



HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:

Parcel No.:

Ward:

Zoning Classification:

Bldg. Inspector:

Council District:

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*
 Individual Landmark Nomination: \$100.00
 District Nomination: \$250.00

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

The Voegtly Spring

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

The Spring Hill Spring/Voegtly Spring

3. LOCATION

- a. Street: Damas St. near the intersection with Homer St.
- b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA, 15212
- c. Neighborhood: Spring Hill

4. OWNERSHIP

- d. Owner(s): City of Pittsburgh
- e. Street: 414 Grant Street
- f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA Phone: (412) 255-8850

5. CLASSIFICATION & USE – Check all that apply

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

6. NOMINATED BY

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

7. DESCRIPTION

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

If Known:

- a. Year Built: Circa 1912
- b. Architectural Style: Vernacular
- c. Architect/Builder: Person Unknown - City of Pittsburgh

Narrative: see attached page "7. Description"

8. HISTORY

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

Narrative: see attached page "8. History"

9. SIGNIFICANCE

The *Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11, Historic Preservation, Chapter 1: Historic Structures, Districts, Sites and Objects* lists ten criteria, at least one of which must be met for Historic Designation. Describe how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of these criteria. (Attach extra pages if necessary.)

Narrative: see attached page "9. Significance"

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

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

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8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

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

10. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) Community information process.

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

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

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

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

11. NUMBER AND SUBJECTS OF PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDED WITH THE NOMINATION FORM: *Please Attach*

12. LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED WITH THE NOMINATION FORM: *Please Attach*

13. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

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



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

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

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

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

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

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

10. The nomination must be accompanied by evidence that the nominator has made a good-faith effort to communicate his or her interest in the historic designation of this landmark or district to the owner(s) of these properties. Describe how this was done, and attach evidence that the owner(s) of the nominated landmark or of the properties within the nominated district have been informed of the nomination. This may include a copy of a notification letter with a mailing list, a letter confirming phone calls, or a petition signed by affected property owners.
11. Clear photographs of the nominated buildings or districts should accompany the nomination form. The applicant shall include photographs of all elevations of an individual building and its setting, or the front elevation of each building in a district. In the case of closely spaced buildings or rowhouses, several buildings may be included in one photograph. Each photograph must be labeled with the street address of the building(s) and the month and year the photograph was taken.
12. Copies of major supporting documents should accompany the nomination form. Such documents may include, but are not limited to:
 - historic photographs;
 - historic and contemporary maps;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing the subject property or district;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing people, places, or events that comprise the historic context of the subject property or district.
 - Oversized materials (such as architectural drawings) and materials too fragile to copy may be accepted.

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

CHECKLIST: INSERT NAME OF PROPERTY HERE

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

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

Voegtly Spring (“Spring Hill Spring”) Addendum

7. Description

The site of Voegtly Spring (Fig. 1) in the Spring Hill neighborhood is located on the bend of Damas St. about 30 yards east of the intersection with Homer St., directly across from the former firehouse, which now houses Steel City Boxing. In 1912 a rectangular concrete structure was built into the side of the hill to concentrate and control the flow of the spring, this structure is approximately 106” tall and 86” wide (Fig. 2). The spring structure sits back about 39 inches from the sidewalk, and the shale wall to the right of the spring is about 70 inches from the sidewalk.

In the center of the concrete structure there is a rounded-arched opening that recesses into the structure. At the center of this opening is a brass spigot from which water flows and two metal brackets protrude from the left side and another metal latch on the right side of the opening. A metal bottom lines this opening and allows water, which spews in a constant stream from the spigot, to drain. Outside of this opening is a shallow, rectangular sill, which protrudes from the façade of the structure (Fig. 3).

The top of the concrete structure is defined by a rectangular lip that protrudes from the façade and delineates the stone assemblage that sits atop the concrete spring, bridging the gap between the tufa above and the spring structure below. This section is roughly the width of the concrete structure below and appears to be comprised of a mix of the surrounding slate and concrete. In the center of this portion of the structure there is a small, square metal door, hinged at left and with a latch on the right side of the panel.

The spring structure is located on parcel id # 47-K-193 and is owned by the City of Pittsburgh.

8. History

The property upon which the spring sits was part of a fairly large tract of land that William Robinson Jr., the first mayor of Allegheny City, sold to Nicholas Voegtly Jr., John Voegtly, Mathias Voegtly, and Nicholas Voegtly in March 1863.¹ At the time this land is identified as being in Reserve Twp. Part of this tract that is referred to as the Voegtly Farm Plan was sold to George Hetzel Sr. in 1864.² The rest stayed in the hands of various Voegtlys. The part of the "Farms" tract where the spring is now located was transferred to Nicholas Voegtly who died in 1864. Nicholas Voegtly's heirs were Anne (his widow), Elizabeth Voegtly Steiner (his daughter), Sarah Voegtly Crone (his daughter), Nicholas A. Voegtly (his son), John Voegtly (his son), and Mary Voegtly Hetzel (his daughter and wife of Charles A. Hetzel). Following the death of their mother, the Voegtly heirs owned the property as tenants in common. In December of 1921 the “Nicholas Voegtly Heirs Plan” had been surveyed and recorded in the County Plan Book.³ In this deed the properties were partitioned in an equal manner to the various heirs: Lot 11, which now

¹ Note: The “Voegtly” name appears with various spellings in deeds and historical maps: “Voegtly, Voeghtley, Voegtley.”

² Plan Book #3, p.54, County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

³ Deed Book Vol. 2069, p.527, County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

houses the spring, was assigned to John Voegtly. John died without heirs and left his share to his sister Sarah V. Crone.

Sarah stipulated in her will that all the remaining portions of her estate were to be evenly divided between the Tuberculosis Hospital of Pittsburgh at Leech Farm and the Allegheny Association for the Improvement of the Poor. The two charitable groups, by the 1930s had come under the jurisdiction of the City and the Family Welfare Association of Allegheny County. The other heirs made an agreement with the City and the Family Welfare Association so that the properties were transferred to the remaining Voegtly heirs, in return each agency was paid \$5000.⁴

Lot # 11, which had been assigned to John Voegtly in 1921 was sold, along with several other lots, to one Irene Riebling in on January 8, 1931.⁵ Four days later on Jan. 12, 1931 Irene Reibling sold Lot # 11 to Elmer J. Voegtly who was the son of Nicholas A. Voegtly and the grandson of Nicholas V. Voegtly. This is the name that appears on the lot in the Sanborn and Hopkins maps of the site where the spring is located.

It is suspected that one of the Voegtlys or some residents of the hill took it upon themselves to channel the natural spring that ran from the top of the knoll down through the Robinson Street "gulch" to Butcher's Run that ran through Spring Garden.⁶

Natural Spring History

According to maps of Allegheny City printed until 1882, a stream ran down from the top of Spring Hill, ran through the intersection of Humboldt St. (now Homer St.) and an unnamed street (now Damas St.) and down into modern day Spring Garden (Fig. 4). In 1912 a rectangular stone and concrete structure was built into the shale hillside alongside Damas St. (formerly Robinson Road) to harness the flow of water beneath the ground to provide easy access to drinking water for the residents of the neighborhood and surrounding area (Fig. 5).

This spring provided a valuable and much needed source of clean water to the under-served population on Spring Hill. Before Allegheny City was annexed by Pittsburgh in 1907, the public water distribution system consistently had difficulty meeting the increasing demand for clean water by a growing population. System capacity limits and the challenge of hilltop neighborhoods contributed to this strain. Many areas like Spring Hill had to rely on natural springs for access to clean water. Because Allegheny water system used tanks and gravity flow to create water pressure, it did not service the residents of Spring Hill until holding tanks were installed in 1886 and 1897, but even "these tanks were drained as fast as they were filled."⁷

Perhaps the spring's most valuable, though less frequent, function was to provide clean water to nearby hospitals and doctors' offices. Residents remember that hospitals and citizens from across the City of Pittsburgh became especially dependent on the spring in Spring Hill during the

⁴ Deed Book Vol. 2445, p.38, County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁵ Deed Book Vol. 2437, p.501, County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁶ John Canning. Email Correspondence, 8 October 2010, to Charles Gamper. Transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁷ Jordan, Bruce W. "The Allegheny City Water Works, 1840-1907." *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*. January 1987 vol. 70, No. 1. pp.29-52. See also, Map of Water Distribution System 1882.

1936 flood. The 1936 “St. Patrick’s Day Flood” knocked the Ross Street Pumping Station, which fed the city’s primary filtration beds, out of service due to equipment damage and power outages. This caused the city’s supply of drinkable water to reach dangerous levels, and *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* reported on March 21, 1936, “All authorities agreed that water situation was the most serious confronting the city.”⁸ To mitigate this threat to the health of the city, the City Water Bureau urgently warned the citizenry to conserve water. Residents, businesses, and hospitals did everything in their power to avoid using city water. Springs like the one on Spring Hill therefore became an invaluable resource to the community.

Based on personal recollections, the spring water was tested and shut off sometime in the 1950s. A number of residents report that the water was compromised after new homes were built above the spring site. One of the houses above the spring, the house built on lot 47-L-44, was constructed in 1957 and may have contributed to the contamination of the spring.⁹ A photograph from a Pittsburgh Press article dated December 28, 1952 confirms that the spring was still in use in the early 1950s (Fig. 6).¹⁰ It is reported that during this time the spring water developed a distasteful odor and became a yellowish orange color. According to Mrs. Fohl, a young resident in college at the time got the water tested and found it to be contaminated. The water was initially closed off with a combination of rags and wooden boards. These boards, however, were frequently torn off because people wanted to get to their precious water. In order to prevent this, the spring was finally sealed up by filling in the opening with a layer of concrete. It is still unclear as to who actually completed the work to seal off the spring with a layer of concrete. However it happened, the neighborhood was sad to see their beloved spring lose its functionality.

9. Significance

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

As described in the “History” section above, the spring was constructed on the property owned by the Voegtly family, a prominent family that played an influential role in Allegheny City’s, and Pittsburgh’s, early development. The patriarch of the family, Nicholas Voegtly, Sr., was best known for his philanthropic efforts throughout the lower North Side. He donated land for the creation of the Voegtly Evangelical Church (established in 1833) and the Voegtly Cemetery, now both lost. In a petition addressed to Pittsburgh City Council on April 3, 1912 the authors state that a spring located on “the old Voegtly Place...has supplied the people of that section with the purest water for the past fifty years.”¹¹ This implies that although there was no physical structure on the site, the Voegtly family had an informal arrangement to allow residents to enter on to their private property since roughly the 1860s. As a result of this petition, the City

⁸ “Water Supply Assured City, Pumps Running.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. March 21, 1936.

⁹ Allegheny Assessment Report for 47-L-44.

¹⁰ “No Teeth Anyway,” *The Pittsburgh Press*, December 28, 1952.

¹¹ B.A. Overbeck & Harry C. Koehler, Petition for the Preservation of Spring on the Old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th Ward, City, Petition, April 3, 1912.

formally asked the Voegtly heirs their permission to construct a permanent catch basin at the spring, which was granted on May 7th, 1912.¹²

3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style, or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;

Roth defines vernacular architecture as “a category of architecture based on local needs, construction materials and reflecting local traditions. At least originally, vernacular architecture did not use formally-schooled architects, but relied on the design skills and tradition of local builders.”¹³ The history, design, and construction surrounding the Voegtly Spring fit within this definition. The lower portion of the spring appears to be constructed entirely of concrete and recent restoration efforts seem to reaffirm this. (Fig. 7). The top of the spring appears to be composed of cement and rocks from the immediate hillside, possibly left over from when the street was regraded (Figs. 8 & 9). No record exists that indicates who constructed the spring, although in a letter addressed to Joseph G. Armstrong, Director of the Department of Public Works, the Superintendent of the Department identifies that the structure to be constructed is a “Type B. watering trough” although no additional records or schematics were found to illustrate more design particulars.¹⁴

The design of the spring, however, is relatively simple. It lacks ornamentation and decoration like its concrete material counterpart at Howe Spring despite being constructed at roughly the same time. Of the three remaining natural springs in the City, Voegtly Spring is the only one which does not employ adhere to a formal design style.

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

As Allegheny City sought to provide its citizens with a distribution system for clean drinking water, it consistently had difficulty meeting the growing needs of its increasing population. Both the limited size of distribution pipes and hilly terrain complicated distribution to the areas higher points. According to an 1882 Water Distribution Map, Spring Hill had no distribution pipes that served its citizens. In order to meet the needs of the community, the local residents harnessed a nearby stream. After 1882, a stream that ran from the top of Spring Hill through—or under—the intersection of Homer (then Humboldt) and Damas (unnamed at the time) disappears from maps of the area.¹⁵ By 1912, a rectangular stone and concrete structure concentrated the flow of what became the spring on Spring Hill. Even after the first water tanks and pipes were installed in the

¹² Charles A. Finley, Bureau of Water Superintendent, Letter to Joseph G. Armstrong, Esq. Director, Department of Public Works, June 3, 1912.

¹³ Leland Roth, *American Architecture, A History* (Boulder, Co.: Westview Press, 2001), pp. 330-332.

¹⁴ Charles A. Finley, Bureau of Water Superintendent, Letter to Joseph G. Armstrong, Esq. Director, Department of Public Works, June 3, 1912.

¹⁵ See Hopkins Maps 1872-1939

area in 1886, “these tanks were drained as fast as they were filled.”¹⁶ The spring therefore remained the neighborhood’s primary and preferred source of drinking water until it was shut off in the 1950s.

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

According to National Parks Service, an archeological resource is defined as:

(a) Archaeological resource means any material remains of human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age, and which are of archaeological interest.

(1) Of archaeological interest means capable of providing scientific or humanistic understandings of past human behavior, cultural adaptation, and related topics through the application of scientific or scholarly techniques such as controlled observation, contextual measurement, controlled collection, analysis, interpretation and explanation.

