

# HISTORIC SITE SURVEY OF THE GREATER MONONGAHELA RIVER VALLEY

Prepared by Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania  
1991



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# HISTORIC SITE SURVEY OF THE GREATER MONONGAHELA RIVER VALLEY

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Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania  
4338 Bigelow Boulevard  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213  
1991

for the National Park Service,  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,  
and the Steel Industry Heritage Task Force



Cover illustration: Vignette used on bonds issued by Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, c1936. Archives of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, southwestern Pennsylvania was already nationally important for its iron production. The western foothills of the Chestnut Ridge in Fayette County had iron plantations by the 1790s which smelted iron for the early settlers. In the first decades of the nineteenth century rolling mills were established in Fayette County and Pittsburgh to roll the crude iron into bars. The bars were hammered into finished products at forges and blacksmith shops. These simple iron products, along with locally-made nails, were critical for the westward expansion of the newly-formed nation.

Agricultural and wood-working tools, building hardware, boat fittings, horse shoes, wheel rims and numerous other products were available from the region's forges and smiths. With only over-land routes from the eastern seaboard to the interior, these products were too expensive to transport. Local production made the goods affordable and encouraged more migration west.

The rivers were the primary route from the region into the western frontier. The local iron production made boat building flourish. The steam engine transformed river transportation over the first half of the nineteenth century, and the region hosted pivotal innovations. With a burgeoning iron industry already in place, steam engine fabrication was a logical expansion. By the Civil War era half the boats afloat in the Mississippi River system had been built in the Study Area.

Coal has been exported from the region since the 1810s, although local use dates back another sixty years. With the advent of the steam engine, coal took on a new industrial importance. Local coal fueled steam-powered boats within the greater Mississippi River system. It also fueled stationary engines in shops and small factories. By 1840 Allegheny County was the foremost producer of bituminous coal in the United States and an important steam engine producer.

Other industries grew in the region to supply both the westward expansion and the growing local economy. Pottery and glass were necessary to transport and store agricultural products. Foundries expanded to fill more complex industrial and domestic needs. Steam engines ran grist mills and processed wool.

The early white settlers were primarily immigrants from the British Isles or second-generation migrants from the eastern colonies. The overwhelming majority were Protestant, including Quakers and Scots-Irish Presbyterians. Local investors advertized for skilled labor in Philadelphia and the east as early as the 1790s. Carpenters, boat builders, iron workers, wheelwrights, glass and pottery makers were all needed to transform the region's raw materials into finished products to supply both the traveler and the settler. Pittsburgh was known as the "Iron City" by the time of the Civil War, Allegheny County having become the nation's foremost iron-producing county by 1840. By the end of the War, steel was supplanting iron as the primary metal and the region became the internationally recognized heart of the industry in the United States.

In the mid-nineteenth century German miners and metal workers came to the region along with Irish Catholics who also worked in the mines. African Americans, who had been in the Study Area in small numbers since the earliest white settlements, came during the Civil War in greater numbers. Many of these immigrants and migrants were skilled craftsmen. The first trade unions date from this period.

The arrival of the railroads in 1852 sped the rate of population growth and connected the region both internally and externally, superseding the canals that had been built less than twenty years earlier. While the western states had been within the market of products made in the Study Area prior to the railroads, the new transportation links vastly expanded the demand. The railroad itself was a huge consumer of coal, iron, machined and finished parts, and of skilled labor. At the beginning of the steel era, the region had in place a skilled work force, fuel, raw materials, an expanding market, and an excellent transportation system linking them all.

The adoption of the Bessemer steel-making process transformed the steel industry, the region, and the nation. In ten years (1880-1890) Allegheny County steel production increased by 348 percent, an output three times its nearest rival. To man the furnaces thousands of new workers were needed, mostly for unskilled jobs. By 1890 nearly 30 percent of Pittsburgh's inhabitants were foreign-born, adding those with foreign-born parents made over 65 percent.

These new immigrants were mostly from eastern and southern Europe. Many had been recruited in their home village to come to America and work in the region's mills and mines. Many were illiterate, and almost all were poor. Culturally, the region became a center for Catholic and Orthodox Christians and for Judaism. Publishing houses issued newspapers and books in every European language. Ethnic fraternal and beneficial organizations that started in the Study Area became national cultural institutions, offering the only insurance available to the immigrant workers. They built churches, schools, and fraternal halls as centers of worship and culture.

Between 1860 and 1920 these workers produced more steel in this region than any other in the United States. In 1900 Allegheny County alone produced over four times the tonnage of steel of its nearest rival. When United States Steel was established in 1901, it was the largest corporation in the world. It employed over half of all the steel workers in the country. The local confrontations between management and labor had national ramifications, deterring unionization until the 1930s.

US Steel became the corporate model for modern business. It governed an increasingly complex industrial system which included ore mines, coal mines, rail lines, barge lines, steel mills, and rolling mills. The capital accumulation and investment in the second half of the nineteenth century in the region were unprecedented.

Most of the components of the US Steel conglomerate were fueled by either coal or coke: from steam-powered boats and trains to steel mills. By 1880 Allegheny, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland Counties together produced more than twenty-five percent of the

nation's bituminous coal. Connellsville coke was the national standard, and the Study Area produced seventy-seven percent of the national coke output in 1880.

Between 1890 and 1920 hundreds of small coal mining and coking towns were built in the rural areas of the Study Area that were underlain by coal. These company-built towns consisted of the coal mine and/or coke works, simple wood-frame houses, a company office and a company store. They were strictly controlled social environments where housing was conditional on worker production and compliance. Pro-union activities were sufficient cause for dismissal from work and eviction from the housing. Segregation by race, ethnicity, and work strata were the norm.

By-product coke oven technology was introduced to the region before the end of the nineteenth century, but its full impact only occurred during World War I. The world's largest by-product oven was built by US Steel at Clairton, setting a trend that would close most of the coke field operations by 1925. The shift to by-product ovens at the mill sites gradually led to the decline of the coal patches and company towns. Since the by-product ovens could use lower-grade coal, the region's proximity to the Connellsville coal beds became less of an advantage and the national center of steel production gradually shifted further west.

During the sixty years when the Study Area was the national center of steel production (1860-1920), the United States emerged as a world economic and military power, based on the might of steel, coal, and a dynamic innovative workforce. Locally-made steel was used to make skyscrapers, battleships, automobiles, appliances, bridges, high-precision tools, and countless other products that transformed America. Coal by-products made dyes, chemicals, explosives, medicines, food preservatives, refrigerants, and other products that ushered in the modern age.

With the exception of a resurgence during World War II, the region's steel and coal related industries have been in a slow but steady decline, relative to national production, since the Great Depression. This was first visible in the coal/coke region. Prior to the first steel-mill closing of the mid-1960s, most local mills were in operation but with out-dated equipment. Steel increasingly faced competition from aluminum, plastics, glass and concrete, and it faced overseas competition from foreign producers.

The recent closings of the region's industries has put a great number of the industrial sites and working-class communities in jeopardy. Many mills have been razed to make way for economic revitalization. Many towns and neighborhoods have fallen to renewal projects or neglect. The region has suffered significant population decline.

Ultimately, the information gathered in this survey will be used to evaluate the remaining industry-related communities and structures in the region as a component of a new regional economy. The pivotal role of the region in the nation's history is of interest not only to the people of the region. It is part of the international story of the on-going industrial revolution that shapes our lives today.



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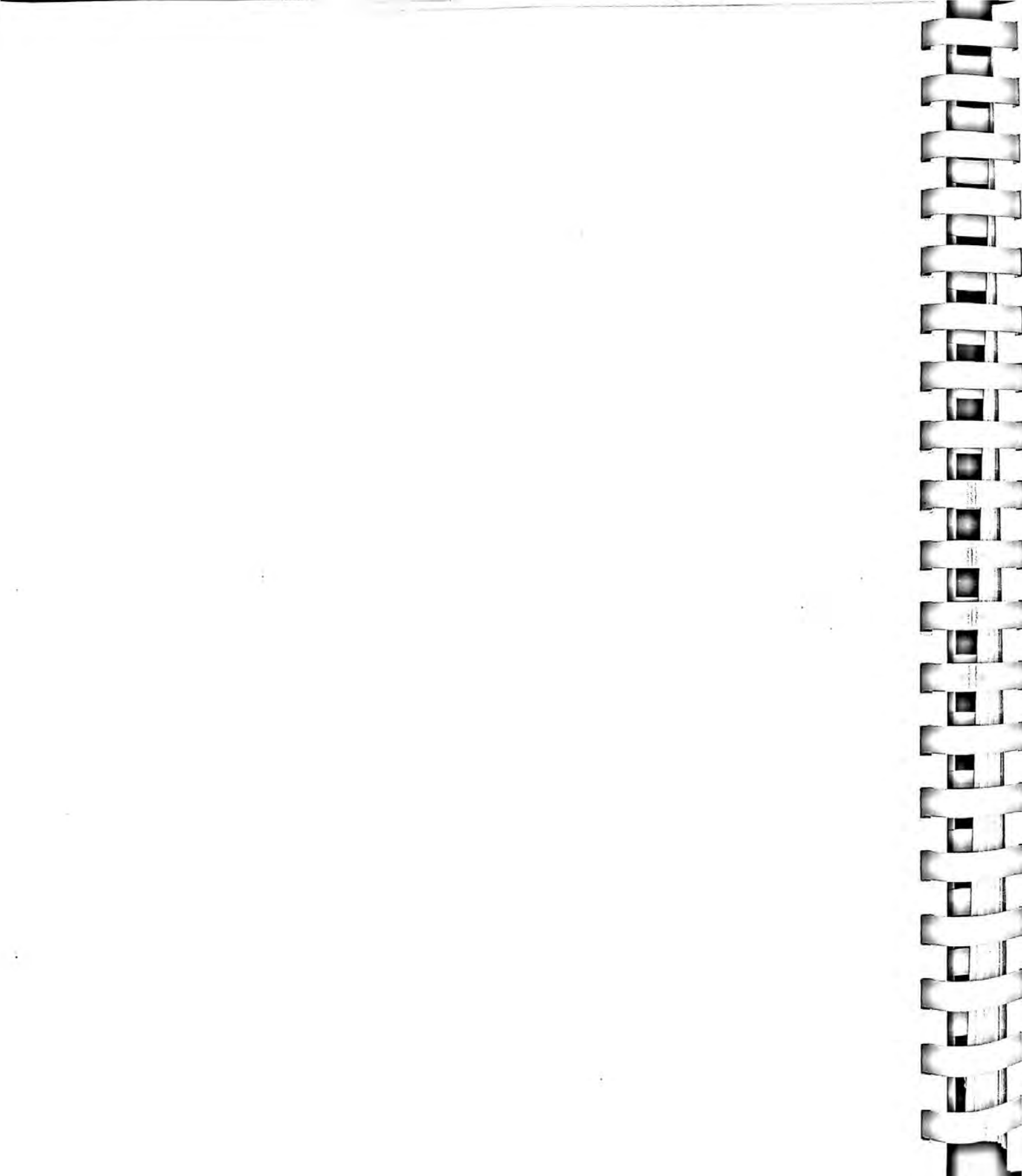
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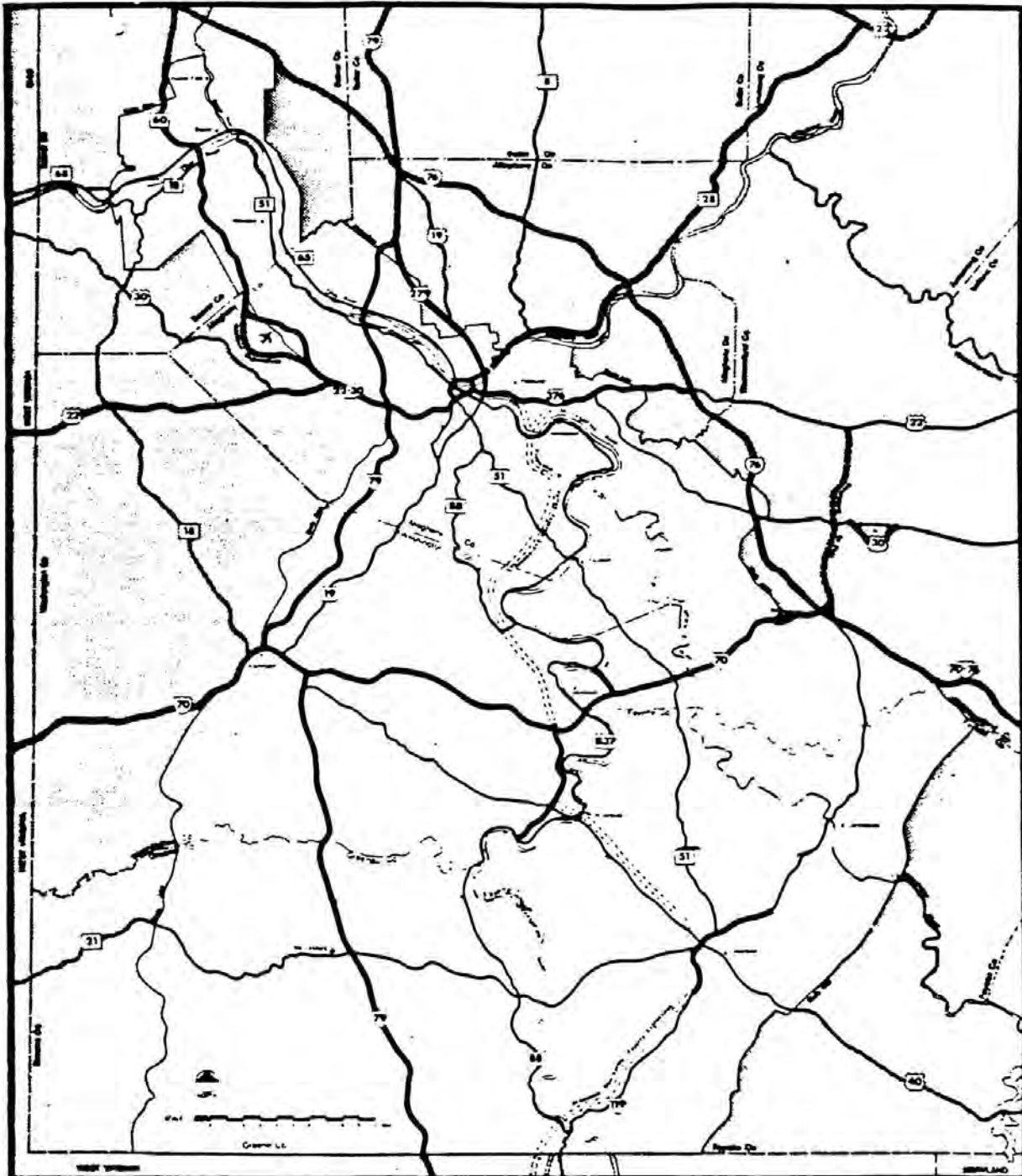
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MAP 1

HISTORIC & ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY  
STUDY AREA

**EXPRESSWAYS**  
 — Existing  
 - - - - Under Construction  
 ····· Proposed

**MAJOR REGIONAL ARTERIALS**  
 — Existing  
 ○ SITES  
 □ STUDY AREA



HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF WESTERN PA



STEEL  
HERITAGE  
MON VALLEY STEEL  
HERITAGE PROJECT

DATA SOURCE: USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND THE MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



## 1.00 Introduction

### THE SURVEY

The Historic Survey of the Greater Monongahela River Valley (or Mon-Valley Survey) was commissioned to "identify through documentary research and reconnaissance field survey the industrial...and related historic resources which tell the story of the Monongahela River Valley's complex industrial history and ethnic heritage from the late 18th century to the present. The study will also evaluate and assess the significance of the identified historic...resources."<sup>1</sup>

This project was funded by the National Park Service (NPS), and administered through a cooperative agreement with the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission (PHMC), in consultation with the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission (PHAC), and the Steel Industry Heritage Task Force (SIHTF). The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania (HSWP), a member of the Steering Committee of SIHTF, was contracted to conduct the survey. The survey began on January 7, 1991 and this document represents the Final Report.

The information gathered in this survey will have several overlapping uses:

- 1) The Study Area is under consideration by federal and state agencies for the development of an Industrial Heritage Park which would use important historic resources for preservation and economic development focal points.
- 2) PHMC and PHAC are involved in state-wide preservation of industrial and cultural sites and living cultural traditions. This survey will help them to locate, evaluate and preserve these resources.
- 3) SIHTF operates as a liaison between local and state government agencies, educational and research institutions, labor unions, other organizations, and interested citizens. This survey will help local governments and local organizations to locate and evaluate resources within their jurisdictions for future cultural and economic development.

### THE STUDY AREA

The boundaries of the Mon-Valley Study Area were determined by members of SIHTF, PHMC, PHAC, NPS. Their intention was to include all of the communities that were directly linked to the selected industries in southwestern Pennsylvania over the past two hundred years. The subsequent field work has verified both the appropriateness of those boundaries and the need for some revisions. [see Part 8.1, Recommendations: "Boundary Revision"]

As originally set, the Study Area consisted of portions of the six

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<sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission Performance Agreement with the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, No. CA-14-1, "Project Description," October 17, 1990.

counties of southwestern Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Beaver, Fayette, Greene, Washington, and Westmoreland), amounting to over 2,000 square miles. The Study Area straddles all of the Monongahela River Valley within Pennsylvania, the Youghiogheny River as far east as Connellsville in Fayette County, the Allegheny River as far north as the limits of the City of Pittsburgh, the Ohio River as far west as Midland in Beaver County, and the Beaver River as far north as Beaver Falls Borough in Beaver County.

#### 1.01 INDUSTRIES OF THE SURVEY

The Study Area is a large and complex region. This survey was limited to examining the following industries: iron and steel, coal and coke, transportation, and related industries. They were selected because of their central importance to the region and their national significance when considered as an integrated system. Historically, in the course of one hundred and thirty years, these industries were instrumental in transforming the United States from a frontier colony to a world economic and military power. The region's industrial output was based upon the dynamic interaction of all of the industries included in this survey.

The interaction between the industries of the survey can be described by a "systems approach," starting with the assumption that iron and steel were of central importance to the region. Industrial historian Jack Bergstresser has outlined a model for the systems approach:

The systems approach assumes that iron and steel making sites should not be considered in isolation. Instead they are only components of an extractive, processing and shipping system ....An idealized example of such a system is a hypothetical late-18th century iron making plantation. The nucleus of this system was the charcoal blast furnace. The surrounding forest, where the charcoal was made and fluxing stone was quarried, was one end of the system. The foundry and forge where raw pig iron from the blast furnace was refined into cast iron ware and wrought iron items was the other end of the system.<sup>2</sup>

Bergstresser's idealized iron plantation system includes the extraction of the raw materials for making pig iron at the blast furnace, the extraction and transport of the fuel for firing the furnace, the transportation of the pig iron to the foundry, and the foundry where the pig iron is shaped into a finished product. If the entire Study Area is considered as a similar, single system, then each industry can be considered for its role in the system. Industries were included or excluded based upon this model.

For iron and steel production all known sites were included in the inventory lists, in keeping with the premier role of the furnace in the model. The site inventory includes furnaces, foundries,

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<sup>2</sup> Jack Bergstresser, Sr., "General Chronology of the Iron, Steel and Coal Industry of Western Pennsylvania," [unpublished: 1991]



rolling mills, blooming mills, and all other large-scale steel producing facilities.

The coal and coke industry, which represent the fuel of the regional system, was spread out over four counties. Hundreds of coal and coking towns extracted coal and coked it before shipping the fuel to the mills. Extensive underground mining linked to massive transport systems has eliminated the need for small company towns, as has the declining demand for coal.

The transportation industry has been limited to two principal types: river and rail, they being the chief means of transport for the Study Area's industrial system. The principal extant river-related sites are relatively new: post-World War II. The exceptions are locks and dams, some of which are older. Rail sites are, for the most part, passenger and freight stations, repairs shops, and yards.

The category of "related industries" was less precise than the others. Early-industrial sites were included in this category if they could be linked to future industries or craft traditions, especially in connection with metal working. Similarly, sites with direct connections to the iron and steel production were also included in this category.

In addition to the industrial components of the regional system, as defined above, there are the people who made the system work. Western Pennsylvania is populated by a variety of ethnic groups, many of which immigrated there to work in the industries, and ethnic religious and fraternal organizations serve as indicators of where certain groups initially settled and where they remain.

## 1.02 THEMES OF THE SURVEY

The Study Area represents a rich resource for the examination of industrial development from the late-eighteenth century to the present. In collaboration with the NPS and SIHTF members, the survey team identified eight inter-related characteristics of the region's industrial development, which constitute the themes of this study:

- The regional processing system
- Technology and innovation
- Management and organization
- Capital formation
- Cyclical nature of industrialization
- Labor and the labor movement
- Community structure
- Immigration and migration

These themes, when considered jointly, form what might be called a regional "industrial culture." For the purposes of this survey, "industrial culture" means a shared acceptance that industry is an integral part of the region's life, and a belief that, within limits variously defined and expressed, the goals of industry (e.g., increased productivity, efficiency, and profits) are worthy pursuits for the community because of the economic benefits for the region as a whole. The "limits" (e.g., child labor laws, wages rates, pollution regulations) have been the focus of continuous debate between labor, management and the community.

Where possible, within the limitations of a reconnaissance survey, important thematic developments are presented in the individual district reports (Sections 4.11 through 4.25). The themes are presented below in a general form.

**The regional processing system:** following the idealized iron furnace model and its needs (detailed above in Section 1.01), much of the industry in the region served directly or indirectly to feed the steel furnaces. The coal or coke fuel, the raw materials, the river and rail transportation system, the labor force, and the mills and furnaces themselves all played an integral role in the production process. This theme also illustrates the relationship between industries and the role of capital formation in its move toward the vertical integration of the United States Steel corporate system. Industries that pre-date the iron and steel era, such as glass or boat-building, form the roots of the later steel-oriented regional processing system. The roots are visible in the expanding transportation systems, imported skilled and semi-skilled labor, the effects of technological innovations, and the gradual emergence of a regional "industrial culture."

**Technology and innovation:** this theme spans the full two hundred years of industry in the Study Area. It reflects the fact that industries in the Study Area gave rise to numerous advances in the technology of iron and steel, coal and coke, transportation, and related industry. Some technological advances are significant because they increased efficiency and productivity in more than one industry or because of their impact on the region as a whole. Technology and innovation are a vital component of capital

formation. The drive for ever-increasing productivity is an essential component in the local "industrial culture."

**Management and organization:** refers to the corporate ownership and management patterns that grew in the Study Area to operate the increasingly complex production system, especially over the second half of the nineteenth century. The vertically integrated corporate structure of United States Steel in 1901 is an internationally significant result of these evolving patterns. In the twentieth century the management systems continued to evolve along with the production technology. While the complex corporate inter-relationship between sites is not detailed in the Final Report because of the level of research required, there are individual sites that represent the evolving production system. The North-Mon mills of USS were arranged to operate as a combined "super mill." The management of this complex is the most formidable example of this theme. If considered within the context of the entire regional processing system, they reveal the complexity of the managing task. Some individual mills, for example Monessen, represent a fully integrated mill that contains most of the steel making process. The offices of the corporations that are in the site inventories do not present a sufficient opportunity to clarify the complex evolving nature of this theme. However, further research on this theme could translate site information into a dramatic part of the region's corporate history. The distinctly innovative corporate management and organization systems form an important part of the regional "industrial culture."

**Capital formation:** in a pattern similar to that of management and organization, the evolving capital requirements of the iron and steel industry necessitated an unprecedented investment and capital accumulation cycle that occurred within the Study Area in the years between the Civil War and World War I. In this cycle massive funds were used to upgrade, expand and purchase industrial components throughout the whole regional processing system. The coal mines, coke fields, railroads and mills listed in the inventory lists represent this phenomena, but the survey results only sketch the theme in the broadest way. The investment in technological innovations and components of the regional processing system are two aspects of this theme, making it part of the regional "industrial culture."

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** while all industry must deal with this phenomenon, the region's cycles have had national implications. The decline of the local extraction, production and fabrication industries has led to the rise of new producers outside of the region and outside the country. On a smaller scale, the boom-bust cycle is clearly visible in the communities of the Study Area. Boom and bust cycles are evident particularly in the construction dates and period architecture of buildings in many communities, with construction increasing during periods of prosperity and declining greatly with economic depression. Broad changes within the region, like the movement of coal/coke fields in Fayette County from the centrally located Connellsville District to the river-front Klondike District, are also evident in the construction dates of buildings and their period architecture. The region's cycles of industrialization have influenced the region's shifting definition of "industrial culture."

**Labor and the labor movement:** the region was the birthplace of several of America's most important unions. As part of the "industrial culture" of the Study Area, labor movements have attempted to limit the excesses of industry in its drive for increased productivity, efficiency and profits. At times labor was the only voice against dangerous working conditions and other problems that reached far beyond the work place. Changes in technology also brought drastic adjustments to the relationship between labor and management. There have been numerous important events in labor history in the Study Area. Yet few have been precisely connected with a physical site, except in the case of some particularly brutal strikes (e.g., 1877 Railroad Strike and the Homestead Strike of 1892). Consequently, more detailed research is required to identify pivotal labor events and locate the exact sites. The strike sites that are included in the inventories are those with acknowledged national significance. Some strikes, for example, extended throughout the district, but it is difficult to assign a single site to represent them. As a result, this theme is not fully represented in the Final Report.

**Community structure:** the relationship between management and the work force as expressed in the built environment is the focus of this theme. In particular, it relates to the housing, cultural institutions, churches, commercial sections of communities, and the ethnic and social hierarchies of communities. Of all the themes, community structure can be most easily developed based upon the extant resources in the Study Area. These resources illustrate in very subtle detail the various relationships between management and labor that have existed within the Study Area. The relationships have included an early industrial religious commune, a coal mine with slave labor, and the virtual peonage of some company-built coal towns. The numerous philanthropic cultural institutions like libraries and public museums are another well-represented resource within this theme. The wide array of mean barracks, rubber-stamp housing, and later attempts to mitigate the harsh coal-town conditions are among the most significant resources of the Study Area. To a lesser extent, similar patterns are visible in urban settings. The community structure theme examines the region's shifting definition of the acceptable limits of the region's "industrial culture" in terms of living conditions and social arrangements.

