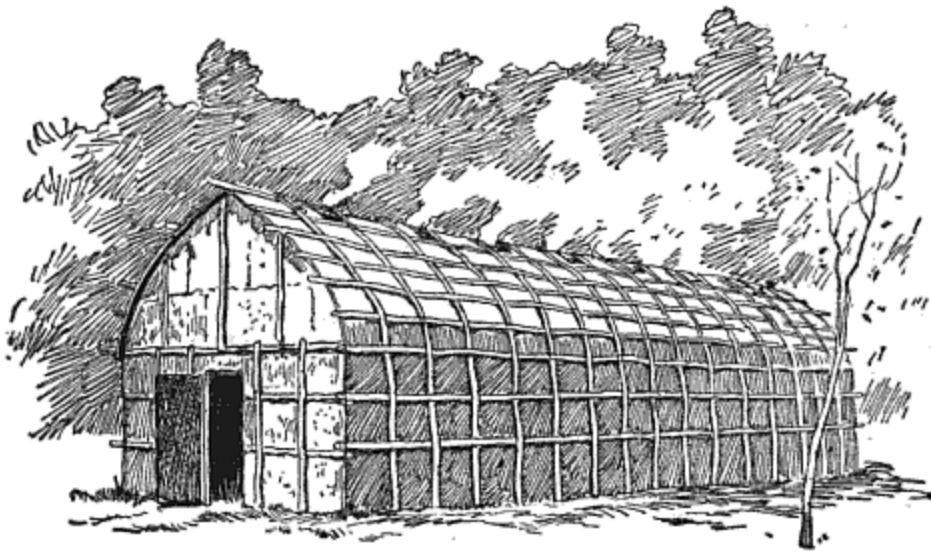


Fig. 23. *The Iroquois Longhouse*, retrieved July 5, 2016, Source: Native American NetRoots.com: <http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/1081>



