

Pittsburgh

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

150

YEARS OF UNPARALLELED THRIFT
1758 - 1908

FOOT-TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY

PITTSBURGH SESQUI-CENTENNIAL



OFFICIAL
PUBLICATION
OF THE
EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE



SEPTEMBER
TO 27
OCTOBER 3
1908

PRICE 50 CENTS

FORT PITT



Old Phipps Power Building;
 Joseph Horne & Co. (Roof visible).
 McEwene Building (Furniture).
 T. C. Jenkins (Wholesale Grocer. Roof visible).
 New Phipps Power Building.
 Sixth Street Bridge.
 Bessemer Building.
 Kerr & Snodgrass.
 Fulton Building.
 Sixth Street
 Colonial Hotel.
 Hotel Annex.
 Penn Avenue.
 Biou Building.
 Duquesne Theatre (Top).
 Anderson Hotel.
 H. J. Heinz Company (In distance).

Century Building.
 Lutz & Schramm Co. (Pickles, etc.).
 Sixteenth Street Bridge.
 Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge over Allegheny River.
 Laird & Taylor (Shoes).
 P. Duff & Sons (Molasses)
 Allegheny River.
 McNally Building
 Stewart Bros. & Co. (Wholesale Shoes).
 Heeren Building.
 Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company Building.
 Spear & Co. (House Furnishings)
 Penn Building.
 Young Men's Christian Association Building.
 Columbia Phonograph Company.
 Pittsburgh Life Building (Insurance)
 Westinghouse Building (Corner visible).

R. G. Dun & Company.
 Keenan Building and Chamber of Commerce
 (Headquarters Postal Telegraph Co.).
 Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.
 Pickering's (House Furnishings).
 Second National Bank (Corner visible).
 J. C. Lindsay Hardware Company.
 James B. Hames & Sons (Wholesale Dry Goods).
 Penn Inched Plane.

Grant Butler
 Liberty Avenue
 Union Station
 Monongahela
 Cosmopolitan
 High School.
 Public Play
 Weisser-Low
 A. Rosenbaum

DOWN



Photograph by EDWARD LUCAS

DOWNTOWN BUSINESS SECTION OF PITTSBURGH

READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT AND FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE PLAINLY SEEN

nd.
 Co.
 (Pennsylvania) R. R.).
 National Bank
 National Bank
 Ground.
 Co. (Department Store).
 Co. (Department Store).

German National Bank (Top of building visible).
 McCreery's Department Store.
 S. Hamilton Co. (Pianos)
 First Presbyterian Church (Rear visible).
 Trinity Episcopal Church (Rear visible).
 Nixon Theatre.
 Campbell's Department Store.
 Kleber's Music Store.

Farmers Deposit National Bank Building.
 (United States Weather Bureau).
 First National Bank Building.
 Western Union Telegraph Co.
 Reymers & Brothers (Confectionery).
 Hotel Antler.
 Park Building.
 Hotel Henry.
 Fifth Avenue.

Pittsburgh Coal Company
 Carnegie Building.
 Frick Building.
 Frick Annex.
 Kaufmann's Department Store (Top showing)
 Pittsburgh College.
 Curry Building.
 Solomon's Department Store



Photographed and developed expressly for Official Historical Section of the Stamp (10000) published by U. S. Post Office.

RGH

corner

Geitmann's Restaurants.
 J. F. Weldin & Co. (Stationery).
 Berger Building.
 Grand Opera House.
 Colonial Trust Company (Diamond street entrance).
 Robinson Bros. (Brokers).
 Corner of Wood and Diamond Streets
 Bailey-Farrell Building (Plumbing supplies).
 St. Nicholas Building.

Jones & Laughlin (New building, just the corner visible).
 Fidelity Title & Trust Company Building.
 Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
 Post Office Building. (Tower plainly visible).
 Pittsburgh Trust Co. (Vandergrift Building).
 Germania Savings Bank.
 The Mercantile Trust Co. (Top).
 Peoples Savings Bank
 Commonwealth Building (Upper left hand corner shown).
 People's National Bank (Top and rear of building).
 Arrott Building (Safe Deposit & Trust Co).

Union National Bank Building.
 Columbia National Bank Building.
 Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouses (In the distance).
 Guardian Trust Co. (Rear).
 Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Building (Rear).
 Hostetter Building (Rear).
 House Building (A corner visible).
 Machesney Building.
 Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association (Rear corner visible).
 Joseph Woodwell Co. (Hardware).
 Top of Smithfield Street Bridge (Above).
 Hartje Building.

Panorama from Diamond National Bank Building.

GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY, October 1, 1908



PITTSBURGH MOUNTED POLICE.

S. B. M. YOUNG.

Lieut. General U. S. A., - - - - Chief Marshal.

COL. JOHN P. PENNEY.

Adj. General and Staff.

ESCORT—Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments, N. G. P.
Guests of the City.

“GREATER PITTSBURGH LEGISLATION” DIVISION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

Float representing the City of Pittsburgh and the various city departments, detachments from the Bureau of Fire, Bureau of Health, and Public Works Department, with old and new apparatus from each department.

HISTORICAL DIVISION.

Floats representing scenes in the early history of the city and nation.

Floats representing the Army and Navy, 1861-1865.

Veterans' organizations, including representatives from the Sons of Veterans; Military Order Loyal Legion; Grand Army of the Republic; Allegheny County Grand Army Association; Union Veteran Legion; Society of Ex-Prisoners of War.

DIVISION OF SEMI-MILITARY AND UNIFORMED SOCIETIES.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS DIVISION.

Floats representing the growth of education in Pittsburgh, from the day of the log school, at Fort Pitt, to the new University of Pittsburgh. Marching divisions from Elementary, Intermediate and High Schools; Carnegie Technical Schools and University.

LABOR INTERESTS DIVISION.

Marching divisions and floats representing various industrial interests of Greater Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS DIVISION.

Floats representing various manufacturing industries of Greater Pittsburgh.

COMMERCIAL AND TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS DIVISION.

Floats representing transportation and mercantile interests in Greater Pittsburgh.



78

WILLIAM...
... ..

PHOTODUPLICATION

150
YEARS OF UNPARALLELED THRIFT

Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial

CHRONICLING A DEVELOPMENT
FROM A FRONTIER CAMP TO

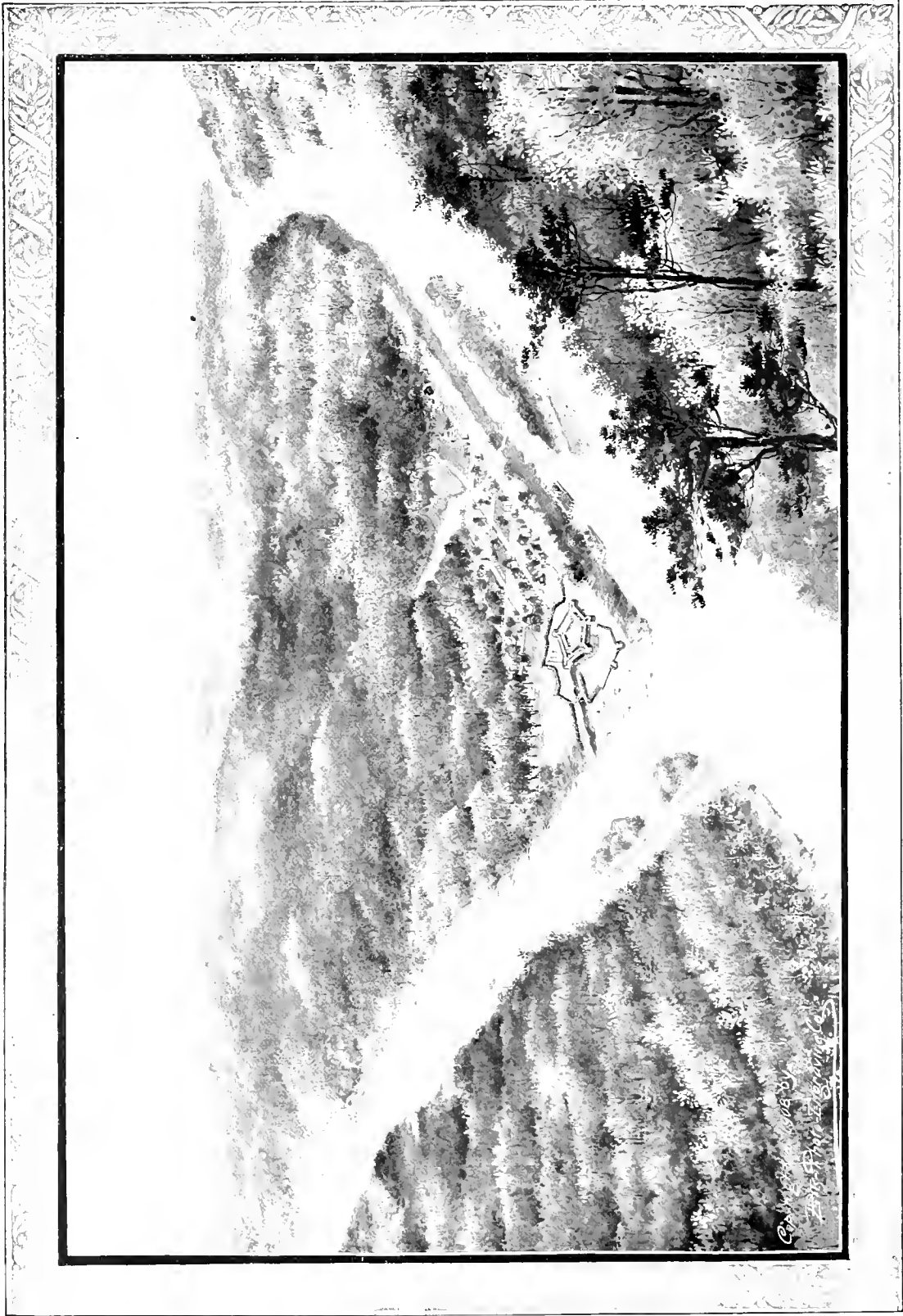
A MIGHTY CITY

Official History and Programme

By EDWARD WHITE
Official Editor and Publisher for the Executive Committee
DE WITT B. LUCAS, Associate Editor

Issued under Authority of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

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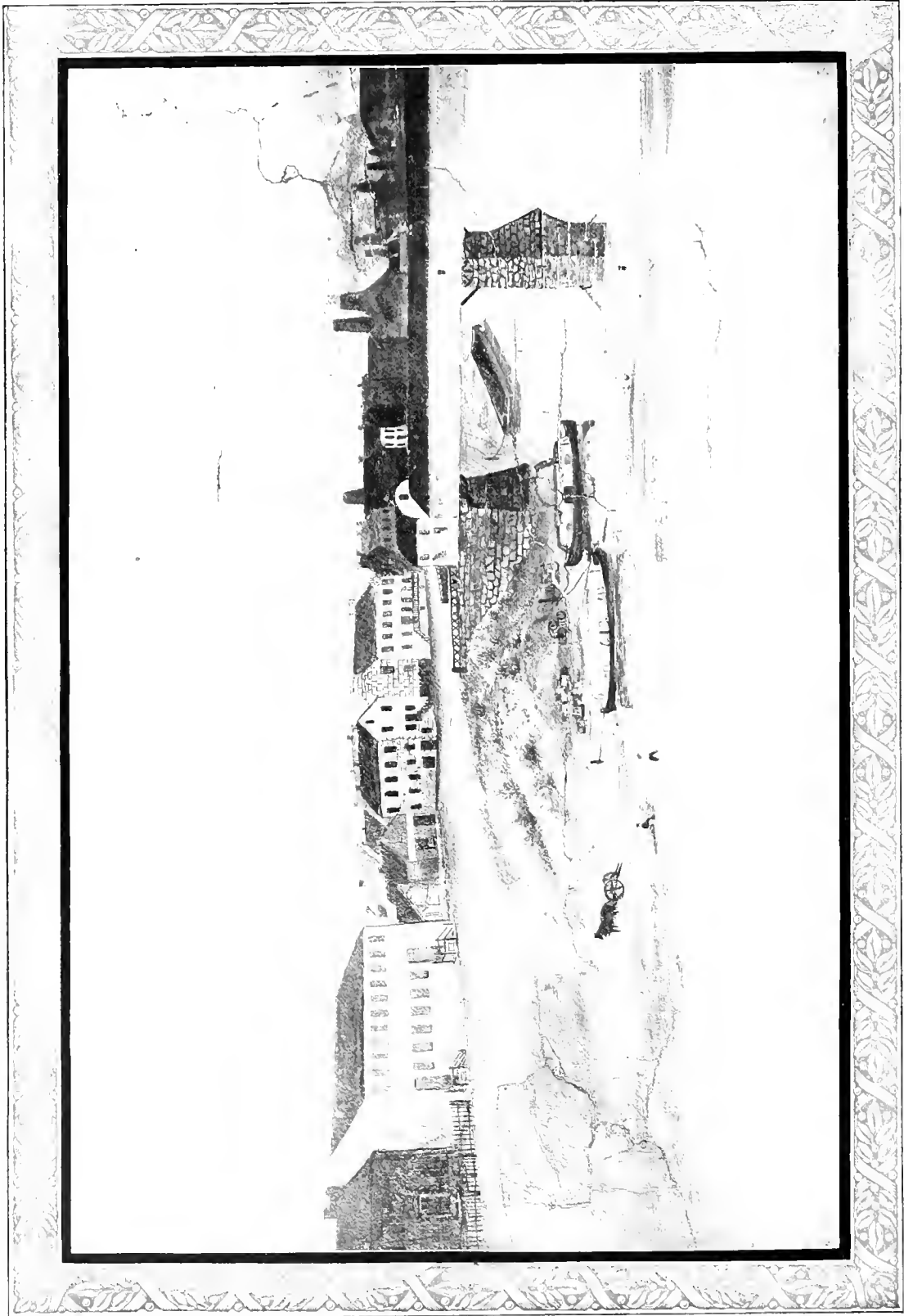
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Fort Pitt and Pittsburgh in 1759, one year after permanent occupation by the English

In Commemoration

of the spirit of self-sacrifice
which governed the early set-
tlers of Western Pennsylva-
nia, their many deeds of
valor, and the burdens which
they so heroically bore in
laying the foundation for one
of the greatest industrial and
commercial cities of modern
times :: :: :: :: ::





Monongahela Water Front in 1848.—On the extreme left is seen the residence of Judge William Wilkins; next building where Pittsburgh's first public school was held, now the site of the Monongahela House; a public tavern just beyond, and facing the original Smithfield street bridge; in the distance is seen the Bakedwell glass works.—From an oil painting executed by Col. E. J. Allen, of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH IN HISTORY

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF REMARKABLE
GROWTH AND THRIFT



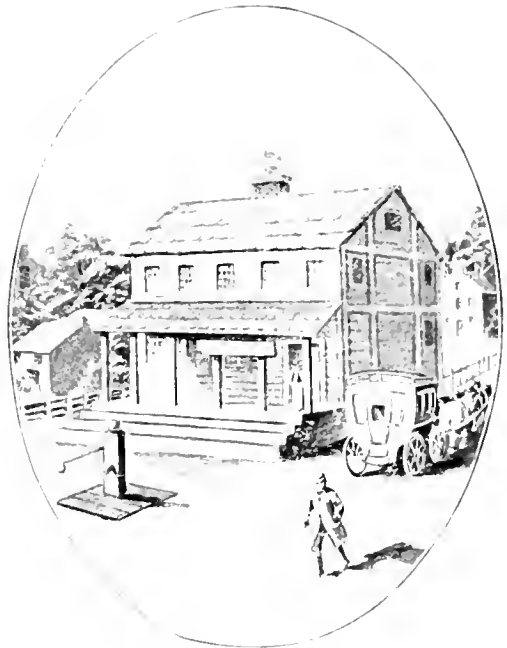
FROM a government outpost in 1758 to a leading American city in 1908 is a record of material advancement which bears an ineffable charm to every student and every reader of modern history. It unfolds a story of intrepid pioneering, keen discernment, commercial capacity and true aestheticism that is virtually without a parallel. From a frontier camp to a city of over half a million inhabitants—known throughout the universe as the greatest of all industrial centers, as the third city in the world in banking capital and surplus, and as a city of beautiful homes, magnificent parks, boulevards, churches, schools and benevolent institutions—is a transition of glory and of wonder. And yet through it all there is ever in evidence that sturdiness of character, that equipoise of mind and purpose, which characterized the little band of English, Scotch and Irish settlers who laid the foundation of such a city in the middle of the eighteenth century. Their breadth of vision enabled them to see that at this meeting of the waters—this *entrepot* to the great fertile West—would virtually command the situation in the settlement and development of that vast territory, and result in the upbuilding of a great city at the forks of the Ohio.

The most difficult problem which confronted the settlers at the foot of the Western slope of the Allegheny Mountains was the Indian question. The reduction of the wilderness, as difficult as it was in those days of crude development in the mechanical arts, was indeed an easy task compared to the settlement of the Indian question. The Indians would lend no assistance to the settlers in the work of developing the country and making use of its resources, and they would not recede peaceably from the lands which could be made to yield so much under the touch of the white man. The white men soon learned, therefore, that they must fight if they would win in the struggle for civilization, and from the time of Braddock's defeat, a few miles east of Pittsburgh, 1755, until the erection of Fort Fayette, where is now Ninth street and Penn avenue, in 1792, there was an almost ceaseless conflict and numerous bloody battles between the whites and the Indians.

The colonists of Pennsylvania and Virginia felt the effect of Braddock's defeat by the allied forces of French and Indians very keenly. They realized that life was no longer secure in any

portion of the territory west of the Susquehanna river, and that relief of no kind was apparent.

The following year (1756) the British government formally declared war against France, but lack of thorough military training and skill on the part of the British troops first sent out led to almost sole dependence for protection upon the Colonial militia. For the next two years the French and Indians were successful at nearly every turn, and the settlers were in a constant reign of terror.



Pittsburgh's First Post Office, 1774

GENERAL FORBES BRINGS RELIEF

In the spring of 1758 General John Forbes was placed in command of the army operating west of the Allegheny Mountains, and from that time the settlers saw their first real relief. With a force of about 6,200 experienced soldiers, and accompanied by George Washington, General Forbes marched from the Susquehanna river to the Beaver river, stopping at a point near where New Castle now stands. At Bedford he was joined by Colonel Bouquet, with a force of Colonial militia. Bouquet was sent forward to Fort Ligonier, with a force of 2,000 men, while General Forbes followed with the main body of

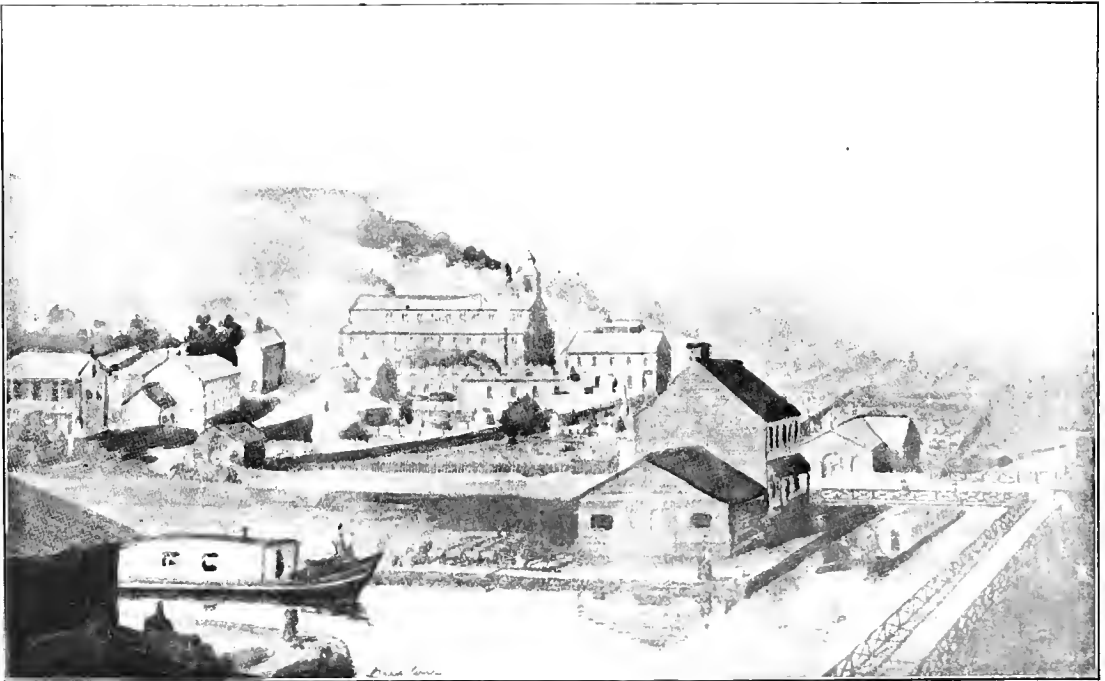
the army. These movements were striking terror to French and their Indian allies, and the fall of Fort Duquesne was drawing nearer. General Montcalm writing at this time to Chevalier de Bourlamque, gives the following description of conditions existing in the fort:

"Mutiny among the Canadians, who want to go home: the officers busy making money, and stealing like mandarins. Their commander sets the example, and will come back with three or four hundred thousand francs. The pettiest ensign, who does not gamble, will have ten, twelve or fifteen hundred francs. The Indians do not like Ligneris, who is drunk every day."

thirty, were burned. The French, who numbered about four hundred, besides several hundred Indian allies, withdrew, most of the French going down the Ohio river on rafts and barges.

NAME CHANGED FORT PITT AND PITTSBURGH

What remained of the fort was occupied by the English soldiers on the 26th of November, and Washington pointed to the meeting of the waters and predicted the building of an important city on the site. After the raising of the British flag over the fort, it was named Fort Pitt,



Pennsylvania Canal—Site of Union Station

FALL OF FORT DUQUESNE

An occasional success in a slight conflict would embolden the French and serve to keep their spirits up, but the policy of their government was wrong, and the time was near at hand when they must abandon it. Early in September, Major Grant, who had been sent to within a few miles of Fort Duquesne, was defeated, but the defeat was of no importance. A little later an attack was made upon Fort Ligonier by the French and Indians, but no permanent advantage was gained. The fall of Fort Frontenac, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, in August, had practically sealed the doom of Fort Duquesne, and on the 24th of November, when the English were within a few miles of the fort, it was blown up and the surrounding buildings, to the number of about

in honor of the Prime Minister of England, William Pitt. At the suggestion of General Forbes the place was named Pittsburgh. The first recorded use of the name is in a letter from General Forbes to Governor Denny, dated the day after taking possession, from "Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, the 20th November, 1758." The next recorded evidence is from the minutes of the conference held by Colonel Bouquet with the chiefs of the Delaware Indians, at "Pitts-Bourgh, 4th December, 1758."

COMMERCIAL HISTORY

When commerce reached the forks of the Ohio, it found little in the way of human habitation save the tepees of the Indians and Fort Duquesne, occupied by French soldiers. The mili-

tary rule of the French stimulated trading between the white frontiersmen and the Indians for the time, but when the English occupied the "forks" and built Fort Pitt, it was found that French hostility had so embittered the Indians against the newcomers that commercial relations with them were well nigh suspended. It was not until the close of the Revolution that mercantile trading was resumed to a noteworthy extent, and then was born the commerce of Pittsburgh. In 1784 more than sixty wagon loads of goods reached Pittsburgh from the East, and by 1780 traffic on the Ohio river had become a feature of Western trading.