**Immigration and migration:** the Study Area has one of the most ethnically diverse populations in the county.<sup>3</sup> The region's history is one of nearly continuous immigration and migration. Nationally

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<sup>3</sup> The word "ethnic" has been used throughout this report. As used here, the word assumes the existence of a "dominant" culture, so defined as a result of historical depth and sheer strength of numbers. This group is white, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant. In this formulation, the term "ethnic" denotes a "minority" culture composed especially of more recent, non-English speaking people. The writers of this report recognize the problematic nature of this designation. In keeping with the usage of this word in the Contract, it is used here to parallel colloquial usage of the term in such phrases as "ethnic neighborhood" or "ethnic food." It does not imply approval or disapproval of any group.

significant concentrations of some ethnic populations reside within the Study Area and many of them maintain ties to their ancestral homelands through religion, language, crafts, and foodways.<sup>4</sup> These groups have also built churches, social halls, and businesses that serve as focal points for ethnic activities. To a considerable extent, local industry brought these peoples to the Study Area. Consequently, assimilation, by and large, meant acceptance of the local "industrial culture."

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<sup>4</sup> An ethnographic report on intangible cultural heritage associated with living cultural traditions in the heritage region Study Area will be published separately.

### 1.10 INDUSTRIES: SIGNIFICANCE

The Study Area has had international, national, state, and regional industrial significance. Numerous individual innovations and production quantities detailed below under the specific industries tell a detailed story of the region's industries, but general statements are in order here.

In its day, the iron and steel industry in the Study Area was the greatest industrial and economic force in the United States. It was the most highly capitalized. It employed the greatest number of workers and it produced the iron and steel that built America. This would have been reason enough to consider the region to be the industrial heart of the nation.

But iron and steel are only part of the story of southwestern Pennsylvania. Its coal and coke fueled steel production in the region and in most of the other steel mills of the northeast and north-central United States. Local coal also fueled steam-powered boats, trains, and stationary engines that brought America into the twentieth century. Iron and steel could not have succeeded in the region as they did without local coal and coke.

The region's river and rail transportation system linked the coal and coke fields to the iron and steel mills. They also linked the region to the markets for raw and finished materials. Westward expansion of the nation was dependent upon the local transportation system. The local system grew as the nation expanded and it served as a vital link. Iron and steel could not have succeeded in the region without the local river and rail transportation system.

The related industries, such as foundries and forges in the early years and the electrical and chemical industries that matured along side steel and iron, ushered in the twentieth century with new technology and products. The region was the home of many of these industries. They developed sophisticated uses for the raw products of the mills, mines, and coke ovens. They have contributed to the success of local iron and steel.

Combined, these industries clearly placed the region at the forefront of American industry. The people of the region have shared the pride that this recognition brought: it is a cornerstone of the region's "industrial culture." They have also endured the price of their success. Unhealthy, dangerous conditions extended beyond the mills and mines into the steel mill towns and the coal patches. The awesome economic power of the industry's corporations ruled over the lives of workers both on and off the job; at times workers were little more than another "fuel" that fed the furnaces.

Iron and steel are no longer the driving force of the region or the nation. The decline of the industry has reduced the region from its former position. But the contribution that the region made to transforming America from a wilderness colony to an industrial continent can still be seen. It is in the unique combination of natural resources of coal and the rivers, in the mills and mines, in the towns that grew in the region, and in the ethnic mixture of the people.

### 1.11 IRON AND STEEL

For the purpose of this survey, the history of iron and steel production in the Study Area has been divided into four general periods. These periods serve as a guidelines for discussion and evaluation.<sup>5</sup> They should not be considered rigid or without exceptions.

|                      |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Iron Plantation      | 1790 -1850s                           |
| Iron City            | 1850s-1880s                           |
| Steel                | 1870s-1970s                           |
|                      | increasing capitalization 1880 -1930s |
|                      | decreasing capitalization 1930s-1970s |
| De-industrialization | 1970s-1990s                           |

Iron and steel are synonymous with Pittsburgh. The international reputation of this industry defined the city for nearly one hundred and fifty years, beginning in the 1850s. Yet as early as 1811 Pittsburgh began to play a nationally important role with the construction of the Pittsburgh Rolling Mills. The City was the site of the first sheet-rolling mill in the US, built by the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company in 1818. In 1819 the Union Rolling Mill rolled the first angle iron in the US, and it possibly was the first to roll iron bar. By the Civil War Pittsburgh had become the "Iron City," a name which was eclipsed by "Steel City" in the 1880s. From then until the 1920s Pittsburgh remained the nation's production center. Through the gradual national and regional decline of the industry between the end of World War II and the 1980s, the city maintained a central but not dominant position as a production and corporate center.

However, equating "Pittsburgh" with iron omits the important iron works that predate the city's gradual rise to prominence in the second half of the nineteenth century. Before Pittsburgh became the "Iron City," Fayette County figured nationally in iron production with Alliance Furnace (1790), the first furnace west of the Alleghenies. In 1795 Bowman's Nail Factory in Brownsville was the first of its kind west of the Alleghenies. By 1810 Fayette County had more blast furnaces than any other county in the US. The early importance of Fayette County was assured in 1816 by Isaac Meason's Plumsock Rolling Mill near Uniontown, the first puddling and rolling mill in the United States. The "Pittsburgh" success story is incomplete without the earlier enterprises in Fayette County.

The name "Pittsburgh" also excludes the steel mill towns that line the Monongahela, Allegheny, Beaver and Ohio River banks outside the city limits and outside Allegheny County. There are river-front mills as far south as Monessen (Westmoreland County) and as far west as Midland (Beaver County) that are part of the "Pittsburgh"

<sup>5</sup> The over-arching time frame for this survey was based upon the Iron and Steel Industry Eras. However, the other industries considered in this survey do not follow the same chronology. While the eras for the other industries do occasionally coincide with the iron and steel industry eras, more often they were out of synchronization. The narratives for each industry provide more information on the relationship between industries.

phenomenon as are the specialty steel works of the Chartiers Creek area. While the mills outside Allegheny County cannot compare with the production quantities formerly enjoyed by those within the county, some of the smaller mills have continued to produce now that Pittsburgh is silent. The mills outside Pittsburgh continue to sustain the reputation of the Study Area as a steel-producing region.

The region's importance to the national iron and steel industry can be broadly sketched by using national statistics. As early as 1810, the year of the first US Census statistics on manufacturing, the Study Area included nationally significant production in the iron industry. In 1810 Fayette County had 11 blast furnaces, the greatest concentration of any county in the US.<sup>6</sup>

Thirty years later, in 1840, the national center of iron production was Allegheny County. It was the nation's leader in terms of capital investment (nearly \$2 million), tonnage of bar iron produced (1/3 of Pennsylvania's output), and in the number of furnaces (28).<sup>7</sup>

By 1860, nine of the thirteen steel producing establishments in the United States were in Pennsylvania. Six of them were in Allegheny County. In terms of bar, sheet and railroad iron, Pennsylvania was the largest producer and Allegheny County produced nearly one-tenth of the US total. The steel industry and the iron products already accounted for 22 percent of the county's invested capital.<sup>8</sup>

This period also witnessed the birth of the iron-workers unions. The first recorded organized union in the Study Area dates to 1799, among shoemakers. By 1850 there were twenty-three separate unions for such trades as carpenters and printers. In 1858 skilled iron workers, "puddlers," formed the Sons of Vulcan in Pittsburgh. They organized to protest the lowering of wages. By 1867 they had signed the first sliding wage scale agreement tied to the selling price of bar iron. It gave the iron workers limited security in that they were given a two-month notice prior to any new wage rate.

Within the iron industry, skilled workers came to be represented by several unions. It resembled a guild system in that the unions were created based on job status, and they excluded low-status workers. The unionized iron workers determined that this was not as effective for negotiations as a united front could be. In 1876 they formed the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. In the decade of 1880-1890 practically all of the mills in Allegheny County were unionized with the Amalgamated, accounting for 24,000 members. It has been called "the period of most effective agreement between the employers and [workers] that the

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<sup>6</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1810

<sup>7</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1840

<sup>8</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1860



association ever experienced."<sup>9</sup> The Homestead Strike of 1892 ended the era of cooperation.

Steel-making technology played an important role in the make up of the work force. The Bessemer process required fewer skilled workers than the puddling process. The union's elitist outlook on semi-skilled and unskilled labor excluded the fastest growing sector of the steel work force. Soon the skilled workers were vastly outnumbered. In 1892 the Homestead Works of Carnegie Steel had 800 skilled workers who were Amalgamated members and more than 3,000 workers who were not unionized. Furthermore, with low skill requirements to do most mill jobs, workmen lost their bargaining leverage: an unskilled worker could be easily replaced.

The new technology brought greater productivity and efficiency. It also increased profits for the mill owners without a parallel increase for workers. The walk out in early 1892 at the Homestead Works centered on wages.

The Homestead Strike was a watershed event for the iron and steel industry in the United States. Its impact extended to unionization in other industries as well. (For a detailed description of the strike see North-Mon District, Section 4.20)

Table 1 shows the iron and steel output of Allegheny County for the years 1880, 1890, and 1900 in tonnage. It also indicates the increase in tonnage over the decade and compares the Allegheny County tonnage to its nearest rival.

|      | Alleg Co.<br>tonnage | % increase<br>in 10 years | x nearest rival      |
|------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1880 | 757,273              | --                        | 2.6 (Lehigh Co., PA) |
| 1890 | 3,389,329            | 348%                      | 3.3 (Cook Co., IL)   |
| 1900 | 8,203,715            | 142%                      | 4.1 (Cook Co., IL)   |

Table 1. Iron & Steel output of Allegheny County, 1880-1900  
Source: US Census of Manufactures, 1900

From a national perspective, the iron and steel industry in the Study Area represented the greatest capital investment in the country by the beginning of this century. It was central to the emergence of the United States as an international economic force and as a world power. A sense of the scale of the region's steel industry can be gotten from just its most prominent producer, Carnegie Steel. In 1900, when J.P. Morgan was about to buy Carnegie Steel, the company already controlled "twenty-five to thirty-five per cent of the nation's mounting steel production."<sup>10</sup>

When Morgan created United States Steel in 1901, the largest

<sup>9</sup> John A. Fitch, *The Steel Workers*, [Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1989], 87.

<sup>10</sup> Bruce Bomberger and William Sisson, *Made in Pennsylvania: An Overview History of the Major Industries of the Commonwealth*, [Harrisburg: PHMC, Bureau of Historic Preservation, 1989], 19.

corporation in the world was established. It became the organizational model for the modern corporate world, controlling much of the regional processing system. United States Steel owned or had controlling interest in (for a complete list see Appendix, Section 6.40):

- the Great Mesabi Range, the source of the raw iron
- the rail lines between the iron ore and their steel mills
- hundreds of coal mines and thousands of coke ovens for fuel
- the rail lines and barges that brought the fuel to their mills
- the steel furnaces, rolling mills, and tubing works that turned the raw materials into steel shapes

In 1901 US Steel controlled 60 percent of the nation's iron and steel output. At that time the majority of its plants were located in the Study Area and its corporate headquarters was moved to Pittsburgh.

Most importantly, USS was the single largest employer in the United States, employing over fifty percent of the nation's steel workers. In April of 1901 the Executive Committee of USS adopted a mandatory non-union policy for all its plants. Only under Roosevelt's "New Deal" of the 1930s did a steel union reemerge.

|                                       | Total Work Force |     | Skilled Workers |     | Semi-skilled Workers |     | Unskilled Workers |     |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
|                                       | #                | %   | #               | %   | #                    | %   | #                 | %   |
| Native-Born Whites                    | 5,795            | 25  | 2,316           | 58  | 1,879                | 38  | 1,510             | 11  |
| Native-Born Blacks                    | 331              | 1   | 66              | 2   | 76                   | 1   | 189               | 1   |
| North & West Euro-<br>pean Immigrants | 3,221            | 14  | 1,188           | 30  | 992                  | 20  | 1,021             | 8   |
| South & East Euro-<br>pean Immigrants | 13,003           | 56  | 359             | 9   | 1,946                | 39  | 10,698            | 74  |
| Others                                | 1,007            | 4   | 59              | 1   | 96                   | 2   | 922               | 6   |
| Total                                 | 23,337           | 100 | 3,988           | 100 | 4,989                | 100 | 14,360            | 100 |

Table 2. Ethnic Composition of Work Force at Allegheny County Plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, 1907. Source: Bruce Bomberger, William Sisson, Diana Reed, "Iron and Steel Resources of Pennsylvania, 1716-1945," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, [Harrisburg: 1991], 103.

The working conditions of steel workers at the turn-of-the-century were harsh. In 1912 fifty to sixty percent of mill workers worked six days a week (72 hour work week). Most mills were run on two twelve-hour shifts, with each worker shifting every two weeks from the day to the night shift. On the days that workers transferred from one shift to the other they worked the twenty-four hour "turnaround." With these conditions, there was little time for anything other than work. Workers had become little more than another kind of "fuel" to feed the furnaces. This is one example of the living and working conditions tolerated by the regional "industrial culture."

In the steel mills there was a direct correlation between job status and ethnicity. The figures above (in Table 2) show the distribution in 1907 at Carnegie Steel Company, a subsidiary of USS, in Allegheny County.

The steel industry in the Study Area, concentrated on a corridor stretching from Monessen to Midland, maintained its premier role until the Great Depression. Part of the reason for the continued growth of the region's steel industry up to the 1930s was

that a number of companies such as Jones & Laughlin and Pittsburgh Steel had their entire operations there and it was more reasonable to supplement this at the existing location than it was to establish new plants elsewhere.<sup>11</sup>

United States Steel chose the latter course when it expanded in the Chicago and Birmingham areas in the 1920s and 1930s.

The gradual geographical shift of the industry further west can be principally attributed to the change in fuel that occurred with the installation of large by-product coke ovens at the mill sites and the ability to use lower-grade coal or alternative power sources. The Clairton Coke Works, still the largest in the world, opened in 1918. It provide on-site coking and the by-product gases were piped to the local US Steel furnaces, increasing steel productivity without increasing fuel. Furthermore, the newer more efficient ovens ended sole reliance on Connellsville coke, which was the best and the industry's standard. The introduction of electric furnaces began in this era, allowing production with less or no coke at all.

The Depression Era also saw the revival of the steel unions with the new NIRA Codes. In 1936 Pittsburgh was selected as the international headquarters for the union drive by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (SWOC). Nine months later the United Steel Workers of America (USW) and United States Steel had signed a contract guaranteeing a minimum wage of \$5.00 per hour, a 40 hour work week, paid vacations, seniority rights, and grievance procedures.

As with all US industries, full recovery from the Great Depression came only with the World War II Era production upsurge. In answer to the need for dramatically increased production, US Steel expanded its works in Braddock and in Homestead, uprooting in the process large sections of the steel mill town community fabric near the mills.

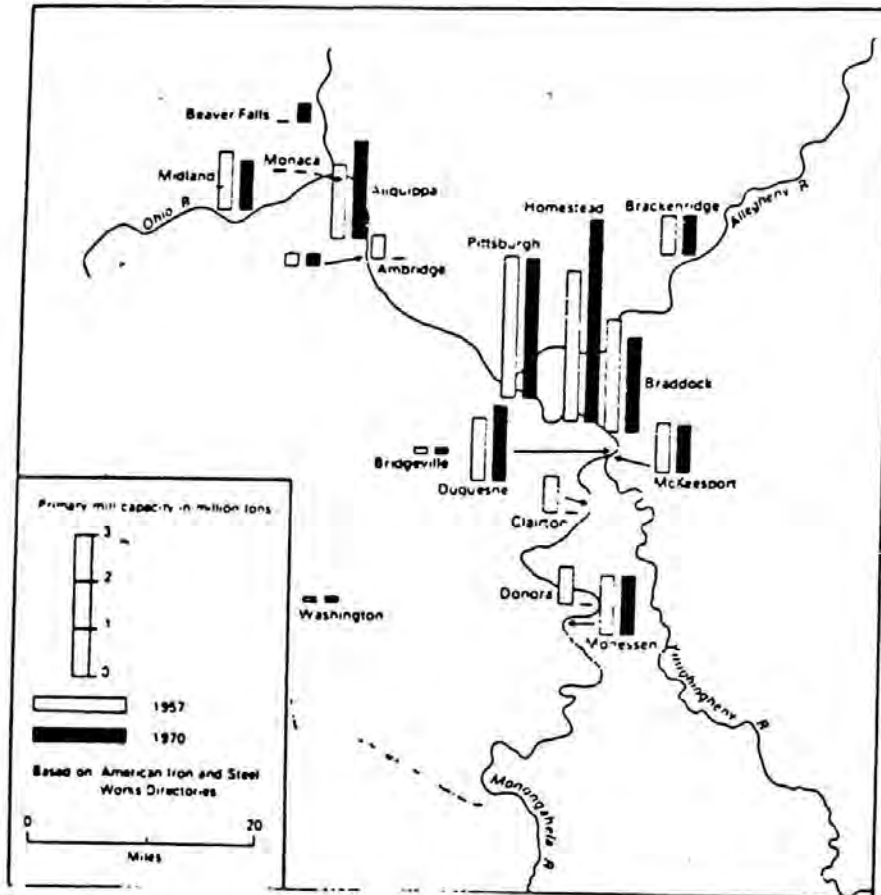
After the War the pre-war pattern returned with greater investment in plants outside the Study Area. By 1971 38 out of 50 states had basic steel production facilities.<sup>12</sup> In the period 1945-1970, of 36 new furnaces constructed in the United States, only four were built

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<sup>11</sup> William T. Hogan, *Economic History of the Iron and Steel Industry in the United States*, [Part 1, [Lexington, MA: DC Heath & Co., 1971], 813.

<sup>12</sup> Hogan, 2095.

in the Study Area (built by USS at Duquesne, by Crucible Inc. at Midland, by Pittsburgh Steel Co. at Monaca, and by Shenango Inc. at Neville Island). During the same period J&L Steel Corp rebuilt five of its local furnaces in Pittsburgh and Aliquippa.<sup>13</sup> For the most part, the new furnaces represented a shift from open-hearth to basic oxygen furnaces. In general, though, the majority of capital investment in the post-war years did not increase productivity as measured in tonnage. Instead, "a large percentage of the investments has been for equipment to solve water and air pollution problems."<sup>14</sup>



Map 2. Mill capacity in the Pittsburgh area, 1957-1970.  
 Source: Kenneth Warren, *The American Steel Industry, 1850-1970: A Geographical Interpretation*, [Pittsburgh: 1973]

<sup>13</sup> Hogan, 1518-19.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, 2091.

During the same period, not only did the center of steel production continue to shift away from the Study Area, but there was also a general decline of United States production as a percentage of world steel production. In 1946 54.3 percent of world steel production was made in the United States. By 1969 the US share had declined to 22.5 percent. Simultaneously, the ratio of exported US-made steel to imported foreign-made steel reversed. In 1957 the US exported 4.6 times the tonnage imported; by 1969 the US imported 2.7 times the tonnage exported.<sup>15</sup> It should be noted that the competition from substitute materials such as aluminum, plastics, glass and cement have also been instrumental in the decline of national and regional steel production.<sup>16</sup>

It took a little more than thirty years from the creation of the United Steel Workers to see the demise of union power and of the region's steel industry. The reason for the decline has been variously attributed: foreign competition, high labor rates and benefit packages, and outdated production equipment and techniques, to name a few. With the majority of steel plants in the Study Area closed by 1980, the USW lost its membership and its voice. Today, the USW has only 650,000 rank-and-file members nationally as compared to its height of 1.3 million members in 1975.

The general decline of the national steel industry has had tremendous regional repercussions. Mill closings in the region have greatly affected employment. Regional employment in the iron and steel labor force stood at 20,000 in 1989, down from 120,000 in the late 1940s and 82,000 in 1978.<sup>17</sup>

| -----                         |       |      |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Number of jobs (in thousands) |       |      |       |
|                               | 1979  | 1983 | 1988  |
| Region                        | 1,064 | 970  | 1,032 |
| Mill towns                    | 75.7  | 47.8 | 28.7  |
| Aliquippa                     | 14.5  | 7.8  | 3.3   |
| Duquesne                      | 6.1   | 3.9  | 1.8   |
| McKeesport                    | 16.3  | 12.2 | 9.4   |

Table 3. Employment trends for the region and selected mill towns, 1979-1988. Source: Roger S. Ahlbrant, "Mill Town Decline Ten Years Later: The Limits of Corporate Civic Leadership," Journal of the American Planning Association, Vol. 57, No. 2, Spring 1991, 195. (In this table, "Region" includes Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties. "Mill towns" includes Aliquippa, Ambridge, Braddock, Clairton, Duquesne, E. Pittsburgh, Homestead, McKeesport, Munhall, N. Braddock, Rankin, Turtle Creek, West Homestead.

<sup>15</sup> Hogan, 2034-35.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, 2095.

<sup>17</sup> David Houston, "When Will We Ever Learn: The Lesson of Steel," Pittsburgh History, Winter 1989, 52.

Many of the formerly bustling steel mill towns are in dire economic straits. Table 3, above, shows that a representative sample of mill towns in the region experienced a 62 percent decline in employment during the period 1979-88. Forty percent of the decline occurred between 1983 and 1988. The massive unemployment has led to significant population flight.

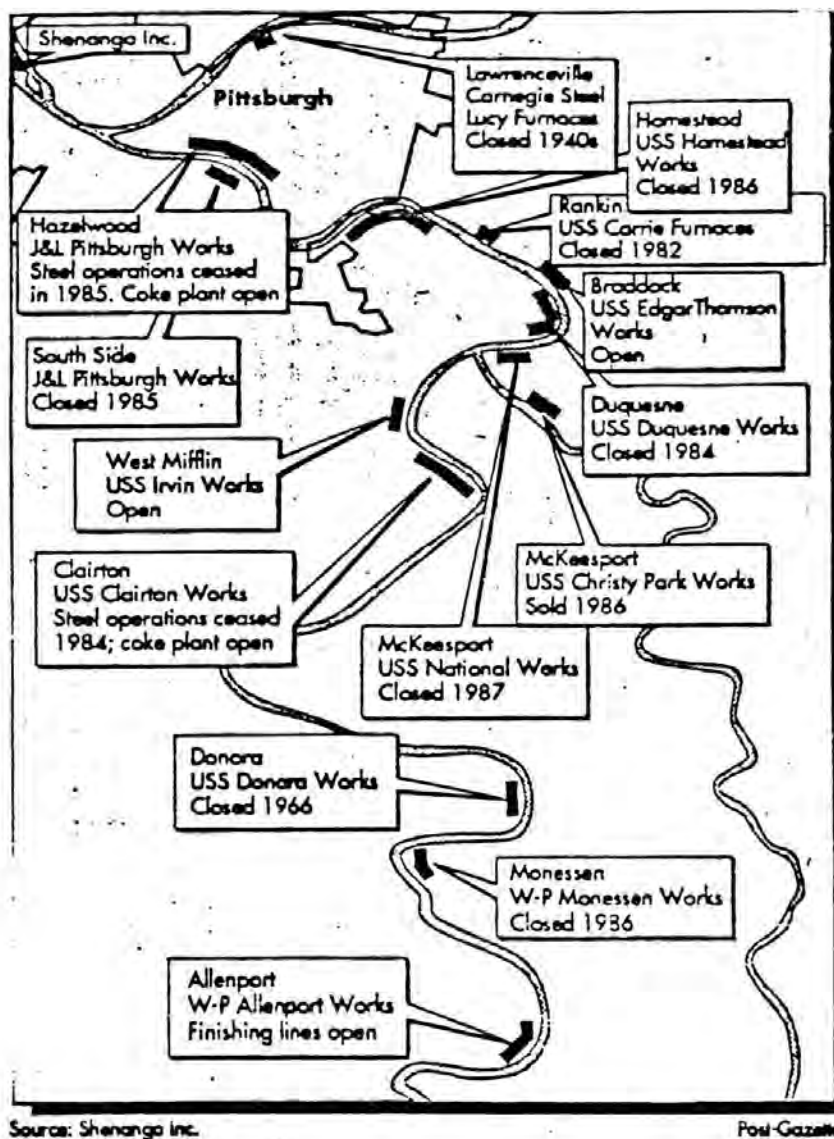
Three examples show the general population trend in steel mill towns. Aliquippa, the largest municipality in Beaver County, now has a population of 15,000, down from 25,000 in 1960. Duquesne currently has a population of almost 9,200, down by a third from 15,000 in 1960. McKeesport, the second largest city in Allegheny County, dropped from over 45,000 in 1960 to 25,000 today.<sup>18</sup> In all three cases the population decline can be traced to mill closings and the direct and devastating effect they have had on the local economy.

Taken collectively, the remaining iron and steel production facilities in the Study Area are an unrivaled collection of historic sites which shaped the landscape of the region. They have also affected the economic, social, and cultural life of everyone in the region.

Another measure of the importance of the Study Area's national significance to the iron and steel industry are its "firsts." These are listed in the Appendix, Section 6.40.

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<sup>18</sup> Roger S. Ahlbrandt, "Mill Town Decline Ten Years Later: The Limits of Corporate Civic Leadership," Journal of the American Planning Association, Vol. 57, No. 2, Spring 1991, 195



Map 3. Mill Closings in the Greater Mon Valley, 1966-1990.  
Source: Pittsburgh Post Gazette, December 5, 1990.

### 1.12 COAL AND COKE

Coal and coke production in the Study Area has been divided into three general periods:

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Pre-coke Coal   | 1760s-1850s |
| Early Coke      | 1850s-1920s |
| By-Product Coke | 1895 -1990s |

The region's coal and coke industries were instrumental to the regional rise of the primary metals industry. To a certain extent, though, the massive scale of the steel industry has obscured the importance of this industry, at least in the public's eye. While the overwhelming majority of the extracted coal in the last two hundred years has fed the voracious mill furnaces, coal-use predates the area's steel era. Portions of the region's bituminous coal fields, extending from the West Virginia border to beyond the northern boundary of the Study Area, have been mined commercially since the 1810s although coal usage dates back another sixty years. Coal was the primary fuel of steam-powered engines used by industry, steamboats, and trains through the first quarter of the twentieth century. It was also the primary domestic fuel until about World War II.

In terms of national significance, Allegheny County was the nation's largest producer of bituminous coal by 1840. By 1880 Allegheny remained first in production with Westmoreland second and Fayette third. Washington County was sixth in the nation. Combined, these four counties produced slightly more than twenty-five percent of the nation's bituminous coal in 1880.<sup>19</sup>

The region's first coal strike was in 1859, when "Monongahela Valley miners struck for the installation of scales at the mines to determine the amount of coal each miner produced."<sup>20</sup> Although the strike spread to much of western Pennsylvania, it was not successful. Subsequent unionization efforts of the American Miners Association (1861-67) and the National Miners Union (1873-76) met with similar fates nationally, but some locals survived in the region.