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



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

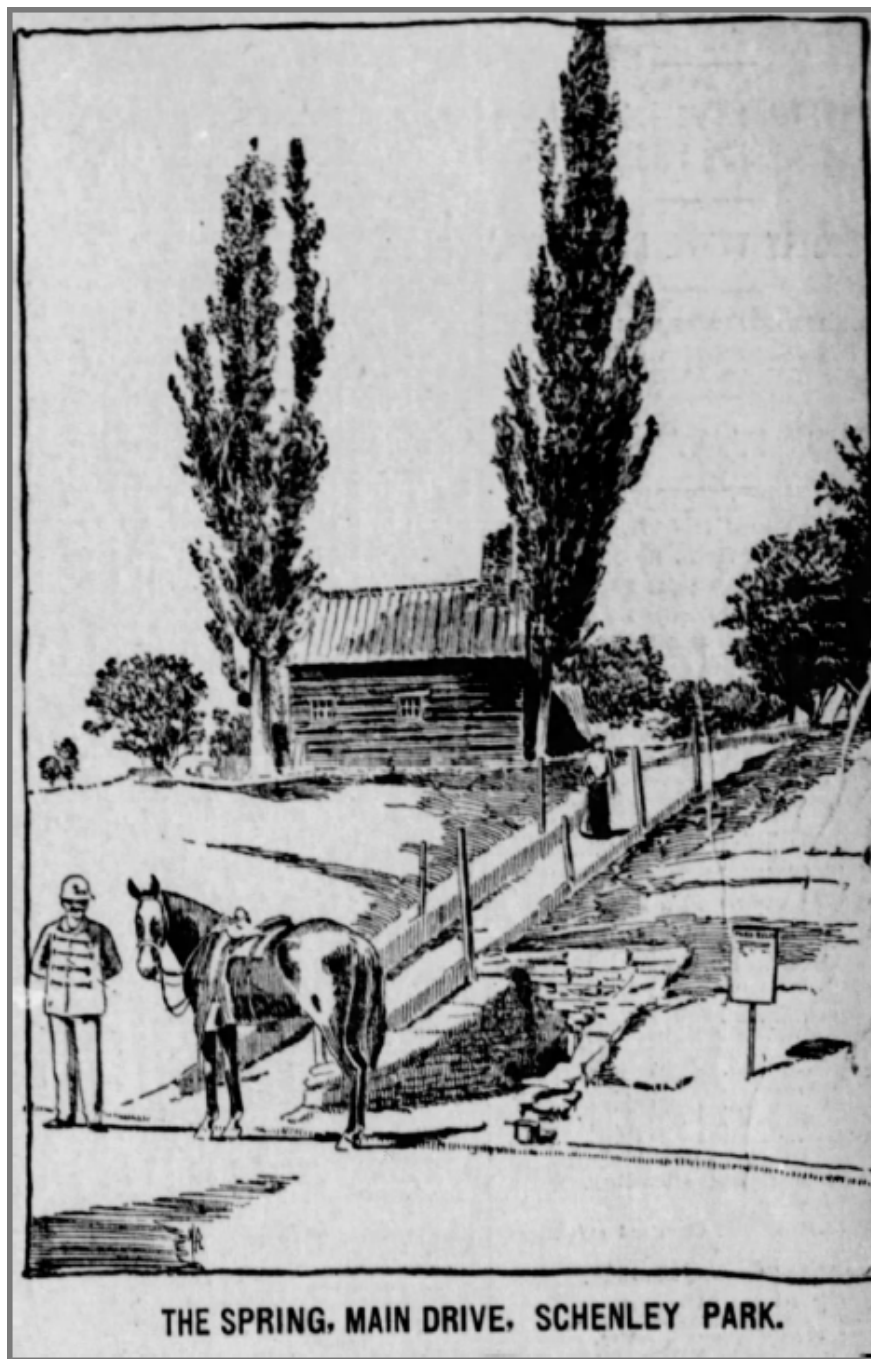
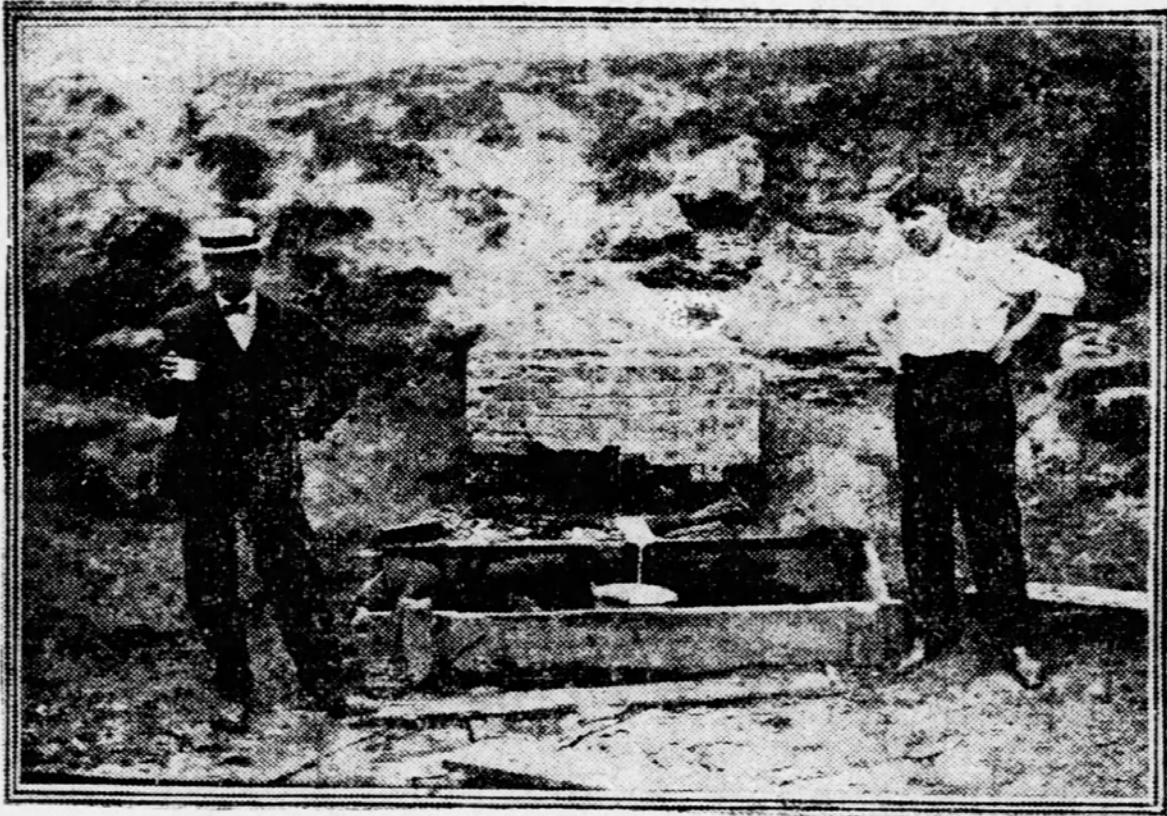


Fig. 26. *The Spring, Main Drive, Schenley Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

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.