In 1780 a healthy expansion of business is shown. Among the firms were Craig, Bayard & Co., Daniel Britt & Co., Samuel Calhoun, Wilson & Wallace, John McDonald, William Hawting, William Fulton & Co., and Colonel John Gibson. Most of the stores advertised that their goods were exchangeable for cash, flour, whiskey, beef, pork, bacon, wheat, rye, oats, corn, candle-wick, tallow, etc.

NEW STORES COMING IN

The year 1787 found several new concerns added to the list of the year previous, among them being general stores by John Wilkins & Co., David Kennedy, and John and William Irwin. The Gazette advertised that it kept for sale State laws, history of the Revolution, the New Testament, Dilworth's Spelling Book, sealing wax, wafers, etc.

In the year 1787 there was something of a depression in the business circles of Pittsburgh, lack of ready cash being especially noticeable, but in the year 1788 a complete revival was experienced, and all classes of business prospered.

URGING STATE CO-OPERATION

The following item from an issue of the Gazette of 1787 reflects the spirit which had possessed the people at that early date:

"It ought to be a great object with the State of Pennsylvania to encourage and cultivate the town of Pittsburgh. It will be a means which will bind the two extremes of the State together. A town of note at the confluence of these rivers must for ages secure the trade of the Western country to Pennsylvania."

FARMING DID NOT PAY

Agriculture was unprofitable west of the Alleghenies prior to the last decade of the eighteenth century. The cost of transportation across the mountains and competition with planters using slave labor in Virginia and the Carolinas, made it next to folly for the farmers of the Pittsburgh district to raise more produce than was necessary

for home consumption. Flour reached the low price of \$1 per hundredweight, and beef seldom brought more than \$2 in cash per hundredweight. Commerce at the time meant simply barter, and very little money was used even in the settlement of balances.

Home made goods of all kinds were used as legal tender, and if the farmer got enough for his produce with which to pay his taxes, he was indeed fortunate. The New Orleans market was not available because of the distance and the time consumed in getting goods there.

MISFORTUNE TURNED TO FORTUNE

It was such drawbacks to commerce as these that caused a turn in the affairs of Pittsburgh, shaped the destiny of the future great city and made it the center of the greatest industrial empire on the globe. It having become settled beyond peradventure that Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania must turn their attention from agriculture to manufacture if they would reach prominence in the business world, it became an easy step to a substantial start in the right direction. Ohio and Kentucky were just beginning their development, and the demand for building materials and implements of all kinds from those sections became the

OPPORTUNITY OF THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Mills and forges and factories were started like hives along the banks of the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers, while the transportation problem was readily and easily solved by the Ohio, and Pittsburgh itself began to grasp the great opportunity soon after the ball had been started.

Prosperity came in great waves with the dawn of this change. The demand for implements increased to a demand for flour, cotton goods, glass, iron and coal, and Pittsburghers sprang to the work of supplying these demands. The time had come for the "town beyond the mountains" to take its place in the commercial world, and the manner of its assumption was indeed creditable.

PITTSBURGH'S BEGINNING AS AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

The glass industry in Pittsburgh had its beginning in 1797 in a factory started by General James O'Hara in a stone building on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite the Point, William Eichbaum having been brought from the East to superintend the work. In a note found among General O'Hara's papers after his death, he said: "To day we made the first bottle at a cost of \$30,000." The enterprise proved successful and was really the beginning

of Pittsburgh's greatness in the manufacturing line. It was the first venture on anything like an extensive scale, and marked a new era for the commerce of the city. Associated with General

In 1801 the list of business men contained the names of Tarascon Brothers, Berthoud, Steele, McLaughlin, Davis, Christy, Willock, Barker, Hamsher, Gregg and others. The year 1802 the well-known names of Hanna, Denny, Woods and McIlhenny were in the list.



Judge William Wilkins, first President of the Bank of Pittsburgh, United States Senator, Secretary of War and Minister to Russia.
(Deceased)

O'Hara in the enterprise was Isaac Craig, a sturdy pioneer business man of Pittsburgh, and the institution was known as the Pittsburgh Glass Works.

OTHER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES

Hats were manufactured by Samuel Magee in 1798 at Front street and Chancery Lane. In the same year there were also in the city institutions manufacturing tobacco, wagons and chairs, and in 1799 a shoe factory was started. In 1800 another shoe factory was started by Hammond & Wells.

MERCANTILE PURSUITS

The principal articles of commerce in 1800 were pork, beef, flour, whiskey, bar iron, castings, Irish and country linens. At that time the borough supported a large number of prosperous stores, conducted by men with such familiar names as Ormsby, Mahon, Sharp, Jones, Dunlap, Scott, Stevenson and Hogg. Traffic on the Ohio river was heavy, the commandant of Fort Massac, near the mouth of the river, reporting that 276 boats laden with produce and manufactured articles passed that place from the 1st of March to the 31st of May.

VOLUME OF TRADE IN 1803

Manufactures	\$266,000
Produce brought to market.....	92,000
Exports	180,000
Imports	250,000

The excess of imports over exports caused some of the cautious citizens to warn the people to import less and manufacture more. New Orleans continued to be the principal market for the products of Western Pennsylvania, and the opinion prevailed that the southern metropolis was destined to be the greatest city in the world. It was before the days of canals and railways, and when the chief dependence of commerce was upon the waterways. Pittsburgh's only access to the great markets of the world was by water via New Orleans, and its importance was therefore apparent to every discerning business man.

BRANCH BANK IN 1803

The year 1803 found the city sufficiently advanced in a commercial sense to require the aid of a bank. Scarcity of money had previously prevented the establishment of such an institution, and exchanges were effected by local merchants, aided by two or three brokers. Early in the year the directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, made a formal proposition to the business men of Pittsburgh looking to the establishment of a branch in the latter city, and soon afterward the following call for a meeting of the citizens appeared in the Gazette:

"The freeholders and other inhabitants, householders, are hereby requested to attend a meeting of the Corporation at the Court House, on Saturday, the 26th of March, at 10 o'clock P.M., in order to take into consideration a proposition of the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for establishing a branch within the borough, providing it is approved by the Corporation. William Christy, Town Clerk."

PITTSBURGH'S FIRST BANK

While the branch of the Philadelphia bank met the wants of the community for the time being, the development of the city made necessary the establishment of a home institution, and in 1810 a movement took definite form in the organization of the Bank of Pittsburgh. About a month later, however, the legislature passed an act amending the restrictive act of 1808 in such manner as to make it virtually prohibitive to new in-

stitutions, forbidding, under heavy penalties, the incorporated banks organized under the act of 1808, to lend money, to receive deposits, or to do anything which the chartered banks might lawfully do. The Bank of Pittsburgh immediately closed its operations, in compliance with the provisions of the act, and in everything submitted to the letter and spirit of the law.

Later in the year 1810 the president and directors memorialized the legislature to grant them a charter, couching their petition in such forcible terms as to make it one of the most noted documents of record in the early history of the commonwealth. It was the death knell to such summary legislation as had for the time kept the Bank of Pittsburgh out of the commercial field, and opened the eyes of the people of the state to the commanding position which the new city at the head of the Ohio occupied. Even at that early date the city had a population of 5,000 inhabitants, and was engaged to a greater extent in useful manufactures, according to population, than any town in the United States. The petition plainly showed the urgent necessity for the legislature's fostering care for those industries.

VOLUME OF TRADE INCREASING

The volume of trade passing through Pittsburgh in 1810 was estimated at \$1,000,000, and the sale of Pittsburgh manufactures reached a sum slightly in excess of \$1,000,000, making the total for the year \$2,000,000. Shipments by river partially enumerated were furniture, saddlery, boots and shoes, paper, glass and cabinet work, and the receipts included tobacco, sugar, cotton, furs, hemp, lead, etc. Pittsburgh had by this time become an excellent market, and its fame as an industrial center was spreading over the land, bringing skilled workmen and shrewd business men to the new metropolis by scores.

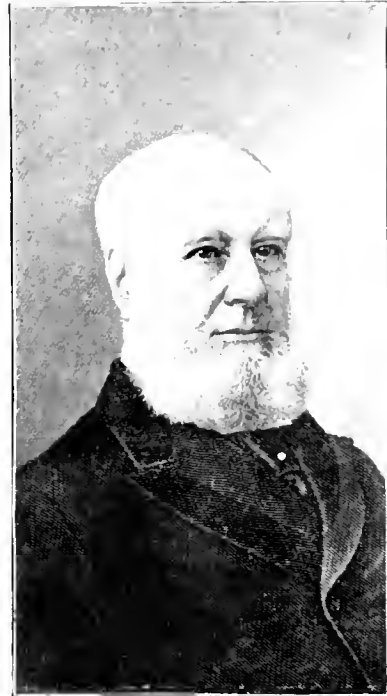
In 1812 an express post was established by the government from Washington, D. C., to Detroit, via Pittsburgh, a distance of 550 miles. Pittsburgh was reached in three and a half days, and Detroit in five days.

One authority estimated the number of frame and brick houses built in 1812 at 300, and the same authority stated that 7,000,000 feet of lumber passed inspection at Pittsburgh during that year, the product coming from the pine and hemlock swamps up the Allegheny river.

Among the leading establishments in the city in 1812-13 were those of H. J. Lewis & Co., David Logan & Co., G. & C. Anshutz, Isaac Harris, John Wilkins, N. Richardson, William McCandless, William Mason, John M. Snowden, Speer & Eichbaum, James Wiley, Jr., and R. Brown & Co. The war with England appeared to make prosperous conditions for Pittsburgh merchants, so great

was the advance in prices. Purchases were made from eastern and foreign markets twice a year.

December 31, 1813, the direct tax of the government took effect, requiring the stamping of



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES,
Founder Jones & Laughlin Steel Company.
(Deceased)

notes, bills, bonds and commercial paper before using.

EXPANSION DURING THE WAR OF 1812

The growth of Pittsburgh's population during the war was considerable, and its commerce grew in proportion. Steam had become the motive power on the Ohio river, and had completely revolutionized transportation. The National Intelligencer, a paper published at Washington, D. C., contained a letter from a Pittsburgher on April 22, 1814, which contained the following paragraph:

"It is difficult to repress the expression of feelings which arise toward the person to whom we owe it that this mode of navigation, so often before attempted and laid aside in despair, has become practical, but it is unnecessary to give them vent. The obligation which the nation—I had almost said the world—owes to him will be freely acknowledged by history."

COMMERCE OF 1813

The following boatloads and wagonloads were received at Pittsburgh in 1813: 350 boats loaded with 3,750 tons of saltpetre, salt, lead, belting,

sugar, cotton, etc.: 1,250 tons of hemp, 3,750 tons of hempen yarn, 4,000 wagonloads of dry goods, groceries, etc., and 1,000 wagonloads of iron.

Pittsburgh's exports were also large in 1813, its manufacturing institutions running more than



JOHN HARPER,
President Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A.,
1865 to 1891.
(Deceased)

full time to fill orders. About this time the city became known as the "Birmingham of America," and the prediction was made by the Niles Register that it would eventually become the

GREATEST MANUFACTURING CENTER IN THE WORLD.

In 1814 the ironmongery manufactured in Pittsburgh amounted in value to \$300,000, and the whole value of iron products was in excess of \$500,000. This was nearly double the value of the output of 1812. The boatbuilding industry, which was started in 1811, had grown to good proportions by the year 1814, and manufacturing in other lines was greatly stimulated by its success. There were two steam engine manufactories, a rolling mill, puddling furnaces and a wire factory, besides smaller concerns, making locks, hinges, stoves, carding machines, shovels, tongs, cutting knives, etc.

COAL MINING BEGINS

Coal mining in quantity began during the war of 1812-14, although at that early date nothing was thought of the important figure which that

product would eventually cut in the industrial history of the city. It was then unforeseen that coal would yet be king of the great Pittsburgh empire, and it was not without value even at that period. The first mines were opened on the south side of the Monongahela river and was ferried to the city until the completion of the first bridge in 1816. Although the production was small, there was yet enough mined and used to demonstrate its value as a fuel, especially in iron manufacture, and by the year 1818, when the demand for coal came from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and New Orleans, it had become quite an important factor as a Pittsburgh industry. In Cincinnati it was used in the manufacture of glass and was sold there at twenty cents a bushel, delivered.

The construction of the first bridge across the Allegheny was not begun until July, 1818, the demand for the bridge across that stream not being deemed as important as one across the Monongahela.

RIVER DIFFICULTIES IN 1818

The effects of low water were sometimes seriously experienced in early times. At one time in 1818 there were thirty vessels, including keel boats and flat-bottoms, lying at the Monongahela wharves, loaded with \$3,000,000 worth of merchandise destined for Ohio and Mississippi river points. A local paper summed up the situation as follows:

"The embargo on our vessels is at length happily raised, and \$3,000,000 worth of merchandise has at length floated off on the rapidly swelling bosom of the Ohio. It may appear somewhat paradoxical, but Pittsburgh is delighted to have her shores deserted. The large fleet of boats which has for some months been lying before our city might serve to give strangers a just conception of the immense importance of our situation, yet its protracted detention gave a melancholy feature to this proof of our greatness. We fear the effect of it will be severely felt in the cities of the West. However, in all cases of gloom where our country is concerned our motto is *Sperate*. The beautiful steamboat James Ross has weighed anchor for New Orleans. She will take in freight at several places between this point and Louisville. May success attend this gallant vessel in her voyage across our immense continent."

A DEPRESSION COMES

During the spring and summer of 1818 twenty-two steamboats were engaged in the Ohio river traffic, and seven boats were in process of construction at Pittsburgh. Manufacturing in Pittsburgh had received a setback from which it apparently could not recover, and conditions would

indeed have been alarming had it not been for the river trade which the city enjoyed. The chief trouble was that there was little or nothing manufactured for export trade, and the money stringency which was spreading over the land made domestic trade of little value.

The depression thus begun reached its height in 1821, when prices of commodities reached the bottom. The gloom continued until 1823, and by the middle of 1824 the city was again in a flourishing condition.

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION

Organized effort for the betterment of trade conditions was one of the results of the hard times from 1818 to 1823. The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, which was organized for commercial purposes in 1819, answered the expectations of its founders in affording facilities for its interchange of commodities—applying raw materials to the mechanic and manufactured articles to the farmer and country merchant in exchange for produce. The Legislature of 1819-20 chartered the association, which greatly increased its facilities for benefiting the community.

The year 1826 proved a record breaker for the new city. Merchandise to the amount of 9,300 tons and valued at \$2,219,000 was received from the East. The exports for the same year amounted to \$2,881,276, showing a balance of trade in favor of Pittsburgh of \$2,219,276. The exports were as follows:

Iron	\$ 398,000
Nails	210,000
Glass	105,000
Paper	55,000
Porter	13,000
Flour	10,500
Castings	88,000
Wire work	8,000
White lead	17,000
Steam engines	100,000
Tobacco and cigars.....	25,800
Bacon, 860,000 pounds.....	51,820
Cotton yarn and cloths.....	160,324
Axes, scythes, shovels, etc.....	49,000
Whiskey	29,832
Dry goods	480,000
Groceries and foreign liquors.....	625,000
Saddlery and leather products.....	230,000
Miscellaneous	214,000
<hr/>	
Total	\$2,881,276

INCREASED PROSPERITY OF 1828-29

The Niles Register of February 23, 1828, says: "About 2,600 persons and \$2,000,000 capital are employed in the factories of Pittsburgh. The

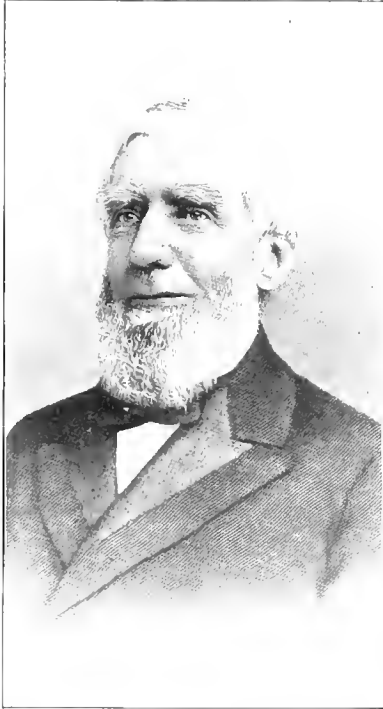


FELIX K. BRUNOT,
Prominent Business Man and Philanthropist.
(Deceased)

Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a bill permitting the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to enter that State providing a branch shall be made to Pittsburgh, and it is important to Baltimore as well as Pittsburgh that these cities should be joined together, and we hope and trust that such an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature will be cheerfully accepted by the managers of this company. Pittsburgh is, and must more and more become, the center of a vast and valuable business—the place of deposit for mighty quantities of produce of the soil and industry of Western Pennsylvania and of the rich southeastern section of Ohio, and enjoys many other natural advantages. Pittsburgh is even now supplying iron for the navy of the United States. We wish every success to the industry of her enterprising people, and desire an extension of domestic competition."

With the renewed impetus to business there came a rise in prices which greatly cheered the merchant and manufacturer. The construction of the Pennsylvania canal caused an extraordinary

growth in population and commerce, and upon the completion of the project in 1829 business took an upward movement which showed that Pittsburgh was on the map to stay.



CHARLES LOCKHART,
Oil Merchant and Capitalist.
(Deceased)

ANOTHER PERIOD OF DEPRESSION

Loss of trade and general depression again came upon Pittsburgh in 1830-31. There were no such disastrous failures as accompanied the former period, and the injurious effects were not so widespread. Business seemed to drift along without either advancement or retrogression, as if a feeling of lethargy had taken possession of the people. The President's war on the banking system of the country undoubtedly had much to do with the condition, capital being slow of investment for fear of repudiation and bad faith.

IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The year 1831 witnessed a great improvement in Pittsburgh's transportation facilities to the East. The Pennsylvania turnpike passed into the hands of a stage company which improved it in many ways and placed on it three lines of stages to Philadelphia—two running daily and one every other day. One of the daily lines made the trip in two and a half days and the other in four days. In addition to these lines there was the northern line, by way of Blairsville, Huntingdon and Lewiston, which made the trip in less than

four days. A line was also established this year (1831) between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, another between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, while the time of the stages between Pittsburgh and Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Erie was decreased. The travel on all these lines was very heavy.

A TURNPIKE CONVENTION

Freight transportation was such an important question in the early thirties that the business interests were kept constantly alert for new schemes for its improvement. In 1833 a turnpike convention was held in the city to take into consideration the improvement of the roads, the question of uniformity of tolls and other matters of common interest. The companies represented were: Washington & Williamsport, Somerset & Bedford, Summit & Mt. Pleasant, Robbstown & Mt. Pleasant, Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana, New Alexandria & Conemaugh, Pittsburgh & Greensburg, Bedford & Stoystown, Mt. Pleasant & Pittsburgh, Pittsburg & Butler, and Chambersburg and Bedford. The convention elicited considerable interest on the part of the public and resulted in good to all concerned.

MANUFACTURING IN 1833

In 1833 J. & E. Greer, at the Tarriff Foundry, manufactured stoves, grates, gudgeons, sawmill irons, windmill irons, wagon boxes, sadirons, bake kettles, plow irons, hollowware, etc. The following year they were forced to assign.

Bemis, Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy bought the interest of Lewis and Peter Peterson in their machine shop and steam-engine factory, conducted by F. A. Bemis & Co., in February, 1834. F. A. Bemis & Co., the company being Lewis and Peter Peterson, had made steam engines and cotton and woolen machinery here for some time.

On November 1, 1833, there were in operation in and near Pittsburgh 80 engines, with 2,111 hands employed therewith, and 154,250 bushels of coal consumed monthly.

In the month of November, 1833, 2,337,580 pounds of iron were brought to Pittsburgh over the canal, as follows: Blooms, 1,658,326 pounds; pig-metal, 112,560 pounds; castings, 75,167 pounds; iron, 492,527 pounds. There were shipped eastward over the canal during the same time 127,484 pounds of castings.

There were in the city of Pittsburgh sixteen foundries and engine factories of the largest denomination, besides numerous other establishments of less magnitude. There were nine rolling mills, cutting two tons of nails and rolling eight tons of iron per day on an average, and employing from seventy to ninety hands each.

1834-1836.

Although there was a financial depression in Pittsburgh during the first two months of 1834, the volume of business for the year reached a total of \$10,000,000 for the wholesale and retail

trade and \$9,500,000 for the manufactures, making a grand total of \$10,500,000. The total canal tolls collected at Pittsburgh for the year were \$16,704.99, showing a good trade in that direction. The commercial transactions are thus itemized for the year:

Books and papers.....	\$ 450,000
Drugs, medicines, paints, etc.....	175,000
Hardware	400,000
White lead	150,000
Beer and porter.....	80,000
Lumber	350,000
Pork	300,000
Glass	250,000
Sales of foundries, etc.....	1,600,000
Cotton	300,000
Copper and tin	75,000
Brushes	20,000
Groceries and liquors.....	2,000,000
Dry goods	2,800,000
Plows, wagons, etc.....	100,000
Coal	250,000
Furniture and leather.....	250,000
Miscellaneous	300,000
<hr/>	
Total	\$10,000,000

From March, 1834, to June, 1835, 30,234,065 pounds of freight were received from the East by the canal, and 16,653,429 pounds were sent from Pittsburgh by the same means. It may be said here that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania both lost by not making the Pennsylvania canal the leading transportation scheme between the East and the West. The building of the Erie and the Ohio and Erie canals resulted in New York securing the larger portion of the trade of the great West, which should have gone by way of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers foresaw this, and urged the Legislature to take necessary action, but Philadelphians failed to support them, and the trade went to New York by way of Buffalo.

Business in Pittsburgh in 1836 was in good condition, every institution being operated at its full capacity. A communication appearing in the Gazette November 10, 1836, and signed "Old Merchant," thus referred to the volume of business for the year:

"The manufactures and mechanical products and sales of all kinds of goods, foreign and domestic, by all our manufactories, wholesale and retail, and commission merchants, may be estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The value of every description of foreign and domestic goods received in transit from the Eastern cities and passing through the hands of our commission merchants for all parts of the West and South, may be estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000, and perhaps it will not exceed the

truth to say that the whole of the goods manufactured or imported and sold in our city, or passing through, amounts to the enormous sum of \$100,000,000."



CAPTAIN JACOB JAY VANDERGRIFT,
Oil Merchant and Capitalist.
(Deceased)

THE PANIC OF 1837

Business in Pittsburgh suffered a serious collapse from the effects of the panic of 1837. Goods in large quantities had been sold in the West and South on a liberal credit, and when the depression came barely a dollar could be collected. As early as February it was calculated that Pittsburgh's outstanding accounts amounted to \$10,000,000, and March found conditions worse and collections at a standstill. Pittsburgh manufactories began to shut down, and the merchants were forced to compromise with their Eastern creditors. All the banks in the city, with one exception—the Bank of Pittsburgh—suspended specie payment, and money became so scarce that prices of all commodities doubled and trebled in value. No influence could be exerted to give relief, and the people settled down to await the time when the panic should spend its force.

REVIVAL OF TRADE

Relief did not appear until late in the fall of 1837, when there was a slight revival of trade and money became easier.