A renewed attempt to nationalize local union power took place in Pittsburgh in 1885. The locals formed a new association for mutual aid during strikes, for joint political action, and for education of miners. They called it the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers. By 1889 it had collapsed as company owners ignored the agreed upon wage rate.<sup>21</sup>

Meanwhile, the Knights of Labor had been trying to unionize miners. Officials of the Knights and the National Federation created the

<sup>19</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1840, 1850, 1880

<sup>20</sup> Keith Dix, *What's A Coal Miner To Do? The Mechanization of Coal Mining*, [Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1988], 108.

<sup>21</sup> Dix, 114-116.



United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) in 1890.<sup>22</sup> It subsequently received an industrial union charter from the American Federation of Labor.<sup>23</sup>

The UMWA constitution laid out its objectives for wages, the end to payment in company script, an eight-hour day, health and safety regulations, education for their children, and a system of arbitration.<sup>24</sup> They were eventually granted the eight-hour day in 1897 and a standard wage rate in the "Central Field," but most of the remaining objectives, as was the case with the steel unions, waited decades for realization.<sup>25</sup>

While coal continued to be an important part of the region's economy, coke became more important to the industries under consideration here. Coke can be called a "coal concentrate" since it is the solid substance left after mineral coal has been burned to remove its volatile constituents. (The coking process reduces the tonnage by 35-40%.) Although the coking process had been known for some time, only in the 1870s did its use begin to transform the iron and steel industries in the United States.<sup>26</sup>

The 1850 US Census of Manufactures, the earliest Census reference to coke, listed Allegheny County as the only coke producer in the United States. But other sources add Fayette, Beaver (both within the Study Area), Cambria, Mercer, and Lawrence Counties, all within Pennsylvania. By the 1860 Census, four counties in the United States that produced coke were listed. Two of them--Allegheny and Fayette--are within the Study Area. (The other two were Cambria and Clarion Cos.) It should be noted that the Clinton furnace on Pittsburgh's Southside began using coke as its only fuel in 1859. By 1870 there were estimated to be 1,300 coke ovens in the United States. All of them were beehive ovens and all were in Western Pennsylvania, 1,063 in the Connellsville region alone.<sup>27</sup>

Of the 2,752,475 tons of coke produced in the US in 1880, Fayette Co. produced more than 45%. Westmoreland followed with 27%, and Allegheny (the #4 US producer) contributed 3.5%. Combined, the three counties yielded almost 77% of the nation's total. In 1880

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<sup>22</sup> Dix, 116.

<sup>23</sup> Gary M. Fink (ed), *Labor Unions*, [Westport, Ct: Greenwood Press, 1977], 228. The Knights of Labor had negotiated with coke workers, and some locals were formed, but they never were successfully organized.

<sup>24</sup> Dix, 116.

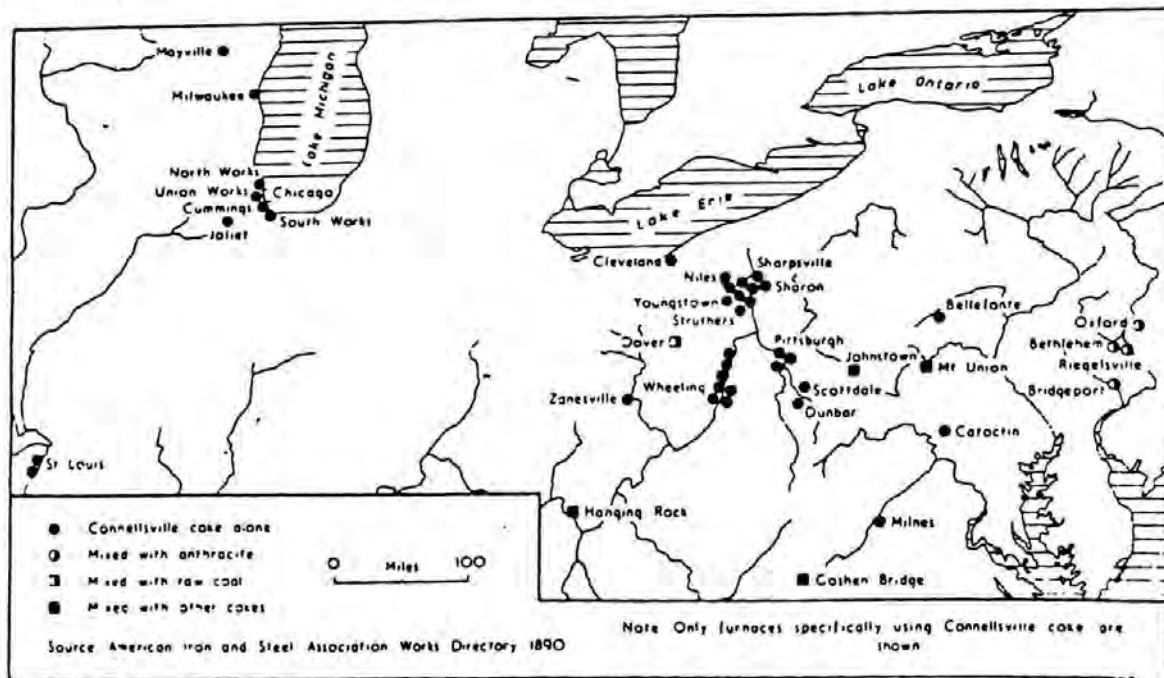
<sup>25</sup> Fink, 229. The Central Fields include western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

<sup>26</sup> One source (Douglas Alan Fisher, *The Epic of Steel*, [New York: Harper and Row, 1963], 110), asserts that "the first enclosed coke oven was built at or near Connellsville, Pennsylvania, in 1833," but no independent verification has been found.

<sup>27</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1880

seventy-two percent of the nation's beehive ovens were within the same three counties.<sup>28</sup>

Connellsville coke was the unequaled fuel of preference for the iron and steel industry by 1890. Map 4 shows the location of blast furnaces that used Connellsville coke exclusively or mixed with other fuels. Between 1871 and 1919 "about 88% of all iron produced in the US was made with beehive coke as fuel."<sup>29</sup> The vast majority of that fuel came from the region's coke ovens.



Map 4. Blast furnaces using Connellsville coke, 1890. Source: Kenneth Warren, *The American Steel Industry, 1850-1970: A Geographical Interpretation* [Pittsburgh: 1973]

By-product ovens were introduced to the Study Area in 1895 with the construction of 50 Semet-Solvay ovens at the American Manganese Manufacturing Company in Dunbar, Fayette County. This was the second by-product oven installation in the United States. By-product ovens captured the escaping gases that were formed when coal was burned in an enclosed oven. Two years later the second by-product chemical recovery plant in the US was set up by Pittsburgh

<sup>28</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1880.

<sup>29</sup> Fisher, 110.

Coke and Gas Company in McKeesport.<sup>30</sup> The chemical recovery plant was a more sophisticated transfer and storage facility. Figure 1, below, shows the by-products and their uses.

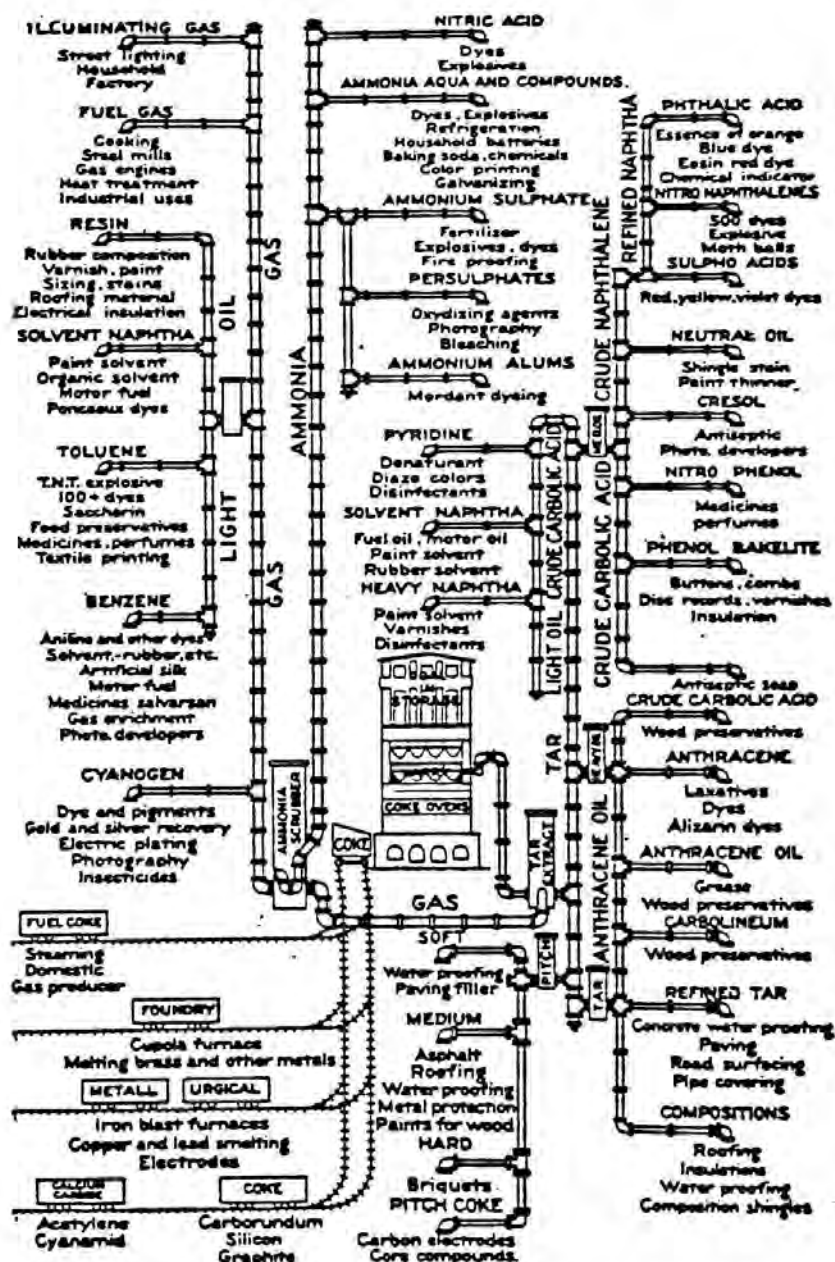


Figure 1. Chart of uses of coal distillation products. Source: George H. Ashley, *A Syllabus of Pennsylvania Geology and Mineral Resources*, [Harrisburg, 1931], 99.

<sup>30</sup> Fisher, 200.

By-product coke ovens set a new trend, locally pioneered, that gradually shifted coke production from the coal fields closer to the steel production sites. In 1913 United States Steel concluded that by using by-product tar in the melting shops, "steel output was in some cases as much as 24 percent higher than with producer gas, coal or other fuels."<sup>31</sup> The following year several Pittsburgh businessmen bought H. Koppers Company, a German coke-oven manufacturer which had installed 280 ovens at US Steel's Joliet (Illinois) Works in 1908. The firm was subsequently moved to Pittsburgh and renamed Koppers Company, Inc. "It grew into the largest designer and builder of chemical recovery coke ovens in the United States."<sup>32</sup>

Nationally, the output of the by-product ovens more than doubled between 1914 and the end of 1918, during peak War-time production.<sup>33</sup> The military uses of by-products, in making explosives, gave added impetus to the conversion to the new ovens.<sup>34</sup> The installation of US Steel's Clairton Coke Works in 1918 began to shift coke production from the coal fields to the steel-mill sites in the Study Area. As noted above in the description of the region's steel industry, the shift to mill-site coke production and by-product fuel gradually diminished the need for quality Connellsville coke. The peak of Connellsville coke production was in 1916, when there were more than 40,000 active ovens.<sup>35</sup> By-product ovens out-paced bee-hive ovens by 1919 and eventually replaced the bee-hive ovens in the region by 1925, although some operated as late as 1960.<sup>36</sup>

During the First World War the UMWA membership had grown beyond a half million. "Faced with overproduction and falling prices in the postwar years, the coal operators sought to reduce costs, especially those of labor."<sup>37</sup> The Mellon-controlled Pittsburgh Coal Company was the nation's largest. It repudiated prior wage concessions and instituted the "Pittsburgh Plan" in 1924. Under the plan, Pittsburgh Coal and other companies closed their mines and then reopened them using workers willing to work at the earlier,

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<sup>31</sup> Kenneth Warren, *The American Steel Industry, 1850-1970: A Geographical Interpretation*, [Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1973], 113.

<sup>32</sup> Fisher, 201.

<sup>33</sup> Fisher, 201.

<sup>34</sup> E.F. Burchard (ed), *Mineral Resources of the United States, 1915, Part II--Nonmetals*, [Washington: US Government Printing House, 1917], 375.

<sup>35</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 34.

<sup>36</sup> Bomberg and Sisson, 31.

<sup>37</sup> Fink, 230.

lower wages. It also forced them to sign a so-called "yellowdog" contract which made working non-union a condition for employment.<sup>38</sup>

By the end of World War I, few new coal patches or company towns were being built in the Study Area's southern coal and coke region. The period of greatest prosperity, 1890-1920, had seen the construction of over one hundred small communities that extracted coal, coked it, and shipped it north to the steel mills. Coal extraction suffered a similar fate to the steel industry in the Great Depression. Bituminous coal extraction in Pennsylvania, of which the region was the chief component, had reached a peak in 1918 of 177 million tons. By 1929 it had slid to 144 million tons. Simultaneously, state-wide employment of miners dropped from a peak in 1923 of 200,500 to 135,000 in 1929.<sup>39</sup>

In 1933 the NIRA Codes set the federal government as a labor policy arbiter and workers flocked back to the UMWA. The coal operators acquiesced, perhaps because they hoped that the stability of the NIRA and the union could resurrect the declining industry, and lead to greater mechanization. Local miners became impatient with the length of the hearings and called a strike in September of 1933, taking 75,000 miners out. Negotiations were concluded in late September and the "Bituminous Coal Code" was created.<sup>40</sup>

Coal and coke followed steel in the World War II boom. But by the end of World War II the coal industry all but disappeared, "with a [statewide] total of 3,400 workers laboring in mines in 1982, or only 2% of the 1939 work force."<sup>41</sup> To a greater extent this was due to drastically reduced use of coal as a fuel, but it was also partly due to technological changes in extraction.

Local mining had begun with primitive digs at coal-seam outcroppings, usually operated by a few individuals. By the 1820s coal production was "firmly established" in the region.<sup>42</sup> As the market for industrial, transportation, and domestic uses grew so did the coal industry. With increased capitalization, second only to iron and steel by 1860, more sophisticated extraction equipment was in place. In addition to rail lines servicing the coal fields, tipples and underground track sped the extraction process and increased productivity. But well into the early twentieth century the three primary tools of the coal miner were the pick, star drill, and blasting powder.

Some mechanized drilling equipment was introduced in the 1920s; but the real production change came with the introduction of "long-wall" mining in the 1930s. The older systems, called room and pillar, left posts of coal in place to support the mine roof. In

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<sup>38</sup> Dix, 168-9.

<sup>39</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 22.

<sup>40</sup> Dix, 190.

<sup>41</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 25.

<sup>42</sup> Bomberg and Sisson, 13.

long-wall mining the coal was cut from a long, lateral face of the seam. The roof was supported by self-advancing, hydraulic units. The cut coal was conveyed out of the excavation area. As the equipment advanced the roof over the extracted areas was permitted to collapse.<sup>43</sup> Long-wall mining has been used at Gateway Mine near Clarksville, Greene County, and at Jones & Laughlin's Vesta #5 Mine near Vestaburg, Washington County.<sup>44</sup> Since long-wall mining allows the mine to collapse after excavation, this technique can only be employed in rural areas.

Continuous mining, which was introduced in 1948, uses a room and pillar system. Like long-wall mining, the continuous mining system conveys the extracted coal during excavation, but leaves pillars for roof support. Joy Manufacturing of Pittsburgh and Lee-Norse of Charleroi were two of the three most important fabricators of continuous mining machinery.<sup>45</sup>

This new technology also changed the landscape of mining in the region. Previously coal patches and company towns were established in what had been rural areas, close to the mine entrance. Long-wall and continuous mining, due to the expansiveness of the underground works, was no longer tied to a single portal. Huge complexes, miles in length, were entered at former or new portals where miners boarded underground transports which carried them to the work point. (Strip mining, which was not addressed by this survey, has also significantly altered the mining industry and the region's landscape.) The private automobile has also significantly changed the relationship of the miner to the work place.

In the coal patch and company town period (1890s-1920s), the company controlled not only the work place. To a considerable extent, they controlled the economic and social life of their employees. The use of company housing, the only alternative in the patches and company towns, was conditional. Striking miners were frequently evicted as were union activists. In coal patches the company store was the only place to buy food, clothing or tools, often at inflated prices. Some companies invoked strict curfews and discouraged fraternization between workers and management.

Unhealthy, dangerous working conditions were the industry standard. Fatal accidents were not uncommon and seem to have been an accepted part of the industry. For example, a 1917 US government publication on the mining industry included detailed figures on coal and coke production along with a calculation of "Coal produced per man killed." (For the Pennsylvania bituminous fields in 1915 to produce 157,955,137 tons of coal 438 men died, yielding 360,628

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<sup>43</sup> Ivan Given (ed), *Underground Mining Systems and Equipment*, [New York: Society of Mining Engineers, 1973], 12-39.

<sup>44</sup> W.A. Hustrulid (ed), *Underground Mining Methods Handbook*, [New York: Society of Mining Engineers, 1982], 817.

<sup>45</sup> R.V. Ramani (ed), *Longwall-Shortwall Mining: State of the Art*, [New York: Society of Mining Engineers, 1981], 204.

tons of coal produced per man killed.)<sup>46</sup> Such calculations of human life as production variables were part of the "industrial culture."

While the influence of the UMWA has diminished along with the importance of coal and the size of the work force, they have still effected the region. John L. Lewis, who had been union president since 1920, resigned in 1960. Two years later W.A. (Tony) Boyle assumed the presidency. A rank-and-file opposition formed to unseat Boyle, protesting his disregard for the miners and the law. Joseph A. Yablonski of Clarksville, Washington County challenged Boyle in the 1969 union election. Boyle won by a two-to-one margin. "Shortly thereafter Yablonski, his wife and daughter were murdered. Five years later Boyle, among others, was convicted of conspiring to murder Yablonski."<sup>47</sup> The 1969 election was invalidated and Arthur Miller was elected in a new vote in 1972.

Judging by the numerous ethnic churches and fraternal halls in the Study Area's coal mining and coking districts, a large percentage of the workers were foreign-born or the offspring of foreign-born parents. The state of Pennsylvania as a whole was second only to New York state in attracting immigrants between 1860 and the 1920s, when US immigration limitations were put into effect. In 1920 16% of Pennsylvania's population was foreign born.<sup>48</sup>

Slovaks, for example, still make up 4.8% of the population in Fayette County, the second highest county percentage in the US.<sup>49</sup> During the height of the coal/coke production (1890-1920) in the Connellsville District, Slovaks established no less than thirteen fraternal clubs in the district, including six in Uniontown alone. They built one Slovak Lutheran church in Uniontown and a Roman Catholic church in Dawson. Their Roman Catholic church in Connellsville, St. John the Evangelist, is referred to on its cornerstone as the "Slovak Roman Catholic Cathedral," clearly indicating its importance to the Slovak community. The stained glass windows were donated by some of the Slovak fraternal halls mentioned above. The Klondike District, in the western half of Fayette County, also had thirteen Slovak fraternals and four Roman Catholic Slovak parishes and one parish with a large Slovak contingent.

In more recent years, the southern counties of the Study Area have hoped for the return of coal mining, especially in eastern Greene County. In 1974 Jesse Core, vice president of coal operations for US Steel, predicted that "Greene County can't miss being the biggest coal producing area in the world."<sup>50</sup> Coal gasification was to be the impetus for the revival of the local coal industry. In the early 1980s US Steel opened two mines in Cumberland and Rices

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<sup>46</sup> Burchard, 375.

<sup>47</sup> Fink, 232.

<sup>48</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 8.

<sup>49</sup> US Census of Population, 1980

<sup>50</sup> Steve Hamm, "The Second Coming of Coal: Recession and Boom in Greene County," Pittsburgh Renaissance Magazine, March 1975, 19.

Landing to supply one of Canada's major power suppliers. A few additional projects seemed about to start, but the expected boom has not materialized.

By 1987 John Cole, Greene County's coal and mineral assessor, reported that only 11 or 12 mines were active. Since 1981 the county had lost 2,000 mining jobs and was down to 1,600 miners. Yet, in Cole's estimation, production was just as high as it was with 3,600 miners due to modern machinery.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> Clarke Thomas, "Greene looks warily at growth," Pittsburgh Post Gazette, November 26, 1987.



### 1.13 TRANSPORTATION BY RIVER AND RAIL

The region's transportation industry has been divided into the following eras:

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Flatboat and Sailing Vessel      | 1790s-1810s |
| Early Steamboat/National Road    | 1810s-1830s |
| National Pike/Pennsylvania Canal | 1830s-1850s |
| Steamboat/Railroad Dominance     | 1850s-1930s |
| Diversified Transportation       | 1930s-1990s |

This survey concentrated on river and rail transportation systems because of their fully integrated relationship with the other industries covered by the survey. The significance of the region's transportation systems, unlike that of either the iron and steel industry or the coal and coke industry, is principally as a subordinate part of the regional processing system. But it is a critical component of the regional processing system. In the course of the survey several sites were noted for their importance to the development of the region or because of an influential innovative technique.

The first successful steamboat in the western waters, the "New Orleans," was launched in Pittsburgh in 1811. The first steamboat to make a round trip voyage from the Study Area to New Orleans was the "Enterprise," launched at Brownsville in 1814. Westinghouse air brakes, which became the international standard for railroads in 1869, moved from Pittsburgh to Wilmerding in 1889. George Westinghouse also established Union Switch and Signal Company in Swissvale in 1887, and in 1917 merged the two operations.<sup>52</sup> The Pressed Steel Car Company, begun in McKees Rocks in 1899, fabricated the first all-steel rail car. In 1936 Dravo Corp. on Neville Island "launched a greater tonnage of vessels than any other shipbuilder in the United States, including the builders of deep sea vessels. In 1937 this company stood second in tonnage."<sup>53</sup>

Western Pennsylvania was important to the nation's transportation system as a conjunction of overland and water-transportation routes. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Pittsburgh was already the "most important port west of the Alleghenies and north of New Orleans."<sup>54</sup> Much of its importance was due to the role of the rivers, the principal route into the western frontier via the greater Mississippi River system. The system stretched from the Appalachian Mountains to the Rockies, from Montana to Louisiana.

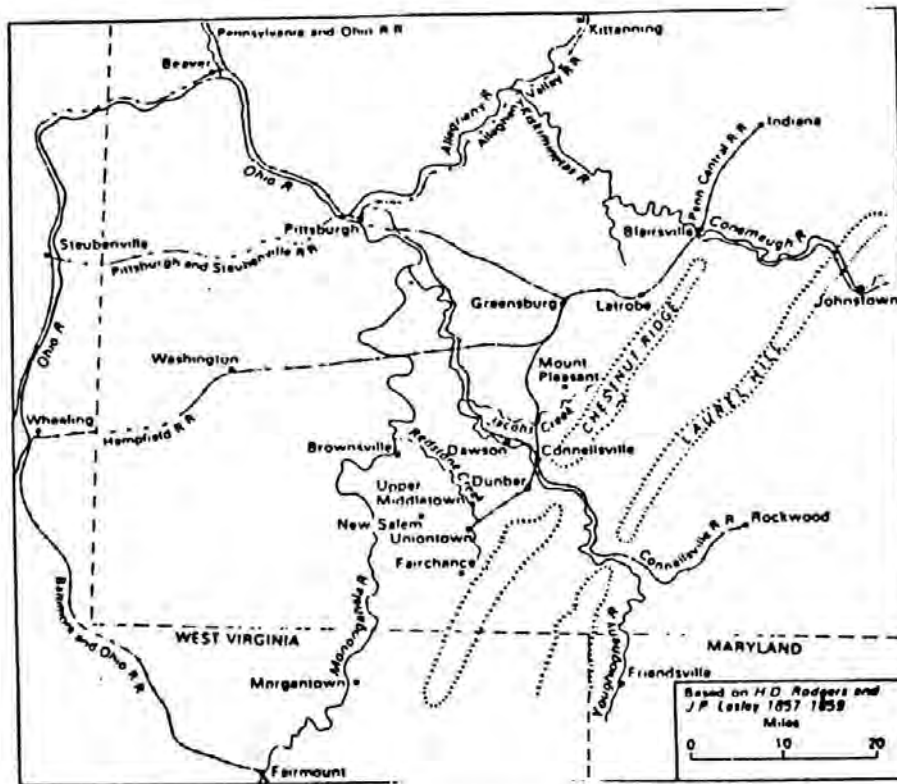
The Study Area became an important boatbuilding center for early flatboats, which became the means of transporting early settlers, agricultural products, and basic fabricated products such as pottery, glass and wrought iron goods. Brownsville, where the

<sup>52</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 67.

<sup>53</sup> George E. Kelly (ed), *Allegheny County: A Sesqui-Centennial Review*, [Pittsburgh: Allegheny County Sesqui-Centennial Committee, 1938], 152.

<sup>54</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 46.

National Road crossed the Monongahela River, became one such center. The early industry town of Elizabeth, which had some company-built housing, also was an important boatbuilding town.



Map 5. Railroads of southwestern Pennsylvania in 1858.  
 Source: Kenneth Warren, *The American Steel Industry, 1850-1970: A Geographical Interpretation*, [Pittsburgh: 1973]

With the launching of the "New Orleans" in 1811 and the successful round-trip voyage of the "Enterprise" three years later, steam-engine fabrication became an important addition to the local boatbuilding industry. Boatyards were constructed at about a dozen locations along the rivers, and boatbuilding became one of the region's dominant industries. By the Civil War Era, half the boats afloat in the Mississippi River system had been constructed in the Study Area.