(3) The following classes of material remains (and illustrative examples), if they are at least 100 years of age, are of archaeological interest and shall be considered archaeological resources unless determined otherwise pursuant to paragraph (a)(4) or (a)(5) of this section:

(i) Surface or subsurface structures, shelters, facilities, or features (including, but not limited to, domestic structures, storage structures, cooking structures, ceremonial structures, artificial mounds, earthworks, fortifications, canals, reservoirs, horticultural/agricultural gardens or fields, bedrock mortars or grinding surfaces, rock alignments, cairns, trails, borrow pits, cooking pits, refuse pits, burial pits or graves, hearths, kilns, post molds, wall trenches, middens)¹⁷

The spring on Spring Hill fulfills this definition as construction can be dated to 1912.¹⁸ The structure also represents an important adaptation by the local residents to life on a hilltop that received little public water supply. By harnessing the stream and concentrating its flow into the spring’s current structure, the residents improved their quality of life through easier access to clean water. The spring also functioned as a useful rest-stop for horses that were used to haul firetrucks and other important materials and resources to the top of the hill.

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

The spring on Spring Hill played an important role in the communication by saving lives during the aftermath of The Great St. Patrick’s Day Flood of 1936. On March 17, 1936 Pittsburgh was ravaged as the three rivers exceeded 40 feet of the usual levels. Aside

¹⁶ Jordan, Bruce W. “The Allegheny City Water Works, 1840-1907.” *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*. January 1987 Vol. 70, No. 1. pp.29-52. also see Map of Water Distribution System 1882.

¹⁷ National Park Service. “Part 7 - Protection of Archaeological Resources,” <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/43cfr7.htm>

¹⁸ Photograph of Bergmans in front of the spring. c.1917.

from immediate rescue efforts, local authorities' greatest concern was a water famine. Despite the presence of water everywhere, there was very little *clean* water to drink because a number of the city's water facilities were damaged. Officials urged the population to conserve water and boil whatever water they used from the city's system.¹⁹ The Spring on Spring Hill was never compromised during the flood and residents from across the city of Pittsburgh flocked to the neighborhood to get clean water. In fact, the line at the spring grew so long that some Spring Hill residents had to wait until 11pm to get water for themselves. This provision of water helped reduce the burden on the City's water system to mitigate the threat of a water famine.

Mrs. Fohl remembers, "Spring Hill became the place to go to. We were without power for over a week and they told us we had to boil all our water, but we didn't have to worry about that. The spring got so crowded that some people would have to wait until 11 o'clock at night to get their water. Hospitals would come with their trucks and big containers to get the water they needed. It should have been in the paper, but I guess word of mouth was enough for it to get really crowded."²⁰

The spring water more directly saved lives by providing clean water to local hospitals, who sent truckloads of large containers to collect the water needed to treat their patients and contribute to the city's recovery effort.

¹⁹ "Water Supply Running Low." *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. March 20, 1936.

²⁰ Bee Fohl. Oral Interview, 07 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Bee Fohl's Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;

Pittsburgh's hilly and uneven terrain has challenged its citizens to innovate throughout its history. The Spring Hill spring represents one community's ability to adapt to their unique needs and the earlier lack of water distribution, which was difficult because the system depended on gravity flow from tanks. This spring made life on the hilltop sustainable. The development of hilltop neighborhoods is a unique characteristic of Pittsburgh and rather uncommon across the city. The spring on Spring Hill contributed to the development of one of Pittsburgh's hallmark qualities.

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

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

Geological & Early History

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

During Pittsburgh's early development, these springs provided European-American settlers a generally clean source of drinking water and some of the earliest roads in the area, Nemaquin Trail and Forbes Road, cut through the forest and purposefully remained near to some of the larger springs, like Snyder Spring, to provide fresh drinking water to travelers.²¹ And Western Pennsylvania was littered with many different geological types of natural spring from which early settler could choose. The simplest spring, according to Stanley N. Davis, a professor of geology at Stanford University sets forth, is one where the land surface intersects the water table of an area, which is a common feature in hilly Pittsburgh and is the type of spring we see in Voegtly Spring (Fig. 10). These springs, however, are largely dependent on the amount of rainfall the area receives and can run dry. Additionally, the ground material may not provide adequate filtration, leaving the water susceptible to disease and parasites.²² Ancient tectonic activity in the Appalachians also create another type of spring whereby geologic faults (a fracture in the earth's crust where subsurface rocks have broken and slid past one another) bring deep ground water to the land's surface where it is discharged (Fig. 11).²³

Unfortunately, records of springs and the role they played in Pittsburgh's early development are obscure and the first we see them enter into the official records is at the end of the 19th century. In a petition to Pittsburgh City Council dated April 3, 1912 the petitioners mention that "On the old Voegtly Place is a spring that has supplied the people of that section with the purest of

²¹ Charles McColleston, *The Point of Pittsburgh, Production and Struggle at the Forks of the Ohio*, (Pittsburgh: Allegheny Commercial Printing, 2008).

²² Stanley Davis & R.J.M. DeWiest, *Hydrology*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1966).

²³ Francis H. Chapelle, *Wellsprings, a Natural History of Bottled Spring Water* (New Brunswick, New Jersey, and London: Rutgers University Press, 2005), pp. 34-37.

water for the past fifty years or more.”²⁴ This would place the spring as serving a function in the community around 1860, which is the oldest document reference to a spring within Pittsburgh (then Allegheny City). Similarly in an advertisement printed in the Pittsburgh Daily Post on July 26, 1893 from E.M. Hukill, president of the Apollo Spring Water Company challenges the public of Pittsburgh’s East End to prove claims that the company obtains its bottled water from Howe Spring.²⁵ What is particularly significant about this article is that it pre-exists the construction of the Alden & Harlow spring on the site by three years, indicating that the spring was an active water source to the community before a formal structure was dedicated on the site and confirms elements of a later article which recounts the spring’s ancient history.²⁶

Popularity & Form

Technological advances at the dawn of the Victorian Era helped to spur development outside, and in the further reaches, of the City. It is during this time we see established springs, like that in Thaw’s Spring in Beechwood take on a new form (Fig. 12). From the etching of the spring from the Pittsburgh Press dated May 14th, 1899 shows that the once natural spring has now been enclosed in stone, elevated for greater access, and encircled by a large pond to capture the unused run off.²⁷ This image directly contrasts with that of the Pittsburgh Daily Post etching from August 8, 1897 which shows the “Sylvan Avenue’s Natural Spring” in which a flowing stream of water can be seen emerging from just under the tree roots (Fig. 13).²⁸

We see a similar attention to springs paid in the trolley line suburbs that arose during this time. From July 13th, 1905’s Pittsburgh Daily Post, we see an advertisement for Brookline, the “15-Minute Suburb” with an image of the newly renovated Brookline Spring on Berkshire Ave. The image of the walled spring shows a well-manicured garden on either side of a wide promenade encircling the spring and several well-dressed figures gathering just in front of the spring (Fig. 14). The author states the preservation of the spring:

*...signifies that we are not only bending our energies to establish improvements of magnitude, like the great Brookline T-railed, double-tracked trolley and Brookline’s twenty-five miles of Porterblocked paved streets, macadamized streets, sanitary sewers streets, granolithic-stone sidewalks, city-water mains, gas mains and electric-lighted streets, but that we are quick to introduce any valued luxury that will contribute to the property’s unusualness and to the welfare of the people who locate on it.*²⁹

This contrast of a list of modern amenities with an image of a newly renovated spring draws attention to the changing place that springs played to the Victorian mind. No longer were

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

²⁵ “A Chance for an East Ender.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 26, 1893.

²⁶ “Gen. Howe Fountain.” *Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

²⁷ “Sketches at the Springs.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, May, 14, 1899.

²⁸ “Hazelwood Hill Springs.” *The Pittsburgh Daily Post*, August 8, 1897.

²⁹ “Brookline, the 15-Minute Suburb.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 13, 1905.

springs a necessary, functional part of a community but one used for defining a community and creating a sense of place. Interestingly the Freehold Real Estate Co. who took out the advertisement use the Brookline Spring to convey a sense of luxury, going so far as to claim “the water is pure, sparkling, ice cold, and as inexhaustible as that of the famous Howe Spring on Fifth Avenue, in the East End.”

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

The fountain will be in the form of a semi-circular polished granite wall, 20 feet in diameter and nine feet high, with the end of the wall flush with the pavement on Fifth Avenue. In the center of the fountain and rising somewhat higher than the rest of the wall is a square tower-like well, which contains the fountain proper. On the entablature beneath the curved cornice appears the inscription “Howe spring, erected to the memory of Thomas M. Howe.” Beneath this is an elliptical niche, four feet high and 1 foot deep, in the center of which, carved in bas relief, is a swimming dolphin. From its open mouth the water will issue. A broad granite basin will be place beneath it to catch the water.³⁰

This description is supported by the numerous lithographs and photographs of the spring (Figs.15-20). We are given a clue as to why such an elaborate structure was created for the springs by the actions of Thomas Howe’s wife after his death. His wife was responsible for the creation of the Alden & Harlow addition to the spring and in an effort to ensure the spring will forever provide water to the public and honor her husband’s memory offered the spring, and surrounding land, to the City along with an endowment of \$75,000 managed by a board of trustees³¹. For reasons unknown, this plan failed to materialize but it is clear that the Howe Family wished that the spring would continue to be accessible to the public. In the sale of Greystone to the Benedums, the Howe descendants included a strong stipulation requiring for the upkeep of the spring and that the public may continue to freely access its water.³²

³⁰ “Gen. Howe Fountain.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, October 18, 1896.

³¹ “Amateur Sports.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, September 28, 1896.

³² Deed of Sale from George W. Guthrie et al to Sarah Nancy Benedum, 27 December 1910, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deed Book vol. 1695, pp. 127-130. County Recorder's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Through a series of unfortunate, if not suspect, circumstances the Alden & Harlow Howe Spring met a rather unceremonious demise shortly after Benedum acquired the property in 1910. On April 5, 1911 the Pittsburgh Daily Post reported that after the water in Howe Spring was found to be impure by the City Water Bureau, workers – perhaps inadvertently or on purpose – destroyed the spring house that fed the spring. Howe’s descendants, who “...in refusing substantial offers for the strip of ground, which has a frontage of 100 feet in Fifth avenue, to insure the public of perpetual access to this source of a pure natural water supply...” quickly took action against the City and the current owner.³³ By April 6, the architect working on constructing the new Benedum Estate, W.H. Van Tine, had proposed a new design for the spring house, averting further crisis.³⁴ On April 7th, it was reported that in addition to the replacement of the spring house, plans were made for the construction of a new spring on Fifth avenue and that these plans already had the approval of the public works department.³⁵ The spring designed and constructed by W.H. Van Tine in 1912 is the Howe Spring that remains with us today (Fig. 21). While it is an exceptional example of the system of springs that existed in Pittsburgh it does call attention to the public-private relationship surrounding these springs. Perhaps nowhere was this relationship more evident than with in the many parks around the City.

Springs in Pittsburgh Parks

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

Highland Park’s “Rustic Spring” is, perhaps, a prime example of this aesthetic (Fig. 22). The spring is quite literally off the beaten path, partially situated in an alcove obscured from view by a railing composed entirely of unrefined, untreated wooden branches that appear to be quickly succumbing to the vines and undergrowth they frame. Here only the newel post, consisting of an upended log, shows signs of refinement in that its crown has been refined to a point. Near to it, the balusters of the railing are placed at sporadic intervals and at differing angles, which sharply contrasts to the strong horizontal lines of the stairway on right. The spring itself is framed by rocks and boulders of various sizes, which appear to support a recess into the hillside and what appears to be a cup hanging from a string is the only hint of a manufactured object in this scene.

³³ “War on Over Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 5, 1911.

³⁴ “Plan to Improve the Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 6, 1911.

³⁵ “To Protect Howe Spring.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, April 7, 1911.

While the Rustic Spring is exceptional in its devotion to a “rustic” aesthetic, it is by no means alone. We see a very similar visual in the Spring at Carnegie Lake (Image 23), Tunnel and Spring, Highland Park (Fig. 24), and Thaw’s Spring, Beechwood (Fig. 25). At all of these springs, we see the same visual elements that help to create, and define, a motif – hewn stones, unrefined wooden railings, and manicured ivy and other “wild” vines helping to seclude the natural springs. In addition to providing a rustic aesthetic, it should be noted that this would also help to keep the water cool. Review Park also contained a spring that reflects this rustic motif in its “Rustic Spring House” (Fig. 26). Here we are presented with an image of a spring house that appears largely constructed of natural materials. The walls of the springhouse appear to be made of untreated lathe on a wooden frame, which supports a roof thatched. The same textured used to depict the roof appears to continue to envelop one of the sides of the building, suggesting that the springhouse supports robust vegetation similar to the views of “Rustic Spring” or “Spring at Carnegie Lake”. It is also apparent from this etching that the springhouse was open on at least two sides and that a path leading to both suggests it was designed for ease of access.

The use of unrefined material for the construction of this springhouse is also reminiscent of traditional Native American dwellings local to the region like an Iroquois longhouse (Fig. 27) or Lenni-Lenape and Shawnee wigwams (Fig. 28). As Marilyn Evert sets forth, this visual connection was not coincidental but reflective of a larger societal interest in Native American culture before the turn of the 20th century.³⁶ While Riverview Park’s Rustic Spring House and much of the information surrounding its existence has been lost to us, the Catahecassa Monument (formerly fountain) in Schenley Park remains and is an excellent example of the revival of interest had in shaping this prominent spring.

The Catahecassa Fountain (Image 29) is roughly-hewn granite monolith with a bas-relief bust of Chief Catahecassa located above a bronze plaque bearing the inscription:

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

The original structure that graced Snyder’s Spring as depicted in the Pittsburgh Press article dated May 14, 1889 consisted of a small stone alcove, immediately adjacent to a small pathway leading up to the Neill Log Cabin (Fig. 30).³⁷ The location of the Catahecassa Monument in other depictions would indicate it was connected to the same spring.