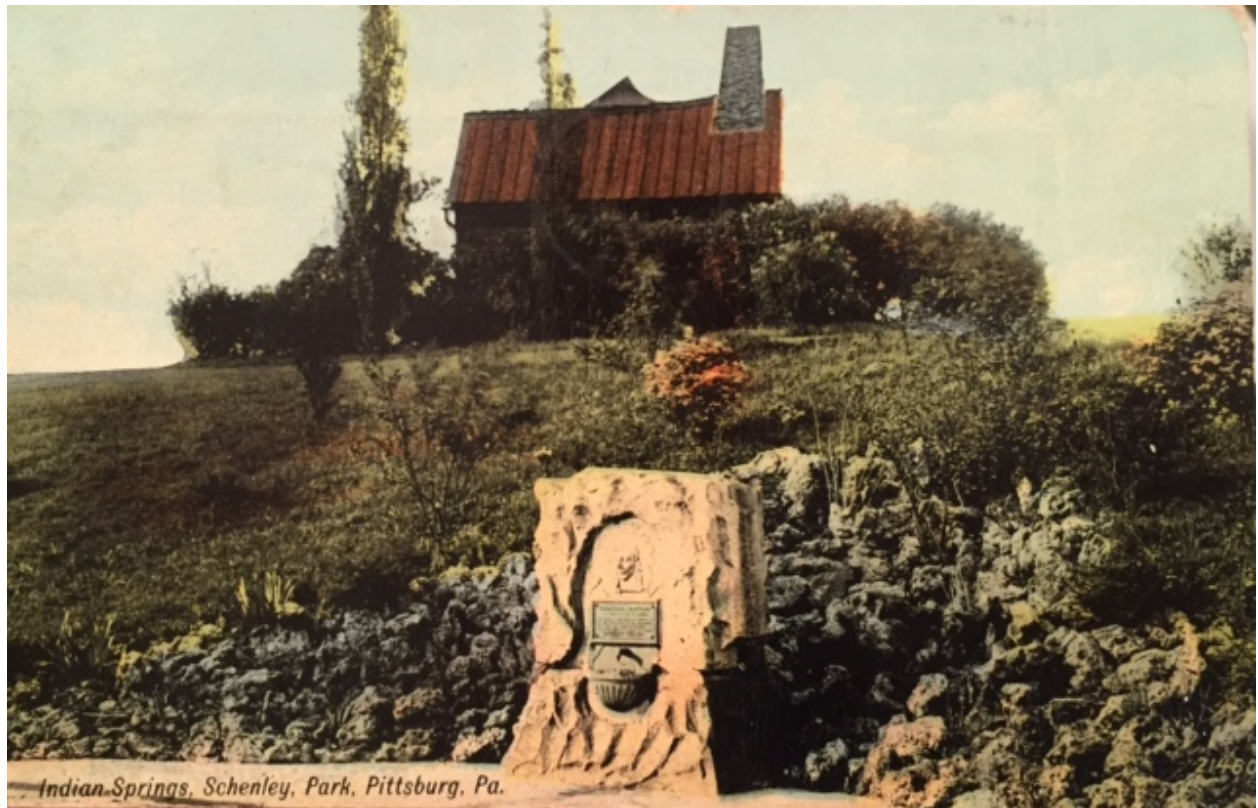


Fig. 31. *Indian Springs (Catahecassa Fountain), Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Postmark Date: August 25, 1913, Source: Postcard (the Leighton & Valentine Co., N.Y. City).