Construction of locks and dams on the region's rivers began on the Monongahela in 1838. "Canalization" of the Mon continued for the next 22 years, when it was interrupted by the Civil War. These first locks and dams were owned and operated by the Monongahela Navigation Company. In 1871 work resumed under federal government sponsorship, it eventually bought the older locks and dams and built additional ones. There are currently nine locks on the Mon River, and the US Army Corps of Engineers is anticipating upgrades

at several locations.<sup>55</sup> Coal continues to account for over 80 percent of the tonnage shipped on the Monongahela River.<sup>56</sup>

Two sets of locks and dams were built on the Youghiogheny River in 1850-51. These were both destroyed by high water and ice in 1866 and they were never rebuilt.

In 1824 Congress passed the first Inland Waterways Improvement Act, giving responsibility for keeping the Ohio River navigable to the Army Corps of Engineers. The lock and dam at Davis Island was the first completed in 1885.<sup>57</sup> The grand construction campaign, though, was from 1910 until 1929.<sup>58</sup> By 1923 seven sets of locks and dams were in place on the Ohio River within the Study Area: West Bellevue, Emsworth, Coraopolis, Glensborne, Freedom, Beaver, and Midland.<sup>59</sup>

The locks and dams allowed year-round shipping on the rivers. Prior to "canalization," the Ohio, for instance, was as shallow as ten-foot deep in low periods. Much of the impetus to improve the rivers came from the coal industry which used the rivers more than any other.

The short-lived Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Canal was completed in 1834. Its most far-reaching effect was to shift a large portion of the ever-increasing westward traffic through Pittsburgh and away from its former land route through Brownsville. Until this period, Brownsville seemed to be Pittsburgh's chief rival. But the advent of the railroads pushed Pittsburgh to the forefront.<sup>60</sup>

The versatility and dependability of the railroad soon became evident. Coupled with speed and efficiency, it brought a decisive competitive edge to Pittsburgh, both as a transportation hub and as an industrial center. Within a few years of the railroad's arrival in Pittsburgh in 1852, a second rail line was under construction through Connellsville. After its completion a new

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<sup>55</sup> US Army Corps of Engineers Pittsburgh District, *Lower Monongahela River Navigation System Feasibility Study: Interim Report, Volume 1: "Main Report and Environmental Impact Statement,"* [Pittsburgh: 1991], Draft, 2-1 through 3-1.

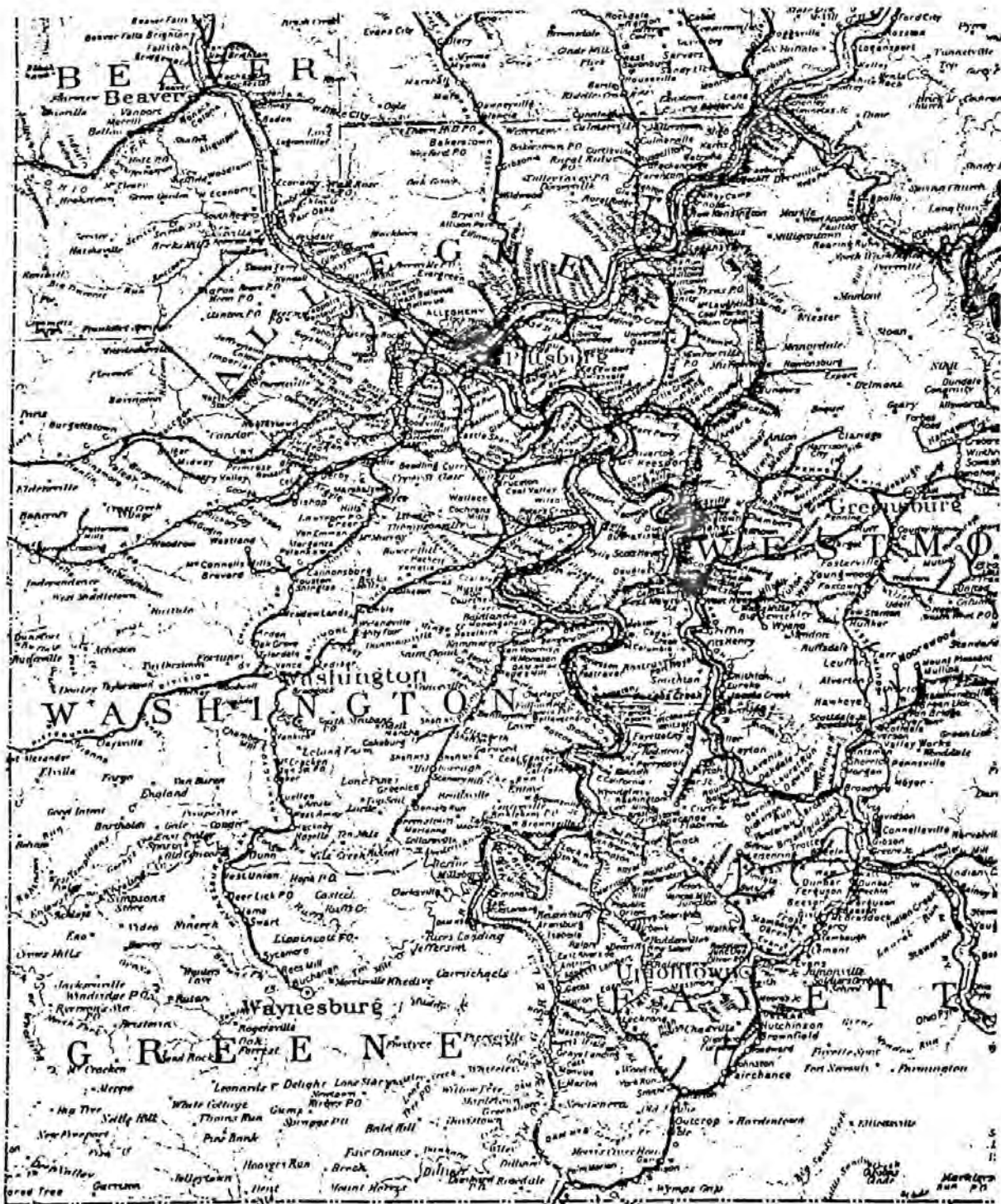
<sup>56</sup> US Army Corps of Engineers, 3-5.

<sup>57</sup> Walter C. Kidney, *The Three Rivers*, Pittsburgh: PH&LF, 1982], 38-9.

<sup>58</sup> Kidney, 39.

<sup>59</sup> The American Rolling Mill Company, *River Shipping and Industry*, [Middletown, OH: ARMCo, 1923], 80.

<sup>60</sup> Fisher, 221. The canal was important to the steel and transportation industry for another reason: John A. Roebling, who later designed the Brooklyn Bridge, designed the canal's first cable-suspended aqueduct in 1844. It crossed the Allegheny River in Pittsburgh and influenced his design of later suspension bridges.



Map 6. Railroads of southwestern Pennsylvania, 1911.  
Source: Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg

new rail-based coal industry began to spread gradually into the expansive coal fields between the rivers. Combined, the coal fuel, the iron and steel industry, and the railroads made Pittsburgh the center of the region's industrial processing system and the unrivaled center of America's heavy industry.

With each spur extension of the rail lines into the coal regions of Fayette, Washington and Greene Counties new coal patches and company towns were established from the 1880s through the 1920s. The construction of the Ellsworth branch about 1900, for example, which runs from Monongahela to Marianna in Washington County, spawned numerous patches and company towns along its route. The rail line not only transported coal and coke, it was also the primary passenger carrier and delivered all other goods to the stops along the way.

Between 1850 and 1920 Pennsylvania was "among the top four states in term of miles of track."<sup>61</sup> The Study Area accounted for a very significant proportion of the state's track mileage and tonnage shipped. At the turn of the twentieth century Pittsburgh was purported to be "far and away the world's leading originating and terminating point in tonnage terms."<sup>62</sup> One indicator of the role of the region's rail system is that of the 1,708 coke rail cars in the US in 1880, 1,327 (78%) were in use in the Study Area.<sup>63</sup>

The Pennsylvania Railroad, the nation's largest, linked the Study Area to the Northeast and the Midwest. The Pennsylvania Mainline entered the Study Area just west of Irwin and exited north of Beaver Falls. The Study Area was also serviced by the Baltimore & Ohio Mainline, entering the Study Area at Connellsville and following the Youghiogheny River to McKeesport. These two to railroads combined carried the bulk of local coal and coke to the steel mills. Other important rail lines include Allegheny Railroad, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR, Monongahela RR, Pidgeon Creek RR, and the Chartiers RR. (See Map 6 above)

The Great Depression hit the railroads as it did every other industry in the Study Area. In the last year before its onset, 1929, about 25% of the Pennsylvania Railroads's revenues came from transporting bituminous coal and coke. The line carried more than any other in the US.<sup>64</sup>

In conjunction with the economic recovery spurred by World War II, railroads did experience some renewed prosperity. But by then alternate transportation was making important headway, particularly in highway expansion. The Pennsylvania Turnpike opened in 1940 and expanded over the next two decades, and the Interstate Highway

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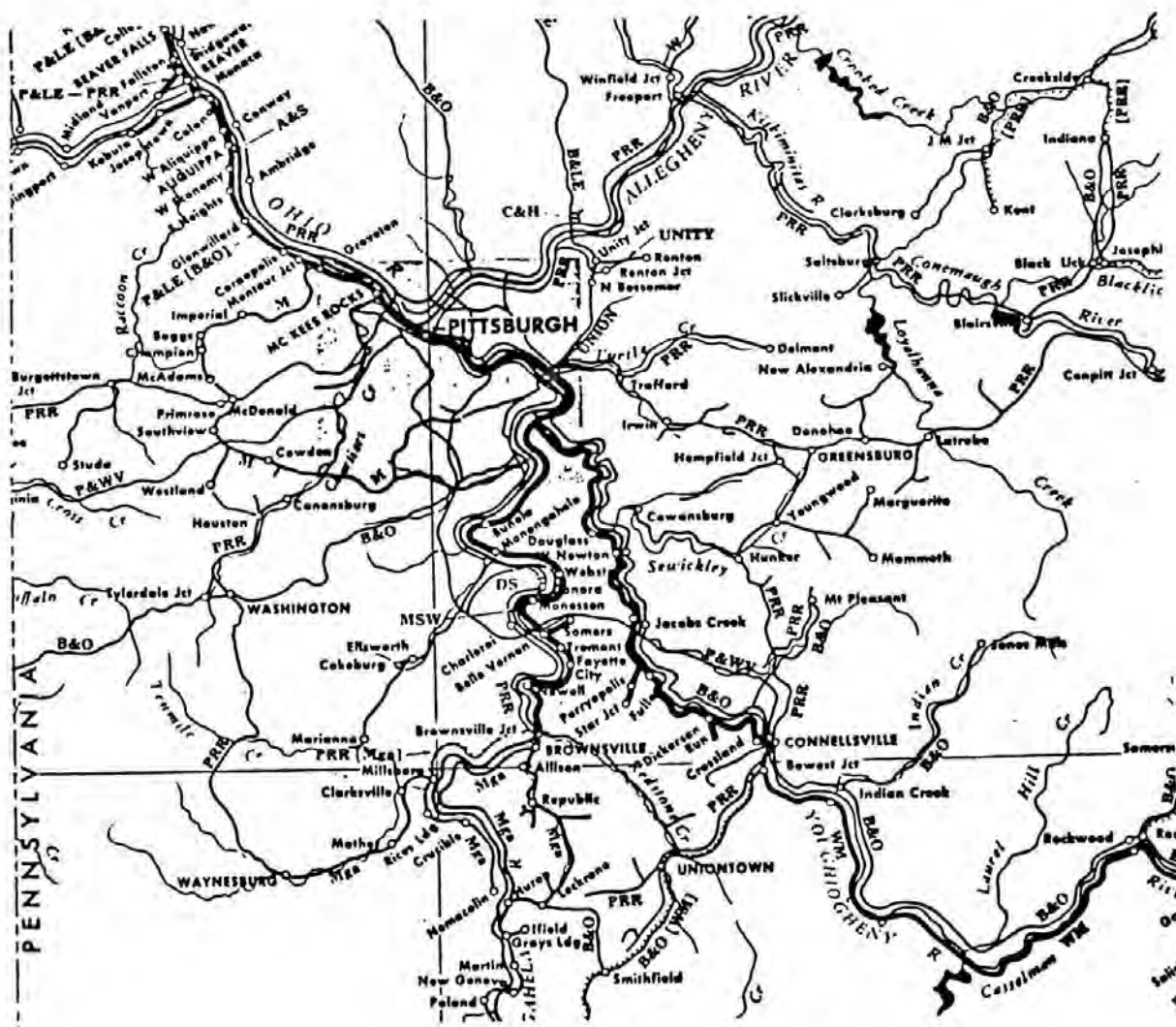
<sup>61</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 7.

<sup>62</sup> Warren, 137.

<sup>63</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1880.

<sup>64</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1930. State-wide figures.

system, begun in 1956, have had the greatest effect.<sup>65</sup>



Map 7. Railroads of southwestern Pennsylvania, 1960.  
Source: Economic Atlas of the Pittsburgh-Youngstown  
Economic Area, [Pittsburgh: Lake Erie RR Co., 1960]

From a labor perspective, the 1877 Railroad Strike in Pittsburgh was "one of the most violent labor clashes in US history."<sup>66</sup> After wage cuts and a lay-off the railroad workers, who had unionized

<sup>65</sup> Dan Cupper, *The Pennsylvania Turnpike: A History*, [Lebanon, PA: Applied Arts Publishers, 1990], 16, 26-32.

<sup>66</sup> Bomberg and Sisson, 49.

only weeks earlier, went on strike. The state militia was brought in and a riot ensued on July 21. Called the "Battle of 28th Street," it resulted in the destruction of 104 locomotives and 2,152 cars. Property damage exceeded \$5 million. Apart from the damage, the strike was important because of the sympathetic treatment of the workers received in the press and the criticism directed toward the railroad.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> Kelly, 132-34.

### 1.14 RELATED INDUSTRIES

Related industries have been divided into three general periods, following the pattern of division in the iron and steel industries:

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Early Industry         | 1790s-1850s |
| Heavy Industry Support | 1850s-1930s |
| Diversification        | 1920s-1990s |

Related industries were divided into two general categories. "Early industry" includes facilities that preceded the rise of the iron and steel industry. Most often they were part of an **early industry town**, but some other examples were found that do not fit this pattern. The early industries include grist mills and fulling mills, pottery and glassware, and early boat building. In the second category are the majority of "related industries" which were linked directly to iron and steel production. They include: blacksmith shops, forges, foundries, machine shops, tool manufactures, specialty steel works, electrical equipment, and refractories. This category also includes non-industrial "related" sites which are important to the region. (The inventories include a few banks, mill-workers' taverns, and three breweries.)

Early industry in the Study Area centered around agricultural products or supplying westward travelers. By 1810 Pittsburgh, Beaver, and Brownsville were all exporting flour and there were 110 grist mills in Washington county alone.<sup>68</sup> In that same year 389 tons of boats originated in Fayette County, presumably on the Monongahela River at Brownsville. Nine forges operated in Beaver and Fayette Counties, producing over 8 percent of the state's output. Fayette County also had five trip hammers, three rolling and slitting mills, and twelve nail factories. Of all 220 articles of manufacture considered in the 1810 census, the six counties of the Study Area produced slightly over 10 percent of the state total.<sup>69</sup>

Although not reflected in the 1810 census, steam power had begun to spread. In 1808 Oliver Evans installed in his mill in Pittsburgh the small-cylinder, long-stroke engine he had invented. The high-powered engine came into wide-spread use throughout the Middle Atlantic Region.<sup>70</sup> By 1860 the six counties of the Study Area had 29 steam engine and machinery-producing shops; all but three were in Allegheny County.<sup>71</sup>

Perhaps the most simple metal-working facilities were blacksmith shops. Although many shops did deal with horse-shoeing, a major part of their trade was in the repair and fabrication of tools and equipment. In 1860 there were 151 in the six counties of the Study Area. In that same year the Study Area had 19 ship and boat

<sup>68</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 60.

<sup>69</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1810.

<sup>70</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 61.

<sup>71</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1860.



building facilities and 59 tin, copper, and sheetware shops.<sup>72</sup>

On the other end of the scale, foundry and machine shops were a vital component of industrial growth in the Study Area. The Makintosh-Hemphill Company of Birmingham (Southside Pittsburgh), for example, was founded in 1803 and remained a nationally-important machine maker for the iron and steel industry well into the twentieth century.<sup>73</sup> Shops of this kind often spread new technological innovations between the various industries they served.

Between 1861 and 1919 "the foundry and machine shop industry grew enormously," in the process evolving from small shops to large-scale operations.<sup>74</sup> In Pittsburgh in 1910, for example, foundry and machine shop employment (22,118) was second to only primary iron and steel works. With the additional employees of railroad-car construction and repair workers (10,374) and electrical machinery employees (10,867), these three related industries alone accounted for over 25 percent of Allegheny County's industrial employment.<sup>75</sup> During this period, when "Pennsylvania was the machine shop of the nation," the Study Area was a major contributor.<sup>76</sup>

The same period saw the advent of practical electrical-power develop in the region. In 1886 Westinghouse, working closely with Serbian immigrant Nikolai Tesla, developed a system of alternating current and founded the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh. In 1893 at the Chicago World's Fair, his illumination system showed the nation the myriad uses of electrical power. By 1905 Westinghouse had installed electric turbines in his own factories and brought the first electricity to steel mills, and a year later he electrified a rail line. Electrical power replaced steam-powered engines in factories throughout the country, and electric trolleys set the stage for the first mass transit systems. "In 1920 his company created the world's first radio station, KDKA, in Pittsburgh."<sup>77</sup>

By 1937, with the nation still under the shadow of the Great Depression, Allegheny County had ten percent fewer industrial jobs than in 1919. Related industries had become much more diversified and it is difficult to make precise production comparisons with 1919; however, it is clear that the rate of growth had slowed

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<sup>72</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1860.

<sup>73</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 42.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid.

<sup>75</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1910.

<sup>76</sup> Bomberger and Sisson, 44.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid, 75. And The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, George Westinghouse Commemoration, Conducted by the American Society of Engineers, [New York: 1937], 21-32.

significantly and in some case declined since 1919.<sup>78</sup>

Because of the symbiotic relationship between the related industries and the primary metals industry, the former followed the fate of the latter from the 1940s through the 1960s. The World War II boom led the related industries to a similar upsurge and the post-War decline pulled it down. Seemingly, the prosperity of the related industries depended on their ability to diversify and survive without steel.

Diversification included chemical plants that were spin-off industries from coal by-products, small plastics firms, aluminum paper products, and other small operations. Many of these small-scale firms set up at former mill sites that had been converted to industrial parks. More recent additions are high-tech and software companies.

One important related industry deserves special mention because of its survival into the late twentieth century: specialty steels. Vanadium Steel in Bridgeport opened about 1911. It manufactured high-strength parts for locomotives and the locks for the Panama Canal. As early as 1916 molybdenum steel was made in Washington County by a company now called Molybdenum Corporation of America ("Molycorp"). Heppinstall Forge and Knife Company of Lawrenceville installed the first coreless high-frequency induction furnace in the United States in 1928, one year after the world's first in Sheffield, England.<sup>79</sup> From these and other small specialty-steel works came high-strength, light-weight, corrosion-resistant and other special-property steel that made modern armaments, cutting tools, vehicles, and turbine blades. As smaller-scale plants, they were more readily adaptable to technological and product changes, unlike the large steel mills.

Lastly, steel tubing has been an important related industry in the region. McKeesport, once known as "Tube City," has been home to National Tube Works since the 1870s. By 1889 the company had 5,000 employees. Other mills opened in Beaver Falls in 1899 and Monaca about 1910. The A.M. Byers Company of Pittsburgh, the largest producer of wrought-iron pipe in the world, perfected the "Aston" process which replaced the old method of puddling by hand.<sup>80</sup> The tubing industry has followed the major steel industry into recent decline, but a few firms have survived in a similar fashion to the specialty steel works.

Refractories are another important industry with ties to iron and steel. The refractory industry in Pennsylvania began in 1836. "By 1928 it was estimated that five or six counties in of western Pennsylvania produced two-thirds of all the refractories made in

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<sup>78</sup> US Census of Manufactures, 1940.

<sup>79</sup> Fisher, 298.

<sup>80</sup> Kelly, 157.

the U.S."<sup>81</sup> The best sources for the clay were often found below veins of coal.<sup>82</sup>

Before the introduction of the Bessemer converter in 1857, most of the refractory brick, or fire brick as it was called, was locally used in the glass industry. As more steel mills were built in the region, demand for refractories increased. A material was needed that could withstand the intense heat of the furnaces. The combination of flint and high-quality clay provided the answer.<sup>83</sup>

Prior to 1890, the majority of furnaces could operate eighteen to thirty months before relining with new refractories. Harbison and Walker of Pittsburgh lined Carnegie Steel's Lucy Furnace in 1875 with a material that withstood three years use. By 1890 four years between relinings became possible.<sup>84</sup>

Harbison-Walker Company was formed from a merger with fourteen other refractories to meet the demands of the USS mills nationally. The refractory industry saw its greatest growth during the First World War and the industry peaked in 1926.<sup>85</sup>

### 1.15 PEOPLE OF THE STUDY AREA

The following eras were determined to divide immigration and migration into five periods. As with the industrial periods, the immigration and migration periods mark general trends and should not be construed as exclusionary.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| British Isles (Protestant)                  | 1760s-1860s |
| Northern European (Catholic & Protestant)   | 1860s-1880s |
| Eastern and Southern European               | 1880s-1910s |
| Immigration Restrictions                    | 1920s-1990s |
| African American Migration from Rural South | 1920s-1960s |

Before the arrival of the French and English in the eighteenth century, Western Pennsylvania was inhabited by a succession of Native American groups. The so-called "mound builders"--probably of Algonquin stock--appear to have been the earliest of these (Buck 19). Within historic time Western Pennsylvania experienced two periods of Native American occupation. In the seventeenth century much of the northern portion of the region was inhabited by the Eries, a part of Iroquoian tribes. By 1656 the Erie had been overrun by the confederated tribes of the Iroquois, which

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<sup>81</sup> Corinne Azen Krause, *Refractories, the Hidden Industry: A History of Refractories in the United States, 1860-1985*, [Westerville, OH: American Ceramic Society, 1987], 7.

<sup>82</sup> Krause, 12.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid, 16.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid, 16, 22.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid, 52-55.

subsequently claimed the land as a hunting ground.<sup>86</sup>

Around the beginning of the eighteenth century, Native Americans began to move west in the face of growing European settlement on the east coast of the continent. Delawares and Shawnees established themselves along the banks of the Allegheny while bands of Seneca and other Iroquois settled on the Ohio and Beaver rivers.<sup>87</sup> Various sites appear to have been more populated than others: the area near McKees Rocks was occupied by a group of Seneca ruled by Queen Allaquippa; Logstown (located near Ambridge) was an important village where many of the treaties between Europeans and Native Americans were signed in the middle of the century.<sup>88</sup> It is apparent that, apart from two settlements on the Youghiogheny River, there were few Native American villages on the southern tributaries of the Ohio River.

Eventually the French and British moved into the area, displacing the native inhabitants and struggling amongst each other for control of the region. Ultimately the British prevailed, and for the third quarter of the eighteenth century British settlers dominated the sparse population of Western Pennsylvania. Following the Revolution, settlement increased, with immigrants from Ireland and Scotland forming the largest groups.<sup>89</sup> Welsh, Scots-Irish and Germans were also among the groups to move into the region, while native-born easterners also contributed to the population.

Located at the meeting of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, Pittsburgh had early become a focal point of settlement. The growing influx of immigrants and emigrants caused the town to grow from a frontier outpost of several hundred residents in 1790 to a city of over 12,000 by 1830.<sup>90</sup> As the city made the transition from a trading to a manufacturing center in the 1830s, the first major wave of immigration began. Mostly from the same groups who had already arrived--Welsh, Scots-Irish, Irish, Germans--the population of Pittsburgh swelled to 47,000 by 1850 and 156,000 by 1880.<sup>91</sup>

The decades between 1880 and 1930 illustrate the most dramatic shift in Pittsburgh and the surrounding region's population. Nora Faires has noted that "Of Pittsburgh's more than 340,000 inhabitants in 1890 nearly one hundred thousand were immigrants

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<sup>86</sup> Solon J. Buck and Elizabeth Hawthorn Buck. *The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania*, [Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1968], 25.

<sup>87</sup> Buck, 27.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid, 29.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid, 204.

<sup>90</sup> Nora Faires, "Immigrants and Industry: Peopling the 'Iron City'," in *City at the Point: Essays on the Social History of Pittsburgh*, Samuel P. Hays (ed), [Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1989], 4-5.

<sup>91</sup> Faires, 5.

(28.9 per cent). Adding those of 'foreign stock' (American-born persons of foreign parentage) to this number indicates more clearly the impact of immigration on the city's growth: 65.9 per cent of Pittsburgh's residents were either immigrants themselves or the sons and daughters of immigrants."<sup>92</sup> Lured to Pittsburgh because of the massive growth of industry and the need for skilled and unskilled workers, these workers--most of them from eastern and southern Europe along with African Americans from the South--transformed the city's population into "an ethnic mosaic."<sup>93</sup>

During the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, Pennsylvania was second only to the state of New York as a destination for immigrants. The dramatically increased need for labor from 1880 until World War I brought many eastern and southern Europeans to the Study Area to work in the mills, mines, coke ovens, transportation and related industries. Their numbers are reflected in the current concentrations of certain ethnic groups within the Study Area.

Census data from 1980 indicates that people of eastern-European descent form nationally significant concentrations within the Study Area. (For more detailed information about these and other ethnic groups in the Study Area see the district reports Sections 4.11 through 4.25).<sup>94</sup> Allegheny County has nationally significant populations of Slovaks, Croatians, Serbs, Slovenes, and Carpatho-Rusyns. The following figures represent persons who claimed "single ancestry," meaning both parents are of that nationality.<sup>95</sup>

Of all the counties in the United States, Allegheny County had the second greatest number of persons who listed **Slovak** as their single nationality (nationally 361,384; Allegheny County 33,735). Fayette County, on the other hand, had the second highest percent-age of its total population claim Slovak ancestry at 4.80%.<sup>96</sup>

The second most numerous **Croatian** population is also in Allegheny County (national 107,855; Allegheny County 9,823), while Beaver County has the nation's fourth highest percentage of Croatians at 1.30%.<sup>97</sup>

Allegheny County is also second highest for its **Serbian** population (49,621 nationally; 3,487 Allegheny County). Beaver County placed

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<sup>92</sup> Faires, 10.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

<sup>94</sup> The forthcoming Ethnographic Report for the Greater Monongahela Valley Study Area will address this and other issues relating to living cultural heritage.