The current location of the stele, in comparison to historic photographs, indicates the original surrounding landscaping has been either removed or altered and the placement of the fountain – or width of the adjacent road – altered. An article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette dated December 17, 1928 indicates that the effigy of “Chief Catahegasso [sic]” was damaged and

³⁶ Marilyn Evert, *Discovering Pittsburgh’s Sculpture* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1983), p.196.

³⁷ “Sketches at the Springs.” *Pittsburgh Press*, May 14, 1899.

repaired in 1922 and that vandals had, during the night of December 16th, 1928, “demolished [the] stone effigy”.³⁸ Demolition and vandalism proved to be a constant threat for all of Pittsburgh’s springs but much larger forces were at play which would ultimately lead to their demise.

Decline

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

According to Tarr & Yosie, at the turn of the 20th century Pittsburgh had the highest death rate – well over 100 deaths per 100,000 persons compared to the average for northern cities of 35 deaths per 100,000 persons – of America’s largest cities.³⁹ These rates were even more staggering in working-class sections of Pittsburgh which attracted large numbers of immigrants and African Americans. As a 1909 Pittsburgh Survey article notes, “those who could not afford to buy bottled water continued to drink filth”.⁴⁰ To counter this epidemic, residents were advised to boil all drinking water but much more aggressive steps were ultimately taken by Pittsburgh’s City Council, Pittsburgh’s Health Department, and several private foundations. It was during this period, roughly 1890 to 1900, that the private springs in and around Pittsburgh were closed.

We see one this new negative view of the springs from Director E. M. Bigelow in an 1897 article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette whose headline reads “Increase of Typhoid Causes Director Bigelow to Act – All Springs Considered Dangerous”. It is here Director Bigelow proclaims that “within the next three weeks it is my intention to have all of the springs in the city chemically analyzed and such tests will be frequently made.”⁴¹ Testing of all springs on a regular basis would continue on a regular basis and results, which were often grim, were regularly published in the paper. For example, in an article published in the Pittsburgh Daily Post from September 22, 1906 states that “Only Two City Springs Are Not Contaminated”⁴²

³⁸ “Vandals Ruin Effigy.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, December 17, 1928.

³⁹ Joel Tarr & Terry Yosie, “Critical Decisions in Pittsburgh Water and Wastewater Treatment,” in *Devastation and Renewal*, ed. Joel Tarr (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2003), pp. 70-74

⁴⁰ Clayton R. Koppes and William Norris, “Ethnicity, Class, and Mortality in the Industrial City: A Case Study of Typhoid Fever in Pittsburgh, 1890-1910,” (*Journal of Urban History* May 1985) 11: p.271.

⁴¹ “Spring Water Analyses.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, July 9, 1897.

⁴² “Only Two City Springs are Not Contaminated.” *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, September 22, 1906.

It was clear that once a spring was contaminated, it was closed, often permanently, to the public. In some extreme cases we see springs that had a structural component, like the Frick Spring located opposite the entrance to the Carnegie Institute, was destroyed by city workmen (Fig. 31).⁴³ Interestingly, this destruction was relatively uncommon and exceptions to the trend of closing public access to these springs can be found. In Spring Hill, the regrading of Robinson Road (now Damas Street) by the Department of Public Works also eliminated a natural spring used by the community. This led to a public petition being filed with Pittsburgh City Council and the creation of a new spring structure (a “Type B. watering trough”) in 1912 (Fig. 32).⁴⁴ While the creation of a community spring during a period focused away from their use may seem unusual, its location (just below farmland) and the overwhelming public support may account for its creation. During roughly the same period we also see the temporary closure and partial destruction of the tremendously popular Howe Spring, which was met with a tremendous amount of controversy and public outcry. It is perhaps because of this spring’s popularity that it was not announced until 1916 by the city’s Bureau of Water that the natural spring feeding Howe Springs has been closed and replaced by water from the city water supply.⁴⁵

Despite the health concerns surrounding springs, there were times that the springs would serve an important need in the community, particularly when the City’s water mains were compromised. It’s recorded that at several times during the early 20th century when a water line would break, there would be a public rush on the springs, most notably Howe. At Voegtly Spring, residents vividly recall the role the spring played during the Great St. Patrick’s Day Flood of 1936. On March 17, 1936 Pittsburgh was ravaged as the three rivers exceeded 40 feet of the usual levels. Aside from immediate rescue efforts, local authorities’ greatest concern was a water famine. Despite the presence of water everywhere, there was very little *clean* water to drink because a number of the city’s water facilities were damaged. Officials urged the population to conserve water and boil whatever water they used from the city’s system.⁴⁶ The spring on Spring Hill was never compromised during the flood and residents from across the city of Pittsburgh flocked to the neighborhood to get clean water. In fact, the line at the spring grew so long that some Spring Hill residents had to wait until 11pm to get water for themselves. This provision of water helped reduce the burden on the City’s water system to mitigate the threat of a water famine. Mrs. Fohl remembers, “Spring Hill became the place to go to. We were without power for over a week and they told us we had to boil all our water, but we didn’t have to worry about that. The spring got so crowded that some people would have to wait until 11 o’clock at night to get their water. Hospitals would come with their trucks and big containers to get the water they needed. It should have been in the paper, but I guess word of mouth was enough for it to get really crowded.” The spring water more directly saved lives by providing

⁴³ “The Frick Spring.” *The Pittsburgh Press*, July 17, 1906.

⁴⁴ Petition, correspondence, etc. Voegtly Spring.

⁴⁵ “Howe Spring Water ‘Bubbles’ from Ordinary City Main.” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, August 16, 1916.

⁴⁶ “Water Supply Running Low.” *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. March 20, 1936.

clean water to local hospitals, who sent truckloads of large containers to collect the water needed to treat their patients and contribute to the city's recovery effort.⁴⁷

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

⁴⁷ Bee Fohl. Oral Interview, 07 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Bee Fohl's Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

The very name “Spring Hill” indicates that this spring represents—what used to be—the neighborhood’s most recognizable feature. The spring provided a sense of identity and pride among the Spring Hill residents as they saw how many people, including hospitals, enjoyed and sometimes depended on their water. Bee Fohl reflected, “That is a landmark. Focal point of the whole hill...it’s even in the name. Spring Hill has layers as you go up and the spring is right in the middle. It was the highlight to me of the hill. The spring united all areas of Spring Hill and the Cityview neighbors. It was a social meeting place where you chatted with your neighbors as you waited in line and filled up.”

The spring also served as a gathering place for residents, who can still attest to the outstanding quality of the water provided by the Spring Hill Spring. Gertrude Karolyi, who moved to Spring Hill in 1923 at the age of 8, testifies, “Everybody would come to get this magic water.” Longtime resident Jean Miller confirms, “You cannot believe this water.”⁴⁸ For some time a communal tin cup was used to drink directly from the spring.⁴⁹

Some residents did not know what faucet water tasted like until much later in their lives. For example, Bernice “Bee” Fohl explains, “I don’t know of anybody who drank faucet water up there. We never thought of drinking faucet water...ew!” The first time Mrs. Fohl ever drank tap water was after she got married in 1949 and bought a new house. Even then, she always had a container in her kitchen. A common household task throughout the neighborhood was to fill up jugs of water to meet a family’s domestic water needs. This frequent use made the spring site a social center and a source of unity between the neighbors from various ethnic groups and religious congregations.

The spring water served more than just the domestic needs of local households. Clergy from the local churches would use the spring water for their holy water.⁵⁰ Additionally, the horses that pulled firetrucks, hucksters, and other carts up the hill would always stop at the spring for a rest and a drink. A trough was placed in front of the spring to serve this specific purpose.

Visual and textual evidence would also indicate that the neighbors of Spring Hill identify the spring as a distinctive physical feature that helps define their community. Neighbors would frequently photograph themselves by the spring (IMAGES 4-8) and a neighborhood petition today, as in 1912, asks that City Council preserve the Spring as an integral part of their neighborhood.⁵¹

⁴⁸ Jean Miller. Oral Interview, 11 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Jean Miller’s Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁴⁹ Gertrude Karolyi. Oral Interview, 12 October 2010 by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Gertrude Karolyi’s Residence. Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁵⁰ Jim Doe. Oral Interview, 7 October 2010, by Rayva Virginkar and Charles Gamper near Jim Doe’s Residence (immediately across from the spring). Partial transcript in the possession of Matthew W.C. Falcone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

⁵¹ B.A. Overbeck & Harry C. Koehler, Petition for the Preservation of Spring on the Old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th Ward, City, Petition, April 3, 1912.

10. Integrity

Voegtly Spring retains a good deal of structural integrity and has recently undergone extensive restoration work. The catch basin for animals has been entirely lost, as has the stone which once sat in front of the spring that served as a shelf.

Voegtly Spring ("Spring Hill Spring") Images



Fig. 1. *Damas St.*, July 5, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone



Fig. 2. *Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring)*, July 5, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone



Fig. 3. Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring) Catch Basin, July 5, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone

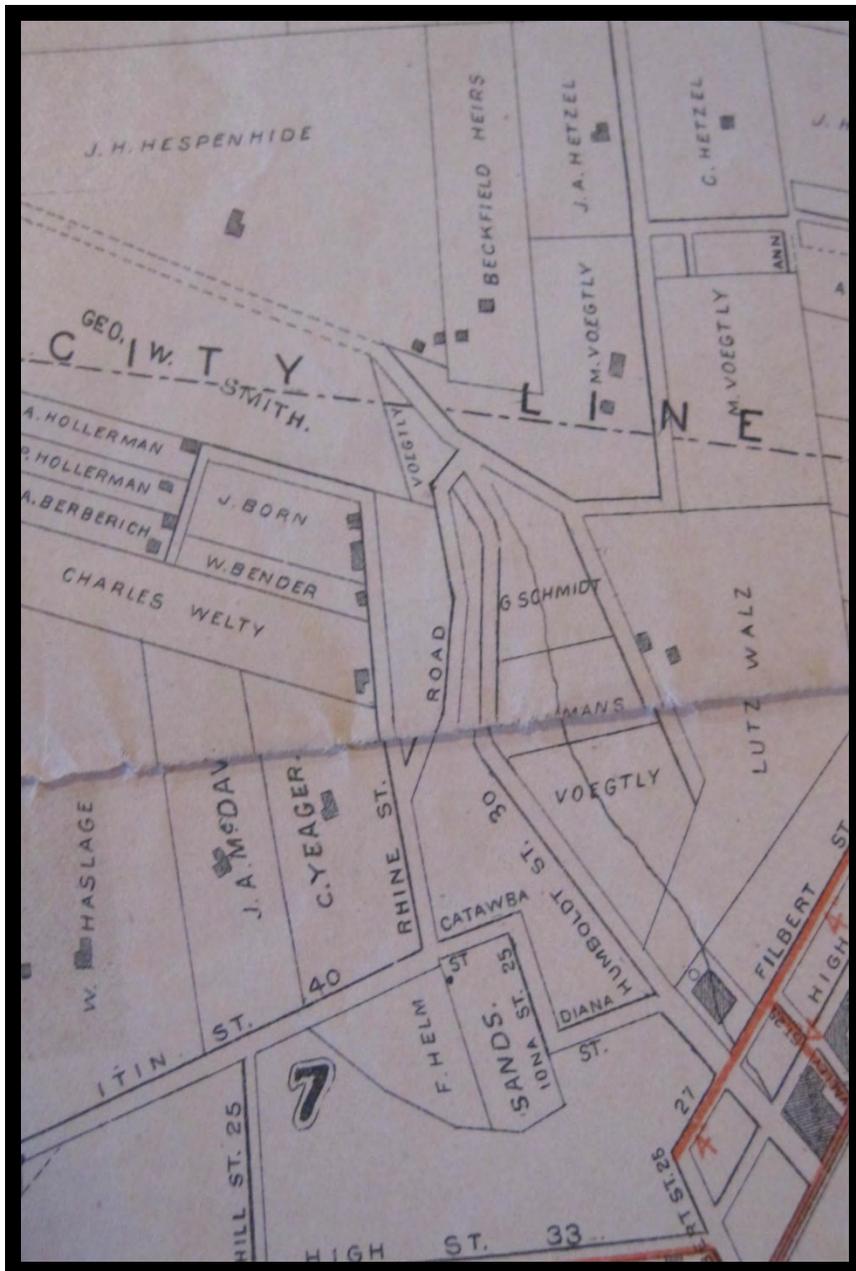


Fig. 4. Allegheny City Water Distribution Map, Detail. 1882. Source:

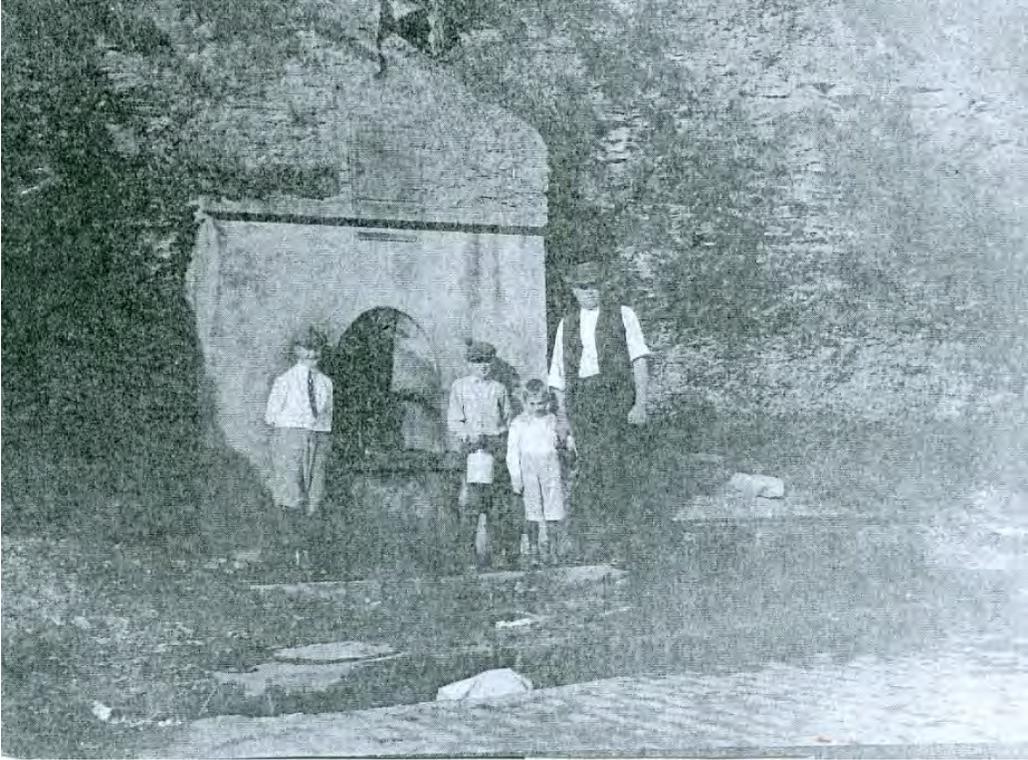


Fig. 5. Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. The Spring Hill Spring), Fred & Wilbert Bergman. 1927. Source: *Around Troy Hill, Spring Hill, and Reserve Township.*



'NO TEETH ANYWAY,' was the reaction Walter Storck had yesterday to all the fuss about the City adding fluorides to the water supply. The fluorides are to lessen chances of tooth decay. But the 63-year-old elevator operator gets his water from "the spring" on Spring Hill, a short distance from his home at 227 Seabright St., North Side.