In 1838, the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, which had become a most useful and influential body,

took a hand in business affairs which did much toward a trade revival. It opened headquarters in the Merchants' Exchange, brought the business men together at regular meetings, and se-



JOSEPH HORNE,
For a Long Period Pittsburgh's Leading Merchant.
(Deceased)

cured for them information which enabled them to meet trade conditions and protect credits. There was nothing of a crude nature, and there was enough of the element of co-operation in it to make it successful.

The freight shipped East over the canal in 1837 was 50,068,010 pounds, an enormous amount for a panic year. The tolls for the same year amounted to \$48,807.97. An express line of boats was put on the canal in 1838, which made the trip to Philadelphia in three and one-half days. The Pittsburgh and Beaver canal was surveyed in 1838 and was finished in 1840.

EXPANSION OF RIVER COMMERCE

The river trade in 1838 was impeded to some extent by a shortage of water, but after the rise in the fall there was unusual activity, and a great business was inaugurated. The Advocate thus describes the scene on the river front:

"The wharves present one of the most animated scenes we have witnessed in a long time. Twenty steamboats lie at the landing taking in cargo for Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, New Orleans and 'intermediate ports,' as the phrase

goes. The whole of our broad levee, from the bridge to Ferry street, is closely dotted with drays and wagons, hurrying to the margin of the river from every point of access, burdened with the valuable products of our factories or with Eastern goods. Some half a dozen of the steamers are puffing away ready to start. The margin of the wharf is absolutely covered to the height of a man with freight in all its varieties, while higher up on the footwalks and streets the fronts of the great forwarding houses are blocked by piles of boxes, bales and barrels in beautiful disorder. Shippers, porters, draymen and steamboat clerks blend their hurried vocies at once—one is actually deafened with their cheerful din and rush of business. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of our manufactures from the fact that the larger iron houses have 800, some 1,000, and some as high as 1,200 tons each of iron and nails ready for shipment to the West."

Fifty-five steamboats were laid up at Pittsburgh during the winter of 1838-39, all of which cleared before the 1st of March of the latter year. April 2, 1839, the steamboat Maine arrived from the Illinois river with 170 casks of bacon for shipment over the canal. This was the first cargo of Illinois river produce which was diverted from the New Orleans route. The costs of transportation from Beardstown, Illinois, to Pittsburgh was 50 cents per hundred pounds. The cost from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia was 87 cents per hundred pounds. June 22, 1839, there were in port at Pittsburgh fifty-six steamboats, the largest number ever before seen here at one time.

PROSPERITY AGAIN REIGNS

The year 1840 witnessed a revival of trade in every line and the volume of business became unusually large. The following figures show the increase in river traffic over the year 1839:

	1839	1840
Steamboats arriving	652	1,393
Steamboats departing	662	1,413
Total	1,312	2,806

In October, 1840, three Pittsburgh banks reported deposits as follows:

Bank of Pittsburgh.....	\$350,849.26
Exchange Bank	136,624.09
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank.....	197,145.82

THE COAL TRADE TAKES ON A BOOM

The bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania yielded about 500,000 tons in 1841, and shipments to distant parts of the country began to be heavy. The Intelligencer of January 5, 1842, said:

"The coal trade of Pittsburgh and the immediate vicinity is very large and amounts in the

course of a year to about \$1,000,000. In 1837, according to Harris' directory, the trade was estimated at 11,304,000 bushels, which would be worth \$565,200. A few days ago we went on the Minersville turnpike and were astonished to see the large number of carts and two, three and four-horse teams constantly going and coming on that road alone; and this is only one of the many roads leading to the coal fields, to say nothing of the river traffic."

TRADE FROM THE FAR WEST

A noteworthy feature of the business of 1842 was the large number of traders from Santa Fe and other points in the West buying Pittsburgh goods. One buyer spent \$5,000 in gold. The goods were shipped by steamboat to Fort Independence and thence across the unbroken prairie by prairie schooners to their destination.

The tonnage of dry goods, groceries, drugs, oils, foreign liquors, furs window glass and whisky on the canal in 1841 amounted to 15,005.

The City of Allegheny was incorporated in 1840, and soon began development in city fashion, although its manufacturing interests did not grow materially until many years later.

A RAILROAD COMING

In 1843 the city of Pittsburgh subscribed for 10,000 shares of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville (B. & O.) railroad, and immediately afterward business started on another great improvement. Buildings were erected at a rapid rate, manufacturing enterprises came to this city to locate, and mercantile affairs took a long forward stride. In March, 1843, the Cleveland Herald printed the following item under the heading, "Pittsburgh and Cumberland":

"The whistle of locomotives among the mountains within 100 miles of Pittsburgh makes the wealthy burghers prick up their ears, and already the subject of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Cumberland is exciting no little interest. Build the road, Mr. Pittsburgher, and then we will see what can be done between Cleveland and the Iron City."

To which the Pittsburgh American responded as follows: "We are going to build it, Mr. Herald, and that quick, too; and trust, if our life is spared but a few years, to take a locomotive trip to Cleveland on our way to Niagara Falls, Green Bay, or some other summer resort on the great lakes.

"We will give you a call then, Mr. Herald."

Of the new railroads thus projected Pittsburgh had fully half a dozen under way. Railroads were being projected and built in every direction. Pittsburgh was becoming known as a city of opportunity. Industrial enterprises were being launched and the won-

derful possibilities of the city at the head of the Ohio were claiming the attention of the general public as well as absorbing the local mind. The trains were carrying passengers to Philadelphia in less than a cal-



WILLIAM ANDERSON HERRON,
Leading Business Man and Banker,
Deceased

endar day, the lake at Cleveland could be reached in seventeen hours, and men with keen discernment could easily see the rise of an industrial empire

DISASTROUS FIRE IN 1845

April 10, 1845, a large portion of the business section of Pittsburgh was destroyed by fire, fully 1,100 buildings being wiped out of existence. The conflagration started about noon at the corner of Ferry and Second streets, and in a few hours the district bounded by Ferry street, Diamond alley, Ross street and the Monongahela river was in ruins. The buildings were made ready food for the flames by a drought which had existed for several weeks, and a high wind which prevailed at the time made the destruction quick and complete. The wind was blowing so furiously that burning timbers were carried in some instances two and three blocks, causing new fires to be started and handicapping the firemen in their efforts to check the original rolling walls of flame. The entire fire equipment of both Pittsburgh and Allegheny was brought into action, but it was nearly powerless to impede even the progress of the fire. The heroic efforts of the firemen were rewarded at one point, however, by changing the course of the fire after it had reached Diamond

alley, and causing it to finish its sweep in the direction of the river. But for that circumstance there would have been little left of the business district for the resumption of commerce. As it was, the section covered embraced the best buildings in the



GENERAL JAMES KENNEDY MOORHEAD,
Statesman and Business Man of the Highest Type.
(Deceased)

city, and the annihilation was complete enough to warrant the event being called "the destruction of Pittsburgh."

LOSS NINE MILLION DOLLARS

The burned district embraced warehouses, stores, dwellings, churches, schools, hotels and public buildings, and the loss was estimated at \$9,000,000. Two lives were lost, and great hardships were endured by many citizens, a large number of business men suffering complete loss. In some respects, however, the disaster was a blessing in disguise, causing an influx of new capital, stimulating the people to renewed energy, and the rebuilding of the city on a much more substantial scale than had previously existed.

THE WORK OF RELIEF

Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by the State Legislature for the relief of the sufferers, and nearly \$150,000 more came from other sources, some even from Europe. The Legislature also passed an act exempting from taxation certain buildings erected within the fire limits, thus affording relief to all classes.

An act was passed by the Legislature providing that "the whole amount of state and county tax, previously assessed and unpaid, upon personal property, and real estate upon which buildings had been destroyed, in the First and Second wards and in Kensington, should be returned to persons liable for the same, and upon such property no tax for state and county purposes should be levied for years 1846, 1847 and 1848. Persons whose merchandise had been destroyed were released from payment of licenses for the year 1845.

MARVELOUS WORK OF REBUILDING

The recovery of Pittsburgh from the great fire of 1845 was one of the marvels of the time. The erection of new buildings was begun early in the year 1846, and most of them were superior in design and construction to the ones which had been destroyed. Before the close of the year it was estimated that 2,500 buildings were either completed or were in process of construction. November 4, 1846, the Commercial Journal came out with these headlines in large type:

"Two Thousand Five Hundred Houses in Nine
Months."

"Can Any Western City Beat This?"

The building fever which had taken possession of the city did not stop with the year 1846. In October, 1847, the Chronicle estimated that 2,000 new buildings had thus far been erected in the city that year. More than 600 of that number were in the burned district alone. Property at this time was rising rapidly in price, lots on Market street selling at from \$3,000 to \$4,000 each.

The Smithfield street bridge, which was destroyed by the fire, was rebuilt and opened to the public in 1846. A movement was begun at this time to span the two rivers at their junction with a "tripartite" bridge. A subscription was started but the enterprise failed to materialize.

CUTTING DOWN THE KNOB

For many years the question of cutting away the top of Grant's Hill, known now as "the knob," had been a vexed one with Pittsburghers. It had been discussed and threshed over by the city councils, besides being the object of many public meetings and business gatherings. In November, 1847, it was definitely settled to take several feet from the top of the hill and add two feet to the low ground along Smithfield street. It is an easy matter for the people of today to see wherein their forefathers would have conferred upon them an everlasting blessing if they had made the cut twenty-seven feet instead of seven feet.

ANOTHER LOW WATER DEPRESSION

Low water in the Ohio river again caused a depression of business in 1849. The story is well told

by the Commercial Journal of November 2 of that year, as follows:

"The past year has been the most trying and severe upon all classes of our business men that has ever been known. The panic of 1832-33 and the commercial revulsions of 1836-37 and 1841-42, although more fruitful of disaster in the crushing of business establishments and business men, were infinitely less injurious to our mercantile and manufacturing interests than the quieter but searching and exhausting difficulties of the period embracing the past spring, summer and the first month of autumn. The wonder is that there has been so little breaking up of large houses—indeed there has been none—and that circumstance is highly honorable to the punctuality and integrity of our business men, as it is creditable to their reputation as substantial, stable and responsible dealers. First, while our rivers were in fine navigable condition—our large packet boats plying and our transient steamers running everywhere—they were overtaken by the cholera panic, the pestilence then raging along Ohio and Mississippi river points with fearful violence. The alarm flew, and, almost as if by magic, travel was banished from the rivers, and our boats, from absolute want of employment, one by one dropped in home and were laid up. The river trade was then suspended out of season, and the great source of demand for our manufactures was shut off. Then, designing demagogues having excited false fears about our city and county scrip, which was our chief circulating medium, filling the channels of business, and having denounced it as worthless, illegal and likely to be repudiated, down it went. The sudden discredit which overtook it left our business men minus the great part of their active cash capital, and commerce received another stunning blow in the want of circulating medium. This was distress upon distress. There seemed to be no money at all. But the mischief did not stop there, for the cry then arose that cholera was in our midst, and it soon appeared that we had sporadic cases of the pestilence, yet enough to create a panic. If business were at a standstill as before, this made the prostration complete. So wore on the summer. When the cholera disappeared and men were disposed to engage in active pursuits and push their business enterprises to returns of profit, we found ourselves shut in—cut off from the market. The Ohio river, lower than it had been for twenty years, was shut up—cutting us off from the West. The Pennsylvania canal, too low for freight boats, cut us off from the East. Produce that should have paid our merchants' and our manufacturers' debts already due was excluded from our market. Manufactures and stocks of goods on hand here, representing heavy investments of cash, were locked up without buyers. So passed July, August and September, and a part of October. Such a state of things—such a combination of disasters—never happened, we dare say, to any community in so brief a space of time. The loss has been monstrous. Millions would be required to replace the aggregate losses to the various business

and industrial interests of this city. Yet, to the honor of our business men, we repeat, not an important failure occurred. And now they breathe free. The rivers are up, all the avenues of trade are open and pouring in their tribute to the common



THOMAS M. HOWE,
Eminent Business Man.
(Deceased.)

prosperity. We have learned, and, as the case may be, how disastrously dependent we are on the Ohio river and the Pennsylvania canal for our importance and prosperity in manufactures and trade. We have learned that we may lose more money in a single season than would complete our Pennsylvania railroad to Beaver, securing us 'Iron Rivers' East and West, open and navigable at all seasons. The millions of dollars the people of Pittsburgh lost this year by low water and the prostration of business would build the railroad to Beaver and pay all the subscriptions to the Central Railroad asked for by that company."

RESTORATION IN 1851

Although business began to improve early in 1850, a normal condition was not reached until 1851. The volume of business transacted by the canal indicates this fact. The tonnage from the opening to June 1 of each year is shown in the following table:

1847.	75,555,380
1848.	63,061,278
1849.	68,420,521
1850.	60,094,143
1851.	92,303,833

Lumber which came down the Allegheny river in 1851 sold for \$9, common, and \$18, clear, the highest

prices which had ever prevailed in the Pittsburgh market.

VOLUME OF CANAL BUSINESS IN 1850 AND 1851

The following statement of leading articles received at and shipped from Pittsburgh by the canal for the years 1850 and 1851 was published in the Commercial Journal, November 6, 1851:

IMPORTS		
ARTICLES.	1850.	1851.
Agricultural products, pounds..	737,250	441,117
Leather..	120,504	524,500
Chinaware..	2,444,093	2,121,200
Coffee..	9,382,595	11,374,315
Drugs and medicines..	865,300	1,436,600
Dry goods..	27,270,543	32,918,351
Groceries..	9,102,330	11,830,621
Hardware and cutlery..	13,506,835	11,935,335
Liquors, foreign, gallons..	30,525	2,701
Paints, pounds..	387,964	293,793
Hats and shoes..	3,948,850	4,693,393
Iron in pigs..	21,136,708	14,960,212
Iron castings..	154,600	865,163
Bar and sheet iron..	1,147,176	1,693,000
Nails and spikes..	1,126,747	137,600
Steel..	85,600	626,700
Tin..	708,600	884,800
Fish, barrels..	17,362	21,302
Slate for roofing, pounds..	625,600	833,000
Tobacco, manufactured..	2,439,289	1,609,600
Tobacco, leaf..	129,800	257,900
Blooms, etc..	12,463,300	12,493,535
Marble..	641,300	1,026,060
Oils, gallons..	18,940	386,578
Tar and rosin, pounds..	1,014,900	2,342,700
EXPORTS		
ARTICLES.	1850.	1851.
Hemp..	7,755,728	1,357,644
Tobacco, not manufactured..	15,204,194	18,191,932
Feathers..	481,831	424,745
Wool..	4,108,432	3,268,088
Hogs' hair..	634,400	607,792
Seeds, bushels..	874	904
Chinaware, pounds..	11,800	1,750
Earthenware..	278,232	355,280
Glassware..	1,193,908	1,068,611
Groceries..	2,411,617	1,478,628
Whisky, gallons..	384,887	46,275
Coal, tons..	15,604	7,611
Iron castings, pounds..	574,992	806,914
Bar and sheet iron..	4,031,450	4,437,913
Nails and spikes..	2,269,000	1,853,412
Bacon..	38,495,265	32,520,000
Beef and pork..	5,600	6,049
Butter..	610,659	378,898
Cheese..	1,501,185	156,383
Flour, barrels..	72,072	200,538
Lard, pounds..	4,641,362	6,506,831
Cotton..	1,684,600	703,080
Dressed hides..	98,130	201,282
Leather..	440,587	715,938
Furs and feathers..	183,137	274,280
German clay..	87,406	416,000
Dry Goods..	265,830	532,158
Rags..	628,307	677,066
No. of boats cleared..	3,643	4,384
Tolls..	\$ 102,308	\$ 112,528

A RAILROAD BOOM

The first train on the Chartiers coal railroad was run in September, 1851, an excursion being given to McKees Rocks.

The same year the Pittsburgh & Steubenville railroad was projected and leading citizens agreed to promote the enterprise.

The first ground was broken for the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad July 1, 1850, it having been incorporated by act of April 11, 1848. In June, 1851, hand cars ran west from Allegheny as far as Rochester.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company placed its shares on the market in 1851.

The first locomotive, the "Indiana," arrived at the outer station at Pittsburgh November 22, 1851. On December 11, 1851, "an express train was scheduled to leave Liberty street depot every morning at 6:30, bound eastward, run twelve miles to Turtle Creek, there to connect with stages; thence to Beatty's Station, twenty-eight miles away; thence by rail to Philadelphia; all for \$11."

Regular express trains began to leave Allegheny for Enon Valley, 44 miles, November 24, 1851. From Enon Valley passengers were conveyed by stage to Salem, and thence to Cleveland by rail.

In April, 1853, the Dispatch said:

"At the last session of the Legislature thirty-one new railroad companies were chartered and seventy-eight new supplements to other railroad companies and ninety more for incorporating plank roads were passed."

MANUFACTURING IN 1856

The year 1856 was a notable one in the manufacturing history of Pittsburgh, it being the date of the introduction of the Bessemer process of making malleable iron without fuel. Although the importance of the discovery was at once conceded, there were many who were skeptical of its genuineness, and it simply had to "prove" its way into public confidence.

The manufacturers of Pittsburgh in 1856 may be enumerated and classified as follows:

Anvils, Aves and Shovels—Forster, Garbutt & Co., Holmes & Co., Lippincott & Co., Postley, Nelson & Co., William Day, Newmeyer & Graff, and Stuart, Sauer & Co. (New Brighton).

Boilers—William Barnhill & Co., J. Blair & Co., Joseph Douglass, Thomas Douglass, Douglass & English, and Robert Walker.

Brass and Bell Founders—Andrew Fulton, A. & S. McKenna, Phillips & Co., and James Weldon.

Coppersmiths—Fitzsimmons & Morrow, Howard & Rogers, Veau & Veller, James T. Kincaid, W. B. Scaife, and J. B. Sheriff.

Cultivator Teeth—D. B. Rogers & Co.

Engines—W. W. Wallace, F. & W. M. Faber, Haigh, Hartupec & Co., Irwin & Co., Cyprian Preston, Cridge, Wadsworth & Co., and J. B. Marden & Son.

Founders—John Anderson & Co., Bollman & Garrison, Alexander Bradley, S. S. Fowler & Co., Graff, Reisinger & Graff, Knapp & Wade, Livingston, Copeland & Co., Daniel McCurdy, Marshall, McGeary & Co., Mitchell, Herron & Co., J. C. Parry, Paine, Lee & Co., Pennock & Hart, William Price, Robinson,

Minis & Miller, Smith & Co., and Warwick, Attenbury & Co.

Nails, Sheet and Bar Iron—Bailey, Brown & Co., Brown, Floyd & Co., Coleman, Hailman & Co., Everson, Preston & Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., Jones & Lauth, Lewis, Dalzell & Co., Lorenz, Stewart & Co., Lyon, Schorb & Co., Lloyd & Black, McKnight & Brother, Schoenberger, Spang & Co., James Woods & Co., Woods, Moorhead & Co., and Zug & Painter.

Nuts and Washers—Knapp & Carter.
Railroad Spikes—Porter, Rolfe & Swett.

Revolvers—Josiah Ellis.
Rivets—W. P. Townsend & Co.

Scales—Livingston, Copeland & Co., Joseph Dilworth & Co., Isaac Jones, and Singer, Hartman & Co.

Safes—Burke & Barnes, Lippincott & Barr, and W. T. McClurg.

Sheet Copper—C. G. Hussey & Co.

Spikes—L. Severance.

Tacks—Chess, Wilson & Co.

Wire Manufacturers and Workers—Francis Cluley, J. R. Taylor & Co., and R. Townsend & Co.

Wrought Nails and Gas Pipes—John Fitzsimons and William Pick.

3 Agricultural implement factories	80,000
1 Wire cloth factory	10,000
Miscellaneous	229,824,150
Total	\$399,924,435

In addition to those enumerated above there were in the city in 1857 20 wagon factories, 13 tanneries, 27 breweries, 6 cracker factories, 6 marble works, 16 cabinet factories, 8 candle factories, 7 sawmills, 17 lumber yards, 8 sash and door factories and 9 planing mills.

THE PANIC OF 1857

Notwithstanding the apparent prosperity of its manufacturing institutions in 1857, Pittsburgh suffered greatly from the effects of the "Great Western Blizzard" panic of the latter part of that year. The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Co., of Cincinnati, resulted in many banks and business houses in other parts of the country going down with it. This was in August, and by the middle of September the situation was indeed alarming. Hundreds of banks and commercial institutions in different parts of the country were crumbling like so many toy blocks, and specie payments were virtually suspended throughout the country. One Pittsburgh institution, however, stood valiantly by its guns and its honor, and kept on meeting its obligations with coin. That was the Bank of Pittsburgh, which earned the reputation of being the only bank in any of the large cities in the United States which never for one hour suspended specie payments. On the 26th of September, 1857, the board of directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh unanimously resolved to meet all the bank's liabilities in coin, and the resolution was faithfully adhered to, in spite of the fact that other banks in the city met in convention and resolved to suspend specie payments for the time being.

"On November 3, 1857, the banks of Pittsburgh held their annual meetings. All of the suspended banks accepted the provisions of the relief law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The Bank of Pittsburgh and the Exchange Bank each declared a dividend for the last six months of three per cent. The new law prohibited the latter bank from declaring more."—Wilson's History of Pittsburgh.

The establishment of a clearing house for Pittsburgh was urged in 1857. So far Philadelphia had not had one, but the necessities of the hour became so apparent in Pittsburgh that concerted action and general protection was demanded.

Early in January, 1858, the banks of Pittsburgh had all resumed specie payments, although confidence was not yet restored. Money became more plentiful but the holders of it became very

LARGE OUTPUT FOR 1857

The output of Pittsburgh manufacturing institutions in the year 1857 amounted in the aggregate to \$39,022,435, the principal concerns and their products being as follows:

Industries.	Value of products.
25 Rolling mills	\$10,730,562
26 Foundries	1,248,300
1 Common foundry	40,000
16 Machine shops	836,300
7 Boiler yards	305,000
4 Shovel and axe factories	823,742
2 Forges	224,500
7 Chain factories	261,000
1 Railroad spike factory	250,000
3 Safe factories	116,000
3 Cutlery factories	30,000
2 Smut machine factories	40,000
1 File factory	12,000
1 Boiler rivet factory	40,000
1 Sickle factory	30,000
6 Saddlery hardware factories	40,000
1 Rivet mill	20,000
2 Gun barrel factories	28,875
1 Gun and rifle factory	40,000
1 Repeating pistol factory	15,000
2 Domestic hardware factories	450,000
3 Plow factories	192,000
1 Copper rolling mill	200,000
28 Copper and tinsmiths	192,000
10 Brass foundries	75,000
3 Key factories	160,000

careful. The statements of the Pittsburgh banks proved them to be in a more healthy condition than those of other cities. They took the lead in resumption, and they did it without flourish or ostentation. No city in the country came out of the panic with as much to its credit and with as little noise as Pittsburgh. Its resumption occurred three months before the requirements provided by the State law. Not a bank in Pittsburgh suspended during the entire panic, and the year following the close of the depression found every institution in the city with its stock quoted above par.

THE IRON INDUSTRY IN 1860

The manufacture of iron and steel had become an important factor in Pittsburgh in 1860, and the place was already known as the "Iron City." There were 26 steel rolling mills in operation, employing about 3,000 hands, and connected with them were 80 puddling furnaces. The number of heating furnaces was 130 and there were also 260 mill machines. Eighteen foundries employed 1,800 men. The total amount of iron consumed exceeded 110,000 tons.