<sup>95</sup> James Paul Allen and Eugene James Turner, *We the People: An Atlas of American Ethnic Diversity*, [New York: Macmillan, 1988], 1-2.

<sup>96</sup> Allan, 87.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid, 93.

fifth for the number of Serbs and first for percentage of total county population at 1.01%.<sup>98</sup>

The Slovene population in Allegheny County is the fourth highest county population in the country (63,587 nationally; 3,015 Allegheny County).<sup>99</sup>

Although the Carpatho-Rusyns are not listed on the census records as a distinct group, they are known to be well represented in the Study Area. One indication is the location of churches. Of the 296 parishes in the Byzantine Ruthenian Catholic Church and the American Carpatho Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, 80 percent are located in four states: Pennsylvania (50%), Ohio (13%), New Jersey (11%), and New York (6%). At least one-third of Pennsylvania's 150 Carpatho-Rusyn churches are located in the Study Area. Moreover, the Primal See for all Byzantine Ruthenian Catholics in the United States is located in Pittsburgh.<sup>100</sup>

Another indication of the importance of ethnicity in the culture of the Study Area is the number of ethnic fraternal organizations that have their United States headquarters within the Study Area. The list includes:

- Croatian Fraternal Union of America (formerly National Croatian Society)
- Greater Beneficial Union (formerly German Beneficial Union of Pittsburgh, name changed in 1941)
- Greek Catholic Union of the USA [Ruthenian or Carpatho-Rusyn]
- ISDA Fraternal Association (Italian Sons and Daughters of America)
- National Slovak Society of the USA
- Polish Falcons of America
- Russian Orthodox Catholic Women's Mutual Aid Society [Pan Slavic]
- Serb National Federation (includes former Serb Federation Sloboda and Srbobran Sloga both of Pittsburgh)
- Serbian Orthodox Society (formerly of Pittsburgh)
- United Lutheran Society (now in Ligonier, PA, formerly Slovak Evangelical Union of Pittsburgh and Evangelical Slovak Women's Union)
- United Russian Orthodox Brotherhood of America [Ruthenian or Carpatho-Rusyn]
- United Societies of USA (formerly United Societies of the Greek Catholic Religion of USA [Byzantine Rite Catholic])
- William Penn Association [Hungarian or Magyar] (includes former Verhovay Aid Association of Pittsburgh)

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<sup>98</sup> Allen, 95.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid, 96-7.

<sup>100</sup> Paul Robert Magosci, *Our People: Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America*, [Toronto, Ontario: Multicultural Historical Society of Ontario, 1984], 19. "Rusyn" or "Carpatho-Rusyn" is the favored term for this ethnic group. However, as can be seen in the titles of their two principal churches, "Carpatho-Russian" and "Ruthenian" have also been used.

## 2.00 METHODOLOGY

The field-work portion of the survey presented unique conditions that, to a considerable extent, determined the methodology. The unique conditions can be described as "field conditions" and "evaluation conditions."

### 2.10 FIELD CONDITIONS

Field conditions limited the thoroughness of the field work and research. The guiding intention for the field work was to collect information to augment previously-completed surveys and make the survey coverage for the Study Area uniform. The limiting factors for thoroughness were: a Study Area of over 2,000 square miles (the largest single Study Area of any NPS-sponsored survey), a nine-month deadline, four major industries, a two-hundred-year study period, and eight themes. These conditions required a reconnaissance survey.

The field-work portion of the reconnaissance survey consisted of three parts: research, the composition of field-work lists, and site visits. Research included examination of previous surveys that had been conducted within the Study Area. The previous surveys were NPS/BHP funded surveys in Allegheny, Fayette, and Westmoreland Counties; NPS/BHP funded surveys conducted for special topics or historical themes (iron and steel, coal mining sites); HABS/HAER surveys conducted in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties; and, the BHP list of all surveyed sites in the six-county region.

In addition to examining the previously-conducted surveys, USGS quad maps (1:24,000) were carefully checked to locate unsurveyed sites and to locate topographic configurations that indicated potential site locations. Research was also conducted in primary and secondary historic literature. (See Bibliography for complete list of sources.) Prior to each section of field work, USGS quad maps were marked with all of the sites found in the examination of previous surveys and from research. These maps were used in the field. Field-work lists consisted of the name, date, resource type, and location of known and potential sites, arranged by municipality.

Each of the known and potential sites were visited by the field workers. Over the six-month field-work portion of the survey, the survey team visited over 540 industrial sites and over 630 religious, fraternal, and union sites in 190 communities, logging over 20,000 miles.

In the process of conducting the field work, many additional undocumented sites were found. In the field, previously undocumented industrial sites were relatively easy to locate. Identification, dating and determining property type was more difficult. Current use did not always indicate original use. Abandoned structures were sometimes not successfully identified, but for the majority of sites the survey team was successful.

Previously undocumented religious, fraternal, and union sites presented a different set of conditions than industrial sites. Previous surveys, for the most part, had only recorded religious,

fraternal, and union sites that met either the architectural or historic requirements for NR evaluation. Since this survey was concerned specifically with immigration and migration, and with the labor movement, the search for sites was more inclusive.

Primary and secondary sources were consulted to locate these sites, and the mapping and recording methods were similar to the procedure for the other types of sites. Religious sites were quite different from union and fraternal sites, it was discovered, and the Survey results revealed the difference.

Ethnic religious structures abound within the Study Area. The vast majority of these structures within the Study Area were architecturally distinguishable from their secular neighbors. Because of this it was possible during the field work to find religious structures that had not been found through research. The problem was identifying their ethnic affiliation. Denominations that have a hierarchical, central administration, such as the Roman Catholic Church, presented much less of a problem than the unaffiliated or congregational religious structures. Library and archival research was supplemented by in-person and telephone interviews.

There are also a considerable number of religious structures that have housed more than one congregation since construction. Where this was known, the previous congregation has been noted. In some cases the transfer of a structure from one denomination to another was the only outward indication of the arrival of a new population in a community or neighborhood. Thematically, this was an important indicator for immigration and migration. The resulting lists are quite thorough, except that some formerly-ethnic religious structures may not have been identified as such.

Ethnic clubs and fraternal and union halls presented a unique set of problems, and not all of them were successfully overcome. Unlike industrial or religious sites, these sites were not often architecturally distinguishable from other storefronts or halls in either rural and urban settings. Many ethnic organizations do not own a permanent structure: they have and continue to meet in private homes, churches, or other public buildings. Often ethnic organizations were quite small. They often only required as few as a dozen members to receive a charter from their parent organizations. As a result of these conditions, the lists of ethnic fraternal sites is uneven.

Research on the ethnic organizations did not provide sufficient information to conduct thorough field work. As was the case with some religious denominations, some fraternal organizations have kept good records, while others have not. But the biggest single problem has been that of the 42 ethnic fraternal organizations that are currently licensed in Pennsylvania, representing hundreds of former ethnic sites, only five of them responded to our request for information. For the most part, it seems that the organizations do not have a staff that could answer our questions. Furthermore, some ethnic organizations are not affiliated with larger, national networks and little is known of their histories. Therefore, the inventories that were prepared for this Final Report are an uneven listing. The inventories include ethnic organizations that responded to written and telephone requests, those that were listed



in telephone directories, or those that were found during the field work.

Similarly, former union halls, unlike religious or industrial structures, are not architecturally recognizable in the landscape. Many were storefronts or offices in business districts. During the field work some union halls were discovered, but they are few in number. Both current and historic directories and telephone books were consulted, but with thin results. The scope of work did not allow this important part of regional labor history to get its full due.

The survey did not cover all communities in the Study Area. Suburban areas were not covered, nor were entirely residential urban areas. The survey focused on industry and the people of industry. Certainly, industrial workers did live in residential areas, but it was not possible in a reconnaissance survey to determine precisely where. Instead, the survey carefully examined urban and rural communities that were either known to have an industrial component or ones that, by their location or layout, had a high probability to have industrial roots. No doubt, some sites were missed. In general, every important community has been located, visited, and included in this survey.

## 2.20 EVALUATION CONDITIONS

The same conditions that guided the field work portion of the survey guided the evaluation portion of the survey. The evaluation system was devised to accommodate the scale of the Study Area, the limited time for evaluation of the sites, six property types, thirty-five individual buildings and structures within the property types, and the multiple themes and industries. The objective was to create an evaluation system that was useful for its intended purpose.

The evaluation had four purposes and four corresponding audiences. The first purpose of the evaluation process was to prepare a list of potential sites for consideration as part of a proposed Industrial Heritage Park (IHP). The survey was needed to present concise information on the relative historical importance, industrial significance, and ethnic significance of sites to the design consultants. For this purpose, evaluation of the relative significance of the more than one thousand sites visited by the survey team was critical.

The second purpose was to provide SIHTF--in conjunction with the NPS, PHMC and PHAC--required information for future, more detailed surveys and planning. This survey will serve as a principal source for their future work. For the federal, state and local planning organizations, an inventory and context statement will be essential to proceed with funding and development projects.

The third purpose was to provide local municipalities, historical organizations, and concerned citizens with a context document to help them to see how their community fits into the region's historic, industrial and ethnic picture. They too need a basis for future planning and preservation efforts.

The fourth purpose was to evaluate sites for National Register status. Following guidelines established by NPS and BHP, nearly two hundred individual sites were documented with BHP Historic Resource Survey Forms. The guidelines stipulate that evaluation is based upon historic, architectural or cultural merits. The criteria limit eligibility to structures over fifty years old, and only judge the exterior of the structures. Addenda to previously-survey sites were also completed to add newly-discovered information on sites.

### 2.30 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The survey evaluated sites for several different purposes. Previously-surveyed sites were evaluated to determine if an addendum to the original form was necessary, based on current research. New sites were evaluated to determine if a BHP form was warranted, and to determine National Register (NR) eligibility. All sites were evaluated by a five-point ratings system for the inventory included this survey. "Recommended communities" were selected as notable collections of sites.

Forms for previously-surveyed sites were checked for their accuracy and inclusiveness. Some forms for coal mines, for example, did not include the company-built housing that accompanied them. In such cases an addendum was prepared.

BHP forms were completed for newly-surveyed sites if they met BHP eligibility requirements.<sup>1</sup> The majority of surveyed sites did not meet these requirements. Less than 200 new BHP forms were completed. Newly-surveyed sites were considered NR eligible if they met NR criteria. National significance was determined by using NR standards. All surveyed sites were included in the inventory (for a complete list of surveyed sites see the Appendix, Section 6.10).<sup>2</sup> National comparisons were made using US Census of Manufactures statistics and other primary and secondary sources.

All previously-surveyed and newly-surveyed sites were rated using a five point system. In general the system used NR criteria, but the eight themes of the survey were also considered. (For the eight themes see Section 1.03) A site's ability to illustrate the themes was taken into consideration. Some sites, for example, illustrated several themes well; these sites were accorded higher ratings. Other sites were rare examples of important property types and were accorded a higher rating.

In order to understand the rating procedure it is critical that the following considerations be taken into account:

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<sup>1</sup> For eligibility requirements see "How To Complete the Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form" and "How To Complete the Pennsylvania Industrial Resource Survey Form." Both are published by the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission.

<sup>2</sup> In the inventory of sites =MVS indicates that a new BHP form was completed for the site.

- the research was not exhaustive, this was a reconnaissance survey
- there are many sites in the Study Area that are significant for their historic, industrial, or ethnic role that do not fit the themes of the survey and consequently are not highly rated
- a site may have greater significance in a smaller Study Area, with fewer resources to compete with, than when compared with their type across a Study Area of this size

There are five marks for inventory ratings:

- # indicates a site of unusually high integrity, an unusually high ability to illustrate the themes, rarity, or a combined number of themes represented
- \* indicates a site of above average integrity, above average ability to illustrate the themes, rarity, or a combined number of themes represented
- + indicates a site of average integrity, average ability to illustrate the themes, rarity, or a combined number of themes represented
- @ indicates a site of below average integrity, below average ability to illustrate the themes, rarity, or a combined number of themes represented
- / indicates a site of low integrity, poor ability to illustrate the themes, rarity, or a combined number of themes represented

The purpose of the "recommended communities" was to locate clusters of premier sites for planning and design strategies for the design consultant hired by SIHTF. Recommended communities were selected primarily upon the density of sites rated # and \* within a property type, such as an early industrial town, and within a five-mile radius of the property type. These clusters of sites do not necessarily reflect a single theme or represent a single industry, although at times they do one or both of these. The lists of recommended communities appears after the site descriptions in each district report (Sections 4.11 through 4.25).

### 3.00 PROPERTY TYPES

A property type is a group of individual properties defined by a set of shared physical or associative characteristics. Physical characteristics may relate to the general appearance, layout, construction materials, and construction dates. Associative characteristics may relate to one or more themes defined in the "Themes" section of the Final Report (see Section 1.03). Two broad categories of property types are found in the Study Area: 1) concentrations of buildings called coal patch, company town, capital town, early industry town, steel mill town, other mill town; and, 2) individual buildings and structures called coke ovens, coal mines, iron works and steel mills, foundries, blacksmith shops, marineways, churches and synagogues, ethnic halls, libraries, etc.

The following portion of the Report describes the property types. The descriptions are of the typical aspects of a property type in regard to overall size, layout, construction materials, construction dates, general appearance and integrity. The examples provided at the end of each type are random.

It should be noted that a diverse range of historic properties were identified during the field work and the descriptions below are general. The property types listed here are limited to the major types. Additional types could be added after further research. (Within each community-level property type description below, references to other property types are in bold print.)

**3.10 Coal patch:** [company-built housing, located near mine and/or coke ovens, with or without company store] District locations: Greene, Klondike, Connellsville, Mid-Yough, Mid-Mon, Ellsworth, Daisytown, Chartiers, Peters Creek, Saw Mill Run, North-Mon, North-Yough, and Pittsburgh.



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 Map 8. Coal Patch. Example: Wyano. Important components: company-built housing, rail lines and mine. Source: US Geological Survey, Smithton Quad, 1954.  
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General location: Most coal patches were in what had previously been rural land. They were adjacent to rail lines.

Size: less than thirty houses.

General appearance: As a rule, coal patches were constructed with the greatest economy possible. The houses were architecturally undifferentiated from each other and were often painted alike. The mine structures, while of more durable materials than the housing, were also strictly utilitarian. The streets in most cases were "paved" with mine refuse.

Layout: Since the railroad lines often followed creeks through narrow steep valleys, the coal patches were often situated on hilly terrain. Along the tracks were the facilities for loading the coal or coke in railroad cars. Other coal extraction and processing structures include a tipple, hoist, washer, and coke ovens. In most cases the railroad track separated the extraction and processing structures from the domestic structures. The company store was often located between the "work" and domestic structures. The housing was arranged along parallel streets following the contour of the

terrain. The houses were usually within 15 feet of each other with a set back of 15 to 20 feet. Since most coal patches pre-date private automobile ownership, there were no garages, although there were frequently rows of identical outhouses along the alleys at the back of each house lot. Mule stables (long wooden structures, with fifteen to twenty garage-size stalls) are still standing at a few mines, and these now serve as community garages in some of the towns.

Construction materials: The tipple was usually a steel structure, frequently with corrugated metal siding. It contained an inclined railroad (usually over the main rail line) where mine cars were lifted out of the mine and dumped into railroad cars or, in a few cases along the river, into barges. The mine buildings were usually of brick or structural clay tile with shingle or corrugated metal roofs. The houses were most frequently two-story frame duplexes. There were a few notable exceptions: wood-frame barracks (Daisytown, Daisytown District), single-family frame houses (Minersville/Granville, Daisytown District), one-and-a-half-story single-family houses (Crescent Heights, Daisytown District).

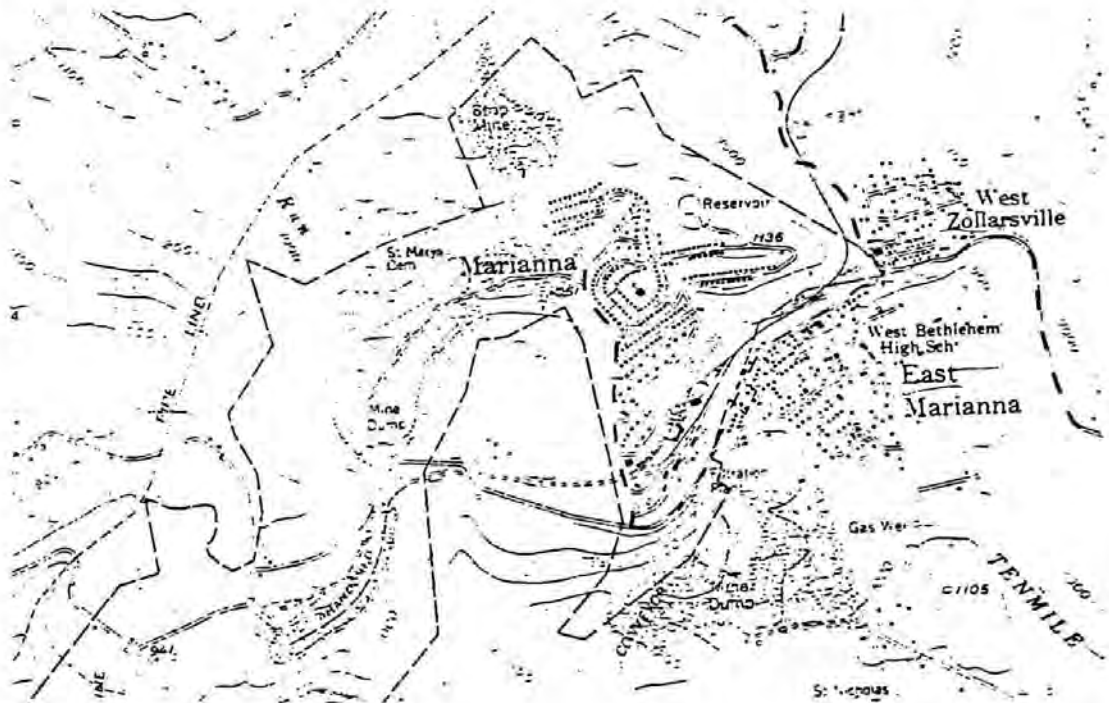
Construction dates: 1890-1920.

Integrity: Mine reclamation, industrial and suburban development, and strip mining have removed many of the tipples, coke ovens, and processing plants and some of the housing. Most mines and coking operations have been closed since WWII, and the remaining industrial structures are in poor condition or missing altogether. In general the extant housing has been "modernized" with additions, aluminum or vinyl siding, and new fenestration. There have been efforts made by the owners to individualize the housing with aluminum awnings, yard ornamentation, and paint selection. Driveways and garages have been added, where possible. Intact coal patch communities are rare.

Themes: Coal patches are the smallest inhabited unit of the fuel-supply sector of the regional processing system. Some represent typical examples of the extraction and/or coking technology of their era. Many of the coal patches are units of the capital-formation efforts of the early twentieth century. The cyclical nature of industrialization can be seen in the rapid development and subsequent abandonment of these local works. While region-wide labor efforts have included the workers in coal patches, this survey did not uncover sites of known significance. Community structure is probably the single-most important theme relating to the coal patches. Because the coal patches were built to house new populations, immigration and migration are closely tied to this property type.

Examples: Thompson #2, Fayette County, Klondike District; Shoaf, Fayette County, Connellsville District; Buffington, Fayette County, Klondike District

3.20 Company town: [company-built housing near a mine or coke ovens with a company store, other social institutions, and an adjacent free-enterprise zone] District locations: same as coal patch.



Map 9. Company Town. Example: Marianna. Important components: company-built housing, rail lines, mine, and free-enterprise zone (East Marianna). Source: US Geological Survey, Ellsworth Quad, 1954.

General location: Like coal patches, company towns were mostly built in rural areas, along rail lines.

Size: Twenty to two-hundred-and-fifty housing units.

General appearance: The company towns more nearly approximate small privately-built southwestern Pennsylvania towns from the beginning of the century than the coal patches do. The strict segregation of company and non-company structures, though, continue to accentuate former ownership patterns. Some company towns, like Marianna, reflect a conscious effort by operations owners to address some of the more onerous conditions of the coal patches by offering, for example, a less rudimentary approach to construction materials and flexibility in details.

Layout: Company towns were similar to coal patches, except that they were on a larger scale and had more commercial and institutional components. They frequently followed the same general configuration, stretching out along a steep valley, or running further up the slopes of a broader valley. In

several cases (particularly in the Klondike District), the town had housing on hills to both sides of the railroad/ industrial corridor, forming a sort of "butterfly" plan (in some of these cases, the two housing area had separate names and were thought of as two separate towns, though built by one company; e.g. Allison #1 and Allison #2). The mine or coking operations were on a larger scale than the coal patches, including more batteries of coke ovens or a more developed coal operation. The larger operations required more sophisticated structures and more extensive rail lines. Company offices often occupied a prominent position in the town, near the principal entrance to the mine complex or along the principal transportation access. Because of the larger work force there was a need for more social and commercial structures. Some towns had company-built schools, social halls, theaters, jail, bank, train station, and churches. In others there was a mixture of company-built and privately-built social structures.

In addition to these other structures, company towns had free-enterprise zones just beyond the property boundaries. Essentially, if the size of the captive market could sustain the privately-owned businesses, substantial districts grew along-side the company town. The private businesses sat outside the company's property line because the companies attempted to control commerce by providing a company store. The rigid plan of structures within the company property lines contrasted sharply with that of the free enterprise zone. The visual appearance of these zones was complicated by piecemeal development, often consisting of highly individualized buildings arranged along a winding road. Marianna, in the Ellsworth District is a good example. Pigeon Creek separates the free enterprise zone from the company zone. The mine complex with its overshadowing gob pile sits low in the valley with housing arranged in contour rows up the slopes. Across the creek the free-enterprise zone has numerous stores, bars, fraternal (some ethnic) clubs, and small businesses.

Construction materials: Wood-frame dwellings were the rule in company towns, but brick was also common. In the company zone in Marianna, for example, are detached yellow-brick houses with ashlar foundations and shingle roofs. The houses were spaced similarly to the patch housing but there was some attempt at architectural differentiation, in the form of brick detailing. Marianna's Sts. Mary and Ann Roman Catholic Church is within the company zone and built of the same brick as the housing. Management housing was usually arranged together as a discrete "row" of larger, freestanding houses, at times with a commanding view of the mine complex and worker housing.

The architecture of the company zone was monochromatic, while in the free-enterprise zone there is a variety of materials (brick, terra cotta, wood siding) and styles (in Marianna: pseudo-Spanish, vernacular false-front commercial, and parapeted brick). The company towns represented a greater financial investment on the part of the owners than the coal patch. This was reflected in the scale of the coal operations, the greater number of operations structures, in the more



durable housing materials, and in the greater number of social structures. The free enterprise zone likewise demonstrated a more permanent and substantial private financial commitment.

Construction dates: 1900-1920. The most substantial company towns date from this period, the peak of the company system in the coal and coke industry.

Integrity: For the most part, the company towns, especially those with substantial free zones, seem to have remained more intact than the humbler coal patches. The brick structures, especially, are less prone to some of the later embellishments like aluminum and vinyl siding than their wood-frame counterparts in the coal patches.

Themes: Much like the coal patches, the company towns are part of the regional processing system in the fuel extraction and production sector. Their technology, management and organization, and role in capital formation differs principally from the coal patches in the scale and complexity of operations or degree of capital investment. Industrializations' cyclical nature may well be more readily apparent because of the company's greater financial investment. The overwhelming presence of the company in these towns precludes any sites relating to the labor movement, but the property type illustrates many of the conditions that the movement sought to combat. Like the coal patch, the company towns were populated by newcomers. Often the combined concentration of one group in the company town and the surrounding coal patches was sufficient to support a church or ethnic hall.

Examples: Marianna, Washington Co., Ellsworth District; Ellsworth, Washington Co., Ellsworth District; Richeyville, Washington Co., Daisytown District; Bobtown, Greene Co., Greene District; Coverdale, Allegheny Co., Peters Creek District.

**3.30 Capital towns:** [Capital towns were usually entirely free-enterprise towns that served as capitals for surrounding clusters of coal patches and company towns.] District locations: same as coal patches and company towns.

General location: Most often, the capital towns lie on primary or secondary transportation lines.

Size: Capital towns range in size from 5,000 to 35,000 inhabitants.

General appearance: The capital towns were often indistinguishable from other towns of similar size in the Study Area which primarily serve agricultural areas, and they perform many of the same commercial and cultural functions. As such, they include commercial, religious, government, cultural, and financial buildings. However, the capital towns were often built very quickly with boom fortunes at the disposal of businessmen and upper-end homeowners. Uniontown, for example, had two lavish though small-scale opera houses in 1910, indicative of its cultural ambitions and the available funds for construction.



Map 10. Capital Town. Example: Connellsville. Important components: major transportation route (Youghiogheny River), central business and cultural districts. Source: US Geological Survey, Connellsville Quad, 1964.

**Layout:** In the coal and coke Districts, capital towns had standard small urban setting, often grew from non-industry related town on primary and secondary transportation routes, as early industry towns, or as county seat towns. Some had company housing within their borders. These towns were important to the coal-related communities, as they served as the commercial and cultural centers of the various districts. As such, they included department stores, furniture stores, steamship company offices (which served as foreign currency banks), etc. The capital towns also served as cultural centers. While company towns might have, for example, one Roman Catholic church serving all of the Catholics of the company town and the surrounding coal patches, in the capital there might be an Irish RC church, a Slovak parish and a German parish. The placement of the ethnic churches more closely follows the steel mill town in this regard. (See Section 3.78 below in this regard.)

In the steel producing Districts, capital towns were often integral with the steel mill or other mill towns, serving both urban and suburban housing areas (until the construction of shopping malls, beginning in the 1960s). Pittsburgh's Oakland and Downtown sections functioned as greater cultural capitals for the entire Study Area.

Construction materials: varied, but within the usual range of materials for turn-of-the-century southwestern Pennsylvania urban structures such as brick and cut stone for commercial structures, and the same or wood-frame for housing.

Construction dates: While many of the capital towns pre-date the industry-related boom of the turn of the century, many structures within the capital towns represent the days of greatest prosperity: 1890-1920.