Fig. 6. *No Teeth Anyway.* December 28, 1952. Source: *The Pittsburgh Press.*



Fig. 7. Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring) Restoration in Progress, May, 2016. Source: Spring Hill Civic Association Facebook Page.



Fig. 8. Building Demolition (*Damas Street*), April 12, 1912. Source: Pittsburgh City Photography Collection: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all&xc=1&g=imls&sort=dc_da&c=hpicasc&c=hpicchatham&c=hpiccma&c=hpiccmnh&c=hpic hswp&c=hpicmonroeville&c=hpicnpl&c=hpic oakmont&c=hpicphlf&c=hpicpitcairn&c=hpicpointpark&c=hpicpso&c=hpicrsc&c=hpicusc&back=back1468520779&q1=damas+street&chaperone=S-HPICASC-X-715.122536.CP+20090624-CP-0465.TIF&ox=0&oy=0&lastres=2&res=2&width=750&height=496&maxw=3000&maxh=1985&subview=getsid&view=entry&viewid=20090624-CP-0465.TIF&entryid=x-715.122536.cp&cc=hpicasc&quality=m800&resnum=1&evl=full-image&image.x=213&image.y=191



Fig. 9. *Voegtly Spring Crown*, July 5, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone

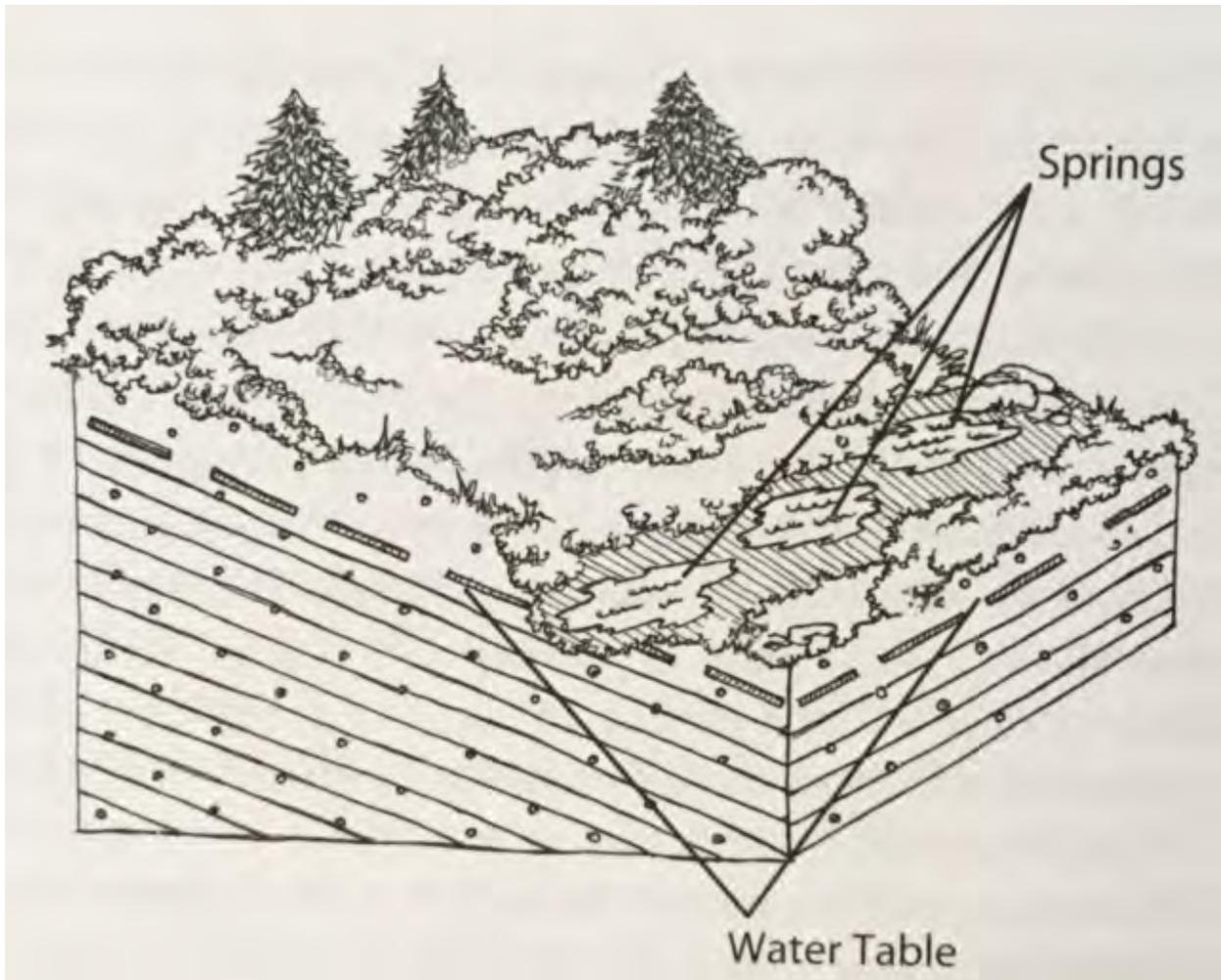


Fig. 10. How Springs Develop Where the Land Surface Intersects the Water Table. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

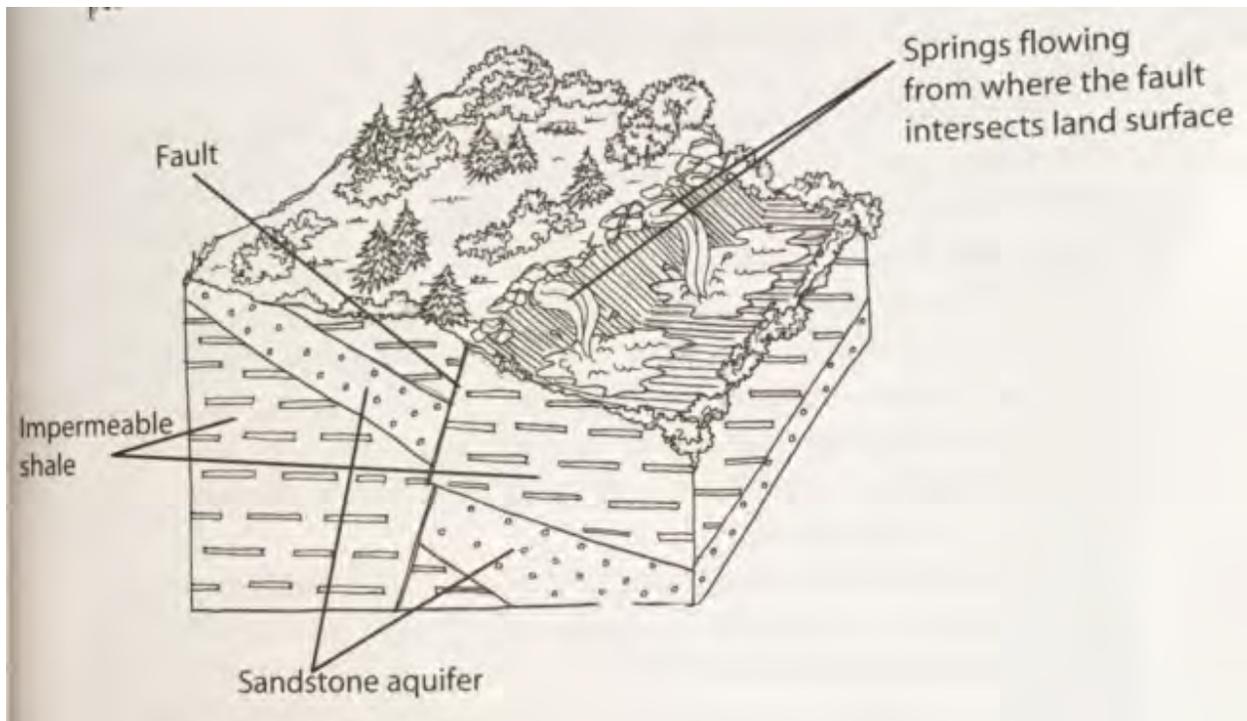


Fig. 11. How Geologic Faults Can Bring Deep Ground Water to land Surface, Where it Discharges from Springs. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.



Fig. 12. *Thaw's Spring, Beechwood*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 13. *Sylvan Avenue's Natural Spring*, August 8, 1897, Source: Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 14. Brookline Spring on Berkshire Ave, July 13, 1905, Source: Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 15. *Howe Spring*, c. late 1890s, Source: Pittsburgh's Shadyside.



Fig. 16. *Howe Spring*, 5th Av., Pittsburg, Pa., East Liberty, Postmarked April 29, 1909. Source: Postcard.



THE HOWE SPRING, ON FIFTH AVENUE

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

Fig. 17. *The Howe Spring, on Fifth Avenue*, date unknown, Source: Chatham University Archives, publication unknown, single page removed from book.

COOL WATERS OF HOWE SPRING HAVE REFRESHED MILLIONS



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

ANALYSIS HAS SHOWN THAT STREAM IS PURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



PICTURES TAKEN AT THE HOWE SPRING.

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

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

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

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

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

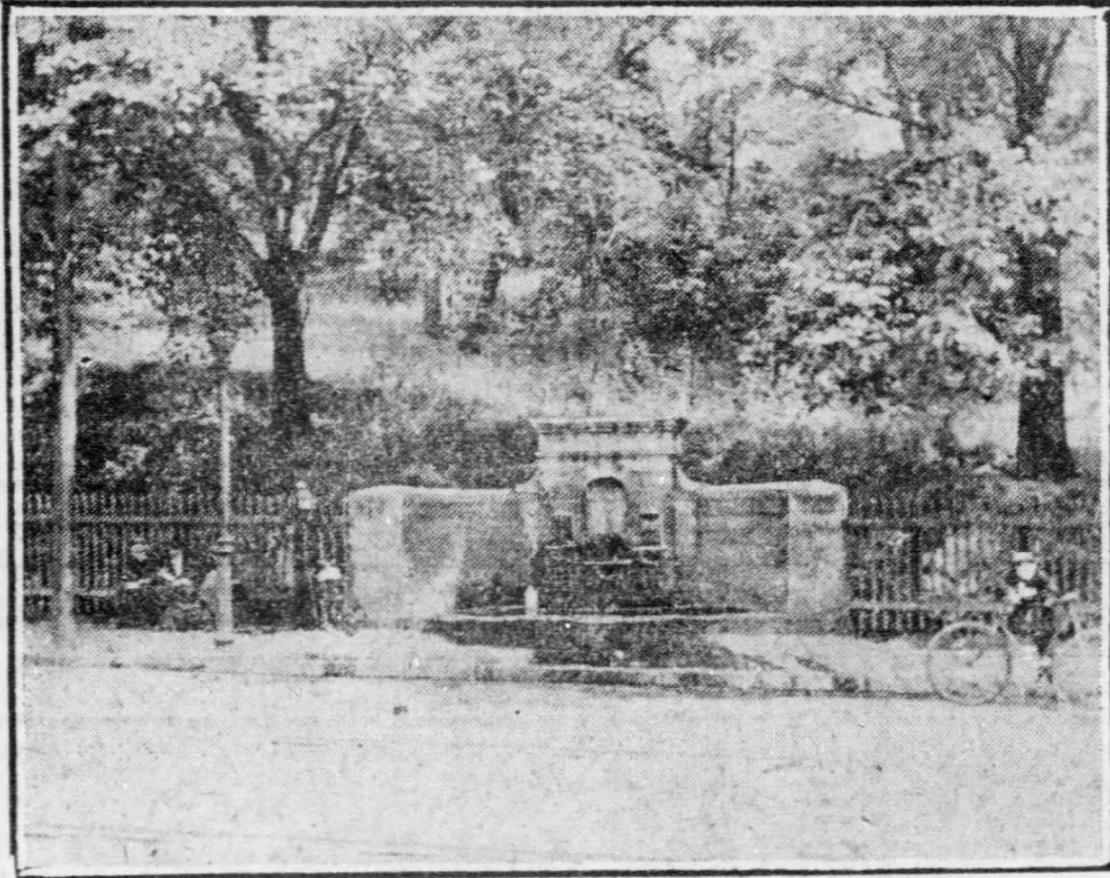
which is carried on almost every car. The younger generation of the East End frequently during the long summer evenings use the spring as a trusting place, and many friendships which have ripened into love and resulted in happy marriages have been fostered here. "Let's take a little walk up to the spring,"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

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

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

Fig. 18. Pictures Taken at The Howe Spring, March 29, 1908, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

THE HOWE SPRING, IN FIFTH AVENUE



New Owner of Property Will Not Destroy Public Drinking Place.