THE FIRST STREET RAILROAD

In March, 1859, the Citizens Passenger Railway Company, of Pittsburgh, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. It was authorized to start from the intersection of Market and Fifth streets, thence passing to Liberty, thence across Liberty to Cecil alley, thence to Penn avenue, thence to the Greensburg and Pittsburgh turnpike road and thence to the suburbs. The company was incorporated with 2,000 shares of \$50 each, and among the incorporators were James Verner, Alexander Speer, Richard Hays, William Darlington, Joshua Rhodes and Nathaniel Holmes. The road was built, and became an important feature of the city's industrial life.

RAILROAD BOND TROUBLES

The financial depression of 1857 had the effect of causing the collapse of several railroad enterprises in which the community was interested. In 1860 the railway indebtedness of Pittsburgh was \$1,800,000; Allegheny, \$400,000; Allegheny county, \$2,300,000; total, \$4,500,000. At that date the total assessed valuation of the county outside of the city was \$12,500,000; Pittsburgh, \$10,500,000; Allegheny, \$3,000,000; total, \$26,000,000. It will thus be seen that the railroad indebtedness was 17 per cent. of the total assessed valuation of the county. In June, 1859, a mass meeting of the citizens was held and resolutions were adopted instructing the commissioners not to levy a tax for the payment of interest on the railroad bonds. The commissioners did as request-

ed. In March, 1860, another mass meeting was held, which severely strictured the supreme court for deciding against the county certain suits on the bonds. The course taken by the commissioners was approved, and the meeting even went so far as to openly encourage resistance to the mandates of the court.

PITTSBURGH IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Upon the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency the patriotic citizens of Pittsburgh took on a feeling of security over the threatened disruption of the Union which had been flaunted in their faces for several months. On the 22d of December, 1860, a convention held in Charleston, South Carolina, declared for secession by adopting a "declaration of independence." This act renewed former apprehensions and taught loyalists that something must be done. The United States government was even then removing muskets and other munitions of war from the Allegheny arsenal to the southern points, under the implied approval of President Buchanan.

The excitement over the removal of the guns from the arsenal was intense, but, with the exception of five guns which were surreptitiously loaded on a southbound train, the arsenal was permitted to hold its cannon. Early in January, 1861, Secretary of War Floyd countermanded the order, which created a feeling of great satisfaction throughout the city.

LINCOLN IN PITTSBURGH

In February President-elect Lincoln passed through the city enroute to Washington. He was greeted by a large crowd of people and delivered a speech from the balcony of the Monongahela House at 8 o'clock in the morning.

THE FIRST TROOPS

Within a few hours after the receipt of the news of the firing on Fort Sumter the Pittsburgh Zouaves voted unanimously to tender their services to the Governor of Pennsylvania. Two other companies, however, preceded it, they having offered their services at the time of the attempted removal of the cannon to the South. These were the Jackson Independent Blues and the Pennsylvania Zouaves. Other companies followed, and fully 2,000 volunteers were either under arms or in readiness for entering the service at the end of two weeks.

PATRIOTIC OUTPOURING

On the night of April 15, nearly 5,000 people met in the City Hall, and stirred the feeling of patriotism to the highest pitch. Judge Wilkins

presided, and Thomas M. Marshall delivered an impassioned address, which was followed by the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner" with thrilling effect. The following committee on public safety was announced on the 17th:

William Wilkins,	R. H. Hartley,	H. A. Weaver,	Harry Wainwright,
Chairman.	J. R. Murphy,	Wm. H. Magee,	J. M. Brush,
Wm. J. Morrison,	Geo. W. Irwin,	T. J. Gallagher,	Robt. Morrow,
James P. Barr,	E. P. Jones,	Thomas Steel,	J. M. Killen,
Wm. F. Johnson,	P. C. Shannon,	Russell Errett,	C. Magee,
Dr. Geo. McCook,	E. D. Gazzam,	R. H. Patterson,	Col. Leopold Sahl,
John Marshall,	Geo. P. Hamilton,	W. K. Nimick,	Dr. Wm. M. Simeox,
T. J. Bigham,	Thos. M. Marshall,	George Gallup,	Alexander Speer,
Joseph Dilworth,	J. R. T. Nobb,	A. Nicholson,	Henry Hays,
Charles Barnes,	Henry McCullough,	David F. Magee,	Adam Getty,
David Fitzsimmons,	Jas. A. Hutchinson,	William Phillips,	Edward Gregg,
C. L. Magee,	Joshua Rhodes,	William M. Edgar,	John Dunlap,
John Harper,	James Verner,	Dr. L. Oldshue,	John C. Dunn,
Andrew Miller,	Jno. N. Tiernan,	Dr. Geo. I. McCook,	John Brown,
James Park, Jr.,	Thos. S. Blair,	Robert McElhern,	John E. Parke,
C. H. Paulson,	Samuel McKelvy,	Frederick Collier,	B. F. Jones,
J. H. Foster,	Jno. N. McClowry,	Thos. B. Hamilton,	George W. Cass,
Charles McKnight,	G. L. B. Fetterman,	Archibald McBride,	Walter H. Lowrie,
William Neeb,	Max K. Moorhead,	Andrew Fulton,	Dr. S. Dilworth,
John D. Bailey,	Alexander Nimick,	William Simpson,	David Irwin,
John W. Riddell,	N. P. Fetterman,	Alexander Hilands,	And. Burke,
Jas. A. Sewell,	John D. Scully,	George A. Berry,	Jas. R. Hartley,
William M. Lyon,	Dr. Geo. S. Hays,	Wm. Carr,	W. G. McCartney,
Thomas Bakewell,	Benjamin Coursin,	Jas. Benny, Jr.,	John Atwell,
W. J. Howard,	John Mackin,	J. B. Canfield,	M. J. Stewart,
Sol. Schoyer, Jr.,	A. G. Lloyd,	H. L. Bollman,	Robt. B. Guthrie,
J. P. Pears,	John J. Muse,	Wm. B. Holmes,	Hugh McAfee,
R. Miller, Jr.,	W. Bagaley,	D. D. Bruce,	Hugh Kane,
H. L. Ringwalt,	T. M. Howe,	Will A. Lare,	Samuel Cameron,
Geo. W. Wilson,	C. W. Ricketson,	Robt. Finney,	R. J. Grace,
James Reese,	Joseph Kaye,	Alex. L. Russell,	Joseph Woodwell,
J. W. Barker,	J. B. Poor,	N. P. Sawyer,	Jno. McDevitt,
Wm. Caldwell,	T. S. Rowley,	W. S. Lavelly,	James B. Murray,
Ed. Simpson,	James Herdman,	John M. Irvin,	Jas. McAuley,
Dr. Jas. King,	Andrew Scott,	Wm. C. Barr,	John Graham,
John J. Dravo,	S. H. Keller,	Jas. Floyd,	Wm. Holmes,
Jos. R. Hunter,	David E. Bayard,	Alex. Moore,	Daniel Negley,
W. M. Hersh,	J. R. McClintock,	Samuel Rodgers,	Wm. Woods,
C. B. Bostwick,	James Kelly,	Alfred Slack,	Geo. H. Thurston,
Nat. Holmes, Jr.,	James Saulsbury,	Christian Zug,	Edw. Campbell, Jr.,
Samuel Riddle,	William Martin,	John Birmingham,	Wm. H. Smith,
Francis Sellers,	Wm. Robinson, Jr.,	John Wright,	A. W. Loomis,
D. S. Stewart,	William Bishop,	John McDonald,	Wm. Wade,
		Wm. Barnhill, Jr.,	J. P. Penny,
		Wm. Owens,	

The names of many well-known business men are recognized in the above list. It was the city's "best" of nearly half a century ago.

Latter day development of Pittsburgh may be found in the display pages which follow this history.

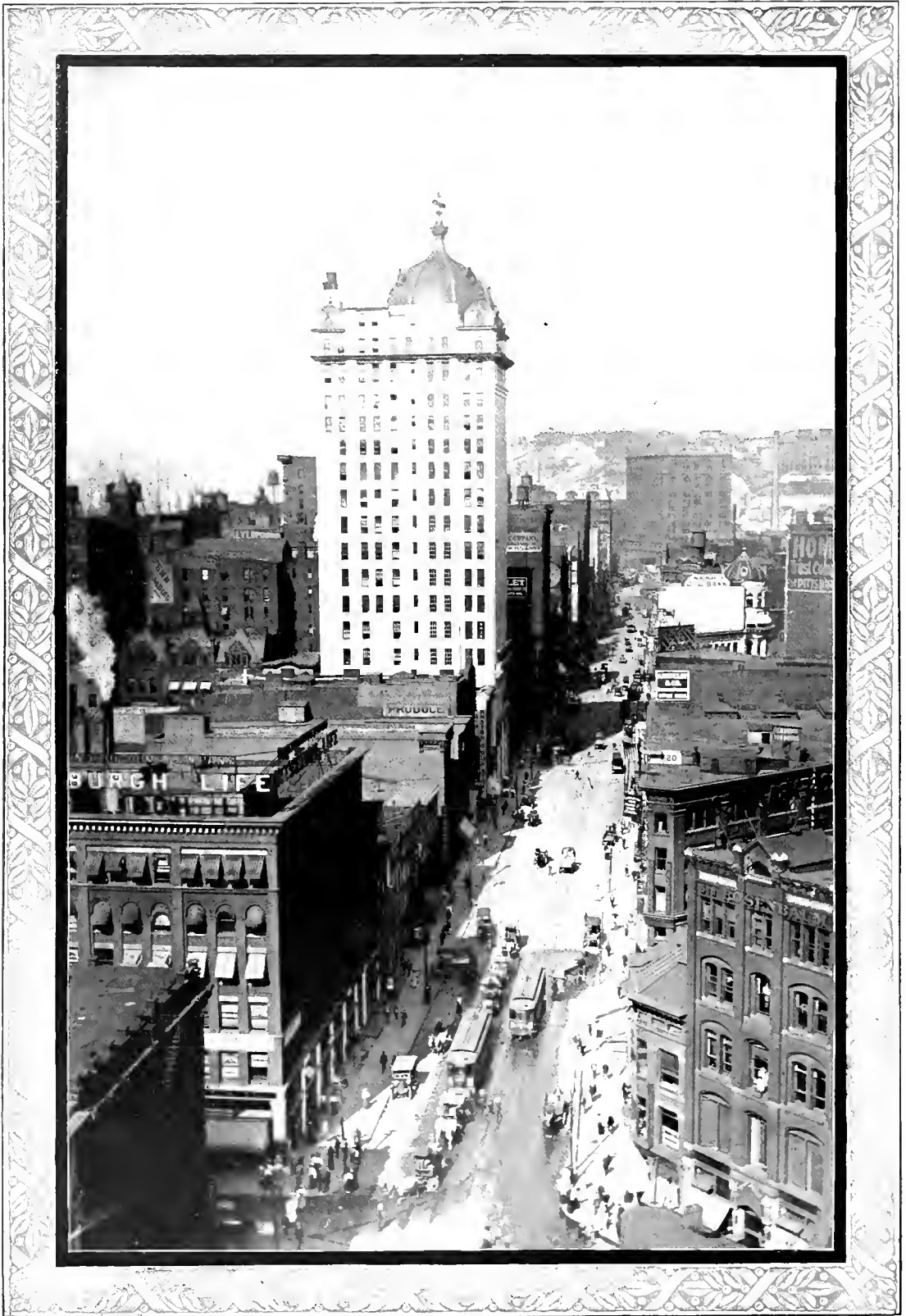


PHOTO BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

Modern Pittsburgh—View of Liberty Avenue from the Roof of the Diamond National Bank Building

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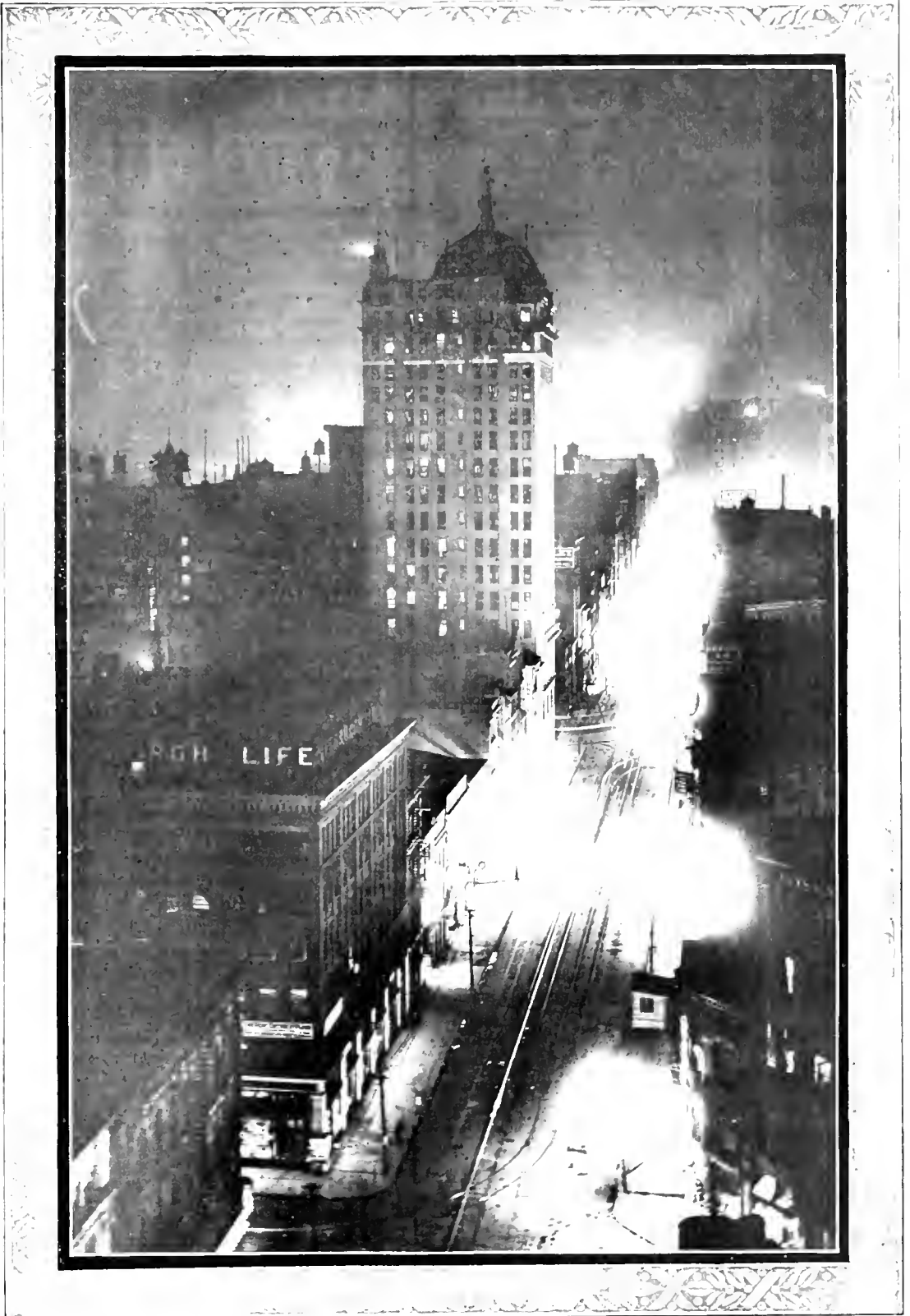
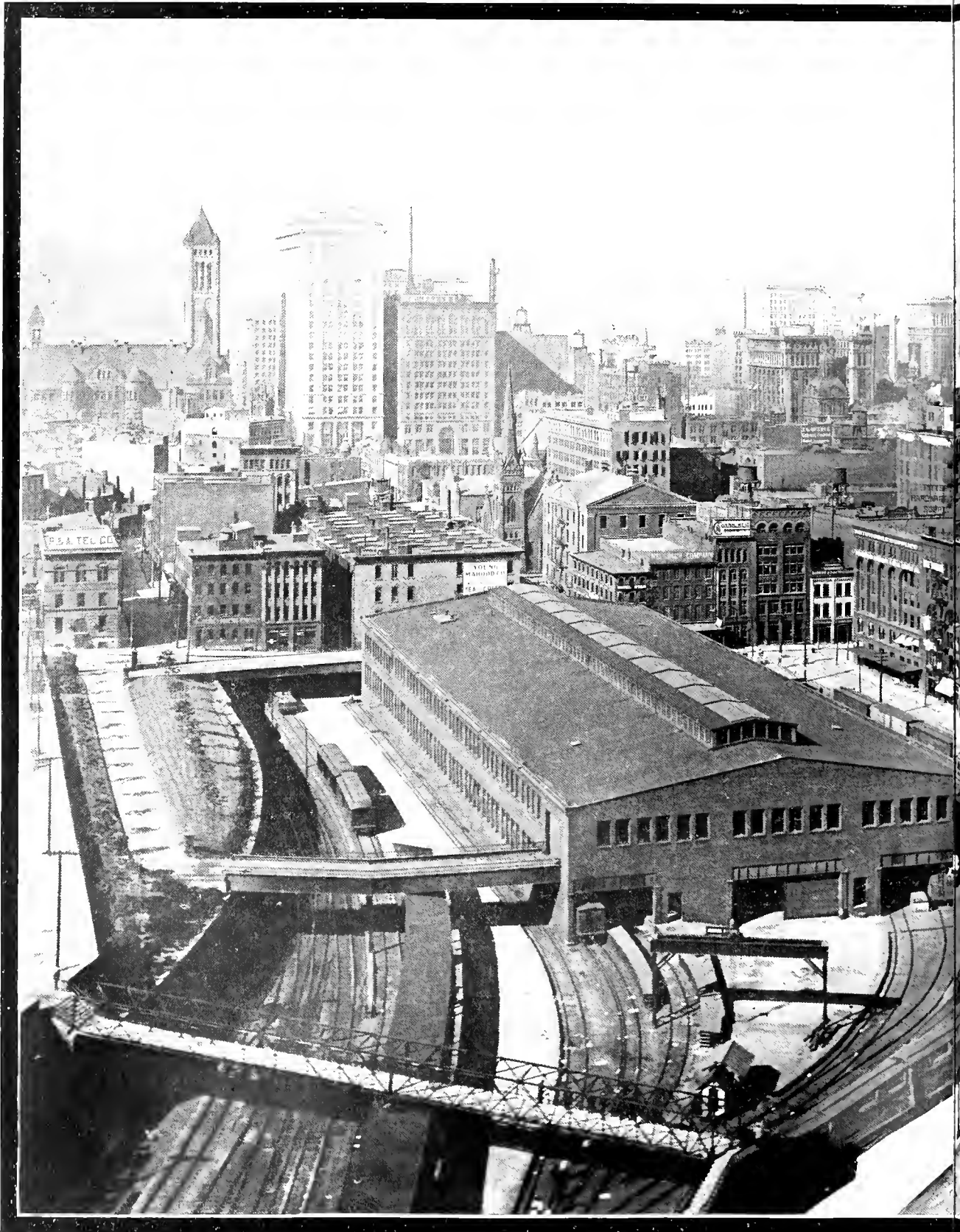
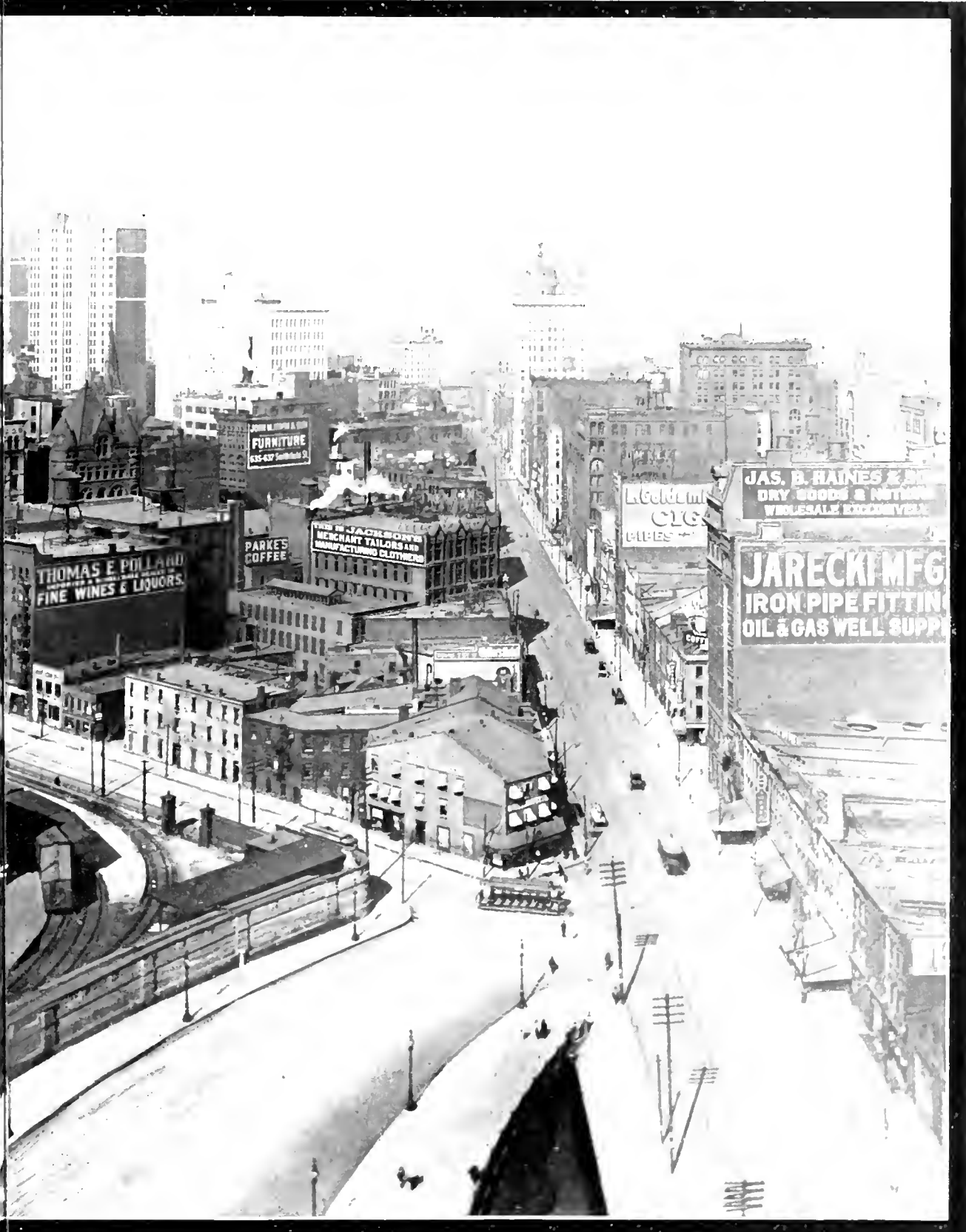


PHOTO BY DEATY B. LILLAS

Modern Pittsburgh—Night View of J.P. Getty Avenue



VIEW OF PITTSBURGH FROM
(Photograph taken 7 A. M. Sunday)