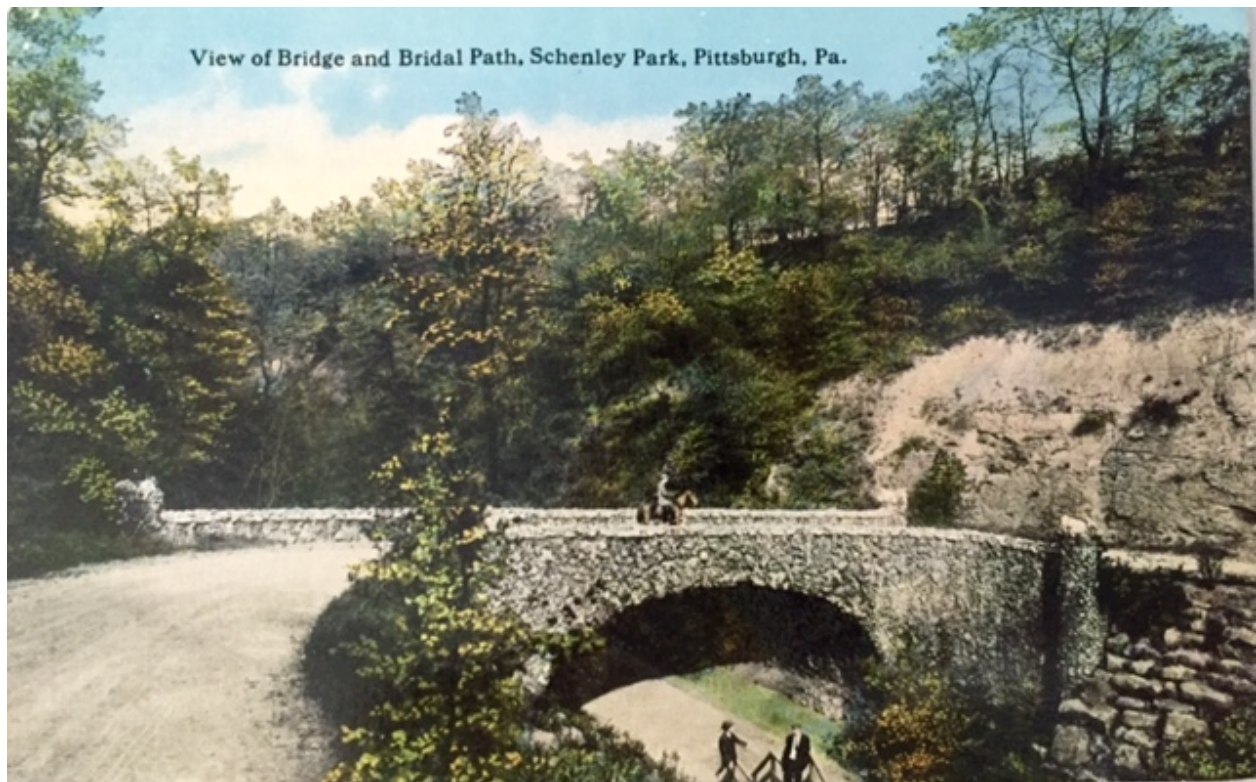


Fig. 32. *View of Bridge and Bridal Path, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Date Unknown, Source: Postcard (Published by I. Robbins & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa.).

PARK.

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.

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



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 Catehessa 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:

Catehessa—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.

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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

SENATOR KNOX, Rep. from Penn., will have a name to present to the Republican national convention next year for consideration as a presidential candidate. It is generally conceded among Kentucky Republicans here, it appears to be the general opinion that Philander C. Knox, formerly chairman 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 numbers and he has received some 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 reluctant of the tremendous responsibilities and alive to the great burdens it impose upon the man who holds it.

And yet it seems a strange position among those best informed concerning presidential politics that when the Republican national convention meets in June, 1908, the name of Philander C. Knox will be brought forward as a candidate and should force it. During this, Mr. Knox was probably standing 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 to hide their own states, and even at home they are embarrassed by constant. Therefore he having a struggle for the Indiana nomination, Mr. Knox, during a visit here last week, gave an interview, in which he declared that Roosevelt must be renominated. This can only be considered as the beginning 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.

HE DOES NOT ENCOURAGE IT LONG IN THE SERVICE OF CITY.

James W. Clark, director of the department of public works, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Homopathic 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 stuck to his post until he had another attack of his ailment which probably he felt 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 attended with only successful. Saturday morning the director had a severe shock, 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. Sweeney, R. S. Leslie, Miss Grace Raymond and Miss Helen Clay.

Death was peaceful, the director re-

Continued on Second Page.

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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 1902, 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 1903, 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 "ripper law" in 1901, 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 J. 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 employees 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 1896 as a street inspector under Director E. M. Bigelow. He was appointed bookkeeper at Schenley park in 1898. When A. M. Brown was made city recorder in 1901 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 1892. 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 1891. 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.

Indorsed by North Side Chamber of Commerce
May 16th 1912

Wm M. Henry Chairman
Com. Municipal and Civic Affairs

Rec'd No 1152

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

In Council, May 21, 1912

Referred to 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. Kochler.