Fig. 19. *The Howe Spring, in Fifth Avenue*, December 18, 1910, Source: the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

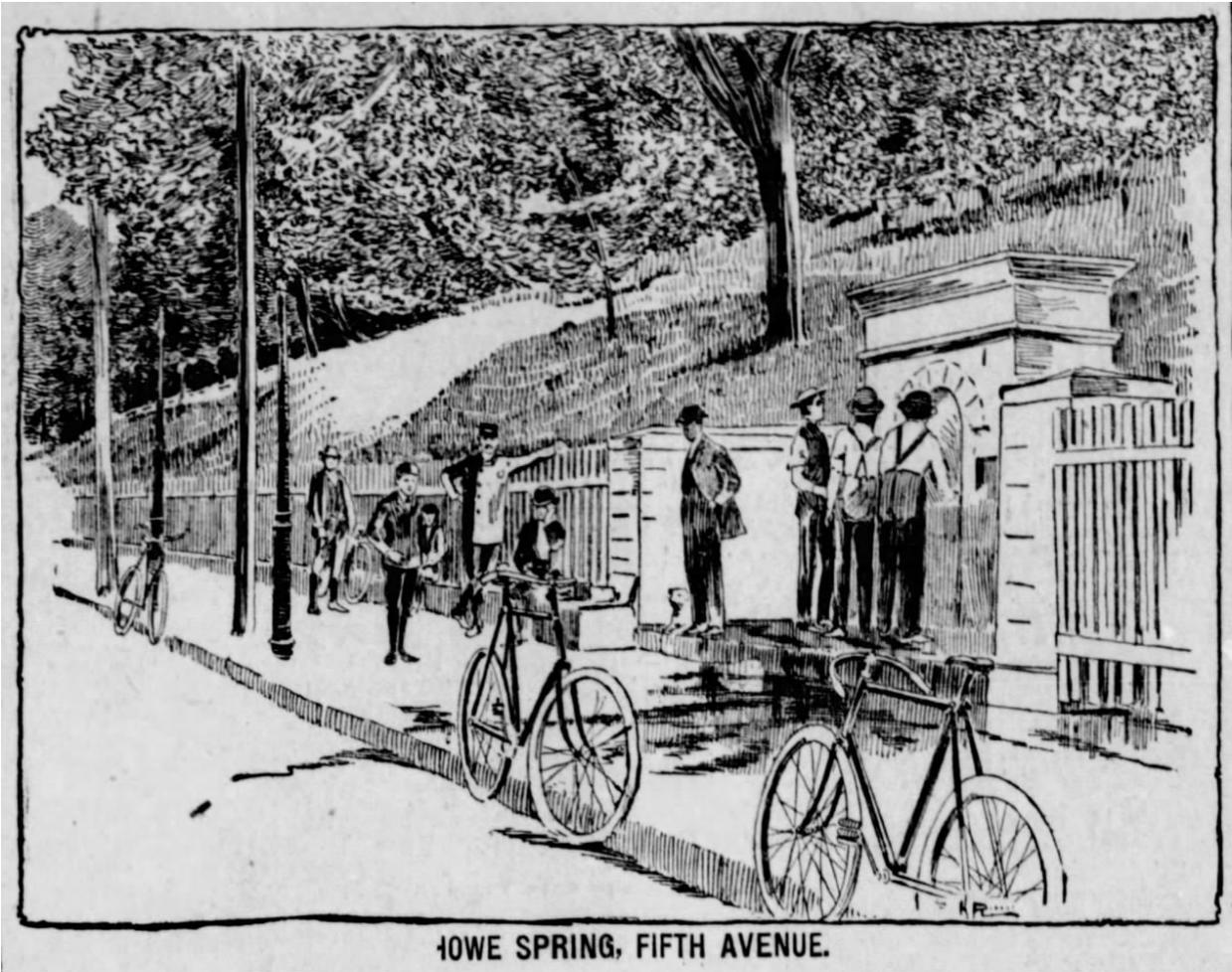


Fig. 20. *Howe Spring, Fifth Avenue*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 21. Howe Springs, August 3, 1914, Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer

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

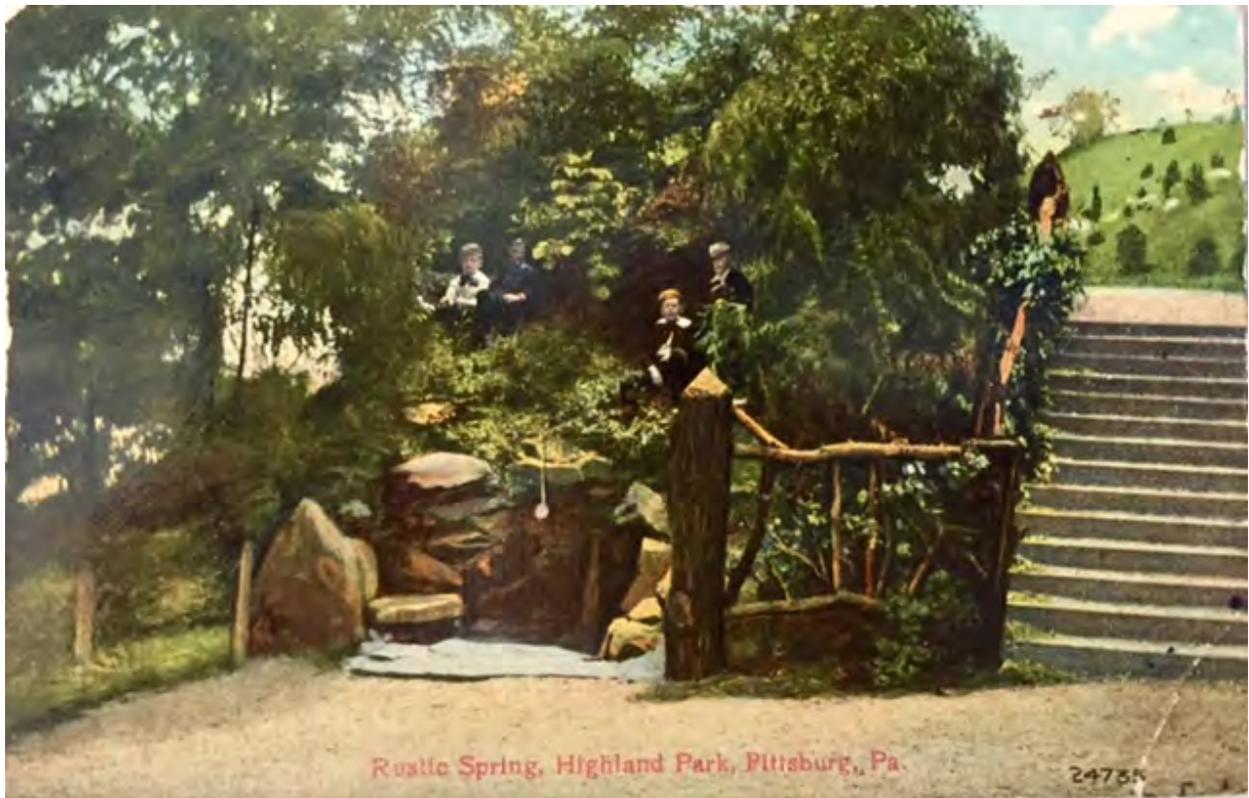


Fig. 22. Rustic Spring, Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., Postmarked May 5, 1912, Source: Postcard.



Fig. 23. *Spring at Carnegie Lake, Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. East Liberty, Date Unknown, Source: Postcard.*



Fig. 24. *Tunnel and Spring, Highland Park, Pittsburg, Pa. Postmarked October 4, 1912, Source: Postcard (Published by the Pittsburgh News Company , Pittsburg, Pa.).*

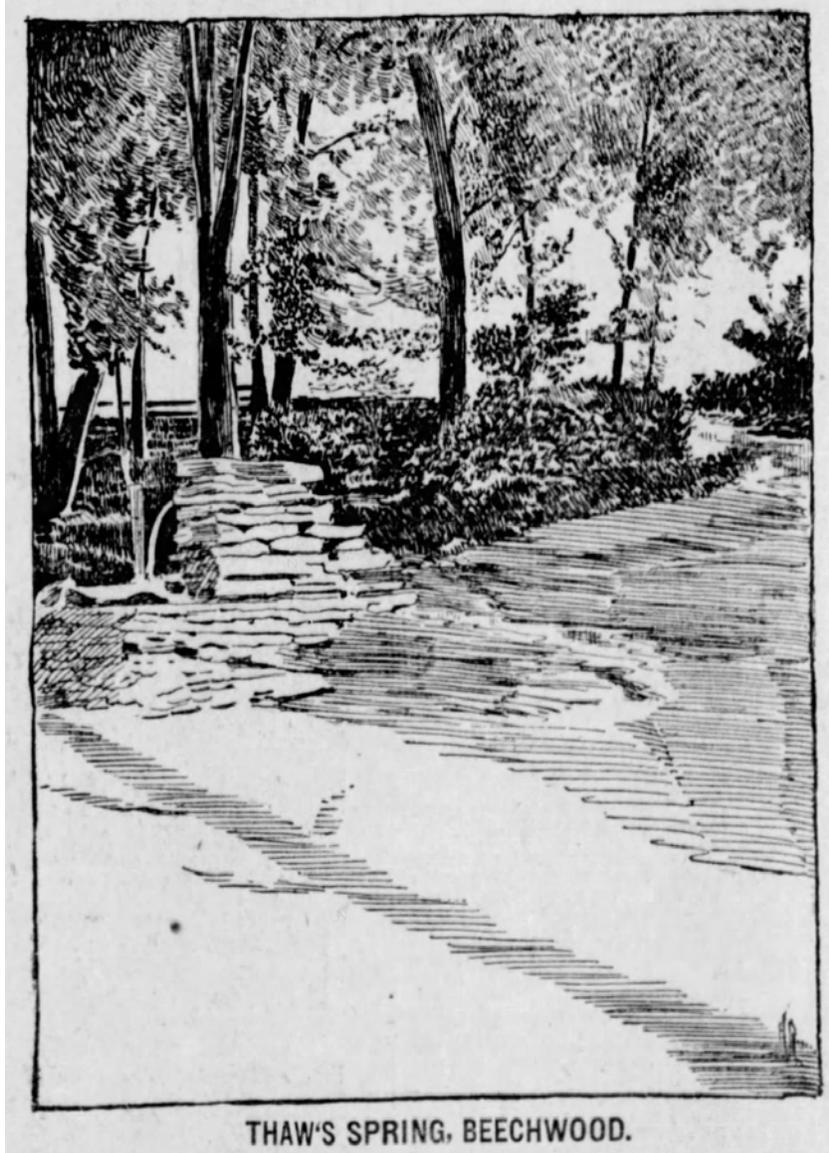
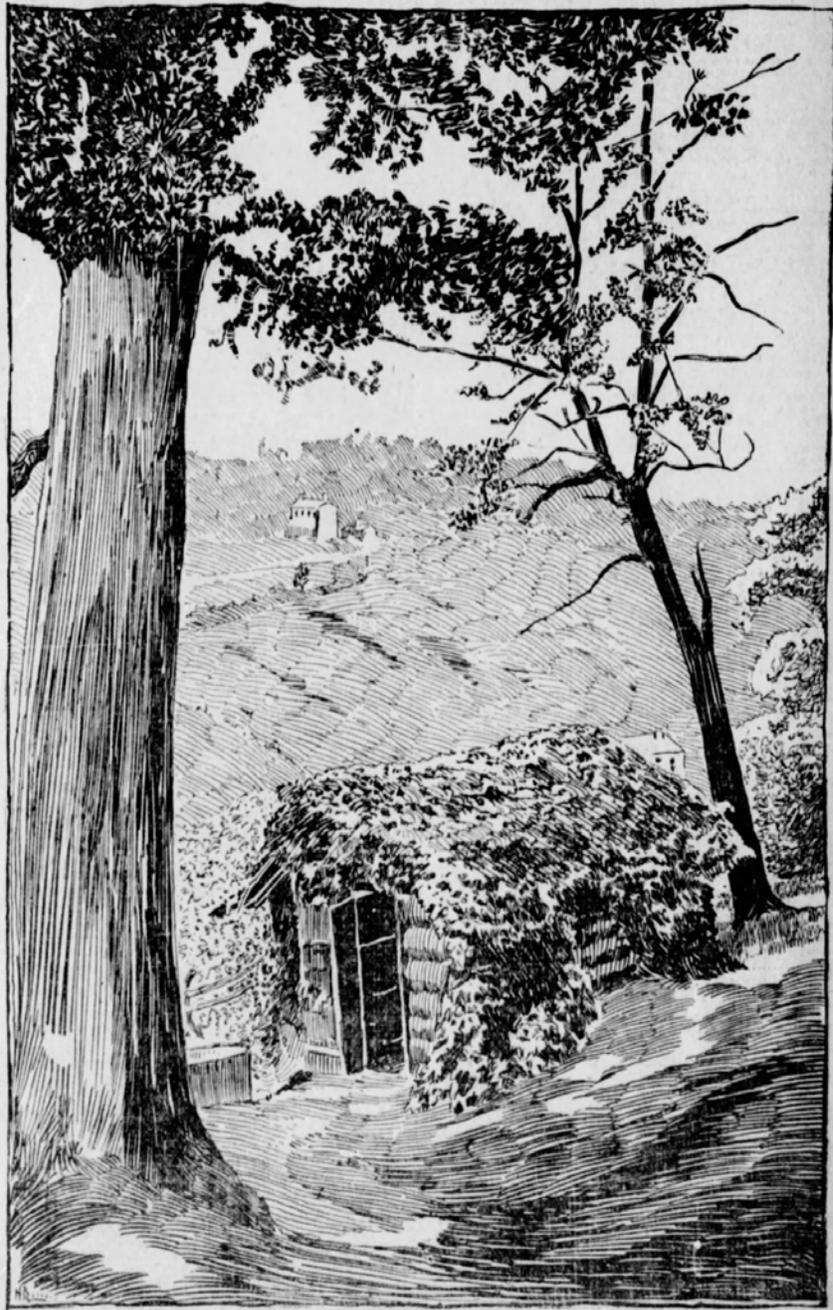


Fig. 25. *Thaw's Spring, Beechwood*, May 14, 1899, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.