THE ROOF OF UNION STATION
June 7, 1908, by DeWitt B. Lucas

Pittsburgh's Payroll

is Larger than the Combined Payrolls of the States of

IOWA	MINNESOTA
NEBRASKA	NORTH DAKOTA
MICHIGAN	KANSAS
MISSOURI	WISCONSIN
SOUTH DAKOTA	

500 Manufacturing Establishments

Average Annual Wage Per Man
\$660.00

Average Annual Wage Per Man in United States
(All Industries)
\$475.00

Average Daily Payroll in Pittsburgh
\$1,250,000.00

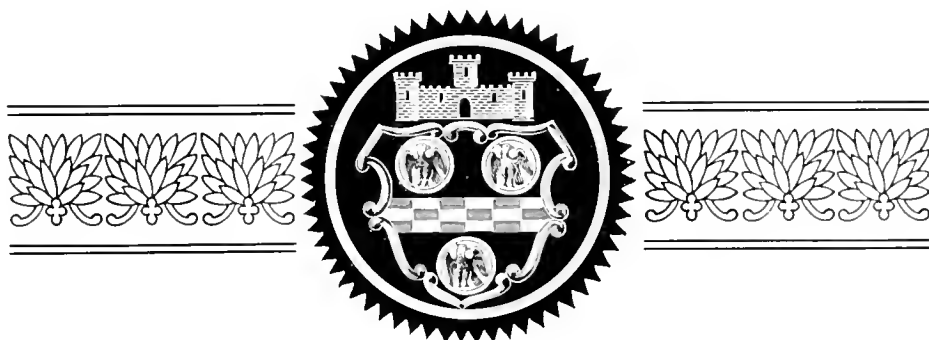
Aggregate Yearly Payroll in Pittsburgh
\$400,000,000.00

Aggregate Yearly Payroll in State of Massachusetts
\$250,000,000.00

Deposits in Pittsburgh Savings Banks
\$170,000,000.00

The Wage Earners of the City of Pittsburgh

Men Employed in Mills and Factories . . . 85,000
Average Annual Wages Per Man \$660.00
Average Annual Wages Per Man in the
United States, all industries 475.00



Deposits in Pittsburgh Savings Banks &
Trust Companies \$170,000,000

(Chiefly Savings of Wage Earners)

Pittsburgh Workers Among the Most
Prosperous of Any in the World

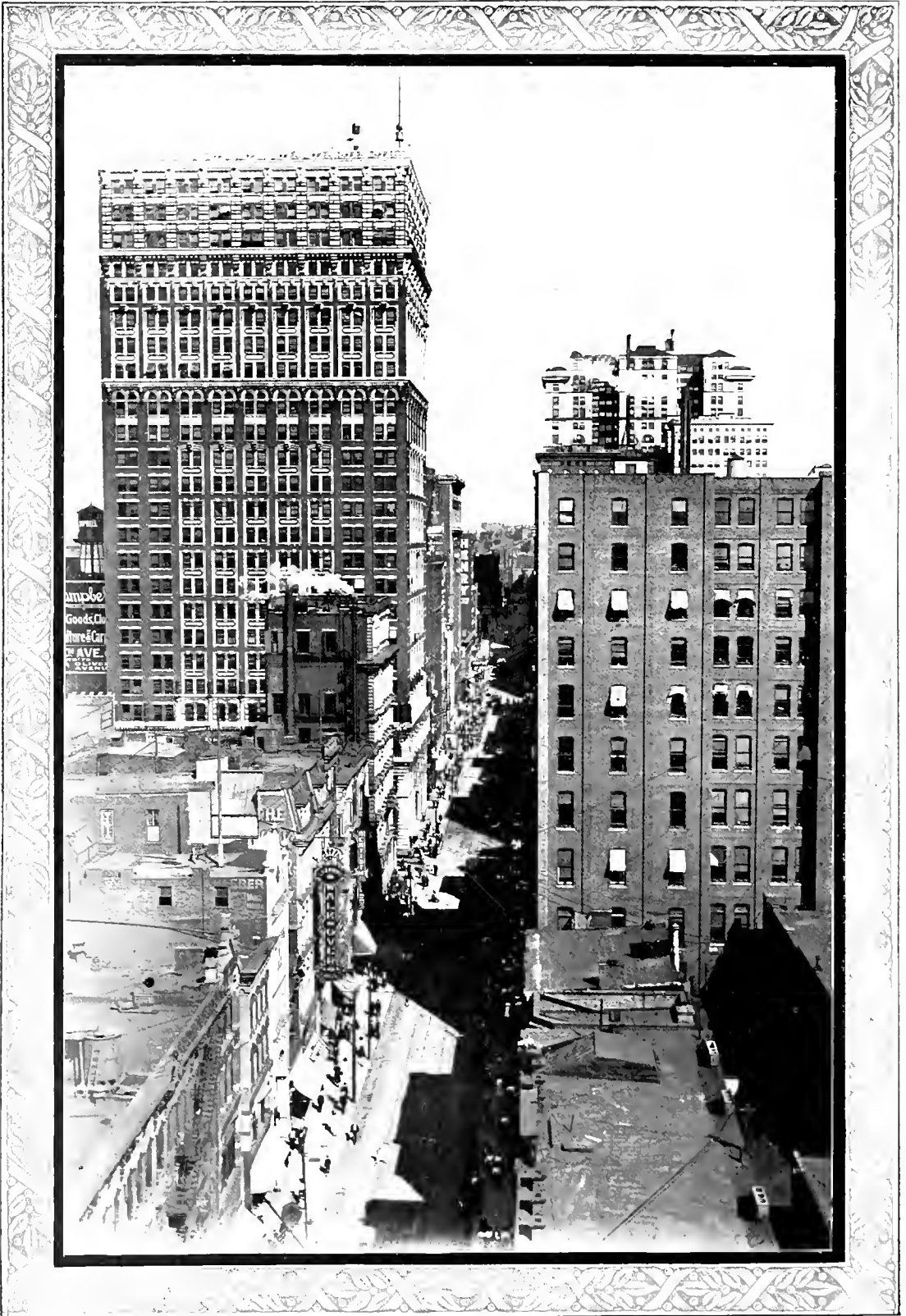


PHOTO BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

Lights and Shadows on Fifth Avenue from the Roof of the Diamond National Bank Building

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PHOTO BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

Day and Night Views from a Window in the Commonwealth Building.

— The —

Pittsburgh District

The National Industrial Center



Manufacturing Establishments	5,000
Employes	350,000
Value of Product	\$ 750,000,000
Capital Invested	1,000,000,000
Pay Rolls (annual)	500,000,000



Leads the World in the Manufacture of

Iron and Steel	Steel Cars
Glass	Tin Plate
Electrical Machinery	Air Brakes
Cork	Fire Brick
Pickles	White Lead

The
Pittsburgh District



The World's Greatest
Wealth-Producing Region

POPULATION OF THE PITTSBURGH
DISTRICT—2,250,000—TWO AND
A QUARTER MILLIONS

Annual Tonnage of Pittsburgh District

140,000,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Tonnage
of the Entire Country, Including all Freight
Carried Annually by Rail, River and Lake

Banking in Pittsburgh District

Capital and surplus, \$210,000,000, which is thirty-one million dollars more than the capital and surplus of all the banks in the States of Illinois and Indiana, including Chicago, with a total population of over 8,000,000 or nearly four times greater than the population of the Pittsburgh District. ☉ ☉ ☉

Capital and Surplus of the Pittsburgh District, one-fifteenth of the total capital and surplus of all the banks in the United States, and one twenty-fourth of the capital and surplus of all the organized banks in the world. ☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ ☉

Capitalized strength of Pittsburgh Banks five million dollars more than the combined capital of the Bank of England, all the organized banks of Scotland and Ireland, the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Imperial Bank of Russia.

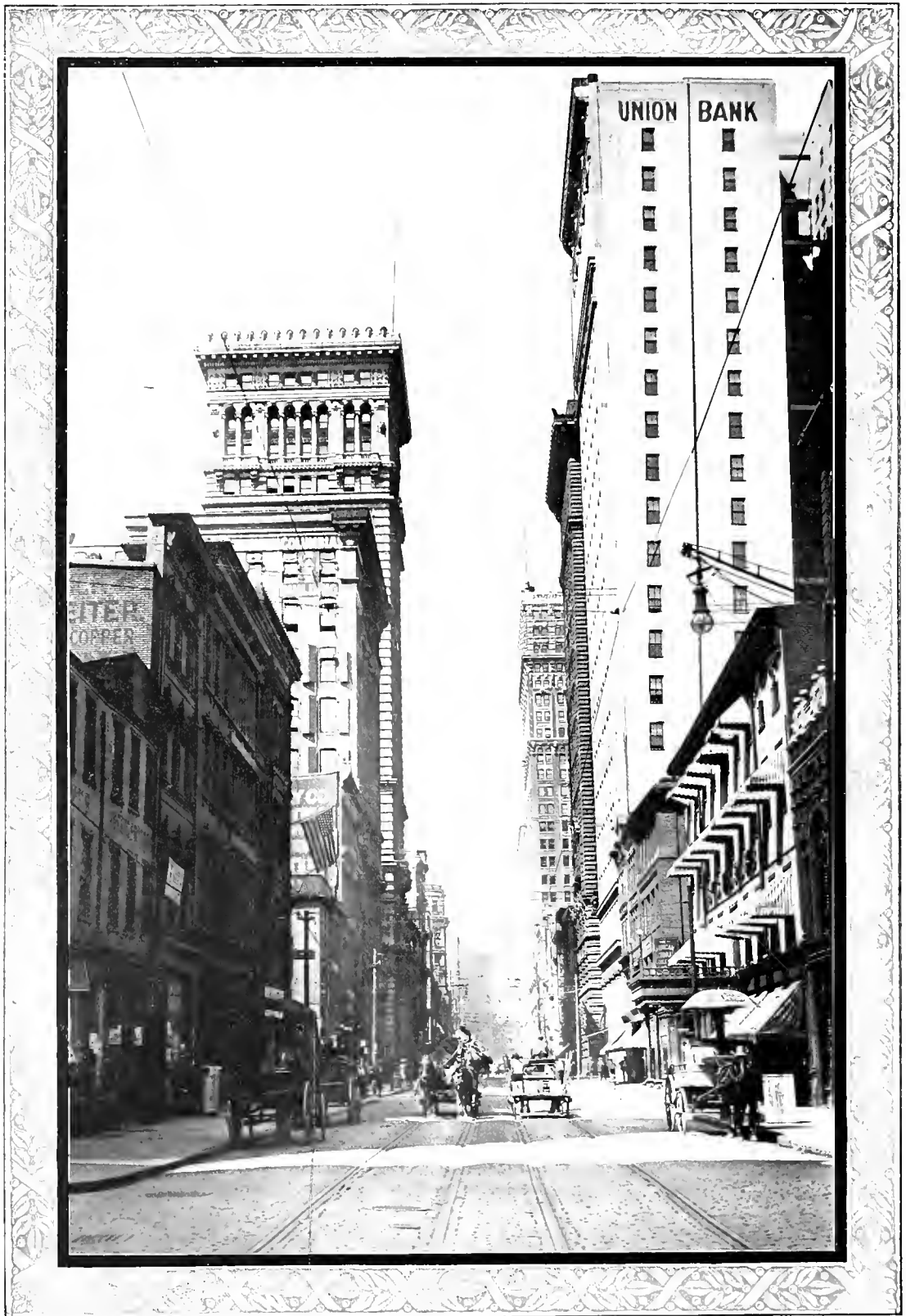
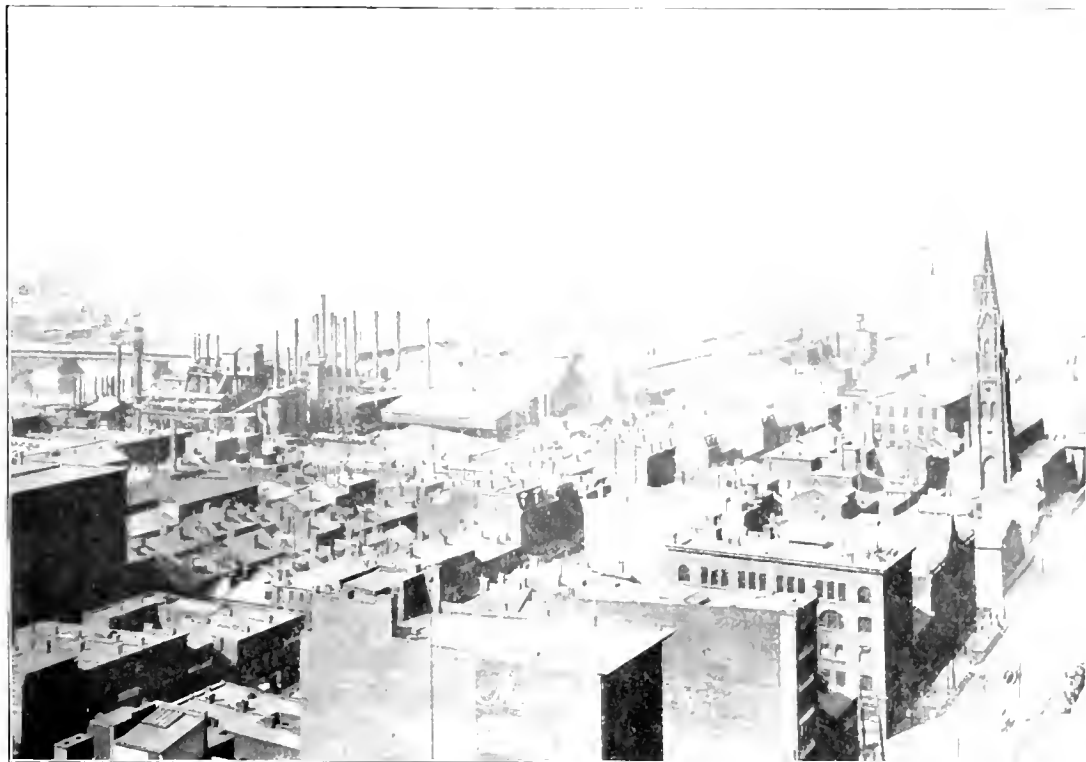
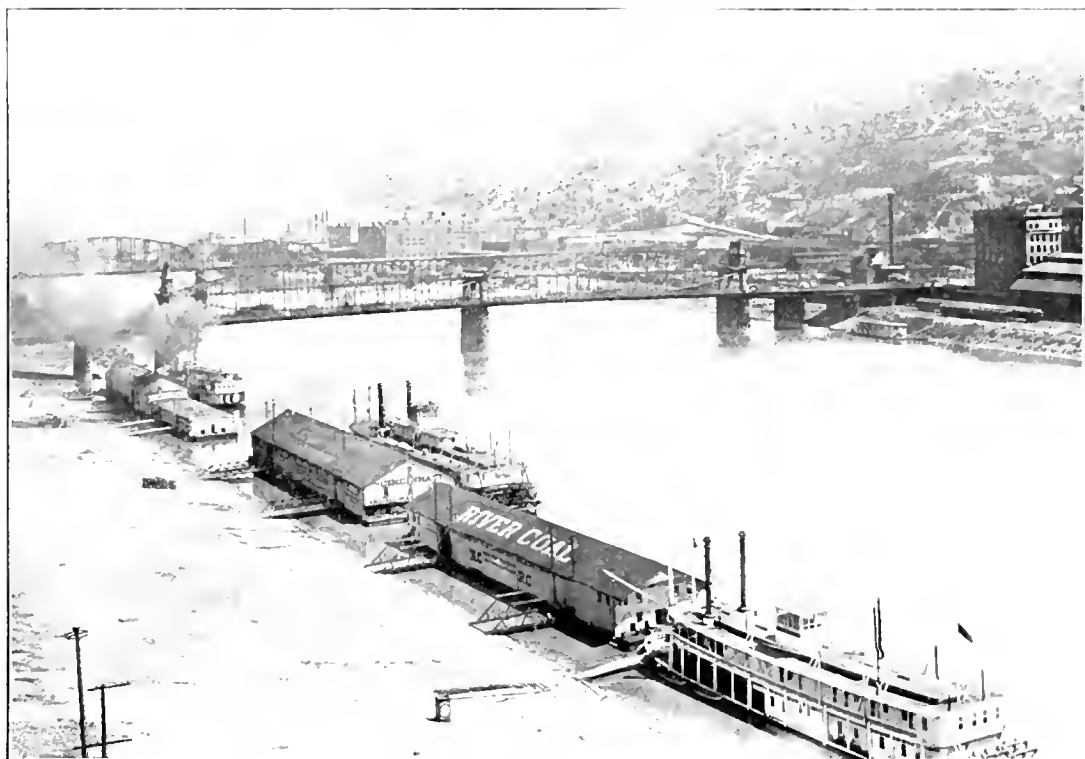


PHOTO BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

Wood Street, from Second Avenue



Manufacturing District Along the Allegheny



Strength of Pittsburgh Market

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE DIFFERENT LINES ARE

Aluminum and Wares.....	5	Feed	2
Arc Lamps and Lights.....	2	Flour	33
Architectural Iron Work.....	6	Fruit	11
Art Goods (exclusive).....	16	Furniture	2
Asbestos Material	13	Glass (dealers)	14
Automobiles (dealers & m'f't'rs.)....	45	Grocers	40
Automobile Supplies	4	Hardware	6
Awnings, Tents and Flags.....	8	Hats and Caps.....	6
Bakers' Supplies	10	Jewelers	25
Barbers' Supplies	5	Lumber	27
Belting	14	Men's Furnishings	12
Blank Books	9	Millinery	6
Boiler Makers and Dealers.....	33	Paper	12
Bolts and Nuts.....	12	Piano and Musical Instruments.....	28
Brass Signs	14	Pickles and Preserves.....	6
Brewers	8	Plumbers' Supplies	20
Brewers' Supplies	5	Roofing Materials	17
Brick Manufacturers	49	Rubber Goods	16
Brooms	10	Rubber Hose	8
Builders' Supplies and Material.....	28	Sand and Gravel.....	21
Butchers' Supplies and Tools.....	3	Sewer Pipe	28
Butter	10	Shoes	16
Carpets	4	Steel (manufacturers)	37
Clothing	3	Stoves	13
Confectioners.....	22	Structural Steel	13
Distillers	12	Teas and Coffees.....	8
Druggists	4	Tinware	5
Dry Goods	8	Tobacco and Cigars.....	14
Electrical Supplies	2	Wall Paper	3

Volume of Wholesale Business

One Billion Dollars Annually

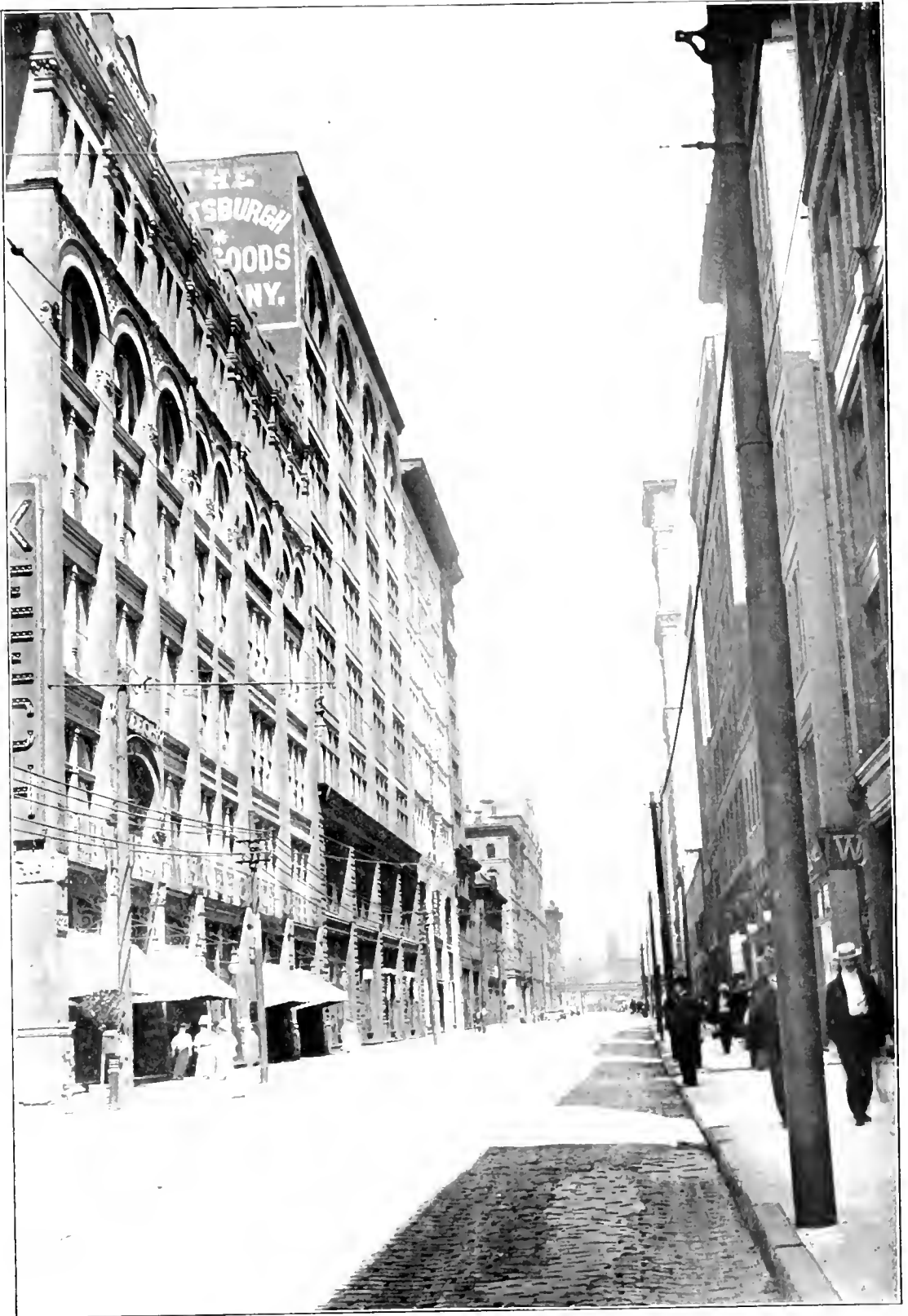


PHOTO BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

View of Wholesale District—Penn Avenue

Capitalized Strength
of Banks in the Pittsburgh District
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$210,000,000.00

Which is

Thirty-One Million Dollars More

Than the Capital and Surplus of all the Banks in the States of

Indiana and Illinois

Including Chicago, with a Total Population of over
8,000,000, or Nearly Four Times Greater than
the Population of the Pittsburgh District.

Capital and Surplus of the Pittsburgh District

One Fifteenth

Of the total Capital and Surplus of all the Banks in
the United States, and

One Twenty-Fourth

Of the Capital and Surplus of all the Organized
Banks in the World.