John Dollhoff 22 Tona St. N.S. City
George J. Bender 1345 Diana St. N.S. City
Chas. Rahubach 132 Rhine St. N.S. City
Geo. Bangert 1239 Elm St. N.S. City
Harry C. Kochler 1532 Rhine St. N.S. City
Louis Mann 60 Hill St. N.S. City
Wm. 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 Storage Ave N.S.
William F. Abt 1542 Rhine St N.S.
John Wiedor 1536 Rhine St N.S.
L. H. Enrich Dianna St
Edward Voelkel Damas St N.S.
Ed. Witt #8 Natty St N.S.
Michael Hasbun 1609 N. St
Fred Siel 20 Woessner Ave N.S. Pgh Pa
Harry Keller 2 Rhine St N.S. Pittsburg Pa
John Boun 1237 Storage Ave Pittsburgh Pa N.S.
August Nickum 1206 Yetta Ave N.S.
William Waltrayer Park Dr 2923.
Lorenz Hill 1618 Rhine St
George Yetter 16 Woessner Ave N.S.
George W. Blum 40 Rhine St N.S.
Peter Lutterweich 134 Rhine St N.S.
Bernard Weber 28 Baden St
Wm A. Beckfeld 1216 Yetta Ave N.S. Pgh
Fred Brun 1318 Rhine St
Fred Grehmeyer 1806 Pot Walk St
E. L. Schultheis 34 Hill St
Just Scheider 7 Woessner Ave.
Stany to Stuss 1924 Rockledge St

John Koller Jr. Munnell St N.S.
Martin Hermann Yelka St.
Otto C. Reim Old Copper Dr City

Edwin Weiss Rockledge St
Michael Schmied Hechler 1214 N.S.
Henry Zinn 1035 St. H N.S.

Jules Schwaner Harbor St N.S. P.
Harry F. Petro 806 Gust Av N.S. P.
Carl Schantz 706 Maack St N.S. Pitts.

Peter. Andres Rhine Street N. S. Pittsburgh
E. von. S. Schibler. 92. Overbeck St.

Joseph Stupack 2012 Overbeck St
Andrew Schlaich, 173 Brahm St.

Elmer. Staumann 126 Overbeck St.

Fred. A. Sand 120 Overbeck St

Edith H. Wurdack, 1131 Bunker St.

Louis Weber 123 Hill St.

George Reif 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 187 South St

Wm. Gross 76 Overbeck St. N. S. Pitts.

J. M. Woessner. 120 Hill St N.S.

Gustav Krafzig 24 Bluff Str. N. J.
John Im Ratenberger 193 1st St. N. S.
J. Gus. Wenzel 1320 Duane St. " "
Alfred Krack. 49 Ketch St. N. S. Spring Hill
Otto Schmitt 639 Evergreen Ave. Millvale P.
John Daemel. James Blvd. Pittsburgh N. S.
Wm. Broder 20 Duane St. Pittsburgh N. S.
Albert Voegler 1307 1st St. Pitts.
Harry T. Hart. 43 Yetta Ave. Pitt
J. W. Schwartz 41 Ketch St. N. S.
Joseph Grundler 20 Harlech
Wm. Frank Grundler 1003 Harlech Ave
James T. Reagan Kaiser & Cochrane Sts
Chris Herps for Bogkfield P. D.
Christian Stein Braden St.
Gottl. Munk. 1011 High Str. N. S.
Conrad. Weber Spring Hill
Eas W. Kitt 183 1st St. N. S.
Gottlieb Haivich 141 Oberbeak St. N. S.
Henry J. Thumel 183 1st St. Spring Hill
Jacob Bloom 1111 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 & S. Pgh
 John Schott C.O. 211 Rockledge St. C.P.S.
 William Wy Overbeck St Cps 1
 Harry T. Wotter. Twenty St. N.S.
 George Allnoch 822 Lockhard St. N.S.
 Emil George 38 Measner Ave N.S.
 John P. Wilder. 1528 Rhine St. N.S. Pgh.
 H. W. Jahn 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
 J. W. Gschonfeld 177 Loretha St. S.P.
 Ludwig G. Metzger Hefel & Summ street
 A J Kimpfer 1628 Rhine St
 Fred Gutzeit Haman Street.
 August Kellin Vine St
 Wm Bruns 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. Lopping 1326 Diana St. N.S. City.
 Edward Bloom. 6 Hiana St. City
 Th. J. Snyder #191 Stem St
 C. O. N. S. D. S. N. S. D. S. N. S. D. S.

Wilhelm Menberg Overbeck St # 82

S. Scheuring Zell Haff 84

Julius Büchel

Klaus Schmeier 78 Still St. Spring Hill

Anton Schwarzmeyer 190 "

Anthony Schwarzmeyer " " " " 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 H. Schickel

Wm H. Cording 1155 Buente St.

A. W. Haysenhead Exe

Wm Nathelmann 915 Middle St.

G R Hanna 910 Cedar Ave

H. Brimmann 714 So. Ohio St.

F. H. Fleck 1952 Louisa St

W. H. Myers # 3 Hummel St

Allois 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 Pittsburgh 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 Pittsburgh. 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.



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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)