RUSTIC SPRING HOUSE, RIVERVIEW PARK.

Fig. 26. *Rustic Spring House, Riverview Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

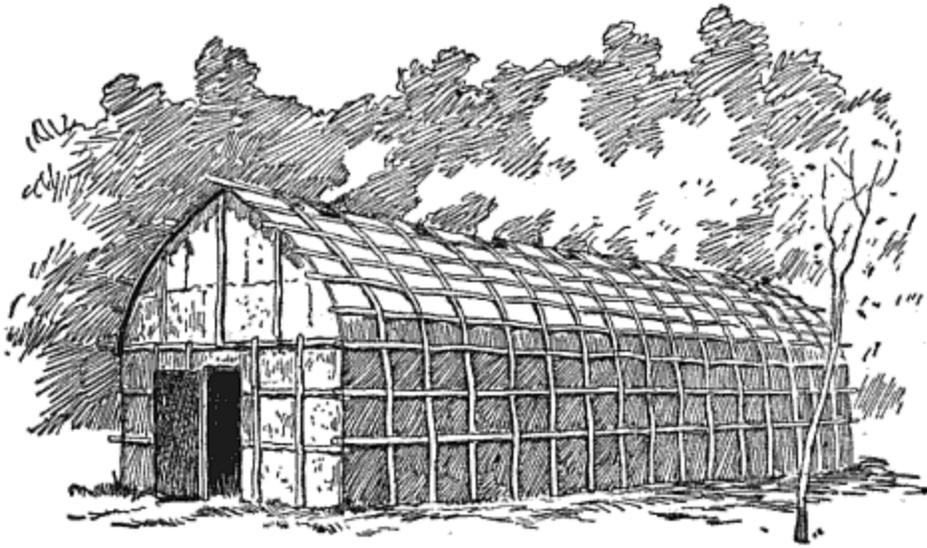


Fig. 27. *The Iroquois Longhouse*, retrieved July 5, 2016, Source: Native American NetRoots.com: <http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/1081>



Fig. 28. *Shawnee Dome-shaped Wigwam*, Date Unknown, Source:



Fig. 29. *Catahecassa Stele*, May 7, 2016, Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

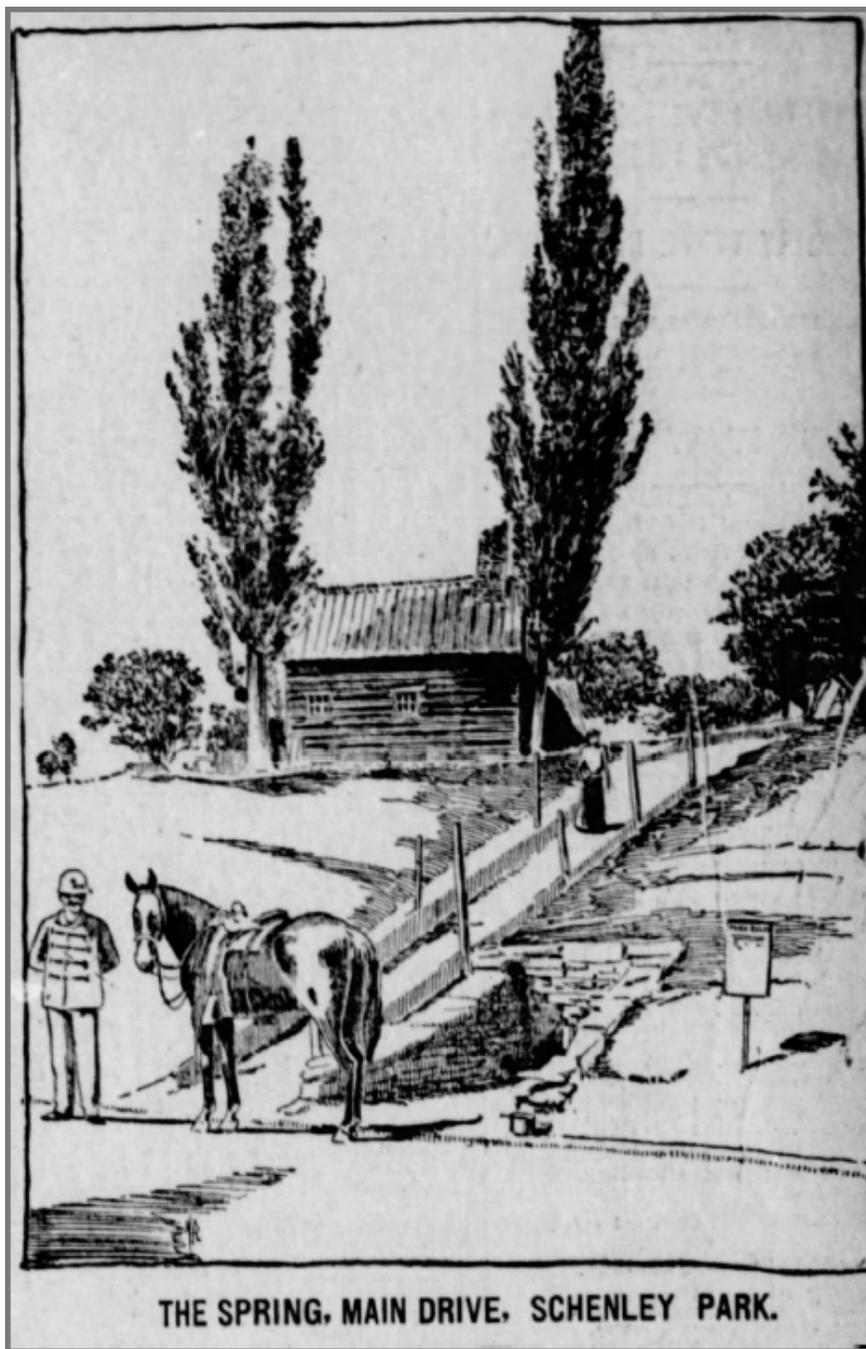
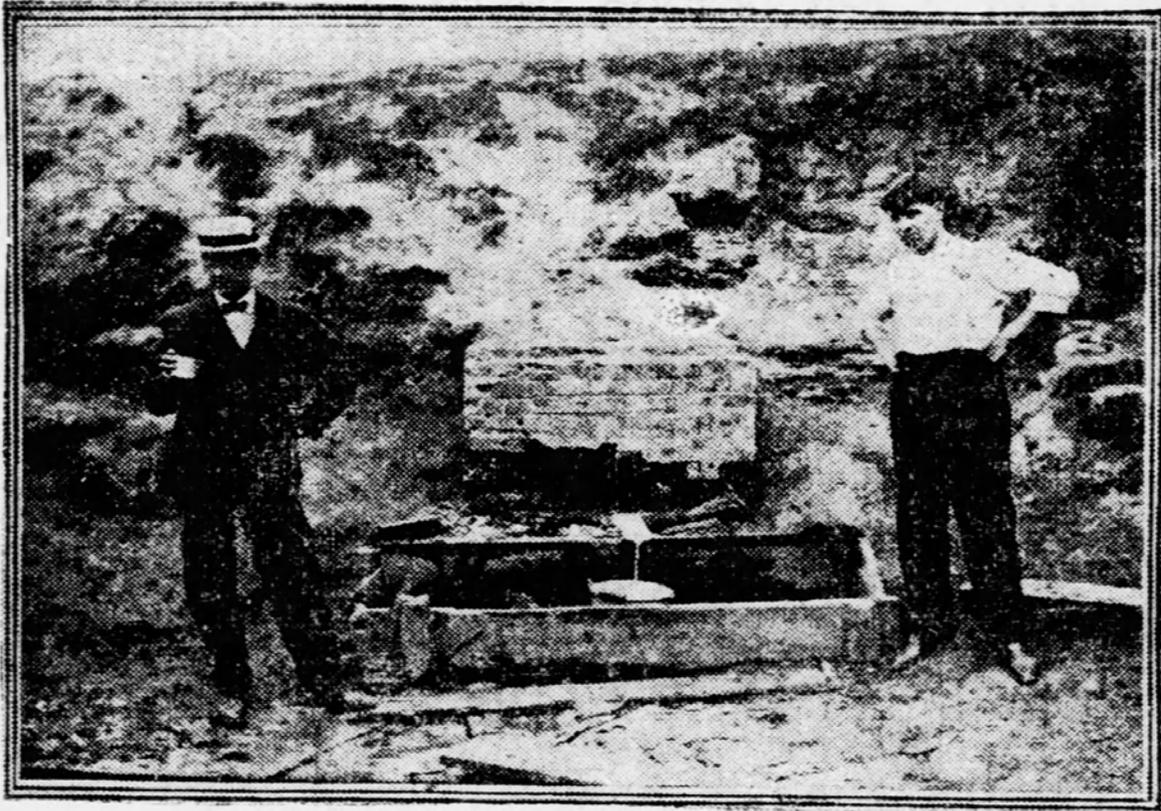


Fig. 30. *The Spring, Main Drive, Schenley Park*, May 14, 1899, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

THE FRICK SPRING



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

Fig. 31. *The Frick Spring*, July 17, 1906, Source: The Pittsburgh Press.

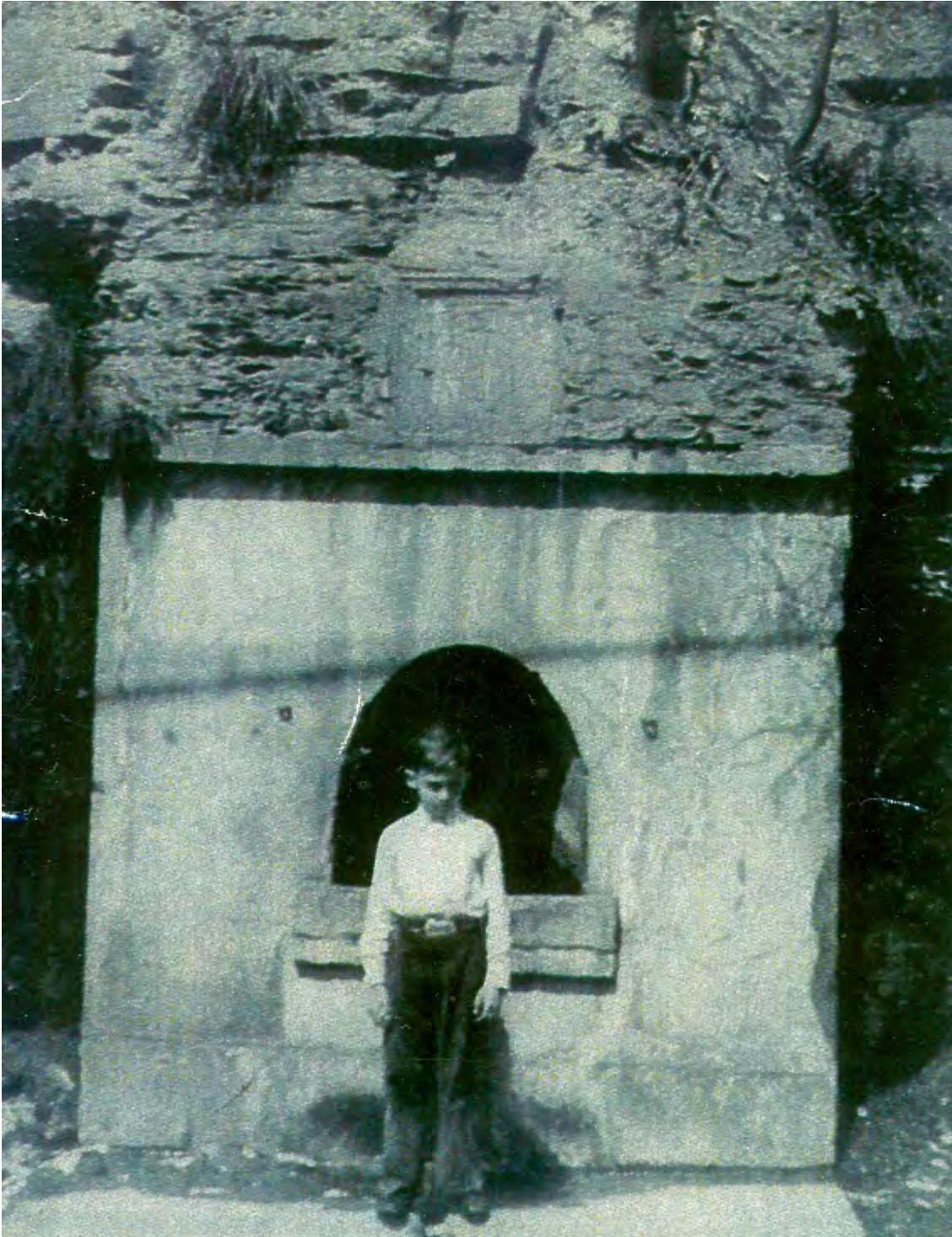


Fig. 32. *Voegtly Spring (a.k.a. Spring Hill Spring)*, 1940, Source: Councilperson Darlene Harris' Office.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Largest Circulation of Any
Pittsburgh Daily Newspaper
SIXTY SEVEN
SUNDAY EDITION
TUESDAY EDITION
WEDNESDAY EDITION
THURSDAY EDITION
FRIDAY EDITION

Telephone: ATLANTIC 6100 SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1936 THREE CENTS

WATER SUPPLY ASSURED CITY Disaster Spurs New Flood Control Drive

CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD BY TRI-STATE CHIEFS

Officials of More Than 200 Cities and
States Will Call on Washington For
Funds to Build Reservoirs.

Pressure on Washington to build flood control reservoirs is expected to be called here by state officials of the Tri-State Authority.