(Comptroller of the Currency of the United States)

Or

Five Million Dollars More

Than the Combined Capital of the

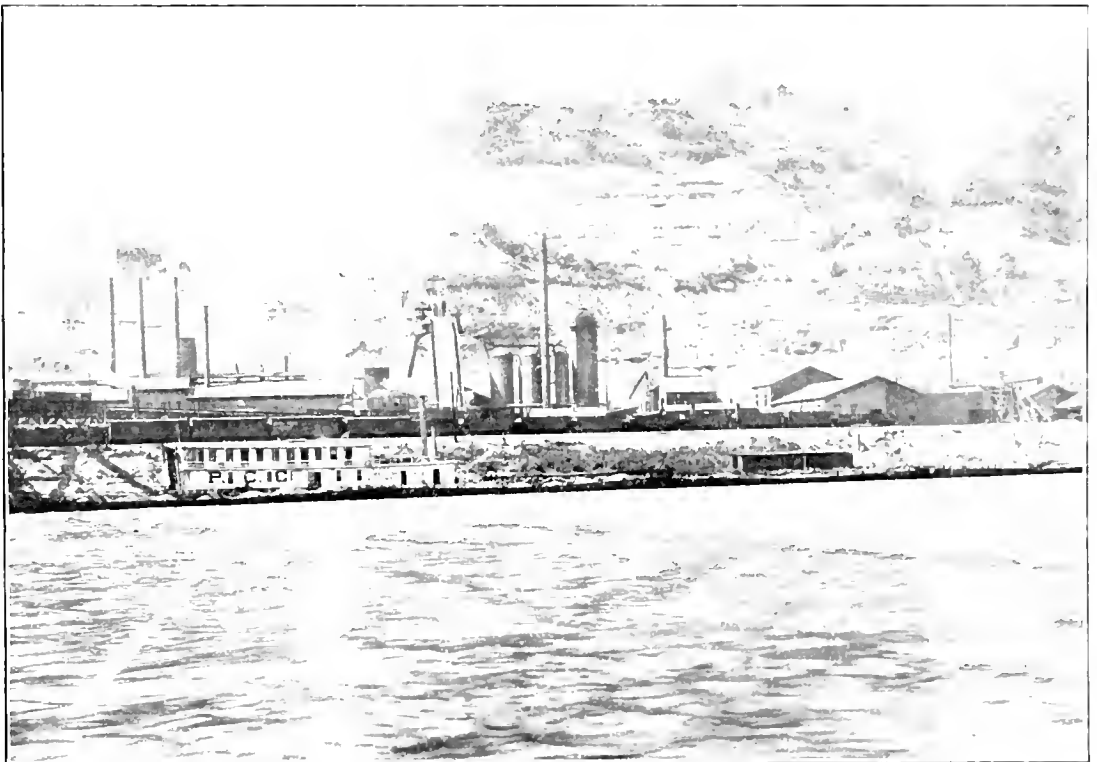
Bank of England Imperial Bank of Germany

Imperial Bank of Russia

And all the Organized Banks of
Scotland and Ireland.



Making Crucible Steel in a Pittsburgh Steel Plant



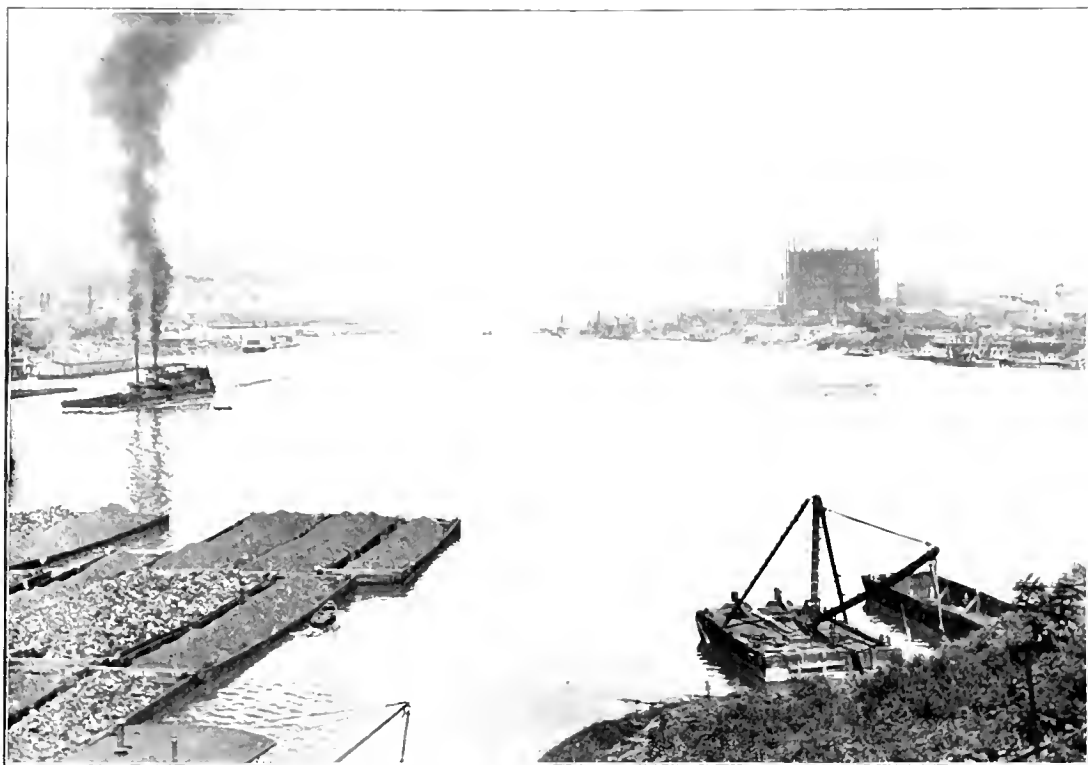
Bank Deposits Per Capita

Pittsburgh's Position Second among the large cities of the United States

	Deposits Per Capita
Boston	\$907
Greater Pittsburgh (including Allegheny)	704
Cleveland	511
Greater New York	500
Baltimore	381
Philadelphia	371
St. Louis	358
Chicago	325
Detroit	318

(Compiled from official statements of deposits
for 1907, and from census of States for 1905)

Individual Deposits, Per Capita
United States, \$152

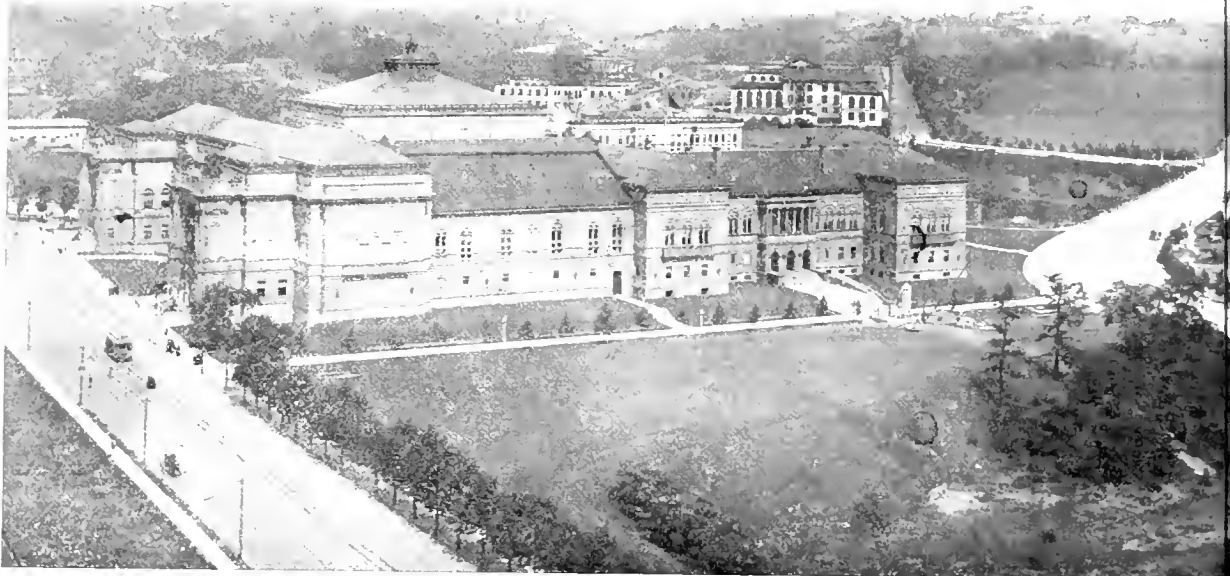


Where the Waters Meet—Confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, Forming the Ohio.



PHOTOS BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

City Hall Park, North Side



Bird's-eye View of Schenley Park, Carnegie Institute, Carnegie Te



PHOTOS BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

Panorama Showing Carnegie Technical School



Technical Schools, Booth and Phipps Conservatory, and Schenley Oval



Schenley Oval and Phipps Conservatory, Schenley Park.

Churches and Benevolent Institutions

Pittsburgh and Allegheny 1907



Chamber of Commerce Report

Number of Churches and Synagogues	397
Value of Property (estimated)	\$17,000,000
Contributions, 1906 (estimated)	3,500,000
Number of Hospitals	22
Capacity (beds estimated)	3,000
Number of Asylums and Infirmeries	62
Number of Beneficiaries' (estimated)	5,000



Other Organizations

For the Relief of Poor and Distressed	26
Carnegie Hero Fund Endowment	\$ 5,000,000
Carnegie Relief Fund Endowment	4,000,000
Value of Real Estate and Endowments of Charitable Institutions in the Two Cities (estimated)	22,000,000
Expended by Foregoing Benevolent Organizations, 1906 (not including churches)	3,000,000

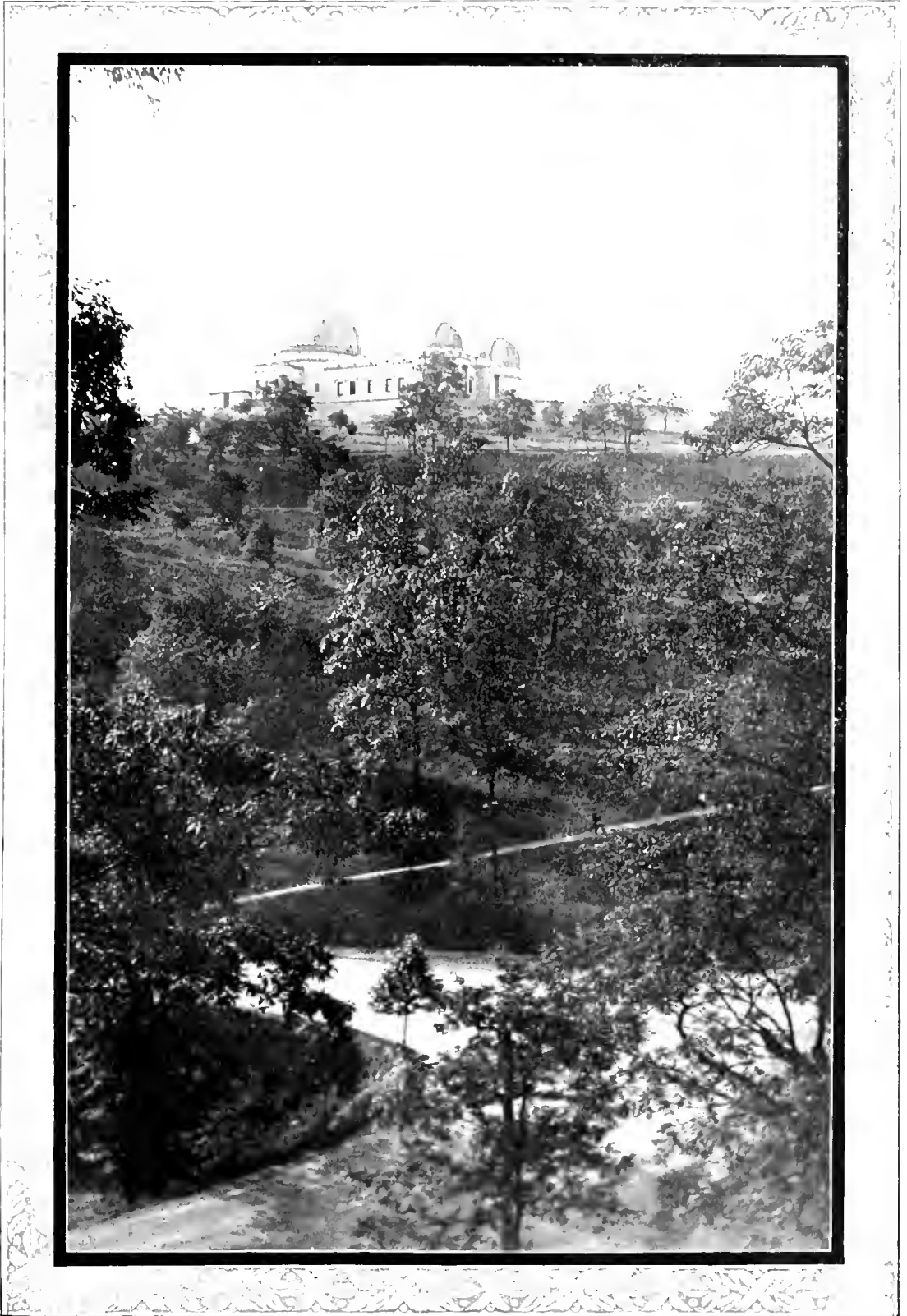


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Allegheny Observatory in Riverview Park

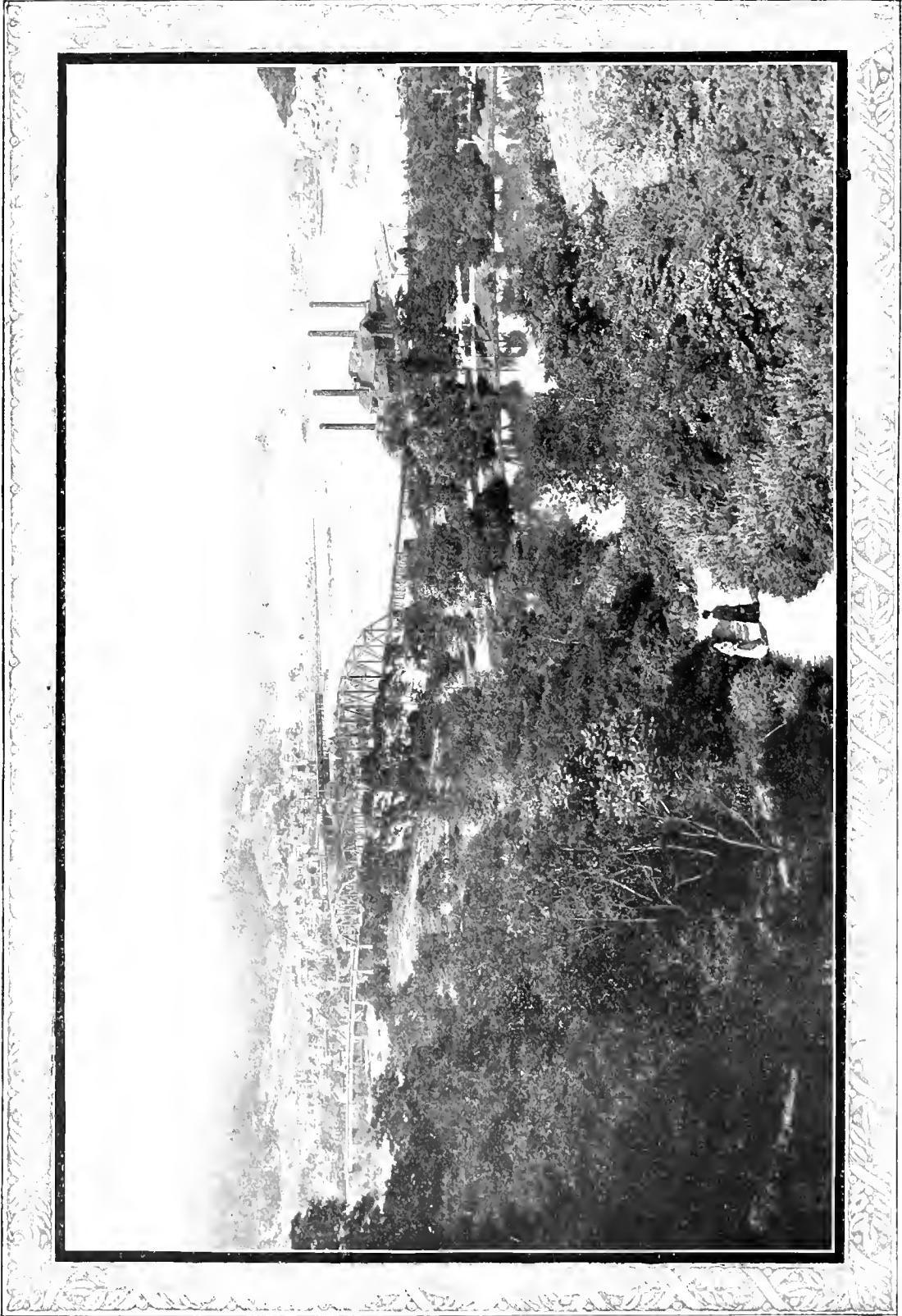


PHOTO BY DWIGHT B. LUCAS

Highland Park, Filtration Plant, and Aspinwall

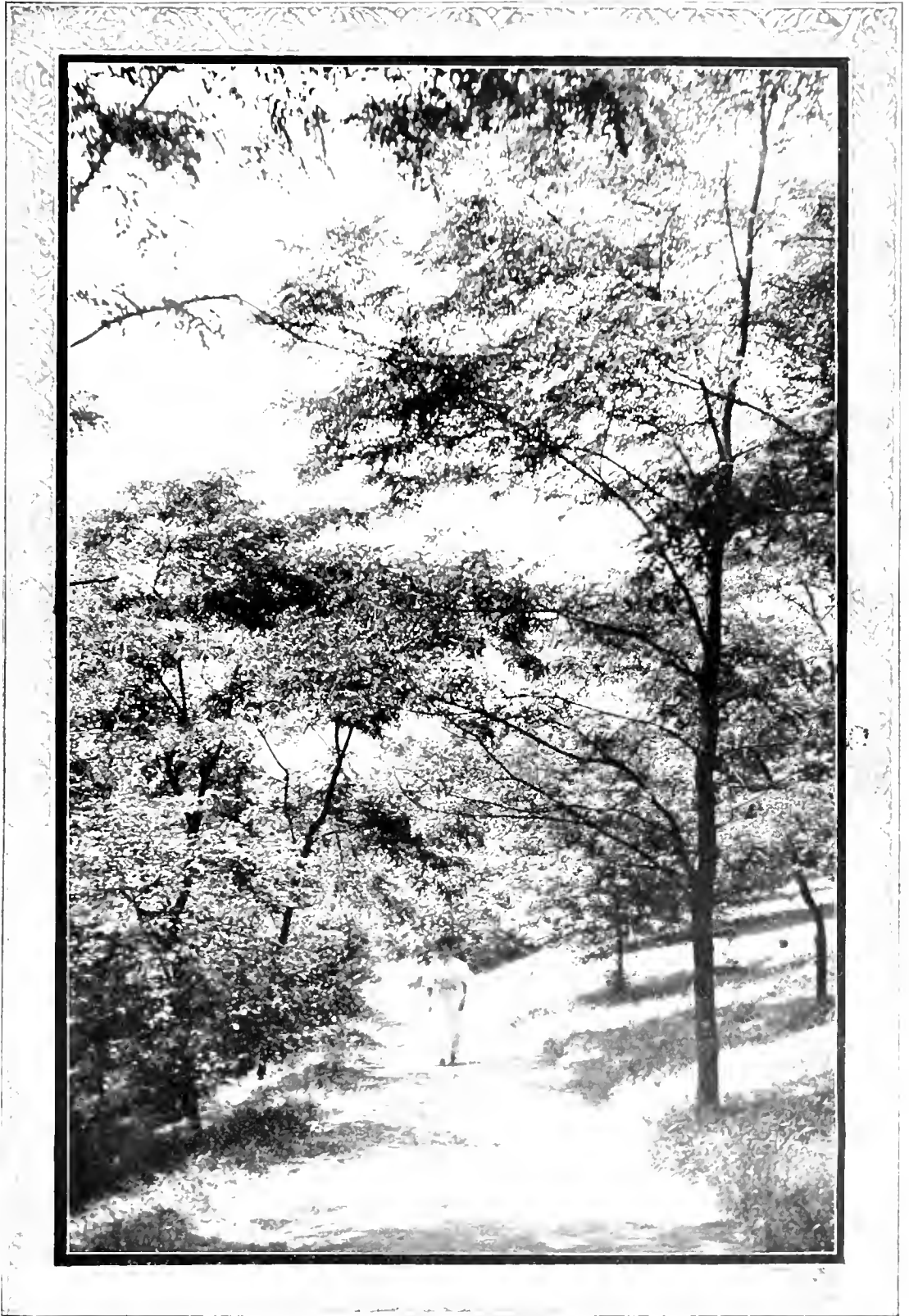
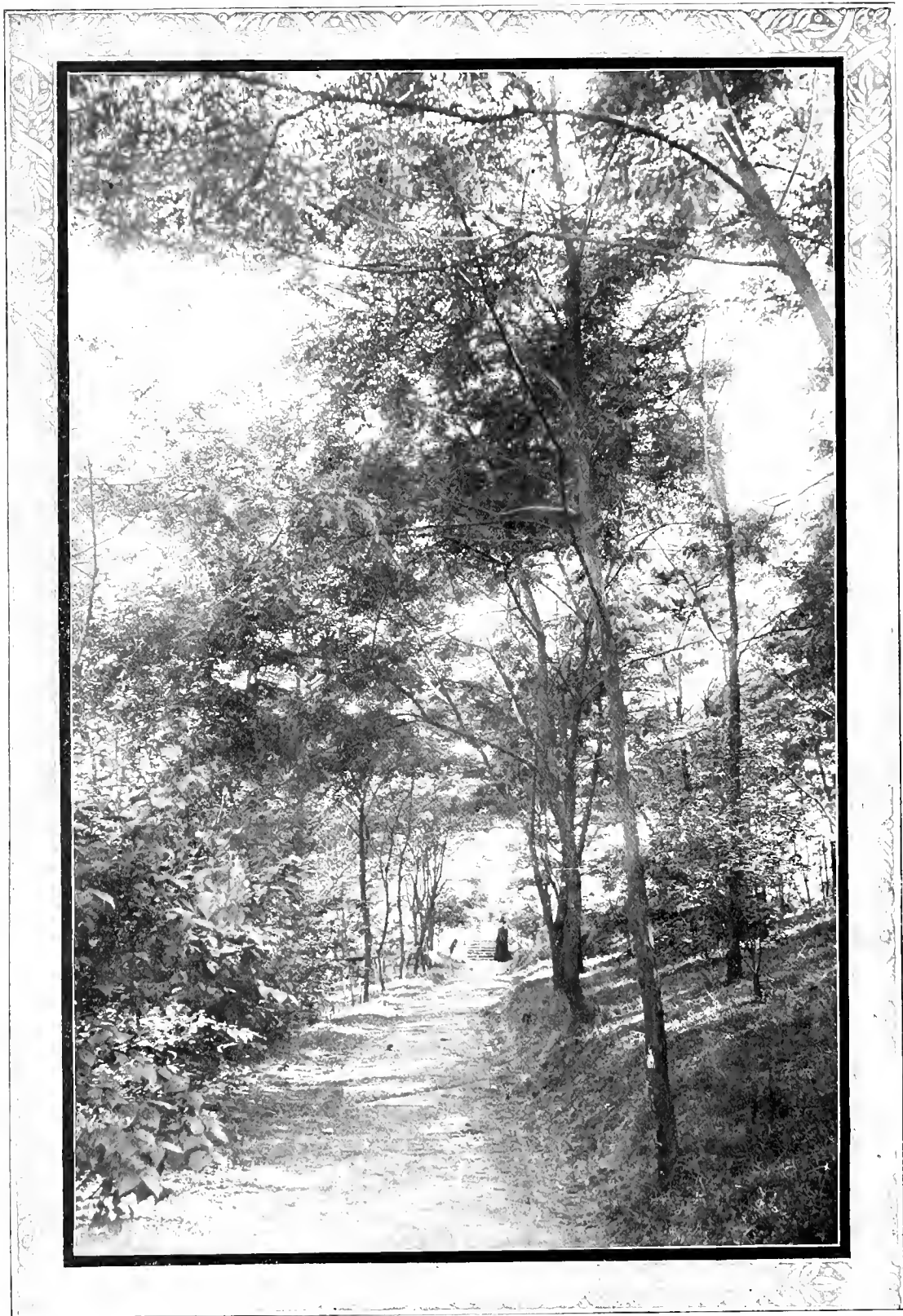