Integrity: The capital towns often include commercial historic districts, homes and offices of important industrialists, and institutions that served the outlying industrial communities (such as cathedrals and "regional" churches to which members of the less numerous ethnic groups commute from outlying communities). These categories of buildings often retain a very high degree of integrity and are often kept in good repair. Some industrialists' homes, for instance, are maintained as well-endowed museums. Churches and cathedrals tend to be among the best-preserved and most frequently used structures in the communities. The business districts, however, have suffered from storefront remodelling fads, urban renewal, and selective demolition for parking areas. As the impact of recent economic decline has been felt, the business districts in the capital towns have become some of the most fragile elements (in terms of integrity) in the Study Area.

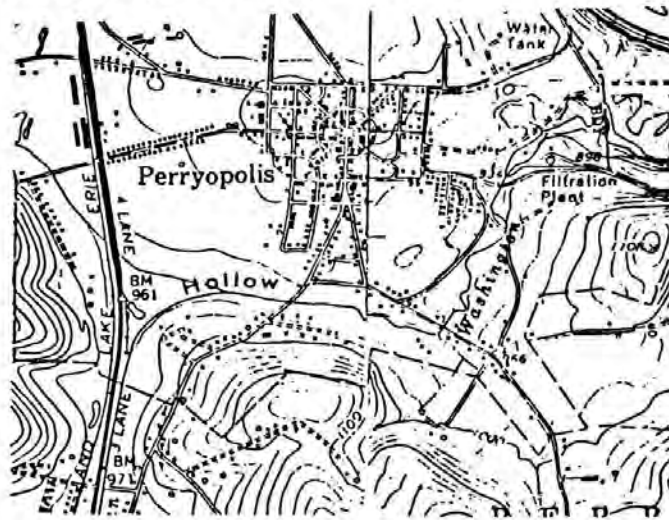
Themes: The role of the capital towns in the regional processing system is not as direct as the coal patch or company town. However, the capital towns did supply the rural fuel-extraction communities with goods and services that made their operations possible. The capital towns might also serve as local financial centers, at least prior to the full-scale expansion of integrated corporate ownership. The cyclical nature of industrialization is often most visible in these towns because they operated as commercial and cultural centers for the outlining extraction sites. Here the local owners would purchase impressive homes, build expansive churches or public libraries.

Examples: Connellsville and Uniontown, Fayette County, Scottdale, Westmoreland County, Connellsville District; Brownsville and Masontown, Fayette County, Klondike District; Monongahela City, Charleroi, and California, Washington County, Mid Mon District; McKeesport, Allegheny County, North Mon District; Washington, Washington County, Chartiers District; Waynesburg, Greene County, Greene District; West Newton, Westmoreland County, Mid Yough District.

**3.40 Early industrial towns:** [pre-Civil War towns where land owners laid out speculative town plans; these towns were part of conscious efforts to industrialize the region, foreshadowing capital-intensive industrialization patterns of the post-1880 period]  
District locations: Greene, Klondike, Connellsville, Mid Mon, Mid Yough, Ellsworth, Daisytown, Chartiers, Beaver/Ohio.

General locations: Frequently on river-front sites where overland routes cross.

Size: These were usually small towns, laid-out originally as a plat of four to twelve small blocks of lots, often with later additions; most have populations today of 200-3,000.



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 Map 11. Early Industry Town. Example: Perryopolis. Important components: frequently with a formal town plan (radial), early industry structures (water-powered grist mill and fulling mill), and early commercial structures (1816 bank). Source: US Geological Survey, Fayette City Quad, 1954 and Dawson Quad, 1964.  
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General appearance: Today, many of these towns are indistinguishable from agricultural centers and other small towns. The plan and component developments (an early local bank, ruins of water-powered industries, etc.) are the only distinguishing features. They contain the usual commercial, religious, government, cultural, and financial structures.

Layout: Frequently, early industrial communities had creative town plans. Although the town plans were small and confined, they often contained elements that suggest overly optimistic hopes on the part of the planner. Perryopolis, for example, had the Study Area's only purely-radial town plan, a plan type usually reserved for grand expansive cities. It centered on a circular town square, with an 1816 bank and several industrial sites within a few blocks of the square. Water-powered industries played an important role in the early industrial towns. Clarksville (Greene District) was built in a small oxbow on Ten Mile Creek, which surrounded the central town square on three sides, facilitating construction of numerous water-powered factories and leaving the square at the center for privately-built homes and businesses. Fallston (Beaver/ Ohio District) was laid out with industries along a shared mill race at the upriver end of town and a grid of lots at the downriver end. These town plans tended to emphasize the cooperative relationship between the community and industry.

Construction materials: Since the structures of these towns were built on a one-by-one basis, the housing and commercial structures vary widely in materials. The seemingly high percentage of surviving brick structures may just reflect the greater durability of the material rather than the original proportion of brick structures to wooden structures.

Construction dates: 1785-1860 (particularly 1785-1795 and 1810s).

Integrity: Most of these communities have only a half-dozen or fewer pre-Civil War buildings, which together with the plan itself, are the remaining elements. However, these remaining early structures often have a high integrity.

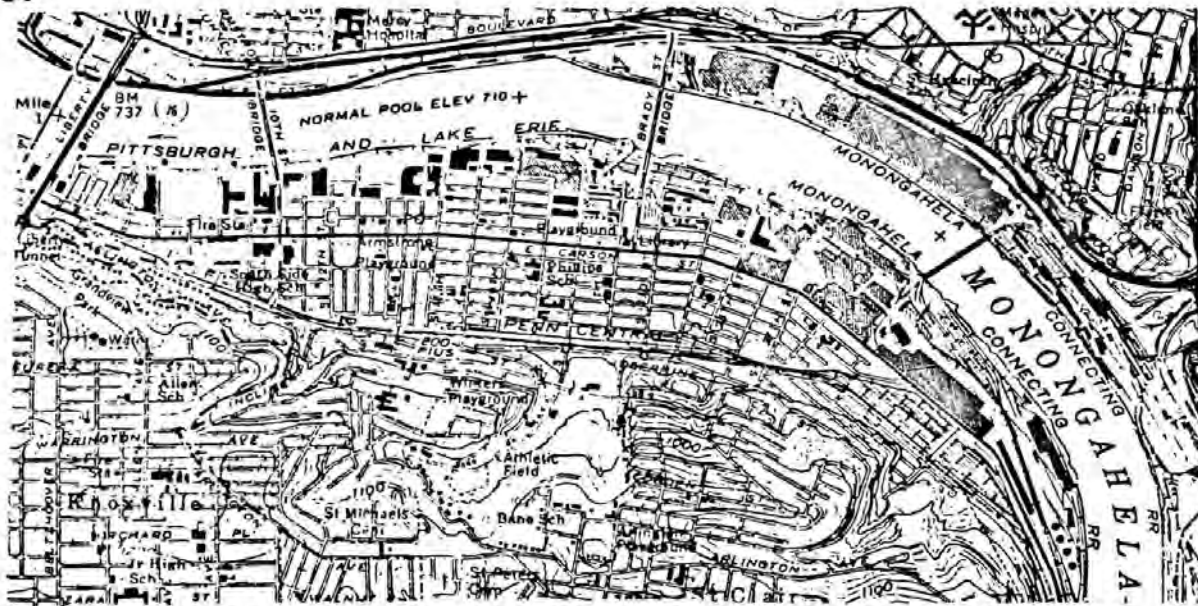
Themes: The early industrial towns represent the embryonic stage of the regional processing system. Community specialization, that may have been dictated by location or available materials, was an early development towards a regional, interdependent economy. Many of the early industrial towns were conceived with a new industrial technology as their spark. The comparatively simple technology of the era had a correspondingly simple management and organization system with capital formation from a small group of share holders. The cyclical nature of industrialization is evident in the archaic town plans and early architecture, often more suited to a rural economy than an industrial one. Most of the early industrial towns pre-date any real local labor movement. Some of the towns were founded with cooperative relations between workers and management, often through joint ownership. This ownership arrangement, for example, fostered a different kind of community structure than the more common paternalistic employer/employee relationship of the late-nineteenth early-twentieth century. As for immigration and migration, most of the early industrial towns were originally populated by people of first or second generation British Isles or German heritage.

Examples: Dunbar, Fayette County, Connellsville District; New Geneva and Brownsville, Fayette County, Klondike District; Greensboro, Rices Landing, Greene County, Greene District; Elizabeth, Allegheny County, Mid Mon District

**3.50 Steel mill towns:** District locations: Connellsville, Mid Mon, North Mon, Pittsburgh, and Beaver/Ohio Districts.

General location: River-front sites.

Size: These were generally sizable towns, most having had between 10,000 and 30,000 population in the period between World War I and World War II (4,000 to 20,000 today). Several had as many as twenty churches, and sometimes hundreds of commercial buildings. In general the community boundaries contained between one and two square miles of land. At least five of these communities were chartered as cities, and several of the largest were neighborhoods within the City of Pittsburgh.



Map 12. Steel Mill Town. Example: South Side of Pittsburgh. Important components: river-side mill, rail lines and yards, commercial and residential district on alluvial plain, and residential district extending up "slopes." Source: US Geological Survey, Pittsburgh East Quad, 1960.

General appearance: Although most of the buildings were built by private individuals, there is a quality of "sameness" in these towns, primarily due to the short period during which most were constructed. In addition to the expected commercial, residential, religious, cultural and financial structures, these towns have steel mills, usually with attendant rail yards, barge facilities, and scrap yards.

Layout: Topography and industrial priorities dictated the layout of most of the Study Area's mill towns. In general, they were located where crescent-shaped parcels of level alluvial plain (approximately a quarter of a square mile in area is usual) were available along the rivers. In such places, the railroad lines could be placed closer to the hillside, allowing a generous open area for the mill to be built between the river and another river-front rail line. With this arrangement, the mills enjoyed transportation on both sides and ready access to water needed in washing and cooling operations. Within the mill complex, generally there were several tall blast furnaces and several long monitor-roofed structures housing open hearths, rolling mills, and other equipment.

There were usually large open areas at the ends of the site for coal, coke, ore, scrap, and other stock-piled materials. In some cases, there were cranes extending out over the river for moving materials onto and from barges or rail cars. Above-ground pipe lines transferred gas from nearby coke ovens over

distances as long as ten miles (only five of the mills-- Clairton, Monessen, Hazelwood, Aliquippa, and Midland--have by-product coke ovens within the mill complex, the remainder of the mills were served from these five.) In cases where the blast furnaces were on one side of the river and the rolling mills on the other, there was sometimes a special "hot metal" railroad bridge. Most of the plants have multi-story red brick office buildings near the gate. Clustered around the larger buildings were smaller buildings containing machine shops, locker rooms, offices, etc.

In several cases, the mill did not occupy the entire alluvial plain, and a neighborhood developed alongside the mill (as is still visible in Braddock, Hazelwood, Pittsburgh's Southside and West Aliquippa). In some cases (e.g. Duquesne and Homestead), World War II era mill expansions resulted in the clearance of residential neighborhoods for industrial uses. Like the **capital towns**, the commercial districts in steel mill towns were not connected with the industry, but company-built housing is not unusual. Across the railroad tracks from the mill, the business districts have developed in most of the mill towns as long, linear districts with one street (or two parallel streets) of tightly packed commercial row buildings. The Main Street also served as the main vehicular access, paralleling the course of the river in and out of the town. Beyond this street, the terrain is usually hilly, with the uphill streets located in the natural swales in the hillsides, and with terraced streets paralleling the river. Along the terraced streets and the uphill streets were the homes, churches, and corner stores.

The oldest Protestant churches were usually the ones closest to the main street as was any company-built housing. Ethnic churches were most frequently closer to the hilltops. Some of the "latecomers" of the World War I period (including most of the Byzantine, onion-domed churches of the Rusyns and other Eastern European groups) purchased dramatic sites at the crests of small hills overlooking the business districts. Beyond the crest of the hillsides were suburban neighborhoods, usually outside the municipal limits, where mill workers built suburban homes when wages and job security were at their peak (between World War II and 1970). This suburbanization frequently resulted in a cessation of new construction in the mill towns themselves and an ever-poorer "in-town" population. Urban renewal attempted to clear "blighted" buildings from many of the towns in the sixties and seventies and has removed much of this fabric in many steel mill towns.

Construction materials: Brick and metal-clad steel frame on the mill site, brick (frequently yellow brick), terra cotta, etc. in the business districts, and frame or brick in the residential districts--with brick churches (frequently yellow brick).

Construction dates: 1880-1940

Integrity: The integrity of the steel mill towns is high in various ways, especially since physical development of the towns was generally arrested around the World War II era, but urban renewal has removed large sections of business and residential districts from a few towns. Surface alterations such as aluminum siding are common in residential districts. Many of the industrial plants have been undergoing systematic demolition, over a phased schedule of several years, since major closings occurred in the 1980s. Many significant examples of early-twentieth century technological developments are still intact, though threatened by planned demolition.

Themes: All of the themes come into full play in the steel mill towns. The industries of these towns were the centers of the regional processing system. River and rail transportation systems brought the coal or coke fuel and raw materials to the furnaces. The evolving technology of production necessitated an equally complex system of management and organization, leading to the vertically integrated system. The enormous capital formation efforts required to open and operate the steel mills led to corporate conglomerations previously unknown. As the steel mill towns became the centers of production for the regional processing system, the regional economy became increasingly dependent upon the steel industry. Shifts in production needs at the steel mills sent seismic waves throughout the region.<sup>1</sup> The same kind of ripple effect was true for labor movement efforts in the steel mill towns. Attempts to adjust the relationship between management and labor in the steel industry can be seen in parallel regional-wide labor efforts to adjust the "limits" in other industries.

Examples: Monessen, Westmoreland County, Mid Mon District; Clairton and Duquesne, Allegheny County, North Mon District; Midland, Beaver County, Beaver/Ohio District.

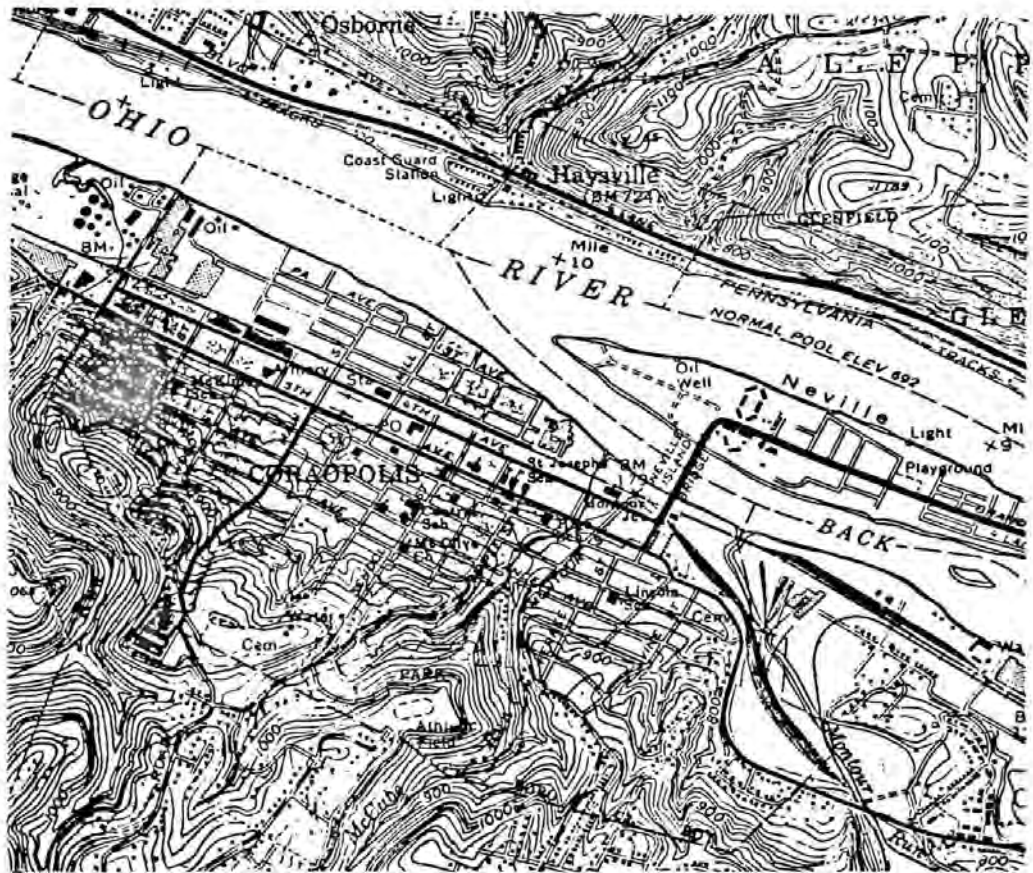
**3.60 Other mill towns:** [These are several kinds of communities and individual plants that do not fit the above model, primarily due to function. Although these towns closely resemble the steel mill towns in various ways, in most cases, the layout or components are different because the mills are more specialized or have a different physical relationship with the community.] District locations: North Mon, Pittsburgh, Chartiers, and Beaver/Ohio Districts.

General locations: Like steel mill towns, the other mill towns most often were at river-front sites. At times the size of the alluvial plain did not allow frontage and they sit further back from the water's edge but were serviced by a spur rail line.

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<sup>1</sup> For example, in terms of fuel: the shift from coal to coke or the shift from coke production at the mine site to giant coke plants near the mill site. For labor: the shift from a small skilled mill work force to a large semi- or unskilled mill work force.





Map 13. Other Mill Town. Example: Coraopolis. Important components: similar to steel mill town but with partial use of river-front by industry, smaller-scale industrial sites and rail facilities. Source: US Geological Survey, Ambridge Quad, 1960.

Size: These communities and individual plants vary in size, from small towns of a half square mile and only a few hundred people, to large plants with only tangential connections to surrounding residential sections.

General appearance: Less cohesive than the steel mill town described above, but usually with similar non-industrial components.

Layout: These communities vary greatly in layout. In some cases the plants were later additions to large, established towns where the mill sits on the town's periphery without any real effect on the original layout. These communities were the least like the typical steel mill town. In this first case, they resembled capital towns (Washington, Chartiers District). Alternately, in towns with large-scale fabrication plants the location and scale of the plant dictated a layout very similar

to the steel mill town (Ambridge, Beaver/Ohio District). A third general layout for the other mill towns was a combination of the first two with a medium-sized works that did not fully dictate a steel mill town type because either there was not a substantial alluvial plain or the works post-dated the town (Leetsdale, Beaver/Ohio District). The final alternate for other mill towns included communities that, due to the nature of the works, did not require a river-front site. In these cases the layout was much less predictable than in the other cases, following the particular needs of the individual industry and the terrain (Turtle Creek, Turtle Creek District).

Construction materials: Mostly steel-clad steel-frame industrial buildings, although earlier examples are monitor-roofed brick structures as in the steel mill sites.

Construction dates: 1880-1940.

Integrity: Generally the same as steel mill towns above.

Themes: Other mill towns were ancillary parts of the regional processing system. Most often they produced a finished product from iron or steel, fabricated equipment used in the production of steel, or produced related products from the by-products of steel production. As such, they were usually a spin-off of the region's iron and steel industry. These secondary plants included foundries and forges, fabricating plants like bridge works, machine and tool plants, specialty steel mills as well as electrical and chemical sites. Some were minor parts of the regional processing system that grew along with other steel-industry needs like refractories.

Steel mill expansion and new innovations in the primary industry caused these secondary industries to flourish. In some cases, such as specialty steel and chemical industries, the secondary industries have survived the post-steel industrialization cycle better than the older, primary industries. This survey did not address the management and organization or capital formation in the secondary industries, nor did it address issues relating to labor or immigration and migration. In some cases, especially in the large-scale enterprises, the community structure in the other mill towns seems to echo that of the steel mill towns.

Examples: Washington, Washington County, Chartiers District; McKeesport, Allegheny County, North-Mon District; Lawrenceville, Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh District; Monaca, Beaver County, Beaver/Ohio District.

### 3.70 Individual buildings and structures of note within the Property Types:

Within the communities property types are individual resources that form the industrial and cultural touchstones for evaluation. They are listed and defined below.

3.71 IRON WORKS AND STEEL MILLS--the Study Area has had all of the following types of works and mills. They are listed below with typical setting, general dates of operation, and a random example of the type.

CHARCOAL IRON FURNACE--1780s-1860s, [forest setting] Union Furnace, near Uniontown, Fayette County, Connellsville District

ROLLING MILL--1810s-1860s, [rural, early industrial town or steel mill town] Plumsock, near Uniontown, Fayette County, Connellsville District (integrated in larger mills after 1860s)

PUDDLING FURNACE--1810s-1900s, [rural, early industrial town or steel mill town] Plumsock, near Uniontown, Fayette County, Connellsville District

HOT BLAST FURNACE--1850s-1900s, [steel mill town] Clinton Furnace, Southside, Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh District

BESSEMER FURNACE--1860s-1910s, [steel mill town] Edgar Thomson Works, North Braddock, Allegheny County, North-Mon District

OPEN-HEARTH FURNACE--1890s-1950s, [steel mill town] Singer, Nimick & Co, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh District

ELECTRIC FURNACE--1920s-1990s, [steel mill or other mill town] Firth-Sterling Steel, McKeesport, Allegheny County, North-Mon District

3.72 SECONDARY METALS INDUSTRIES: They are listed below with brief descriptions of the type, their approximate dates and an example.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS--1790s-1930s, [rural setting, early industrial town, capital town, company town, steel mill or other mill town] Independent or company-owned small-scale metal-work shops. Sometimes connected with other facilities, like mines, to do repairs or small piece-work. Entailed a small forge for working wrought iron. Merrittstown Blacksmith Shop (c1820), Redstone Twp., Fayette County, Klondike District.

FOUNDRIES/MACHINE SHOPS--1790s-1930s, [early industrial town, steel mill or other mill towns] These were usually smaller than the large steel complexes found in the region, but similar architecturally. Since foundries were often built by smaller specialty companies whose operations were sometimes confined to one plant, they were often housed in substantial brick structures. Foundries can be found adjacent to larger mills, but more often seem to be in clusters consisting of separately-owned enterprises. Some other mill towns functioned as foundry centers. RJ Meyers Building (former Crucible Foundry) (c1900), Lawrenceville, Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh District. Young Foundry and Machine Shop (c1880), Rices Landing Borough, Greene County, Greene District.

FABRICATION SHOPS--1860s-1980s, [steel mill or other mill towns] Ranging from small assembly shops to large-scale operations like bridge works. American Bridge Works, Ambridge, Beaver County, Beaver/Ohio District.

3.73 COAL-RELATED FACILITIES:

COAL MINE--local mines have been of four basic types: early mines, wagon mines, tippie mines, and mechanized mines.

EARLY MINE--1790s-1860s, [rural setting or early industrial town] excavation at outcroppings, for domestic and industrial use. No known example, but a "farmer mine" in Jefferson Twp., Greene County, Greene District approximates the type.

WAGON MINE--1820s-1920s, [rural setting or early industrial town] timber portal and interior supports with external wooden loading platform. Privately or company-owned. Hilldale Wagon Mine, Forward Twp., Allegheny County, Mid-Mon District

TIPPLE MINE--1860s-1940s, [rural setting, coal patch or company town] company-operated mine with track to move coal cars. With either metal and/or wood railroad loading hoppers or tipples. Later examples had elaborate barge or rail car loading stations. Nearly always adjacent to coal patch or company town. Often affiliated with coke ovens after 1890. Ellsworth Mine, 1900, Ellsworth Borough, Washington County, Ellsworth District.

MECHANIZED MINE--1930s-1990s, [rural setting, former coal patch or former company town] extensive coal extraction operation, using either long-wall or continuous mining technology. Often owned and operated by steel mill companies. Some have fully underground transportation systems to river-front loading facilities. Some incorporate former, less extensive mines. Rarely accompanied by a coal patch or company town, although some continue to use portals of older mines. Robena Mine (c1940), portals in Monongahela and Cumberland Twps., Greene County, Greene District.

COKE OVENS--The Study Area contains four main kinds of coke ovens:

BEEHIVE OVENS--1860s-1920s, [coal patch or company town] These were rows of domed ovens, modelled after traditional bread ovens, with rail lines on top of the ovens and alongside them, sometimes with more than a hundred ovens in each of several rows. These are found in literally hundreds of coal patch and company towns, particularly in the Connellsville and Klondike Districts, but also in smaller numbers in the Ellsworth and Mid Mon Districts. As a rule, the ovens were located on a railroad spur accessible to the mine and apart from the domestic and commercial structures. Although not verified in the field work, it is assumed that they were placed downwind from the town. Smock (c1900), Franklin Twp., Fayette County, Klondike District.

**RECTANGULAR OVENS--1900s-1920s**, [coal patch or company town] The rectangular ovens were a variation on beehive ovens invented in Belgium in the late nineteenth century. They were not introduced to the Study Area until after 1900, and even then, never completed eclipsed the beehives, which were apparently favored by Henry Clay Frick. They were mechanically loaded, levelled, and unloaded from the side. Most of the rectangular ovens were built by the W.J. Rainey Company, mostly in the Klondike District, with a few in the Connellsville District. Similar coal patch and company town setting to the beehive ovens. Revere (c1900), South Union Twp., Fayette County, Connellsville District.

**SEMET-SOLVAY--1893-1920s**, [company town or early industry town] The first set of by-product coke ovens built in the Study Area (the second set in the United States) was at Dunbar. The name "Semet-Solvay" refers to the company that made them. The Dunbar ovens were built in 1893, more than twenty years before the five large by-product plants along the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Closed for several decades, the Semet-Solvay ovens at Dunbar are now only foundation ruins. Similar location in the landscape to the other two types of localized coke ovens. Dunbar (1893), Dunbar Borough, Fayette County, Connellsville District.

**BY-PRODUCT OVENS--1918-1990s**, [steel mill and other towns] During World War I, five large by-product coking plants were built along the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, in the steel mill towns of Clairton (the largest coking plant in the world), Monessen, Hazelwood, Aliquippa, and Midland. They consist of masonry walls separating the rectangular oven spaces, which are packed tightly together in a row. Pipes connected to the ovens carry off gases and other substances which are used in manufacturing various chemical by-products and in fueling furnaces at nearby steel plants. Clairton Coke Works, Clairton Borough, Allegheny County, North-Mon District.

### 3.74 TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES:

**RAILROAD YARDS--1852-1950s**, [capital towns, steel mill and other mill towns] large freight transfer yards, usually with river-front sites because rail lines tended to follow water courses, often affiliated with repair shops. Conway Yards (c1910), Conway Boro, Beaver County, Beaver/Ohio District.

**RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS--1850s-1940s**, [capital towns, steel mill and other mill towns] usually large brick structures where locomotives were serviced. Sometimes referred to as round-houses. Monongahela Railway Co. Shops (c1920), Brownsville Borough, Fayette County, Klondike District.

**RAIL CAR FABRICATION SHOPS--1850s-1950s**, [other mill town] only the Pressed Steel Car Company and the adjacent company town of Presston is known to remain within the Study Area, near McKees Rocks. Several long monitor-roofed brick structures housed the company, the first all-steel rail car fabrication site in the United States. Pressed Steel Car Company (1899), Stowe Twp, Allegheny County, Chartiers District.

**RAILROAD STATIONS--1850s-1950s**, [every town type] many small and large communities had both passenger and freight stations. The passenger stations were often architecturally outstanding. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Station (c1900), West Newton Borough, Westmoreland County, Mid-Yough District.

**MARINEWAYS--1900s-1980s**, [other mill towns] The Study Area has marineways at Brownsville, Elizabeth, Clairton, Dravosburg, Neville Island, Leetsdale, Ambridge, and possibly a few other places. These were basically boatyards that specialized in building and repairing large steel barges and tows boats. They consisted of a few medium-size masonry or steel-frame structures housing machine shops and other facilities, and sets of tracks descending into the river, where boats are pulled out for dry-docking and repairs. Ingram Barge (c1950), Dravosburg Borough, Allegheny County, North-Mon District.

**FERRY--1900s-1950s**, [rural setting] only one remains of this once-important means of river-crossing. The Fredricktown ferry is a barge towed and guided by an over-head cable that stretches from bank to bank. Fredricktown Ferry (1948), Luzerne Twp., Fayette County, Klondike District.

**BRIDGE:** The survey only recorded two types of bridges

**CAST IRON BRIDGE--**the first cast-iron bridge in the United States, the use of materials in this case was more important than the transportation-related aspect. Dunlaps Creek Bridge (1839), Brownsville Borough, Fayette County, Klondike District.

**HOT METAL BRIDGE--1910s-1960s**, [steel mill town] used to transport hot steel between furnaces and rolling mills. Sometimes combined with railroad bridge. Homestead Works of USS (c1900), Homestead, Allegheny County, North-Mon District.

**LOCKS AND DAMS--1830s-1950s**, The installation of locks and dams on the Study Area's rivers were critical to the year-round shipment of fuel and steel. Davis Island Lock and Dam (1878), Avalon Borough on the Ohio River, Allegheny County, Beaver/Ohio District

### 3.75 OTHER EARLY INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES:

**GRIST MILL--1790s-1900s**, [rural setting or early industrial town] mill for grinding grain, earliest were water-powered, later examples were steam-powered. Important as early use of mechanized power. Old Zollarsville (c1835), West Bethlehem Twp., Washington County, Ellsworth District.

**FULLING MILL--1790s-1860s**, [rural setting or early industrial town] water-powered mills for processing wool, some later mills were steam powered. Like later grist mills, important as early use of mechanized power and gradual shift towards a regional processing system. Searights Mill (1816), Perryopolis Borough, Fayette County, Mid-Yough District.

**3.76 HOUSING TYPES:** The Study Area includes housing types that are directly related to industry. Each of the general types are described below.

COMPANY-BUILT HOUSING--1860s-1940s, generally falls into two categories: workers' housing and supervisors' housing.

WORKERS' HOUSING--In rural settings (most often coal related) are wood-frame housing and brick housing. Wood-frame two-story duplex housing was the most common type in coal patches and in company towns. In steel mill towns and in other mill towns company-built housing occasionally resembles coal-related housing, but more often they were rowhouses. The rowhouses were usually two-story with or without wooden front porches.

SUPERVISORS' HOUSING--In rural settings these houses tended to be in a separate row and were often larger versions of workers' housing. In urban settings, they tended to resemble other middle-class private dwellings. They were often situated further from the mill sites than the workers' housing in the steel mill or other mill towns.

OWNERS' HOUSING--1790s-1920s, appear in a wide variety of materials and architectural styles. In coal-related areas these houses had hill-top settings overlooking the industrial works, but in urban settings they were more often in fashionable neighbor-hoods. Some of these houses represent the most high-style architecture in the community.

DEFENSE HOUSING--1940s, built to accommodate workers during World War II mill expansion. Tended to more closely resemble brick or wood-frame urban working-class private dwellings.

OTHER HOUSING--Much of the current housing stock in the Study Area is of post-World War II vintage. While many of these houses have been owned or occupied by industrial workers, they are indistinguishable from those that were not. As such, they were not considered as part of this survey.

### 3.77 ETHNIC SITES:

RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES--[rural setting and all town types] During the two-hundred-year period covered by this survey, thousands of churches and synagogues were constructed in the Study Area. While there is no consistency in materials, there are discernable patterns of location. Rural churches tend to be divided along denominational lines. Churches that were established by main-stream denominations early in the life of an early industrial town or what later became a capital town often are the most architecturally substantial and occupy the most central positions within the towns. Early congregationalist churches, on the other hand, are more often found in what had been rural settings and many have retained that distinction. Others became part of later company towns or were engulfed by spreading suburbs. In the southern-most counties of the Study Area are some pristine examples of the early congregationalist churches complete with churchyards in both rural and urban settings.

Ethnic parishes, mostly eastern and southern European, of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries that served the coal and coke fields tend to follow the "congregationalist" pattern in rural settings, but differ from the "main-stream"

setting in an urban environment. In the capital towns the ethnic churches were late-comers and rarely occupy central locations. Land prices were no doubt an important consideration. In the company towns the pattern varies. Some churches were company-built as a "civilizing" influence on the work force and they sit within the company zone. Others occupy land in the free zone. Urban ethnic parishes in the steel mill and other mill towns seem closer to the capital town pattern with the later churches following the spread up the slopes from the alluvial plain. Synagogues, which are primarily located in larger urban communities, tend to follow the capital town locational pattern.

This survey not only recorded religious and fraternal structures as architectural sites. It looked to these "ethnic" structures as markers for settlement patterns. While the individual sites do not represent a numerically consistent number of parishioners or fraternal members, the structures are indicative of cohesive groups which were willing to make financial sacrifices to create spaces of their own. In other words, the structures represent a sense of community and a sense of permanence. In many of the company towns, where everything is company-built, the ethnic structures were often the only social organizations not directly connected to the work place. Sometimes, in a company-built community, the lodge or church was the only sight on the landscape that could remind the migrant or immigrant worker of his homeland.

The religious structures are intimately connected with the peoples' sense of identity. The churches not only served as ecclesiastical structures, it was also where the immigrants' native tongue was spoken, where they could get news from the homeland, where they could regain their sense of dignity and self-worth together with their fellow countrymen and fellow communicants. The ethnic structures have also been, and in many cases continue to be, the site of continued cultural preservation efforts. Through the churches and fraternal halls current practitioners of the traditions, customs, folkways, and foodways can be found. By locating all of the ethnic churches and fraternal halls in the Study Area, a foundation for future in-depth study has been created.

**ETHNIC FRATERNAL HALLS--1880s-1990s**, [all town types except coal patch] For the most part, ethnic fraternal halls had their peak in the period 1880 to World War II. Although some new structures of this type were built in the post-war years, particularly in suburban areas, the later halls were quite often consolidations of several older branches that could no longer sustain a site of their own. They were located in company towns, capital towns, steel mill and other mill towns. Architecturally, the halls are most often brick structures with little indication of their function except their sign. In many cases they were located in store-fronts that are indistinguishable from their neighbors. Unlike churches, for example, which have a recognizable configuration and have retained their original function, former fraternal halls, unless marked by a sign, are difficult to locate in the landscape. Most of the surviving halls now have glass block



infills for fenestration. Usually one floor is a bar with a kitchen and the other floor is a hall that is used for social gatherings, bingo and dances. Their location in the community varies widely.

In many ways the ethnic fraternal halls functioned in similar ways to the churches, both for the communities that built them and for the purposes of this survey. For the communities, they have been and continue to be centers of living culture. They sponsor cultural events to promote and preserve long-held traditions. They are the venue for weddings, parties, banquets, bingo and other social functions. For the purposes of this survey, the ethnic fraternal hall and lodges served as markers of the ethnic communities and as the locus of living cultural activities.

OTHER ETHNIC SITES--[capital towns, steel mill and other mill towns] Many ethnic neighborhoods in urban areas have had specialty stores that dealt in foods for specific ethnic groups. A few of these are included in the inventories. The most important collection of these stores is now in Pittsburgh's Strip District. The inventories also include several stores in company towns.

### 3.78 LABOR-RELATED SITES:

UNION HALLS--1880s-1980s, [capital towns, former company towns, former early industrial towns, steel mill and other mill towns] Much like ethnic fraternal halls, union halls have no distinguishable architectural type. For this reason, like the ethnic halls, they can only be found in the landscape by signage. Unions also frequently met in rented office space that bears no mark of their former function. Of course many unions met surreptitiously in homes, church basements, taverns and other places. Seemingly, few active union halls relating to the industries of this survey remain in the Study Area.

STRIKE SITES--No typology.

#### 4.00 THE SURVEY DISTRICTS

##### THE PURPOSE OF THE DISTRICTS

The Study Area was divided into fifteen districts based upon historic, industrial, geographic and ethnic factors.<sup>1</sup> The factors were based upon research, field work, discussions with history and ethnographic specialists, and local perceptions about the region. In the process, the Study Area was divided into manageable, roughly-equal parcels.

##### THE MEANS OF DETERMINING THE DISTRICTS

Early on in the process of analyzing district divisions in the Study Area, it became clear that the biggest division was between the coal mining areas and the steel making areas. Steel mills were found to be fairly-densely clustered along riverfront sites, between Allenport and Monessen, between Clairton and Homestead, in river-front areas in the City of Pittsburgh, and sites along the Beaver and Ohio Rivers. A few exceptions to this rule were smaller steel mills at Washington, Canonsburg, Bridgeville, Carnegie, Scottdale, and Dunbar. There were also dozens of still-smaller metal-related industries which were clustered near the larger plants in the above-mentioned vicinities.

Conversely, two-thirds or more of the Study Area was made up of rural areas with clusters of housing built for coal miners, coke workers, and laborers in coal-related industries. The clusters contrasted sharply with the **steel mill towns** and **other mill towns**. Most often the little clusters of houses were at the mine portals, separated by a vast rural landscape. Usually, these **coal patches** and **company town** were too small to be incorporated as a borough, yet they often had two or three recognized names (the town name, the name of the mining company, or the postal service name). These villages frequently straddled township boundaries. It remained a challenge to find a higher level of community structure among the 200 to 500 company-built **coal patches** and **company towns**, so that the rural areas of the Study Area could be divided into manageable and logical districts.<sup>2</sup>

In the mining areas, several clusters of **coal patches** and **company towns** were identified. Numerous sources, for instance, separated out the mines of the "Connellsville Coking District" of central Fayette and southern Westmoreland Counties because of the high

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<sup>1</sup> "Districts" in this context should not be confused with National Register historic districts; here they are merely geographical subdivisions.

<sup>2</sup> For a complete list of sources for determining district boundaries see Appendix, Section 6.20

quality of the coal in this particular area for coking.<sup>3</sup> Likewise, several references were found to the "Klondike," a boom area in western Fayette County which developed as an extension of the Connellsville district when the metallurgically-superior Connellsville coal was running out. In addition, several other clusters of mines could be identified using other factors, such as ownership (several large companies owned whole inter-connected networks of mines), captive versus non-captive mines, etc.<sup>4</sup>

The most helpful system for dividing up the coal-mining regions proved to be the incrementally-built transportation network that extends throughout the Study Area. Initially, mines were clustered along the Monongahela River, particularly when the locks and dams were built around 1840. As coal was depleted in more accessible areas (adjacent to existing plants or areas with good river transportation access), railroads were built, often as independent ventures, to "open-up" portions of the watershed for coal mining.

The first major railroad crossing through the watershed was the Pennsylvania Railroad, which reached Pittsburgh in 1852. (See Map 5, p28) The second was a local spur railroad connecting Connellsville and Pittsburgh, built in 1855, and later incorporated into the B&O line. This route became the spine of a network of small rail lines that made the Connellsville District accessible. The Pennsylvania Mainline followed Turtle Creek, eventually leading to the development of the Turtle Creek Valley at the turn of the century.

Spurs built along Peters Creek and Sawmill Run in southern Allegheny and north-eastern Washington Counties were singled out in J. Sutton Wall's **Report on the Mines of the Monongahela River Region** (1883) as spines that were then creating new mining districts in the 1880s. The railroad along Pike Run in Washington County made the development of Daisytown and adjoining mining villages possible between the 1880s and 1910s. The construction of the Ellsworth Branch Railroad along Pigeon Creek in 1899 not only made mining possible in a huge section of Washington County, but also became the link that tied several architecturally unique communities together into a somewhat unified community. Likewise, rail lines in the Chartiers Creek watershed, also in Washington County, spawned strings of mining towns, like Morgan, National, Sturgeon, and Cecil, and linked together older communities, such as Washington, Canonsburg, Noblestown, and Bridgeville (previously connected only by winding country roads).

As can be seen, a combination of historic, industrial and geographic factors played a part in the coal-steel division question. These three factors were equally important in other categories such as waterways, raw material location, and smaller

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<sup>3</sup> The Connellsville seam is part of the larger Pittsburgh Seam. It is separated by a break in the Pittsburgh Seam which corresponds to an abrupt shift in the metallurgical quality of the coal.

<sup>4</sup> In general, coal from captive mines was not sold on the open market. Instead, it was only used within that company's operations.

industries. With the addition of ethnic components, these factors led to many of the specific district divisions.

Further divisions of the Study Area came when the Monongahela and Youghiogheny riverfront areas were examined. Greene County proved to be best treated separately for political and historical reasons. Greene County developed its coal resources at a distinctively late period. Mechanized mining technology (such as long-wall mining and continuous mining) was used there which was not used extensively in the other counties.

The distinction between the Mid-Mon District and the North-Mon District was based on several sources. The Northern Mon Valley area was confined to Allegheny County, and characterized by the density of heavy industrial plants. The Mid-Mon District was a more heterogeneous area, in terms of the size, scale, and products of its numerous industries. The Mon Valley Progress Council's *The Pride and Guide Book: A Mid-Mon Valley Panorama* served as a guide in determining the outline of this area.<sup>5</sup>

The distinction between North Youghiogheny and Mid Youghiogheny is based on a distinction that J. Sutton Wall used. The distinction is based on the mining boom that followed the construction of locks and dams on the Youghiogheny River in the mid-nineteenth century. Numerous mines were opened in response to the river improvements, even though the locks and dams were washed away in a flood just a few years after they were built. There were only two sets of locks and dams, guaranteeing navigability only as far as Buena Vista. The intensity of mine developments in this district provided such a sharp contrast with older industries (and younger ones such as the extensive coke operations at Star Junction), that the Mid-Yough and North-Yough could clearly be seen as two distinct districts.

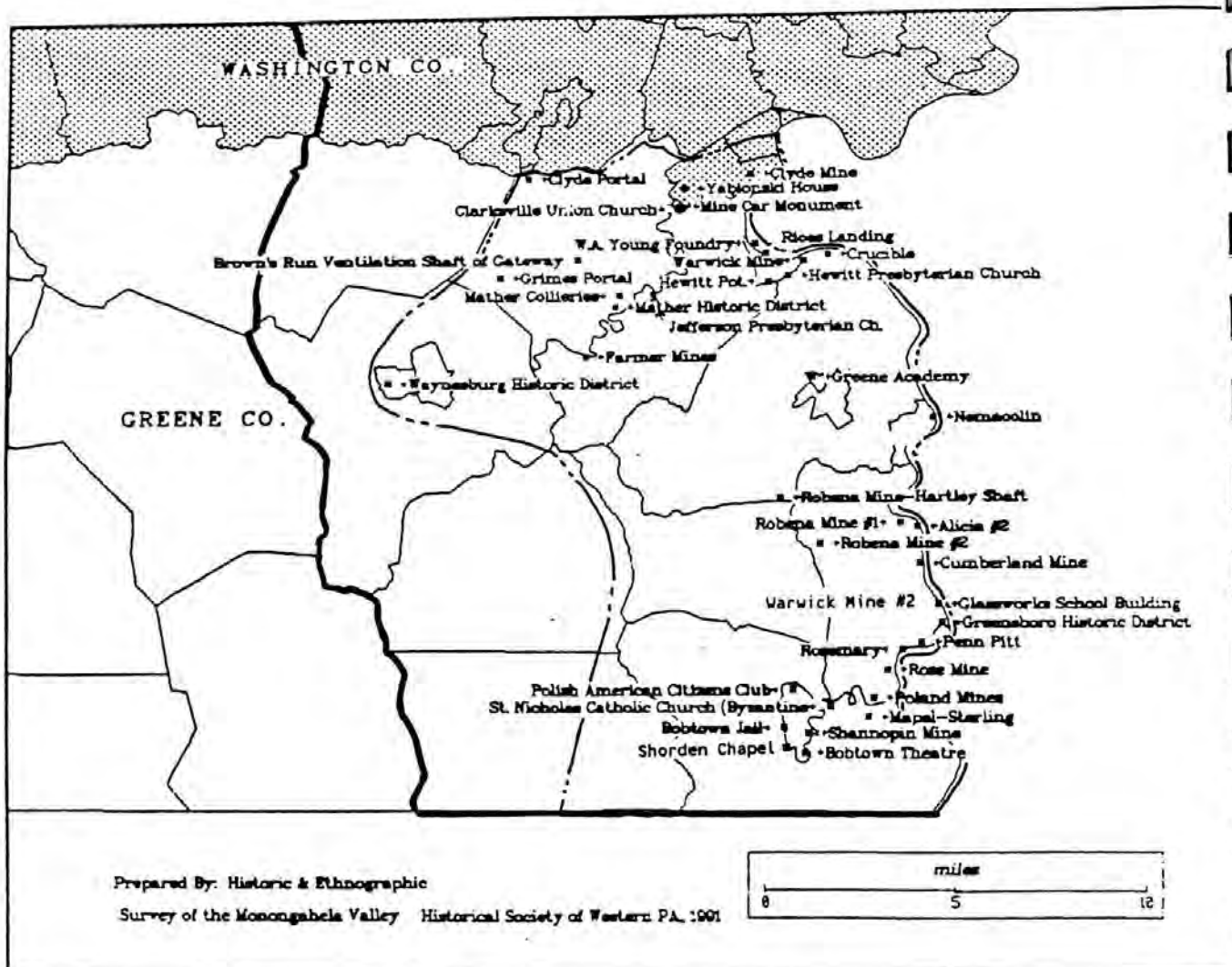
There are some distribution patterns in the Study Area among certain ethnic groups and institutions that reinforce the validity of these district boundaries. For instance, the overall boundaries of the Connellsville and Klondike Districts correspond closely with the boundaries of the Youghiogheny Baptist Association (of African American churches). Likewise, the Methodist Coke Mission (a group of foreign-language mission churches, mostly eastern European) followed the combined boundary of the same two districts. Slovene settlements were almost exclusively identified in the Mid-Yough District and the Chartiers District, while Serbians were found mainly in the Beaver/Ohio Valley and the North-Mon Valley.

Another example of ethnic settlement patterns corresponding to the district boundaries was found in the Polish National Catholic parishes in the Study Area, nearly all of which are located in the Chartiers District. Although Canonsburg, Carnegie, and McKees Rocks have very diverse clusters of ethnic churches, the remainder of the Chartiers District has relatively few ethnic parishes. In Washington, the southern-most end of the Chartiers District, the Polish

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<sup>5</sup> The boundaries of the Mid-Mon District suggested by this source were adjusted to exclude territory better suited to the Mid-Yough, Klondike, Daisytown, Ellsworth, and Peters Creek Districts.

National Catholic Church is the only church with an ethnic group's name associated with it.



MAP 15 GREENE DISTRICT in Greene & Washington Counties

LEGEND

District Boundry — · · · · ·

Study Area Boundry —————

#### 4.11 GREENE DISTRICT

##### Geology and Topography:

The Greene District comprises most of the eastern portion of Greene County, along the Monongahela River. It also includes the Ten Mile Creek corridor to Waynesburg, and a small slice of Washington County in the Fredericktown area. Geologically, this district is underlain by a portion of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam, undistinguished from rest of the main vein of the seam, which continues north into Pittsburgh, south and west into West Virginia, and east into the Klondike District.

Several other seams are also accessible in Greene County, although not as important as the Pittsburgh Seam due to the quantity and quality of the seams. Before the arrival of railroads and large mines, Greene County was a thriving agricultural community with dozens of small "farmer mines" operated for home fuel at the farmsteads. One dramatic example of farmer mines is still visible a few miles east of Waynesburg on Coal Lick Run. It accesses the Waynesburg coal seam.

Topographically, nearly all of Greene County is in the watersheds of about six streams, flowing west to east into the Monongahela River, including: Ten Mile Creek (about half of the county plus a large portion of Washington County are in its watershed), Dunkard Creek, Whitely Creek, Little Whitely Creek, Muddy Creek, and Pumpkin Run. The land is hilly, particularly along the river, although there are some expansive level areas surrounding some of the towns, such as Carmichaels and Jefferson.

##### History:

Greene County developed as an agricultural area in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century. Scotch-Irish settlers also developed sheep farming in the area. A few years prior to the Civil War, Greene and Washington Counties had the largest populations of sheep of any counties in the United States. Sheep farming provided not only thriving farmsteads, but also some small industries to process the wool, such as several carding mills. These were mainly water-powered operations, but some may have used coal-fired steam in the mid-nineteenth century, which would help explain the preponderance of small "farmer mines" in the area.

The river spawned activity at the eastern edge of Greene County throughout the nineteenth century. Numerous river ferries connected Greene and Fayette Counties, and at a few ferry locations, thriving river ports began to develop. The early industrial town of Greensboro was perhaps the earliest riverfront community of any size in Greene County. Although it existed before 1800, Albert Gallatin's decision to move his glass works there from New Geneva in 1806 provided an impetus for growth at Greensboro. The construction of locks and dams along the river in the mid-nineteenth century also aided Greensboro's growth. For several decades, Greensboro was the furthest navigable point on the river, and the absence of other transportation means to river towns further upriver in West Virginia, made Greensboro an important transfer point where riverboat passengers would catch hackneys to Morgantown.

The river traffic coupled with the availability of the high-quality New Geneva clay led to a thriving pottery industry, which was the primary cause of Greensboro's nineteenth-century growth. Pottery was shipped by river from here to points along the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, as far away as New Orleans. The pottery and transportation industries were linked at Greensboro: excursion boats Pittsburghers and others to Greensboro to buy local pottery. Toward the end of the century, the development and cheap production of glass "mason jars" made most stoneware items obsolete, and one by one the Monongahela Valley pottery businesses folded. Coal and the river transportation industry provided new jobs for the area as the new century dawned.

Greene County's second riverport, and Greensboro's main rival, was Rice's Landing. Rice's Landing, also an early industrial town, had a slightly more diversified early economy, with only one pottery and several river-related industries. One of the river-related industries was a foundry and machine shop, W.A. Young and Sons, in a building which appears to date from about 1870. The foundry and machine shop cast gears for boats, did machining for boat engines, and made other component's which were essential to operation of the river-based transportation lines. Later, this plant produced and repaired machine parts for coal mines and other local industries. Rice's Landing was also the location of a lock and dam, and has two houses built for the Lockmaster and his employees.

Coal mining history began in the Greene District with Thomas Hughes, a pioneer settler. According to local sources, Hughes used slave labor to build his sawn-stone house, as well as to strip mine coal on the land surrounding the farmhouse. After Thomas Hughes, however, coal mining activity in Greene County seems to have been limited to the small farmer mines still visible in a few places in the countryside, until about 1910.<sup>6</sup>

Apparently, the more famous local coal investors were too busy developing the Klondike and nearby mining areas to pay much attention to Greene County until about 1910. Some of the first companies to open mines in Greene County were outside investors (from Ohio) who came to exploit untapped portions of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam. Mather Collieries was built by an Ohio concern around 1915, and Nemaocolin was built in 1918 by the Buckeye Coal Company of Ohio. Other coal patches and company towns that developed in the county in the early-twentieth century included Crucible, built by Crucible Steel in 1912, Rosemary, Penn Pitt, and Sandy Run in Monongahela Township, and several in Dunkard Township, including Poland Mines, Mapel Sterling, and Rose Mine. One of the largest company towns in Greene County is Bobtown, built c1920 for Shannopin Mine, which became part of Jones and Laughlin Steel shortly after it opened. It is now one of the last traditional mine

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<sup>6</sup> Hughes was the first Roman Catholic to settle in Greene County, and a participant in the Western Insurrection (Whiskey Rebellion). His house is now owned by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and a potential house museum.



complexes operating in the Study Area.<sup>7</sup>

In the World War II era, the largely untapped coal deposits in Greene County suddenly became very important. Increased mechanization made it possible to reach some of the more remote portions of the coal vein through an extensive underground transportation systems connected to large portals along the river. Several large riverfront complexes were built, including Emerald Mine, Warwick Mine, Cumberland Mine (perhaps the youngest in the county), and United States Steel's gigantic Robena Mine.

Mechanized mining used fewer workers, and this factor coupled with an abundance of older housing and the increased availability of automobiles made construction of a company town or coal patch at the mine portal unnecessary. Thus, larger and larger complexes appeared for coal processing while the processing plants and portals were built in more and more isolated locations. Robena Mine represents the peak of this transformation, with several portals surrounded only by clusters of industrial structures, each cluster large enough to resemble a village.

Greene County's population still largely reflects the Protestant settlers who came here in the 1700s. Some portions of the county have been mostly Methodist since the Civil War era (mostly the southern half of the county), while others are mostly Presbyterian (perhaps indicating the strength of the Scotch-Irish and Scottish). A large section near the center (centered on Morris Township) of the county was originally made up of Baptists and Presbyterians who came from New Jersey as a distinct settlement in the late 1700s. This section was the first area in Pennsylvania to convert to the Cumberland Presbyterian faith (free-will Presbyterianism), perhaps suggesting a link to Kentucky where the denomination started. In the east-central part of the county one can still see the influence of John Corbly, a pioneer Baptist missionary who was also a Whiskey Rebel, in the large number of Baptist churches. Dunkard Township was originally a German "Dunkard" (German Baptist) settlement, although the Dunkard Church there has long since closed.