BIG FUND ASKED BY JOHNSTOWN

Appeal to Roosevelt For
\$10,000,000 to Use in
Rehabilitation.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 21.—The city of Johnstown, Pa., today asked President Roosevelt to use \$10,000,000 of the federal surplus for the rehabilitation of the city. The city officials said that the city had been almost completely destroyed by the flood of 1936. They said that the city had lost 100,000,000 gallons of water and that the city had been almost completely destroyed. They said that the city had lost 100,000,000 gallons of water and that the city had been almost completely destroyed.

Scenes of Etna's Fire and Flood Havoc Where Seven Died



Etna's twisted remains, scattered through the flood and fire, are a scene of the city's tragedy on Wednesday. The picture at top shows water at flooding and a woman dead.

BIG BRILLIANT PUMP STATION IN OPERATION

Officials Cheered by Outlook;
Bandits, Vandals Move
Into Flood Areas

Pittsburgh's rivers had dropped to 25.3 feet last night—a fraction of a foot above the official flood stage—and were falling at the rate of three inches an hour. A stage of 20 feet at 8 o'clock this morning was predicted by Weather Observer W. S. Brotzman.

Working desperately against time and the onslaught of epidemic disease, Pittsburgh's city officials faced the approach of last night's darkness with a confident prediction that Pittsburgh would have a supply of drinking water again by 12 o'clock tonight.

The brilliant pumping station was swung into operation during the afternoon, providing the force that will send 100,000,000 additional gallons of water from reservoirs into the city's water pipes and postponing the threatened water famine for another day.

With present prospects, the city cannot be entirely without water for more than six hours, said Public Safety Director Leslie M. Johnston—and there was a chance that even this prospect might not materialize.

Even as this cheering news burst upon communities where retreating flood and fire had taken a toll of 46 known dead and 384 injured, bandits and vandals moved in upon the stricken populace.

A hundred Ambridge hoodlums seized Leaside, one of the most severely stricken of the down river communities, and were driven off only when residents formed a vigilante committee and appealed to the National Guard to declare martial law.

Nine of the invaders were arrested after a pitched battle with the vigilantes, and lodged in the borough jail. Troops occupied Leaside's a short time later.

An order was sent to highway patrolmen as a result of this outbreak to move into Pittsburgh and help guard property there.

Disease threats cropped up in a new sector tonight—the death-ridden "bottoms" of McKees Rocks, where 100 of the 700 refugees quartered in schools, churches and public buildings were found to have been stricken by scarlet fever, whooping cough and other infectious diseases. Most of these infected were children.

Living in squalid rooms that had become reekingly filthy, the refugees were crowded together in the "bottoms" of McKees Rocks, where 100 of the 700 refugees quartered in schools, churches and public buildings were found to have been stricken by scarlet fever, whooping cough and other infectious diseases. Most of these infected were children.

DEATHS MOUNT AT WHEELING

Two Down in Attempting
To Reach Homes On
Flooded Island.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 21.—Two men were killed today in an attempt to reach their homes on a flooded island in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia.

Tales of Horrors and Heroics Recounted by Flood Survivors

Children Perish As
Parents Stand By
Helplessly.

By Paul W. Ramsey.

As the flood waters rose, the tales of horror and heroics recounted by flood survivors were a mix of tragedy and courage. Children perished as their parents stood by helplessly, while others showed remarkable bravery in the face of certain death.

Flotsam of the Floods

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Two young animals of the "Moose" breed were washed in the flood waters of the Potomac river. The animals were found floating in the water and were rescued by local fishermen.

Food Barely Foiled By Rescue of Eight

Parents, Six Children Snatched From
Flooded Island as Waters Carry Away
Food Baskets Stuffed In.

Parents of eight children were rescued today from a flooded island in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The parents and their children were snatched from the island as floodwaters carried away their food baskets.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.

WATER SUPPLY ASSURED CITY PUMPS RUNNING

City Officials Are Cheered As Big Brilliant Station Is Put In Operation

City officials were cheered as the new water pumping station at the corner of Liberty and Sixth streets was put in operation today.

Telephone, gas and electricity had been partly restored in the district as a contrast to the depressing picture.

HOPE FOR POLICING CITY. Railroads also began running trains into the city from the West early yesterday afternoon. A freight had proceeded in two hours before.

Hope was expressed at a meeting of flood relief officials, at which Director Johnston announced the imminent resumption of water supply, that electric current would be available early next week, and that down town telephones probably would be operating at full capacity by midnight.

Public Safety Director Thomas A. Donohue said that the city would have no trouble in getting the water supply back to normal.

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Do You Remember When?



By Hungerford



UTILITY FIRM PUSH WORK TO START SERVING

128 Trolley Cars Be in Operation Today. PHONES ARE LINED. RUMS ARE LINED. RUMS ARE LINED. RUMS ARE LINED.

Wastes of Mud In Flood's Wake

Yellow, Sticky Ooze, That Will Take Months And Millions to Remove, Spreads Over Stricken Area as Waters Ebb.

It is a waste of mud, yellow, sticky, ooze, that will take months and millions to remove, spreads over the stricken area as waters ebb. The mud is a waste of mud, yellow, sticky, ooze, that will take months and millions to remove, spreads over the stricken area as waters ebb.

HORROR TALES ARE RECOUNTED

Survivors Tell Vivid Stories of District's Worst Disaster.

Survivors tell vivid stories of the district's worst disaster. The horror tales are recounted by survivors who tell of the worst disaster in the district's history.

UTILITY FIRM PUSH WORK TO START SERVING

128 Trolley Cars Be in Operation Today. PHONES ARE LINED. RUMS ARE LINED. RUMS ARE LINED. RUMS ARE LINED.

SOLDIERS AND ETHIOPIAN STREETS DOWNTOWN WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The whole population turned into flood-walkers along the main streets of the city on Wednesday night.

FIRE ENGINE GOING

WOO-O SIREN 9 P.M. AND SO-TO BED. 10 P.M. NIGHTMARE

Two Die in Stream

Two people were found dead in a stream. The bodies were recovered by rescuers who were searching for survivors.

Vaccine Rushed Here by Plane

A vaccine was rushed to the city by plane. The vaccine was needed to prevent the spread of a disease.

FLOOD SPURS CONTROL DRIVE

The flood has spurred a drive to control the water. The drive is aimed at preventing further flooding and damage.

State's Problem: Slash How Much Before New Tax? Legislature Opening Jan. 6 May Find Answer by Summer

By I. B. LINDGREN, Pittsburgh Press Staff Writer HARRISBURG, Jan. 27—Taxes overshadow a long list of troublesome problems facing the 1953 Legislature which opens Jan. 6.

The big question will be how much in new revenue must be raised and what shall be taxed to get the money. But behind that is a whole host of other important questions which must be answered before any tax program of general and sound character can be developed.

Also to be solved is the problem of how to share the burden of the tax program. It is not only the amount of the tax but also the manner of its collection that will be important.

Another major problem is the question of how to finance the state's obligations. The state has a long list of obligations which must be met.

There is also the question of how to finance the state's operations. The state has a long list of operations which must be financed.

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Garbage Gives McKeesport Union Trouble City Takes Over Private Contract

McKeesport officials heard themselves last night for the first time in discussing the possibility of the city taking over the garbage business.

The city took over the garbage business from the private contractor because of the difficulty in getting the contractor to perform.

The city is now handling the garbage business and the contractor has been notified of the change.

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Fluorides in Water Safe For Fish, African Violets Show to Benefit Moutis Couple

Radio and television stars and amateur professors will soon be talking about the safety of fluorides in water.

The safety of fluorides in water has been proven by a study conducted by a group of scientists.

The study showed that fluorides in water are safe for fish and African violets.

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BEAR'S WINTER-TIME CAPERS also included a 'refreshing' plunge into the near-freezing water of the Arctic

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Write to Your Boss On Entering Service. Re-employment Will Be Facilitated, Misunderstanding Avoided, Bureau Says. Before leaving your job to go into military service, write your boss a letter about it. This will help you get your job back when you return.

Advised by North Side Chamber of Commerce
May 16th 1912

Wm M. Henry Chairman
Com. Municipal and Civic Affairs

Rec'd 7/21/52

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

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

Public Works.
E. J. Martin
Clerk.

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

E. J. Martin
Clerk.

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

E. J. Martin
Clerk.

Presented by
E. J. Martin

N.S. Pittsburgh, Pa;

Apr. 3, 1912.

To the Honorable Councilmen
of the City of Pittsburgh.

Gentlemen:-

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

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

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

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

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

John Koller Jr. 1 Munnell St N.S.
Martin Neumann, Yetta St.
Otto C. Pugin 621 Superior St City
Edward Weiss Rockledge St
Michael Schmitt Hechler St 1219 N.S.
Henry Zinn 1035 1/2 St N.S.
Julius Schwanig Harbor St N.S.P.
Harry F. Petro 806 Gust Av N.S.P.
Carl Schantz 706 Ina St N.S. Pitts
Peter. Andres Rhine St N.S. Pittsburgh
E. von S. Schibler. 92 Overbeck St.
Joseph Stupnick 2012 Overbeck St
Andrew Schlaich, 173 Brahm St.
Elmer. Staumann 126 Overbeck St.
Fred. A Sand 120 Overbeck St
E. H. Wurdack, 1131 Bunker St.
Louis Weber 123 Hill St.
George Beys 122 Hill St.
Herman B Sand 120 Overbeck St N.S.
Gustav Lintner 104 Overbeck St 24
Carl Kaerig 95 Overbeck St. N.S. Pitts.
Frank Behr 427 South St
Wm Gross 76 Overbeck St. N.S. Pitts.
J. M. Woessner. 120 Hill St N.S.

Gustav. Krafzig 24 Bluff. Str. N. S.
John In Katzenberger 195 7th St. N. S.
J. Gus. Weingel 1320 Duane St. " "
Alfred Krach. 49 Kettel. st. N. S. Spring Hill
Otto Schmitt 639 Evergreen Ave. Millvale P.
John Daemel. James Wood. Pittsburgh N. S.
Wm. Broder 20 Duane St. Pittsburgh N. S.
Albert Voegler 1307 7th St. Pitts.
Henry Hart. 43 Yetta Ave. Pitt
John Schwartz 41 Kettel St. N. S.
Joseph Gunders 20 Harlech
Wm. Frank Gunders 1003 Harley Ave
James T. Reagan Kaiser & Locking Sts
Chris Herpsen Bookfield P. O.
Christian Stein Braden St.
Gottl. Munk. 1011 High str. N. S.
Leonard. Weber Spring Hill
Eduard Witt 183 7th St. N. S.
Gottlieb Haivich 141 Oberbeck St. N. S.
Henry J. Thumel 183 7th St. Spring Hill
Jacob Koonlin 3 Duane Sts N. S. Pitts Pa.
C. C. Juster 1318 Esplanade St N. S. Pgh
George St. Lightcap 1204 Porterfield St. N. S. Pgh.
Edward Marburger = 85 Rhine str. N. S. Pgh

Wm. F. Benschman Florence ave N. S. Pgh
 John Schott A.O. 211 Rockledge St. N. S.
 William Witz Overbeck St Cpo 1
 Harry T. Wotter, Quenty St. N. S.
 George Allnoch 822 Lockhard St. N. S.
 Cyril George 38 Measner Ave N. S.
 John P. Welch 1598 Rhine St. N. S. Pgh
 H. W. Johns 4 & 6 Robinson Road. N. S.
 John G. Dorsch Harbor St. N. S.
 Wm Vogler Yang Alley. N. S.
 B. Aug. Overbeck 30 Overbeck St
 G. W. Gschonfeld 177 Loretha St. S. P.
 Ludwig G. Metzger Hefel & Sumr street
 A. J. Kimpfer 1628 Rhine St
 Fred Gutzeit Haman Street.
 August Kellin Vine St
 Wm Brunser 1012 Congress St. N. S.
 John McW. 25 Reader St.
 William Weller 1810 Rhine street. N. S., Pittsburg
 Chas H Sand 1925 Rockledge. S. Hill
 John V Frank 8 Bluff N. S.
 Chas. F. Topping 1326 Diana St. N. S. City.
 Edward Bloom. 6 Hiana St. City
 H. J. Snyder #191 Stem St

Wilhelm Alenborg Overbeck St # 82

S. Scheuring Hill Kuffa 84

Justus Buehler

Alois Schmeerer 78 Still St. Spring Hill

Anton Schwarzmeyer 190 " " " "

Anthony Schwarzmeyer " " " " Jr.

G. Kuelhoff 94 Overbeck St Spring Hill

John Wack 131 Overbeck St Spring Hill

G Wack 129 " " " " Hill

Charles Wack 129 Overbeck Spring Hill

Wm J. Schindler

Wm A. Cording 1155 Buente St.

A. W. Hayspacher Exe

Wm Kattelman 915 Middle St.

O. K. Hanna 910 Cedar Ave

H. Brimmernann 714 So. Ohio St.

F. H. Fleck 1952 Louisa St

W. H. Myers # 3 Humwell St

Alois Seifried 1232 Leona St

Department of Public Works,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bureau of Water.

Charles A. Finley,
Superintendent

June 3rd, 1912.

Joseph G. Armstrong, Esq.,
Director, Department of Public Works.

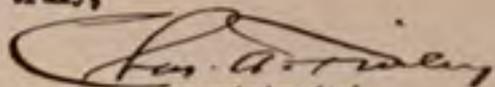
Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of May 29th, 1912, and returning herewith letter from the City Clerk and Council Bill No. 1152, being a petition for the preservation of the spring on the old Voegtly Farm on Robinson Road, Spring Hill, 24th Ward. Robinson Road is now officially known as Damas Street, and the watering trough location in question is on Damas Street, at the head of Homer Street.

As per your instructions of April 20th, 1912, we have inspection of this location made and water analyzed. On May 2nd, we asked permission of Mr. Robert Voegtly, representing the Voegtly Heirs, to enter his property to construct a catch basin at the spring, which permission was granted May 7th, 1912.

The location for the trough in question has been approved and the sewer is being installed by the Bureau of Construction during street regrading. As soon as it is possible - probably within the next month - we intend to install a Type B. watering trough, so arranged that buckets may be filled at the inlet to the trough.