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In Highland Park



PHOTO, THIS, BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

Lights and Shadows in Highland Park

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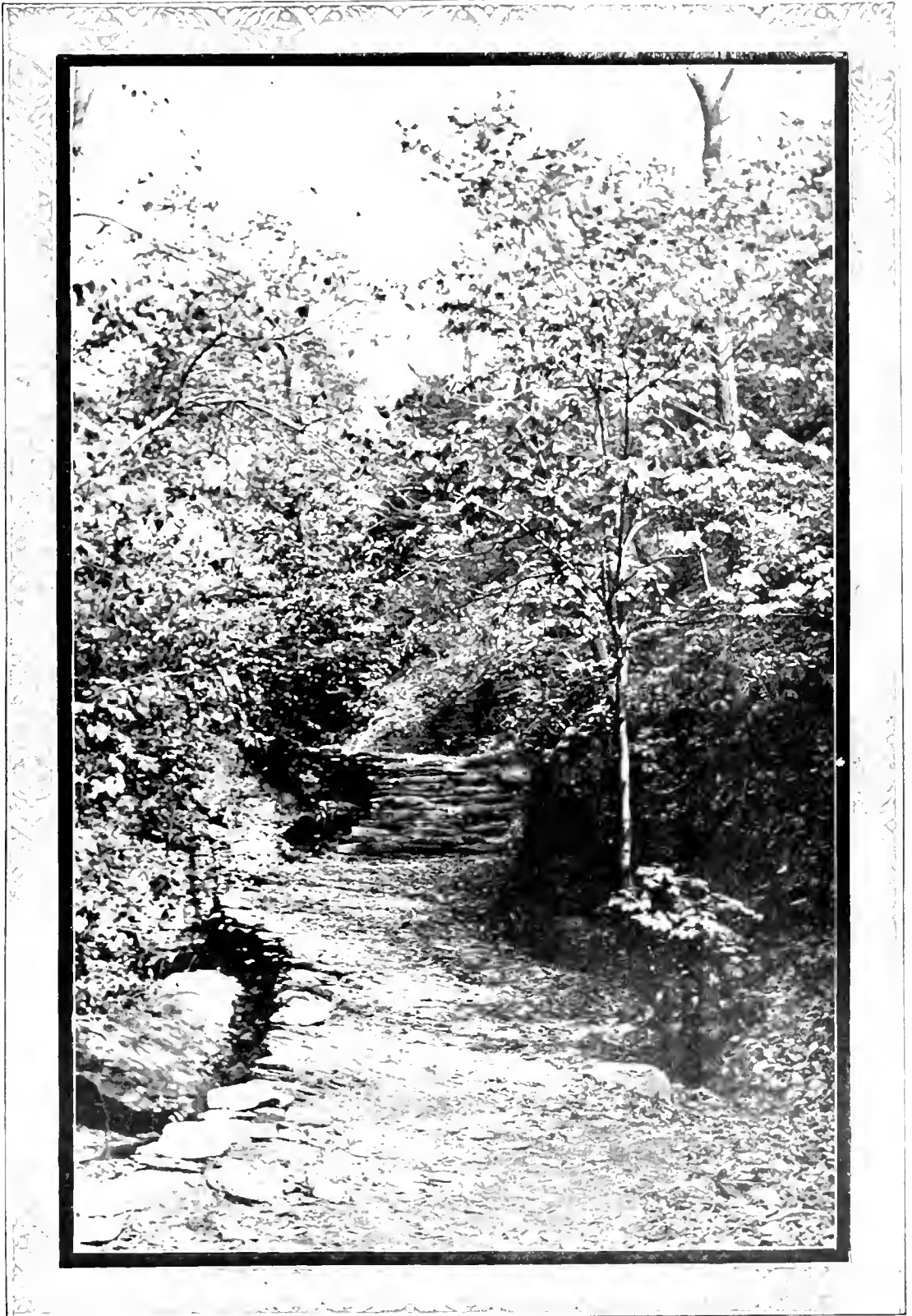


PHOTO BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

Rustic Steps in Romantic Glen, Schenley Park

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Educational Institutions of Greater Pittsburgh



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT

One University

Faculty, 154 Students, 964 Alumni, 2,570

Plans under way for 40 buildings on a site comprising 43 acres, which will place it in the front rank of educational institutions of the United States.

<u>DENOMINATIONAL</u>		<u>PRIVATE</u>	
Colleges - - - - -	2	Schools - - - - -	13
Instructors - - - - -	33	Instructors - - - - -	275
Students - - - - -	419	Students - - - - -	3,982
<u>THEOLOGICAL</u>		<u>PUBLIC SCHOOLS</u>	
Seminaries - - - - -	3	Buildings - - - - -	119
Instructors - - - - -	20	Instructors - - - - -	1,690
Students - - - - -	157	Students - - - - -	73,734

High Schools

Buildings, 4 Instructors, 100 Students, 2,950

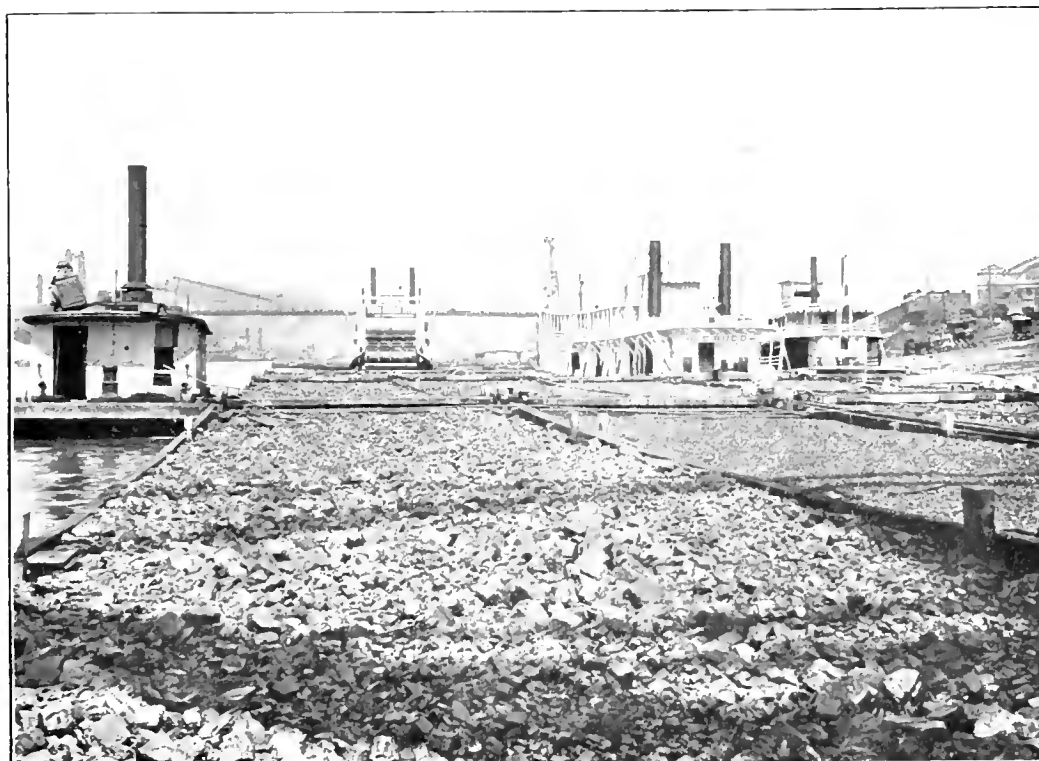
Carnegie Technical Schools

Built and Endowed by Andrew Carnegie (partially completed)

The City of Pittsburgh donated a site of 32 acres. Schools planned to accommodate 4,000 students. Four separate schools: School of Applied Science, School of Apprentices and Journeymen, Technical School for Women, School of Applied Design. Special Building, Machinery Hall. Day and Night Courses in all Schools.



The Union Station



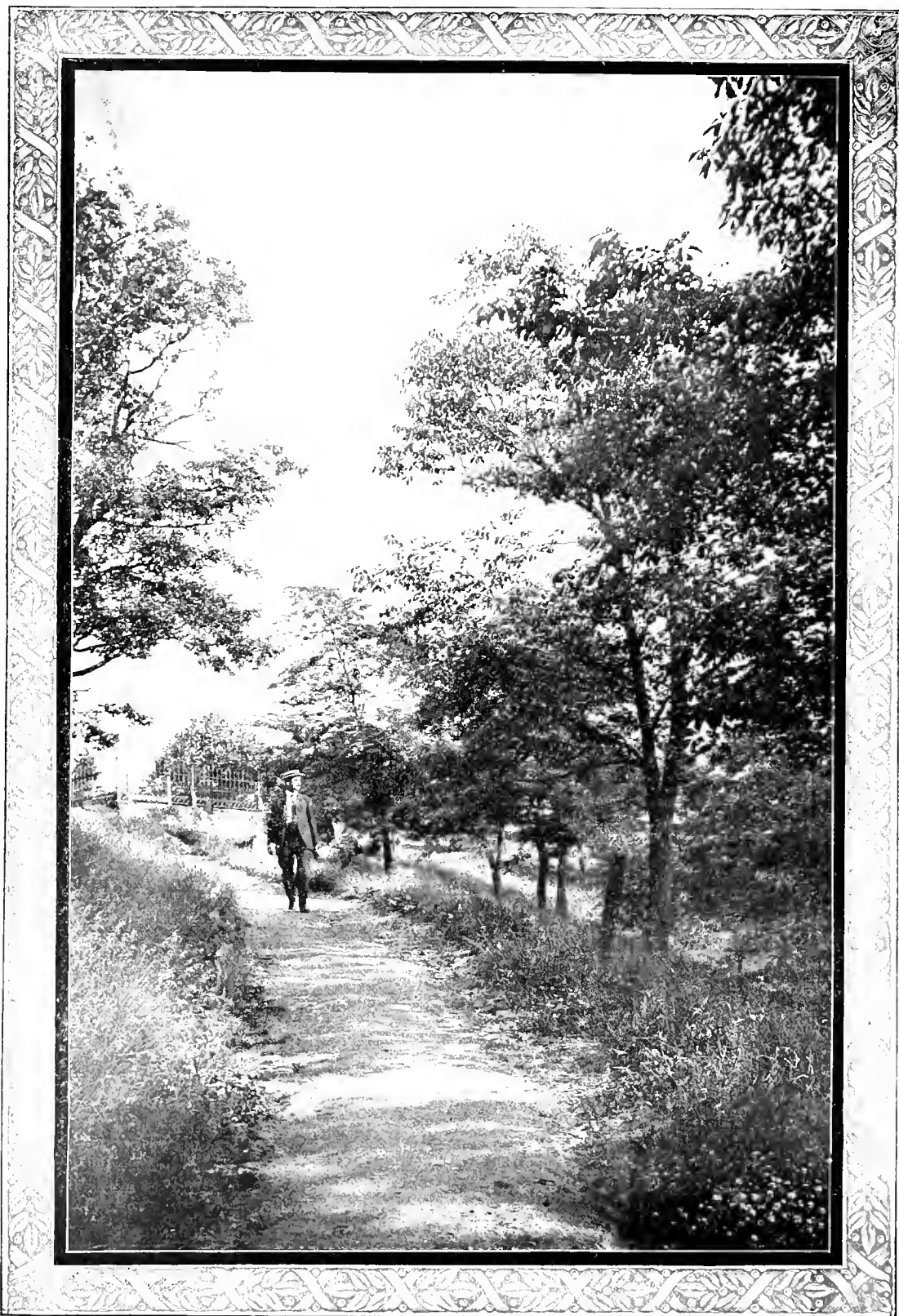


PHOTO BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

Path Leading to the Bear Pit, Riverview Park

THE Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh

CHARTERED JULY 8, 1876



PITTSBURGH'S principal development has been within the life of the Chamber, and it has been instrumental in placing the city in its proper position in the world of achievement. It has aggressively led in all movements which have advanced the city and its interests and has maintained
An Unparalleled Record of Usefulness

Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce

Thomas M. Howe—1874-1877
James K. Moorhead—1878-1883
John F. Dravo—1884-1886
William E. Schmertz—1887-1891
George A. Kelly—1892-1894
John B. Jackson—1895

John Bindley—1896-1901
Albert J. Logan—1902-1903
John Eaton—1904-1905
H. D. W. English—1906-1907
Lee S. Smith—1908

Present Officers

LEE S. SMITH
President

F. R. BABCOCK
First Vice President

W. H. STEVENSON
Second Vice President

D. P. BLACK,
Third Vice President

H. M. LANDIS
Treasurer

LOGAN McKEE
Secretary

IRA S. BASSETT
Traffic Manager

P. C. WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary

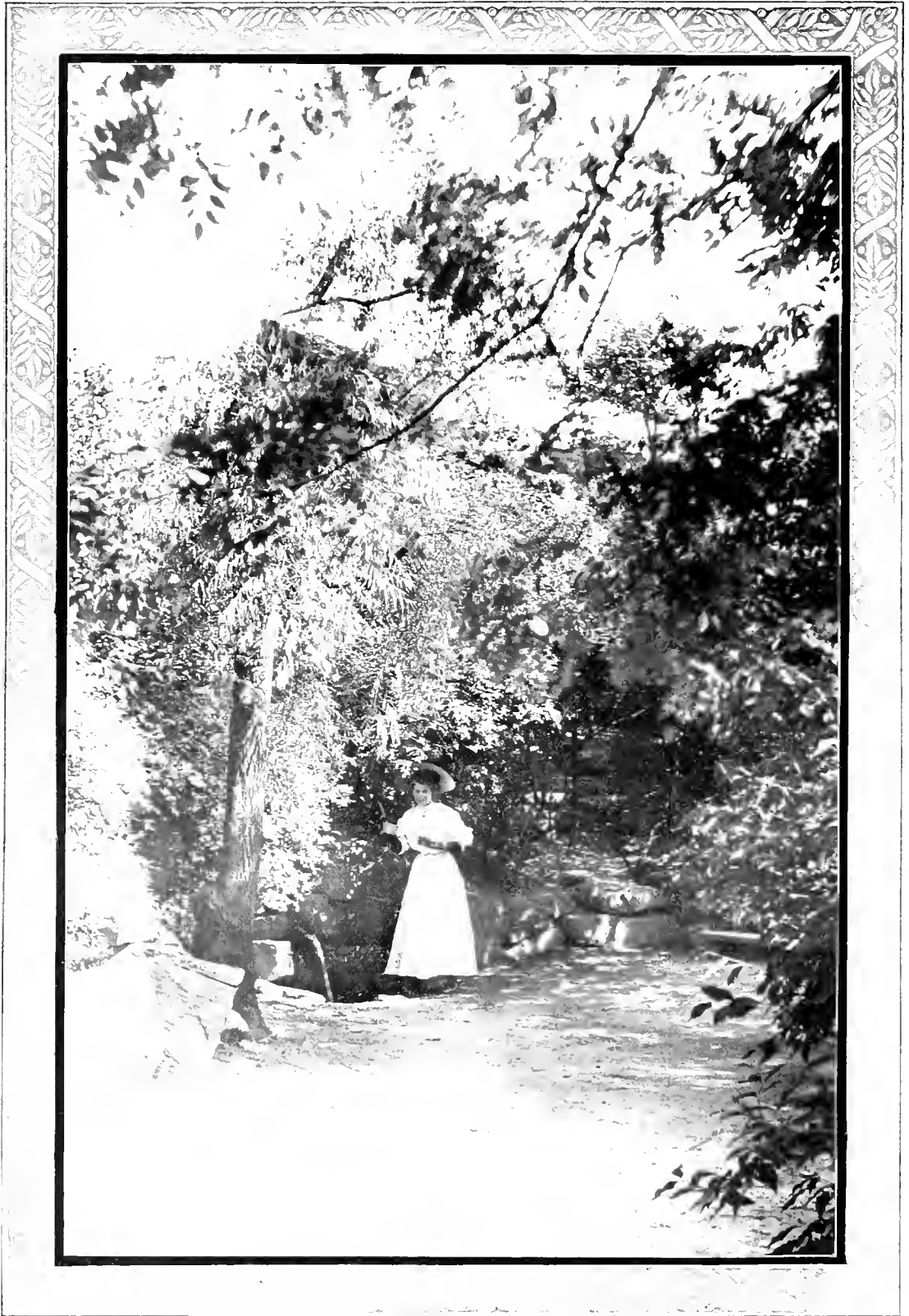


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Nature's Refreshment Stand, Highland Park

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THE CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

OF UNIQUE and unusual interest to Pittsburgh's Sesqui-Centennial guests will be the Carnegie Technical Schools. These modern educational buildings, designed to ultimately cover thirty-two acres of ground, and the adjacent massive Carnegie Institute, with its six acres of science and art treasures, tell the story of Andrew Carnegie's splendid gifts to the city of Pittsburgh.

During the week from September 27th to October 3rd, the schools will make special arrange-

a small frame house will be under process of electric-wiring, plumbing and drainage installation; in a third, a group of girls will be studying the nutritive values of different foods; and so on.

AN IDEAL ENVIRONMENT

The Technical Schools, which Mr. Carnegie has endowed to date with four million dollars, and in which he is especially interested, enjoy one of the finest locations in all Pittsburgh. They are



PHOTO BY R. A. JOHNSTON

The Carnegie Technical Schools. Showing the School for Apprentices and Journeyman and the School of Applied Design.

ments for visitors, throwing open for inspection, with guides, the many interesting departments of the institution. Opportunities will be given to witness in operation everything pertaining to a model technical university. The two thousand students can be seen at work in class-room, laboratory, shop, forge and foundry, and the nature of their tasks will vary from the young man making some delicate electrical test to the young woman being trained in the household arts. In one room a class will be engaged in the clay modeling of architectural details; in another

situated on high land in Schenley Park, a beautiful and diversified stretch of 420 acres, comparable to Central Park, in New York, and Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia. Being geographically central, they are readily accessible from both the residential and the business sections. With a world-wide reputation as the greatest of industrial centers, Pittsburgh furnishes an ideal environment for such an institution. Her people and activities are in accord with its aims, her commercial prestige appeals to the imagination of those seeking an industrial education, and her

colossal steel, iron electric and other manufacturing plants, to which frequent inspection visits are made, provide unrivalled opportunities for acquainting the student with the actual working conditions of the vocation he is in training to enter.

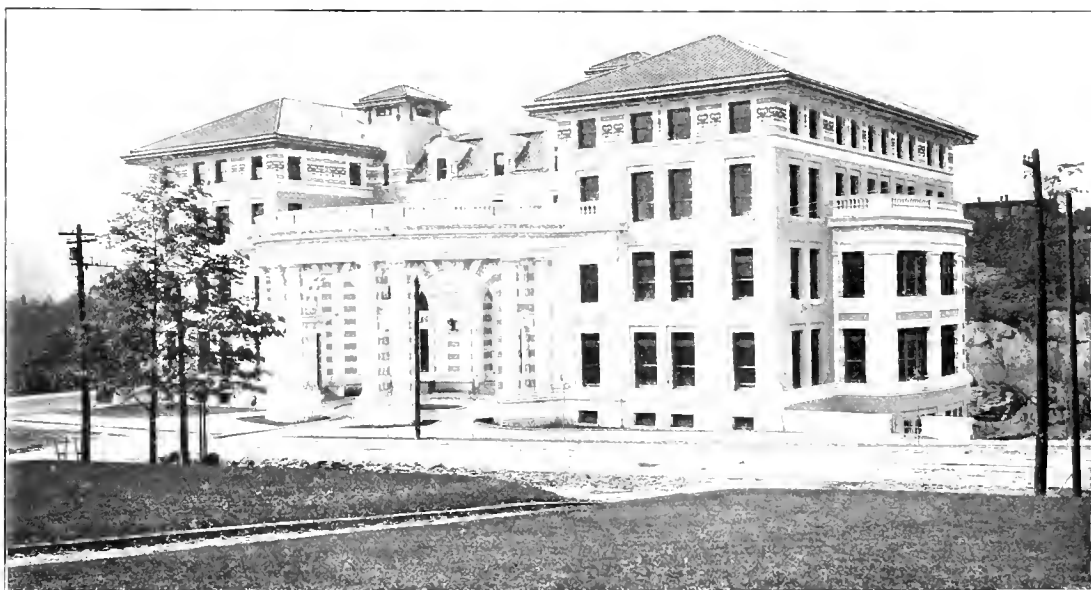
DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

The buildings so far erected and in use are the School for Apprentices and Journeymen and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women. Two large structures in the group for the School of Applied Science are practically completed and

"Commons," the social hall, athletic quarters and other collegiate structures.

THE FOUR SCHOOLS

The Carnegie Technical Schools consist of four separate schools, the School of Applied Science, the School for Apprentices and Journeymen, the School of Applied Design and the Margaret Morrison School, in all of which both day and night courses are given. A student enters whichever school offers instruction for the particular profession he has chosen. Detailed information in regard to this instruction in the different schools,



The Carnegie Technical Schools. The Margaret Morrison Carnegie Technical School for Women.
Photograph by R. W. Johnston

will be ready for occupancy in October of this year. In the near future the School of Applied Design, which is temporarily quartered in the School for Apprentices and Journeymen, as well as many other buildings, will be erected. The total floor space now available is about 360,000 square feet, the style of architecture is simple, dignified and essentially serviceable, while the construction throughout is absolutely fireproof and in accordance with the most modern practice. The schools to date have cost approximately \$2,500,000, and at the present stage of their growth are about one-sixth of their eventual size; on completion an imposing educational institution will be the result, with a terraced campus in the center, surrounded by the different schools, dormitories, the administration building, the

and also in regard to tuition fees and living expenses, is given in the catalogue, a copy of which may be secured by writing to the Secretary.

The School of Applied Science, which, with enlarged equipment and increased corps of instructors will be established in its new buildings this fall, is for the training of students who wish to become chemists, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical or mining engineers.

The School for Apprentices and Journeymen furnishes an industrial or trade education; its instruction is designed to prepare mechanics for more advanced positions in their chosen lines. The courses in this school are grouped under four main heads—mechanical drafting, stationary engineering, machinery trades and building trades. The advantage of being a skilled me-

chanic over an unskilled one is convincingly shown by some recent statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Commerce and Labor. They bring out the fact that in the building trades unskilled labor earns on an average of \$10.45 per week, while skilled labor earns \$22.37. In the machinery trades it is the difference be-



The Carnegie Technical Schools. Two new buildings in the group for the School of Applied Science. To be ready in October. Photograph by S. L. Haas

tween \$0.60 a week and \$17.70. It will thus be seen that to be a skilled artisan in these days of industrial opportunities, is to receive considerably higher wages than those paid to clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.

In the School of Applied Design the two courses offered at the present time are those in architecture and interior decoration. In the last national competition of the Beaux Arts Society of New York 49 out of the 55 drawings submitted by Carnegie Tech students received honorable mention, two receiving first mentions. Students in these courses are exceptionally fortunate in having access to the fine collection of books, architectural models, and paintings in the Carnegie Institute. The international exhibitions of paintings and architectural drawings held at the Institute offer the student the further unusual advantage of becoming familiar with the best current achievements in his line of work.