Yours truly,


Superintendent.

WATER SUPPLY RUNNING LOW

Officials Ask Citizens To Use as Little As Possible.

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

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

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

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

This fact and other vital informa-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

WATER SUPPLY RUNNING LOW

(Continued from Page 1)

tion showing the rapid recovery of the utilities was disclosed at yesterday's conference by Frank R. Phillips, president of the Philadelphia Company, and others.

Water conservation is the most vital thing of all. The following statement was issued by the water bureau of the works department last night. Every householder is urged to read it with particular care, the city authorities declared.

CITY WATER BUREAU STATEMENT.

March 19, 1936.

The city's water supply has been jeopardized by the recent flood to an extent that will cause great hardship unless the full co-operation of the users of the public water supply can be had. The Ross Pumping Station, which pumps the river water to the filtration plant, was flooded and it will take at least 35 hours of continuous effort to place the machinery in such condition that it can be operated. During this time, the water stored in the various reservoirs and tanks is the entire amount available to the city. Based on the rate of use prevailing over the last 24 hours, the supply may be expected to be exhausted in the various districts as follows:

The lower parts of the peninsular area and the Southside, which are supplied from Highland Reservoir No. 2—about 2 a. m., Saturday, March 21.

The higher parts of the peninsular area—about 8 a. m., Friday, March 20.

The higher parts of the Northside, which are supplied from the Howard Street Pumping Station—about 8 a. m., Friday, March 20.

Lower parts of the Northside—about 7 a. m., Sunday, March 22.

The utmost efforts, day and night, are being put forth to expedite the resumption of pumping at the Ross Pumping Station, and to secure power connections where they have failed. But, it is evident that the rate of use of the past 24 hours must be sharply restricted if a water famine is to be averted. We appeal to the citizens to curtail the use of water to the greatest possible extent, and in line with this, we ask that the use of water be discontinued so far as is possible except during the hours from 6 a. m. to 9 a. m.; from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.; and from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. And, that the use during these hours be restricted to the most es-



THURSDAY MORNING, MRS. ELIHU ROOT.



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

SOCIETY EVENTS.

FRIDAY'S social wedding last night was that of Miss Dorothy Shreve...

Large Party for Charity. The ladies of the Pittsburg and Allegheny...

To Make Tour of Week. Mrs. John Jay and Mrs. L. A....

Engagement is Announced. This engagement is announced of Miss...

Schwartz-Boothby Wedding. The wedding of Miss...

Neighborhood Weddings. Mrs. L. A....

Post Patterns. 178-Ladies' Dress Skirts.

TO WORK ON CHILDREN. Total Abolition Convention...

Editorial notice regarding the convention.

FALL SCHEDULE OUT.

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

Reduction Sale in Tennis Goods On Thursday and Friday. The McCreery's Baskets. McCreey and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

Dress Trimming Department. Sale of Ready-made Linen Pattern Waists. Embroidered or open work designs. McCreey and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

Lingerie Sale. Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Corset Covers. Nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Gowns. Fine qualities of Nainsook finished with embroidery. Petticoats. Chemises. McCreey and Company, Wood Street at Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JULY 13, 1905.

BROOKLINE

THE 15-MINUTE SUBURB

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

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



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

The great Brookline Spring on Berkshire Avenue is being walled in Romanesque style and beautifully parked. A nice width of the frontage adjoining either side of it on Berkshire Avenue has been reserved for the public.

We publish accompanying this announcement a photograph of Brookline Spring as it appears today. One of the temptations to stroll on the granolithic-stone sidewalks of Brookline is the knowledge that you may stop at this spring and drink water that is as pure as the smokeless, fogless, dustless air that you will breathe.

Why are we doing all this? Wouldn't the expenditure of a smaller fortune suffice to sell the property and satisfy the purchasers? It might. But our great motive is one of evolution, not of experiments and risks.

Even a partially improved allotment, with its limited scattering of planted and laid sewer streets, in a location like Brookline, would have nearly appealed to investors.

All this CITY REAL ESTATE JUST IS MINUTES FROM THE PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES makes a proposition that is bound to stand unparalleled for many a year to come.

If you cannot get out during the day, come see Brookline's grand panorama of improvements under the Electric Lights.

For Further Information, Free Car Tickets, Etc., See The FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.

156 Fifth Avenue, 334 Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA. FREEHOLD OFFICE OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9.

HOWE SPRING WATER 'BUBBLES' FROM ORDINARY CITY MAIN

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

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

burgh water—the kind that pours from kitchen faucets.

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

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

ONLY TWO CITY SPRINGS ARE NOT CONTAMINATED.

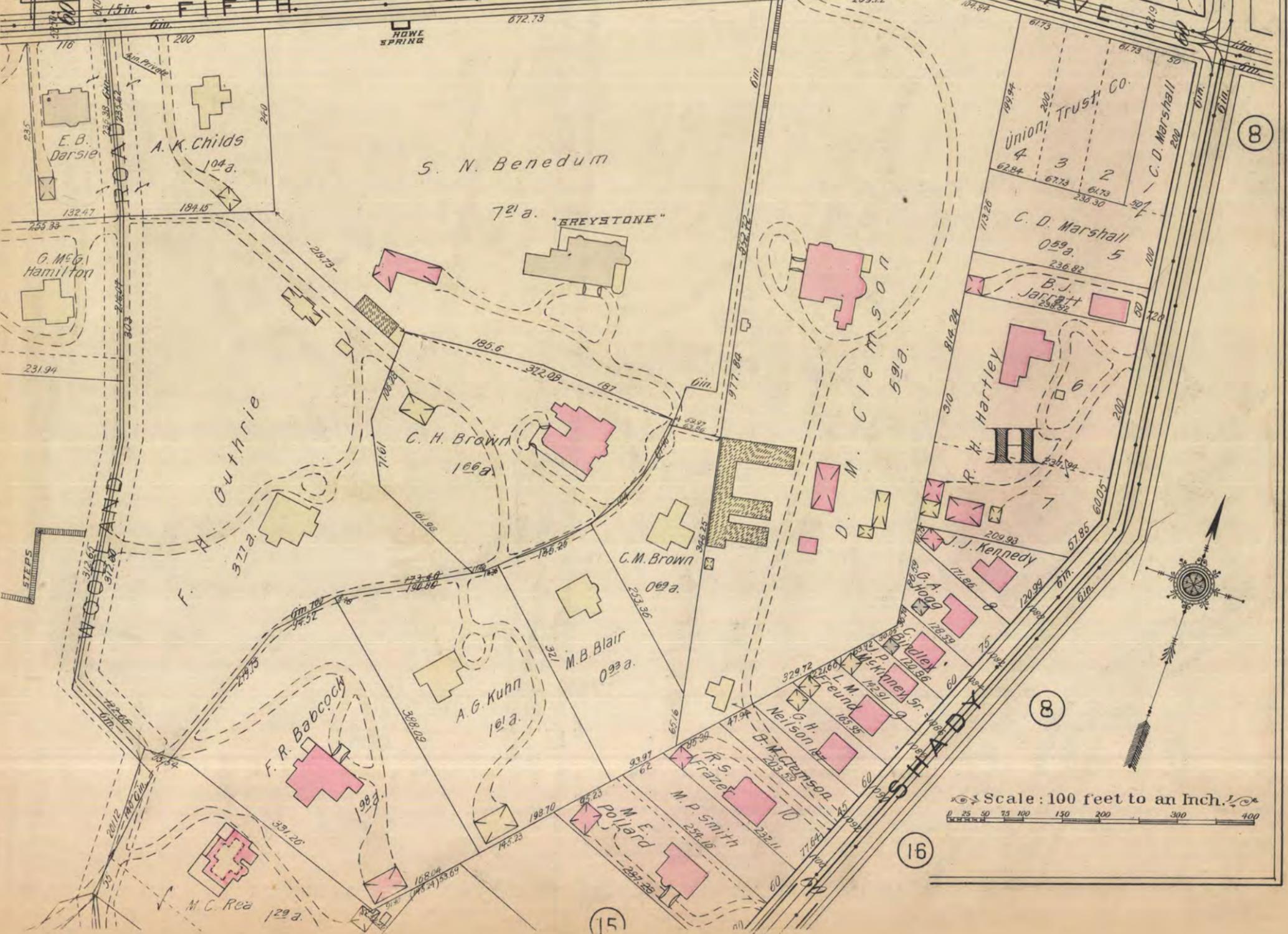
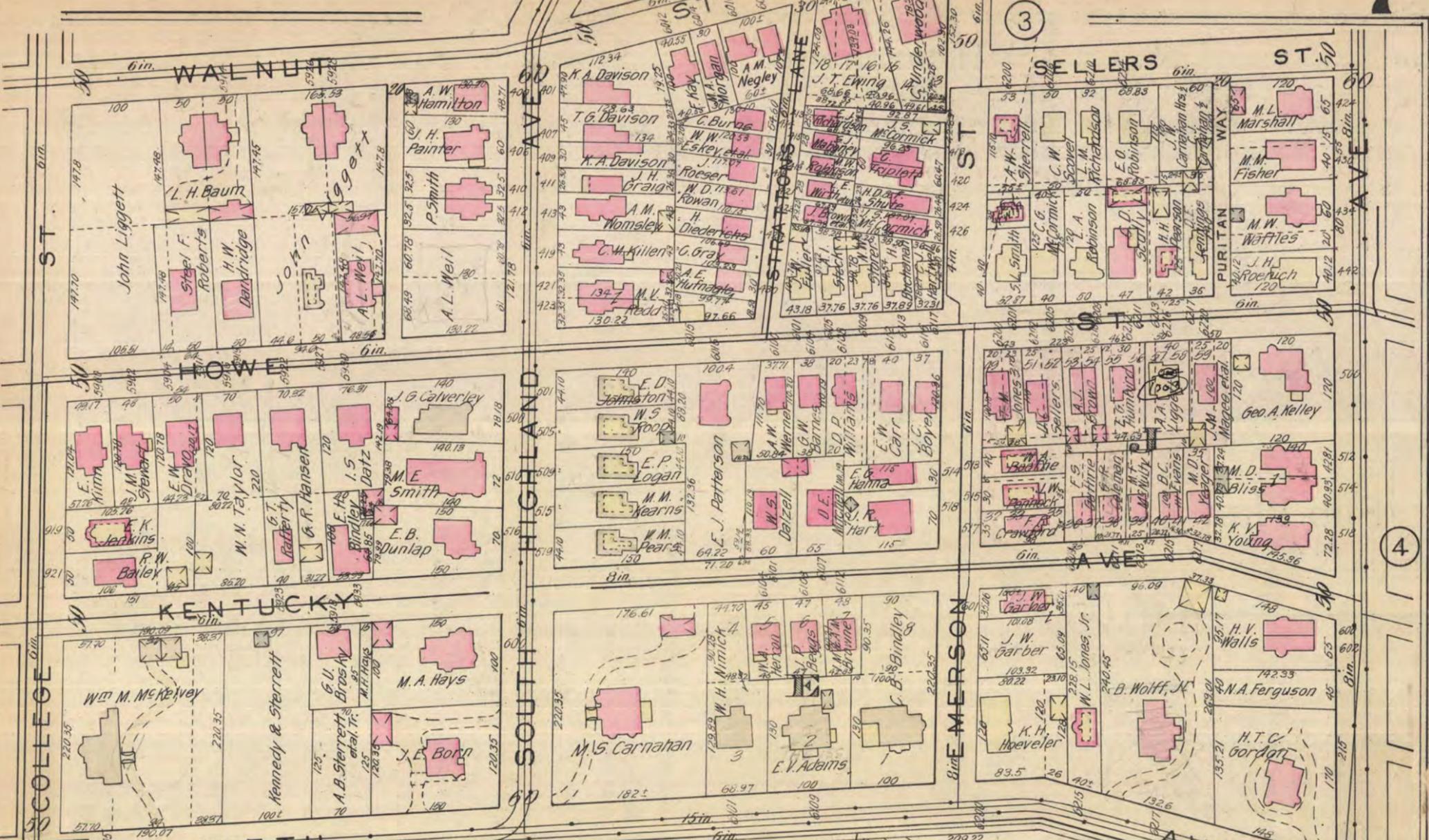
Howe and Snyder Waters Do Not Contain Any Typhoid Germs.

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

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

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

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



Scale: 100 feet to an Inch.



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4

8

16

15

*Office of
Department of Public Works
Pittsburgh.*

JOS. G. ARMSTRONG,
DIRECTOR.

June 4th, 1912.

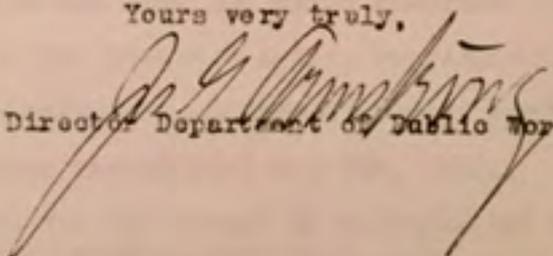
Mr. P. J. McArdle,
Chairman of Public Works Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the attached Bill No. 1152, being a Petition for the reservation of spring on the old Voegtly Farm, Robinson Road, 24th ward.

Herewith please find a report on this subject from the Bureau of Water, which contains, I trust, all the information desired.

Yours very truly,


Director Department of Public Works.



J. H. HESPENHIDE

BECKFIELD HEIRS

J. A. HETZEL

G. HETZEL

GEO. W. T. Y
SMITH.

L I N E

A. HOLLERMAN
P. HOLLERMAN
A. BERBERICH

J. BORN

W. BENDER

CHARLES WELTY

VOEGTLY

ROAD

G. SCHMIDT

MANS

LUTZ WALZ

VOEGTLY

W. HASLAGE

J. A. McDAV

C. YEAGER

RHINE ST.

30

CATAWBA

HUMBOLDT ST. 30

DIANA

FILBERT HIGH ST

ITIN ST.

40

F. HELM ST.

SANDS ST. 25

7

HILL ST. 25

MT ST 26

HIGH ST. 33