A short distance from the School of Applied Science and the School for Apprentices and Journeymen, but located so as to become one of the units in the future quadrangular arrangement of the buildings, is the Margaret Morrison School for Women, named after Mr. Carnegie's mother. It is the first of a proposed group to be devoted to the education and training of women for the home, wifehood and motherhood, as well as along technical and industrial lines.

The attention of visitors is especially directed to the words on the cornice of the entrance court, which read as follows:

"To make and inspire the home;
To lessen suffering and increase happiness;
To aid mankind in its upward struggles;
To ennoble and adorn life's work, however humble—
These are woman's high prerogatives."

This motto finely expresses the ideals and the purpose of the Margaret Morrison School. To develop character, and to train young women to earn a livelihood in the best lines of work which are open to them to-day, are the two primary aims of the many courses of instruction offered.

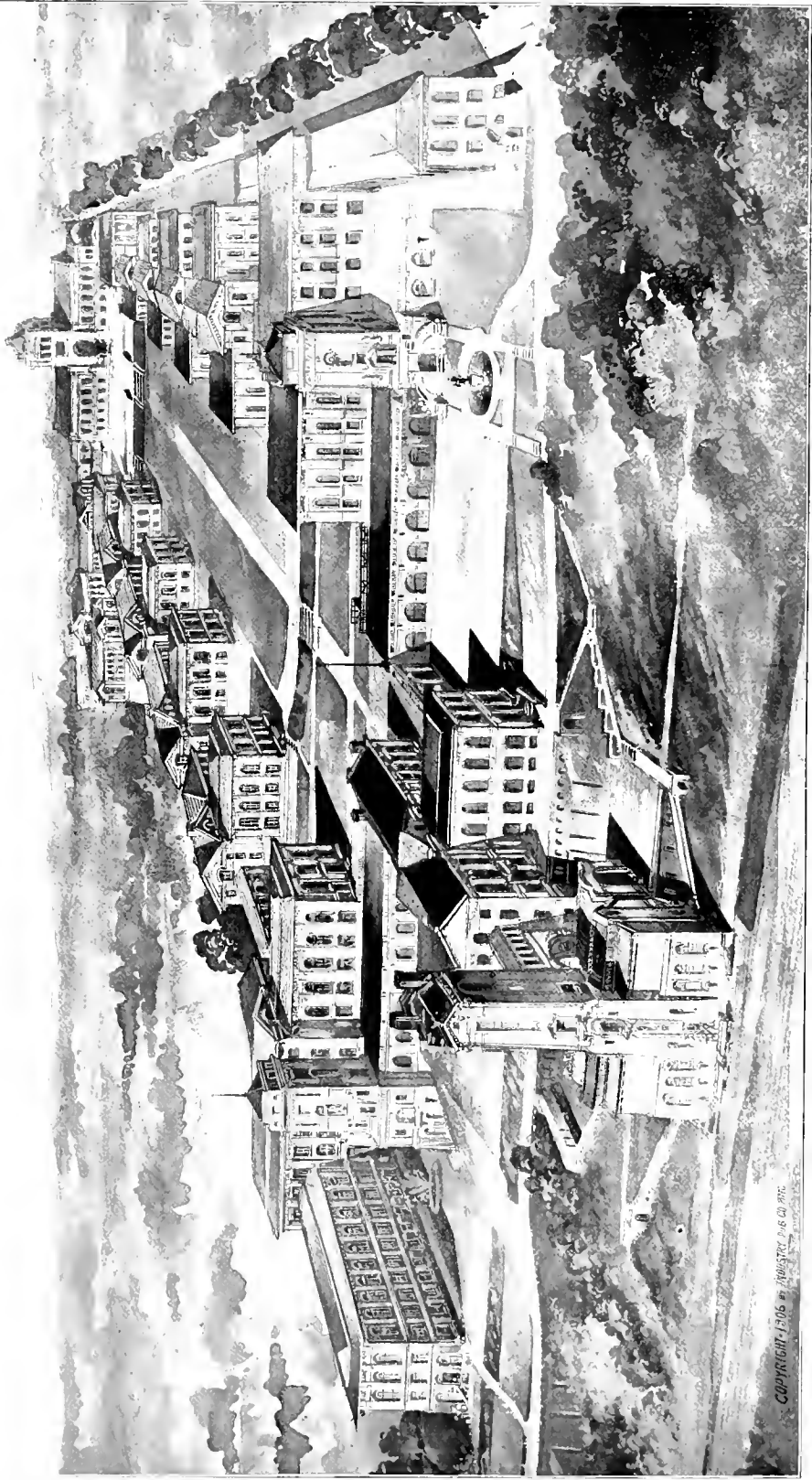
The school is completely and attractively provided not only with the usual class, lecture and laboratory rooms, but with a gymnasium, studio, rest and lunch rooms, and a library. The subjects taught are grouped under the four main heads of household arts, dressmaking, costume design and secretarial work. Forming subdivisions of these general departments are many courses for day and night students, among the most interesting of which are millinery, interior decoration, sketching, banking and bookkeeping, card indexing, social ethics, English, history and hygiene.

The students in these four schools are placed under the immediate training of an able faculty



One of the Day Classes in the School of Applied Science. Photograph by E. H. W. McKee

of 115 professors, assistant professors and instructors, men and women who have had not only an academic and scientific education, but also practical experience in the industrial world, that has made them conversant with the actual methods that prevail in the modern practice of their professions.



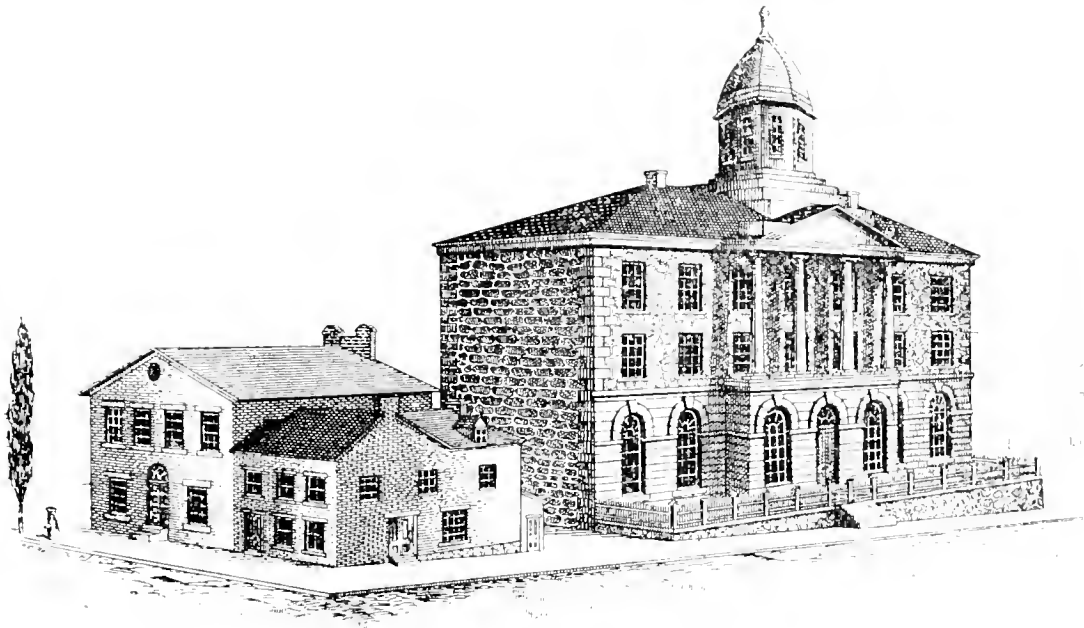
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Ground Area 500x300 Feet, Embracing 32 Acres.
Building completed, in foreground to the right, length of two city blocks, constituting one-twelfth of the entire group

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH is the legal descendant of the Pittsburgh Academy, incorporated in 1787. In 1810 the Academy was reincorporated and the name changed to the Western

University of High Learning. In the pioneer work of establishing education in Pittsburgh, Dr. Black was a minister in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Father Maguire was a Roman Catholic and the founder of St. Paul's

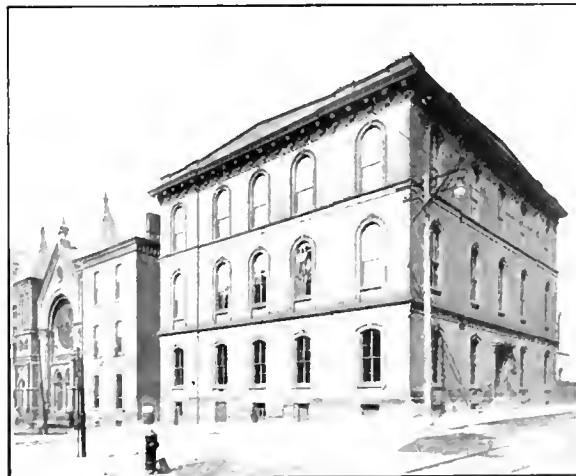


The Academy

The President's House

THE UNIVERSITY IN 1825

The University



The University Building, 1854-1882

University of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1822 the first faculty was inaugurated in the First Presbyterian church. The members of this facul-

Cathedral. Dr. Bruce was member of the A. S. Society Reformed Church, and Dr. Swift and Dr. McElroy were Presbyterians.

The first Board of Trustees included such men as Robert Bruce, William Wilkins, United States Minister to Russia, Walter Forward, at one time Secretary of the Treasury of the United States;

way, which also was destroyed by fire in 1849. In 1854 the University property on Duquesne way was sold and a lot purchased at the corner of Ross and Diamond streets, and a building

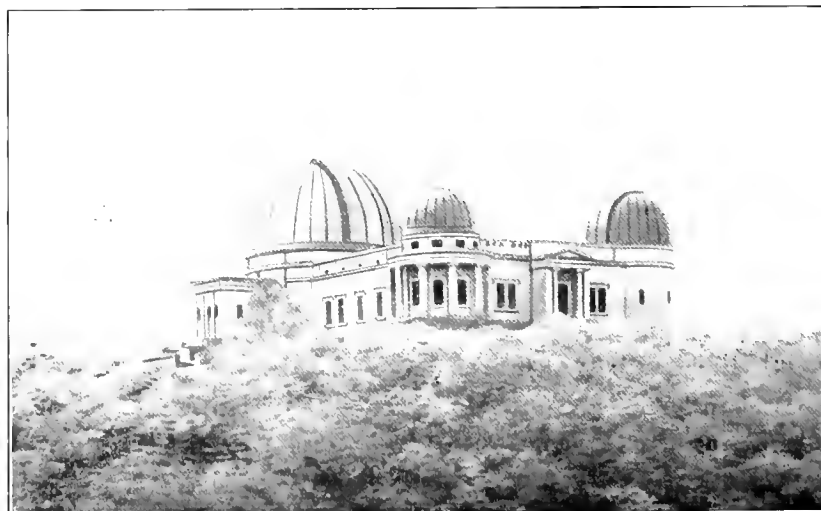


The Present Buildings of the University
 Science Hall The Main Building

John Scull, Ebenezer Denny, Rev. Joseph Stockton and James Allison.

The first building of the University was located at the corner of Third avenue and Cherry alley,

erected which continued to be the home of the University until 1882, when the Allegheny County Court House was burned and the county purchased the University building to be used as the



The Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, North Side

and was erected with \$12,000 received from the State. The cut of this building is shown in this program. The building was burned in 1845, and the second building was erected on Duquesne

Court House during the erection of the new edifice.

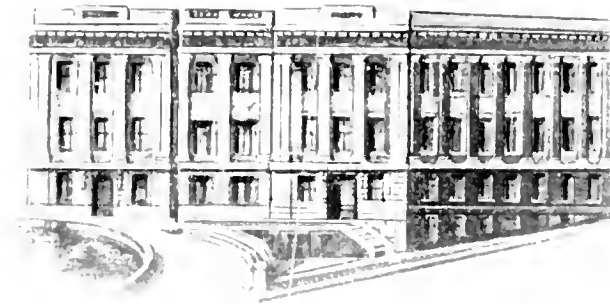
In 1800 the present buildings, consisting of the main University building and Science Hall, were

erected on Perrysville avenue on the grounds of the Allegheny Observatory, which was a part of the University. These buildings are shown.

In 1892 the Medical Department was added, and in 1895 the Law School and the College of

the campus a magnificent view can be obtained of Schenley Park and also the splendid East End district.

In July work was begun on the first building to be erected on the new campus, the building

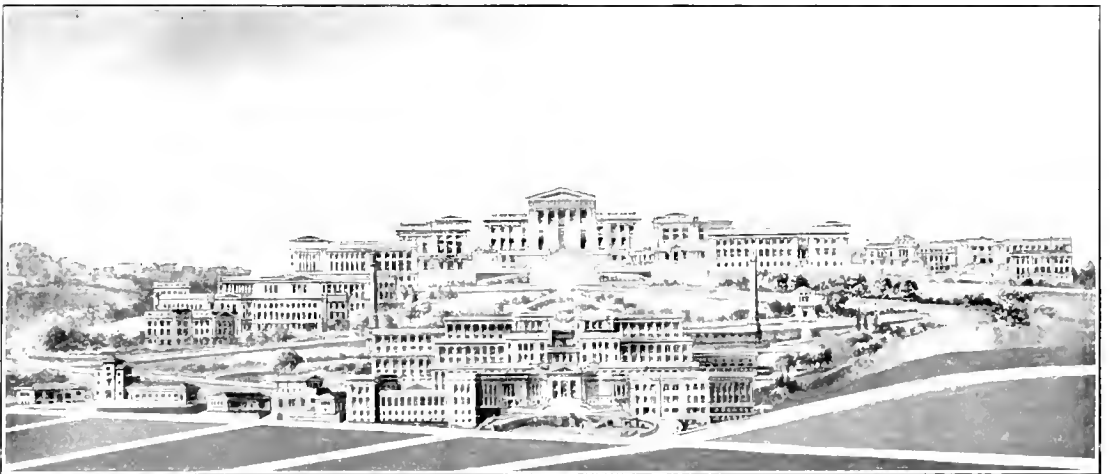


School of Mines Building
(First building to be erected on the new site)

Pharmacy. In 1896 the Dental College was established. Thus the institution became a real university with seven distinct departments. For a number of years the question of a new location for the University was considered, and finally in December, 1907, a site was selected, comprising

for the School of Mines, the cornerstone of which will be laid on Friday of the Sesqui-Centennial week. It is hoped that work in the new location can begin in the fall of 1909.

During the past year the total enrollment in all departments of the University was 1,158 with



The Proposed Group of Buildings for the New University

forty-three acres, located in Oakland, the larger part being a portion of the historic Schenley Farms. This location is in the midst of the educational and institutional center of Pittsburgh, and from the crest of the hill forming a part of

a faculty numbering over 150. The University with its College and Engineering School and professional schools offers unexcelled opportunities to the thousands of young people in Pittsburgh and vicinity who wish higher education.

Programme Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial

SEPTEMBER 27 TO
OCTOBER 3
1908



Official Programme: Certified to by the Executive
Committee of the Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial

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Official Programme



Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial ...1908...

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27: Special services in all Churches. SUNDAY AFTERNOON: Union religious meeting in Nixon Theater. SUNDAY EVENING: Union neighborhood services in many churches.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 3 P. M.: Unveiling Tablet, by Daughters of the American Revolution at Old Block House. EVENING: Official reception by the Mayor and Councils at Duquesne Garden.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29: Sesqui-Centennial Day at the Western Pennsylvania Exposition. the musical programme including works of Pittsburgh composers.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30: Marine historical pageant and parade on rivers.

PROGRAMME CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

... OFFICIAL PROGRAMME ...

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Official Programme



Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial ...1908...

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1: Greater Pittsburgh Day. Historical pageant and commercial, manufacturing and military parade.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2: Laying of cornerstones of Soldiers' Memorial Hall and University of Pittsburgh building.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3: Races at Schenley Oval, and music, etc., at the parks.

ALL WEEK: Exhibits of Colonial and Revolutionary paintings, books and relics at Carnegie Institute.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25—Anniversary Day: Meeting and concert in Exposition building, on sites of Forts Duquesne and Pitt.

The Independence Day Celebration in the Parks on July Fourth was also under the auspices of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee.

... OFFICIAL PROGRAMME ...

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Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial

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H. J. Heinz, *Second Vice Chairman*

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Boggs, R. H.	Guthrie, R. W.	Lloyd, D. McK.	Smith, Charles O.
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Bope, Col. H. P.	Hamilton, W. T.	Long, S. C.	Stevenson, W. H.
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Burchfield, A. P.	Hershman, Oliver S.	McElroy, Samuel	Ward, R. B.
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J. P. McCollum, *Music*
Major W. H. Davis, *Military and Parade*
Capt. Jas. A. Henderson, *Marine Display*
T. J. Hawkins, *Decorations*
H. D. W. English, *Greater Pittsburgh Day*
A. J. Kelly, Jr., *Anniversary Day*

Miss Julia M. Harding, *Women's Auxiliary*
E. M. Bigelow, *Electrical Display*
Wm. N. Frew, *Carnegie Institute*
John A. Brashear, *Reception*
E. E. Bonneville, *Hotel*
A. B. Shepherd, *Independence Day*
H. W. Neely, *Merchants' Auxiliary*
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Col. H. P. Bope, *Boys' Brigade*
C. B. Price, *Soldiers' Memorial Hall*
Dr. S. B. McCormick, *University of Pgh.*
George W. Baum, *Matinee Races*

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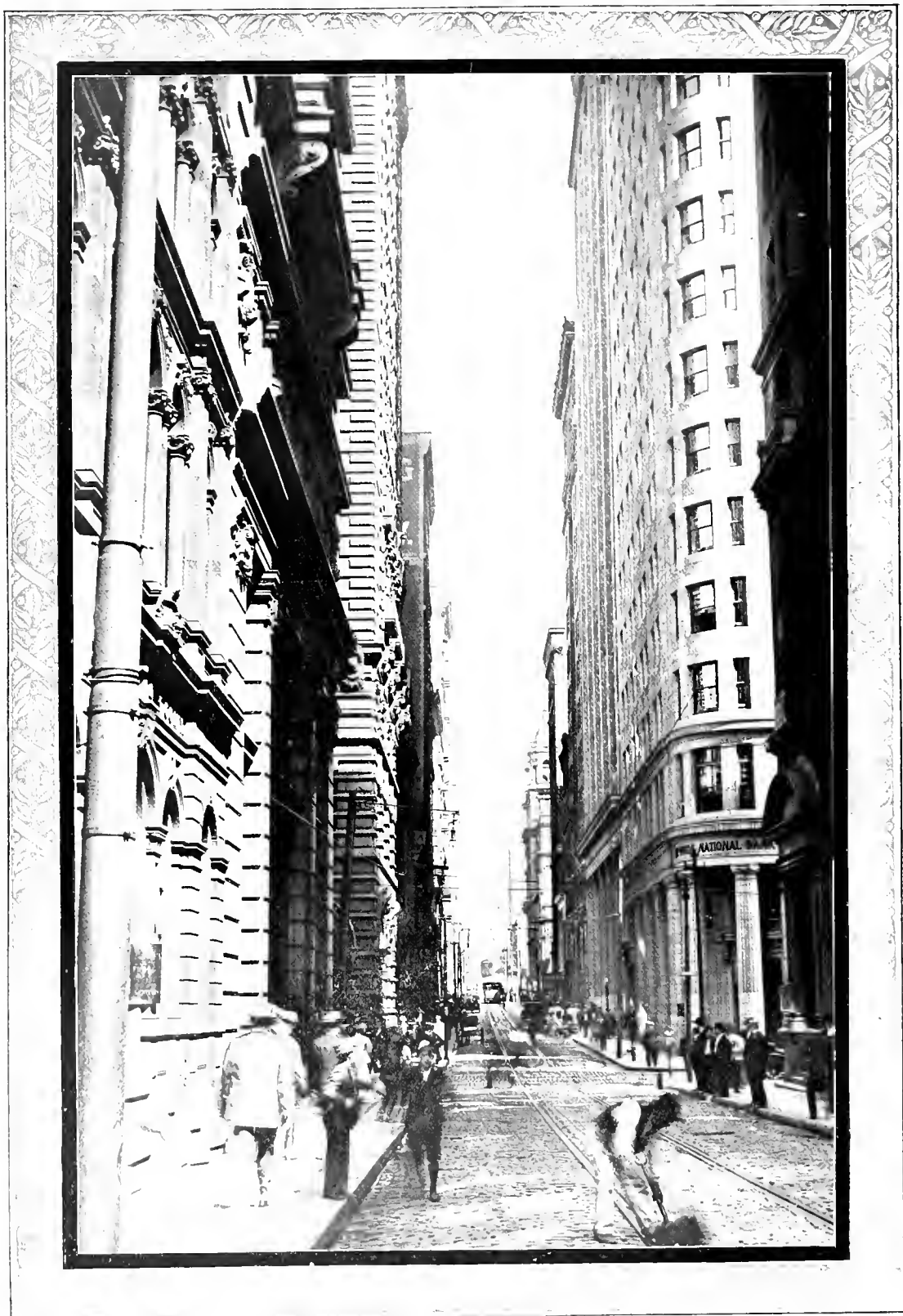
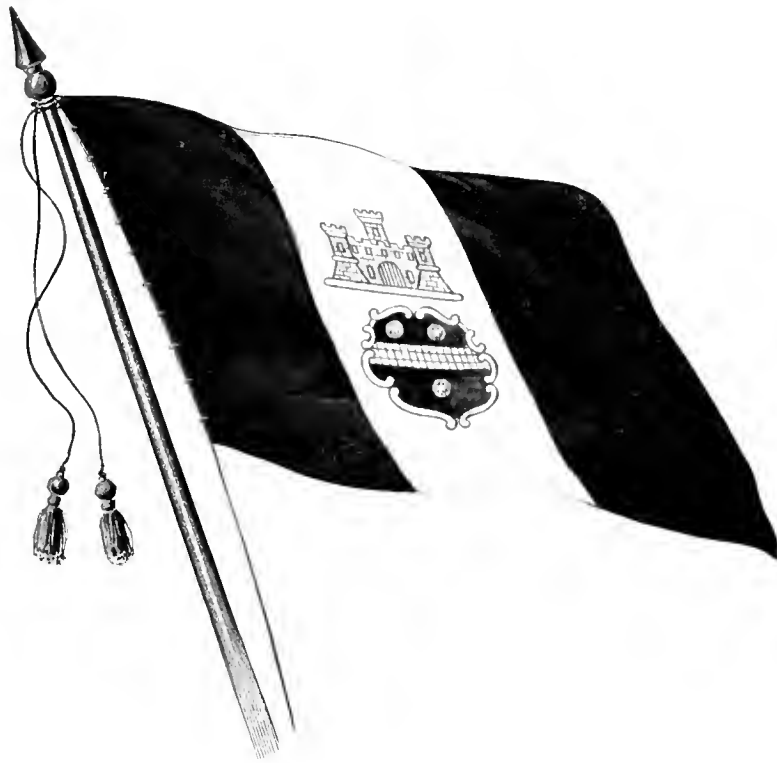


PHOTO BY DEWITT B. LUCAS

The Financial Canon of Pittsburgh—Fourth Avenue

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