Roman Catholic Churches in municipalities along the river date from the 1920s, and many of these parishes have eastern European contingents. There is only one Lutheran Church (fairly new) at Carmichaels, and only one very small Byzantine Catholic Church (St. Nicholas in Newtown, Dunkard Township, near Bobtown). It is perhaps the smallest Byzantine Catholic parish in the Study Area.

#### THEMES:

The Greene District represents the following themes:

**role in a regional processing system:** owing to the small-scale development of coal mining in the District prior to the 1920s, Greene County was not a fully integrated component of the regional processing system. As that system evolved beyond local coking to steel-mill-site coking, Greene County took on a greater role with

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<sup>7</sup> Shannopin Mine at Bobtown may be the Study Area's last operating example of a mine intimately connected to a company town.

large-scale coal operations such as Robena and Cumberland.

**technology and innovation:** this theme can be seen in the massive mining complexes in the county, made possible through continuous-mine and long-wall mine technology. Robena Mine, covering one-fifth of the county, is the largest single mine in the Study Area. It represents the furthest the pendulum has swung away from small coal patches and company towns to large mines with multiple portals and state-of-the-art equipment. Similar features can be seen at Cumberland Mine, Warwick Mine, Clyde Mine, Emerald Mine, and in a more indirect way, in older mines, such as Shannopin and Crucible. Young's Foundry illustrates early-twentieth century technology in its intact machining and foundry tools.

**capital formation:** this theme is reflected in the massive Robena mine complexes and other contemporary large mine complexes (Cumberland, Warwick, Clyde, Emerald, and Crucible Mines). It is also demonstrated in the "outside investment" that built Nemaquin and Mather. The large-scale mining developments in Greene County reflect the well-capitalized and seasoned business moves of modern corporations. This contrasts with the earlier ad hoc nature of small mines in the District. The pattern is quite different from those in other several other important mining Districts in the Study Area which were entirely created by corporate capital.

**cyclical nature of industrialization:** this theme can be seen in the transition from the glass industry to the pottery industry to the coal industry at Greensboro. It is also seen in the declining state of some of the older mining towns, such as Crucible, (where community buildings built as recently as the 1950s are now burned out shells) and in the demolition of Nemaquin Mine.

**labor and the labor movement:** United Mine Workers President (1991) Richard Trumka is a native of this district. Also labor history was made in this district in the murder of UMW presidential candidate Jock Yablonski, at his home near Clarksville (East Bethlehem Twp., Washington County). Both of these examples point to Greene County's relatively-recent development as a mining area and as a center of the union movement.

**community structure:** in contrast to most other coal-mining districts in the Study Area, Greene County developed after the era of the company town had passed. The relationship between the company and the miner had changed, principally because the mechanized, large-scale extraction operation required fewer miners. However, there are some important examples. While the coal patches in Greene County were short-lived and only fragments remain,<sup>8</sup> Bobtown represents a well-designed community which has survived largely intact, probably due to the longevity of the mine. Bobtown has elements that demonstrate the extent of corporate paternalism. The town included company-built social structures: a library, a theater, and churches. The company-built jail at the center of town is an unusual feature.

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<sup>8</sup> Unlike the Klondike, for example, where deteriorating coal patches and company towns are still largely intact, inhabited, and somewhat "alive" at the community level.

Nemacolin and Mather are large company towns built by Ohio companies. They differ from towns built by Pittsburgh-area concerns. They show a different attitude toward aesthetics and "public space." Company-built community structures are not merely placed at the center of these two towns to provide a focal point; instead, they have aesthetic qualities in addition to practical aspects. In both of these towns the houses are laid out differently from typical Pennsylvania towns: Mather has larger lots and less concentration of buildings at the center (where the company-built community structures are), while Nemacolin has a plan made up of winding streets, wood-sided "rambling row" houses, and no single center.

**immigration and migration:** a general historical survey of Greene County will show that early settlements there consisted of groups of English, Scots, and Scots-Irish along with a smaller number of Germans. A survey of churches up to the 1880s also suggests that these were the primary ethnic groups in the area. Since Greene County was not directly on the path of the National Road and it lacked any significant industry until the early 20th century, it has remained a rural county with pockets of industrial sites related primarily to the coal mining industry.

Judging by the dates of the Roman Catholic and one Byzantine Catholic churches in the Greene District, some eastern and southern European immigrants arrived in the 1920s and 1930s. Technological changes soon meant that fewer unskilled workers were needed and this affected the make up of the district. Native-born whites held many of the jobs in the mines, so while there was an immigrant population in Greene County it may never have reached the proportions of that in other districts. The smaller immigrant communities may not have been able to sustain a church or club of their own.

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding in the Greene District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the district see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes that relate to each site are indicated by the following abbreviations:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M].

**Carmichaels "Old Town"** (Early Industrial Town, Carmichaels Borough, Greene County), c1790, [CNI, CS, I&M], is a small, one-street "village" near the later town square of Carmichaels, connecting the town square to Muddy Creek where water-powered mills were formerly located. The most individually-distinguished structure is **Greene Academy** (English), 1792, [CNI, CS, I&M], this site exemplifies several themes in the early period: it was part of an early industrial complex, it was built as an Episcopal church, and the early conversion to an academy reflects the emphasis on education

on the frontier, generally attributed to the Scots-Irish.<sup>9</sup>

**Clarksville** (Early Industrial Town, Clarksville Borough Greene County), 1809, [CNI, CS], this was a planned community, advertised in local papers in 1809, and home to an incorporated industrial cooperative formed six months later. The most individually-distinguished structure is **Clarksville Union Church**, c1820, [CNI, CS]. One of only two or three buildings of this genre remaining in the Study Area. It was built to serve all denominations that came to work in the industrial complex.

**Greensboro Borough** (Early Industrial Town, Greene County) [RPS, CNI, CS, I&M], laid out in the late-eighteenth century, Greensboro grew when coal was discovered there. Albert Gallatin moved his New Geneva Glass Works there (to the village of "Glassworks," just north of the borough limits) in 1806 to gain access to the coal. Greensboro flourished after stoneware clay was discovered at New Geneva in 1810, spawning several potteries. For several decades, Greensboro was the last navigable point up the Monongahela, and was an active riverport as a result (a destination for excursion boats and the transfer point for travellers going to Morgantown). Around 1900 eight Italian families from Calabria immigrated to Greensboro, including Mr. Perrico, a stone mason who built **Glassworks School**, c1900, [I&M], **First Baptist Church**, the Perrico home, and several other buildings in the community. The pottery industry died here around 1900, as a result of the invention of the glass "mason" jar, but some early refractories were made here to supply the expanding steel industry at the turn of the century.

**Jefferson Presbyterian Church** (Scots-Irish, Jefferson Borough, Greene County), c1840, [I&M], the older building of this church (side by side with a c1960 structure) is a very well-preserved example of the simple architectural traditions of the Scotch-Irish in the region in the mid-nineteenth century.

**Rices Landing** (Early Industrial Town, Rices Landing Borough, Greene County) [RPS, T&I, CNI], this was another riverport, sister town to Greensboro, serving as a transportation link between farmers and the river, and as a stop-over point for river boats. Boats were repaired by **Young Foundry and Machine Shop**, c1870, [RPS, T&I, CNI], which made parts for steamboats and mine machinery. It was abandoned c1960 with numerous belt driven machines, patterns, and other equipment intact. Currently, it is now a museum and one of the most intact historic industrial sites in the Study Area. Adjacent to it is **Hewitt Pottery**, c1850, [CNI], remains of an early pottery works, including ruins of the kiln, plus a small house-like structure, and a long Greek Revival house which may have been either housing for the workers or a shop for turning pots. **Hewitt Presbyterian Church** (Scots-Irish), c1820/c1900, [I&M], stands on the hill overlooking the town in a well-preserved structure, likely named for the pottery family. Another individually-distinguished structure in the community is the **Rices Landing Bank**, c1910, [CF, CS], an intact turn-of-the-century bank which reflects the economic

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<sup>9</sup> As an Episcopal church, it was evidence of either English immigration or the presence of the Virginia church-of-state during the Pennsylvania-Virginia Boundary dispute.

independence of some very small transportation/early industrial towns in the Study Area well into the twentieth century. The bank is now operated as a small museum.

**Crucible** (Company Town, Cumberland Township, Greene County), 1912, [RPS, M&O, CNI, CS], this town and mining complex was built by Crucible Steel to provide coal for its by-product coke ovens at Midland. It is one of the mining towns where sudden c1970-80 de-industrialization is most evident, in abandoned houses, churches, and mine buildings.

**Nemacolin** (Company Town, Cumberland Township, Greene County), 1918, [M&O, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M], built by the Buckeye Coal Co. of Ohio to provide coal for concerns there. The town has cedar-sided houses along winding streets and it is one of the most aesthetically-designed company towns in the Study Area. It has company-built store, church, and school buildings, a union hall, and a commercial area built by Jewish merchants. The extensive mine complex has recently been demolished.

**Bobtown** (Company Town, Dunkard Township, Greene County), 1924, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], significant for "community structure" in that it contains: aesthetically-planned streets, uniform single family houses, and company-built structures such as the jail, theater, store, and library. The plan and building types closely resemble those at Vestaburg, Richeyville, and Coverdale. It also is significant as the only remaining traditional mining town with an operating mine (identified in survey) in the Study Area. Individually-distinguished structures include: **Shannopin Mine** [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI], the mine for which the town was built (still operating); **Bobtown Jail** [M&O, L&LM, CS] and **Theatre** [CS], structures built by Jones and Laughlin as part of the town plan. There is also a **Polish-American Club**, c1930, [I&M], situated on the outskirts of town. Founded in the early 1930s, the club now has members from as far away as Morgantown, West Virginia. **St. Nicholas Byzantine Catholic Church** (Rusyn), 1936, [I&M], is near Bobtown. This church was established to accommodate the spiritual needs of Carpatho-Rusyn immigrants who worked in nearby coal mines. It is currently a mission church administered from St. Mary's Byzantine Catholic Church in Morgantown, West Virginia.

**Shorden Chapel Methodist Church** (Dunkard Township, Greene County), 1895, [CS], is a very small "country church" built next to the site which in 1924 became Bobtown (which has its own Methodist Church). It represents "country culture" preserved in the immediate context of a mining town.

**Farmer Mines** (Early Mines, Jefferson Township, Greene County), 1920, [T&I, CNI], this is a row of crude openings in a coal outcropping along the South Branch of Ten Mile Creek. They represent what mining was like in the absence of railroads and other technological advances. They are preserved in a pristine glen, and represent a unique opportunity to interpret this era.

**Robena Mine (including various portals)** (Mechanized Mine, Monongahela and Cumberland Townships, Greene County), c1940, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], once called "the largest mine in the world," Robena Mine represents (in spite of being recently closed) some of

the most up-to-date technology and the most recent phase in mining development in the Study Area. It appears to be extremely significant, as the largest mine from the period after mine machinery was introduced, replacing large workforce and rendering the "company-built mining town" obsolete. Its various portals contain whole "villages" of machine shops, offices, bathhouses, tipples, air shafts, etc., built of brick and poured concrete. This entire, immense resource is currently threatened by demolition.

**Warwick Mine, Portal #2** (Mechanized Mine, Monongahela Township, Greene County), c1920, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CS], like Robena Mine, Warwick provides an opportunity to interpret twentieth century mining technology.

**Clyde Mine** (Modern Mine, East Bethlehem Township, Washington County), 1915, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CNI], 1915, and **Clyde Portal** (Mechanized Mine, Morgan Township, Greene County), c1940, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CNI], the main entrance, tippie, and preparation plant of this mine are on the Monongahela River at Fredericktown (recently reopened). At the Clyde Portal, there is an abandoned, vandalized complex (including bathhouses, machine shops, etc.) that retains enough details to serve as a good site for interpreting twentieth century mining.

**Mather (including Mather Collieries)** (Company Town, Morgan Township, Greene County), c1915, [M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], a large company town built by an Ohio coal company to supply coal to industrial concerns there. It has the repeated houses and company-built community structures that typify company towns in the Study Area. In contrast to other towns, the town plan has elements apparently influenced by Ohio planning traditions, such as: large lots, varied house types, and a cluster of community structures arranged around a main intersection containing a community band stand (in direct contrast to the linear arrangement of community buildings of the typical Pennsylvania mining town).

**Yablonski House** (East Bethlehem Township, Greene County), 1968, [[L&LM], a substantial house of dressed sandstone, in a simplified Greek Revival style, probably built c1810; its age, style, and location (adjacent to Ten Mile Creek, on a narrow stretch of level land, across from Clarksville) suggest that its builders were people of more means than ordinary farmers. It may have been part of the iron furnace complex that existed in Clarksville in the c1800 period, or it may have been home to an early industrialist. No conclusive documentation was found. However, it was home to Joseph "Jock" Yablonski, a candidate for the presidency of the United Mine Workers, and threat to W.A. "Tony" Boyle, long-time UMW president. Yablonski and his family were murdered in this house on December 31, 1968. Boyle and numerous accomplices were convicted of ordering and carrying out the murder.

## RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

## Landing &amp; Crucible Mine

## includes:

Crucible mine & town  
 Hewitt Pottery  
 Hewitt Presbyterian Church  
 Rices Landing Bank  
 Young Foundry & Machine

## Within 5 miles:

Clarksville Union Church  
 Mather collieries  
 Mine Car monument

## Bobtown &amp; Shannopin Mine

## includes:

Bobtown Jail  
 Bobtown Theater  
 Polish American Club  
 St Ignatius RC Ch

## Within 5 miles:

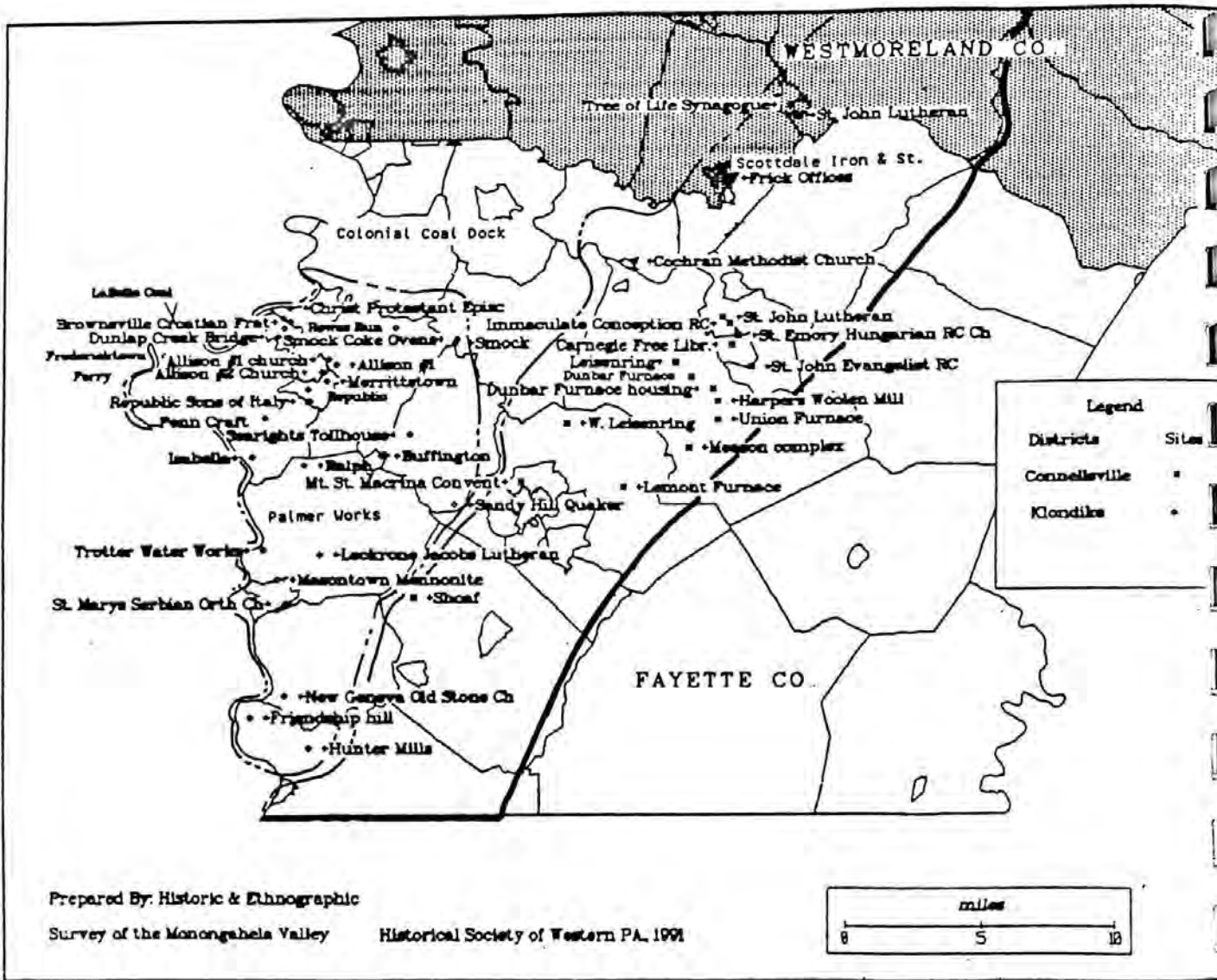
First Baptist Ch  
 St Nicholas Byzantine Ch  
 Warwick Mine #2

## Robena Mines

## Portal #2

## Within 5 miles:

Greensboro Hist Dist  
 Nemaocolin Co town  
 Warwick Mine #2  
 Farmer mines



## MAP 16 KLONDIKE & CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICTS

in Fayette & Westmoreland Counties

LEGEND

District Boundry — — — — —

Study Area Boundry —————



(Slovak) 1906, [I&M], this church reflects one of the important ethnic groups in Fayette Co., and one of the most dense concentrations of Slovak-Americans in the United States. **St. Peters Roman Catholic Church**, (Irish), Brownsville Borough, Fayette County, 1832/1845, founded in 1832 by Irish immigrants in the Brownsville area, who according to local legend, built this structure in 1844-5 to resemble the church from their home village in Ireland. This is the oldest Roman Catholic building in use in the Study Area and is one of the most significant pieces of pre-Civil war architecture in the Study Area.

**Masontown Borough** (Capital Town, Fayette County) [RPS, CF, CNI, I&M], this is an early farming community and center of a large German settlement, which became the capital town of the southern half of the Klondike District during the Klondike Coal Boom. Several coal patches are clustered around the edges of the town (Griffin, Mt. Sterling), but they have lost their distinctiveness as Masontown has grown. **Masontown Mennonite Church** (German), c1880, [I&M], was one of several Pennsylvania-German churches in the Masontown area, reflecting the German influence in the area before the coal and coke boom. **St. Mary's Orthodox Church** (Serbian/Pan-Slavic), 1914, [I&M], was founded by Serbians, but later became home to other Slavic Orthodox groups, including Rusyns, after a new Serbian Orthodox Church (St. George) was built just across the river in Greene County (near Paisley, linked to Masontown by one of the only two river bridges in Greene County).

**Smock**, (Company Town and Coke works, Franklin Township, Fayette County), c1900, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], **Grindstone, Colonial #4 Coke Works, Colonial Coal Dock** (Company Town and Coal Dock, Jefferson Township, Fayette County), 1889-1924, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], and **Rowes Run**, (Company Town, Redstone Township, Fayette County), 1907, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS]. Three coal and coke towns built along Redstone Creek by Pittsburgh Coal Co., and later sold to H.C. Frick Coke Co. (division of U.S. Steel after 1901). Most of the housing in the three towns is from the same period, utilizing three or four styles (e.g. gable, clipped gable, "T" plan, American foursquare) in alternation along each street. Grindstone and Smock have "butterfly plans" (two patches on facing hillsides with a mine complex in valley at center), while Rowes Run is one large hill-top grid with only one street into the grid. All three towns have large lots and sidewalks, reflecting concern for better living conditions on the part of the company. A water-works serving all three towns and coke works was located at Smock (still standing), and Colonial Coal Dock was built to serve all three mines. These mines represent a transition between the single, self-sufficient individual mining town and mine complex of the pre-1920s period and the "mega-mines" with one large plant and many portals of the post-1920s period. Colonial Coal Dock was one of the two large processing plants/docks that served U.S. Steel's Fayette County mines after 1920s consolidation.

**Leckrone #1 and #2** (Company Towns, German Township, Fayette County), 1899, [RPS, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS], founded by Eureka Fuel Co. and acquired by H.C. Frick Coke Co. in 1902-3, who added 99 houses to the two existing patches in 1902, building most in scattered clusters away from the original patches. This may have been an effort to improve living conditions. Leckrone was an

important site in the 1922 coal strike.

**Trotter/Huron Water Works** (German Township, Fayette County), c1900, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], large quantities of water were needed in the Klondike area mines for washing of coal, quenching of coke ovens, and residential use. H.C. Frick Coke Co. built the Trotter Water Co. (named for a coke town near the Youghiogheny where the first works had been built). This is the last remaining water works of the Trotter Water Co. still in use, and is threatened as the current owner plans to abandon it.

**Palmer Coke Works and Palmer Coal Dock** (Company Town and Coal Dock, German Township, Fayette County), [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], the 1908 Palmer Coke Works was the site chosen in 1927 for a coal dock that serviced H.C. Frick Coke Company's various mines in the Klondike District (except those served by Colonial Coal Dock--see above). This was one of two coal docks that consolidated the transportation and processing of coal from dozens of Fayette Co. mines. The coal dock represents the transition from beehive to by-product coking, as it was constructed for mass shipment of coal to riverfront by-product plants, thus phasing out on-site beehive plants.

**Jacobs Lutheran Church** (German, German Township, Fayette County), 1773, [I&M], this site represents the German families for which "German Twp." is named. A replica of the original log church is on the premises.

**Isabella** (Company Town, Luzerne Township, Fayette County), 1907, [RPS, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M]. This is one of the largest "traditional" mining towns, built on a remote site with about a hundred identical, frame duplexes overlooking the mine and river. Just outside town is the burned-out ruins of a relatively recent (post-1950) union hall. The P&J Grocery in town was a "Jewish Store" (a competitor to the company store built by a Jewish merchant, who probably came to town as a peddler).

**LaBelle Processing Works** (Coal Dock, Luzerne Township, Fayette County), 1949, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], this giant plant was built by Jones and Laughlin Steel for processing of coal from its various Vesta Mines across the river. Coal was carried to the plant by conveyor-belt suspension bridge, then processed, and sent by barge to by-product ovens at Hazelwood and Aliquippa. This coal dock and plant were the main reason for the survival of the **Fredericktown Ferry** (Ferry, Luzerne Township, Fayette County), 1948, [RPS, T&I, CNI, CS]. This is the last commercial ferry operating in Study Area, and possibly in state. Owned by Fayette County, it has been sustained over the years primarily by J&L employees who lived in Vestaburg area but worked at the LaBelle Processing Plant.

**Penncraft** (Luzerne Township, Fayette County), 1937, [CNI, CS], this is housing built for unemployed workers in Fayette Co. during the Great Depression. The Society of Friends (Quakers) sponsored the project, assisting each homeowner in building his own stone house on a large lot. The complex has a stone community store and a co-op textile plant (now vacant).

**Allison #1 and #2** (Company Towns, Redstone Township and Luzerne Township, Fayette County), 1910, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], are two interconnected company towns built for W.J. Rainey Coke Company, an Ohio company which was H.C. Frick's largest competitor in Fayette County. At one time, the Allison Mine (in the valley between the two mines) had 500 coke ovens. Rainey built rectangular beehive coke ovens, an innovation that allowed for mechanized loading and unloading from the sides, while Frick seemed to prefer the older, round models. Allison #2 contains two African American churches: **Community Baptist Church** (African American), 1949, [I&M], and **Allison #2 Baptist Church** (African American), c1920, [I&M], both institutions reflecting African American culture as brought to the coal and coke towns in the Study Area in the 1920s, a subject which merits further investigation. Allison #2 also has good examples of management housing.

**Buffington** (Coal Patch, Menallen Twp., Fayette County), 1900, [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], a good prototype of a large patch, having approximately one hundred frame duplexes in a perfectly rectilinear grid. The slightly-sloped site includes a frame company store and a small frame church across the road, near the coke oven site.

**Searights** (Coal Patch, Menallen Township, Fayette County), 1907, [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], like Buffington, Searights is a "prototypical" coal patch (the two are almost identical), except that Searights has a unique history. In 1937, Paul Angelo, Sr. bought Searights from Republic Steel and the Angelo family operated it as a private real estate venture until 1971, when it was sold to Westgate Management of Trenton, N.J. The U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev. subsidized rehabilitation of the houses in 1971 (including uniform aluminum siding and new windows), bringing back the uniformity of the company-owned days.

**Searights Tollhouse** (Menallen Township, Fayette County), 1835, [I&M], one of two remaining tollhouses built by Pennsylvania when the state took over the National Road and made it a toll road.

**Holy Trinity Orthodox Church** (Rusyn), (Menallen Township, Fayette County), 1914, [I&M], this large Orthodox church combines gothic windows and Byzantine domes in an unusual design. The size of this, and several neighboring churches, indicate that the small village of New Salem served as a kind of "neutral zone" between the various patches and company towns of the Dunlaps Creek Valley.

**Sandy Hill Quaker** (English), (Menallen Township, Fayette County), c1880, [I&M], this church (the present affiliation is non-denominational) was the most recent building of an early Quaker group (1770s), among whose members were the founders of Uniontown.

**New Geneva** (Early Industrial Town, Nicholson Township, Fayette County) [T&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], this is an early industrial town with several individually-distinguished sites, including: **Old Stone Church** [CS], 1797, and **Friendship Hill** (Owner's House) [M&O, CF, CNI, CS], c1790. New Geneva was founded by statesman Albert Gallatin, a leader of the Whiskey Insurrection and Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson. Gallatin named the new town for his hometown in Switzerland and founded several early industries here, including one of the first two glass factories west of the

Alleghenies, and a gun factory. A vein of stoneware clay discovered here in 1810 led to a thriving Mon Valley pottery industry until the 1890s. The **Old Stone Church** is believed to have been a "Union Church;" a building provided by an early industrialist to encourage workers of all denominations to locate in the community.

**Filbert Company Store** (Company Store, Redstone Township, Fayette County), 1909, [CF, CS], this is a particularly good example of a company store. Generally, company stores are large buildings, two to three stories, either brick or frame, sometimes with other functions.

**Ralph** (Company Town, Redstone Township, Fayette County), 1909, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], one of the mines connected by underground conveyor to the Palmer Coal Dock. It is architecturally typical of towns built by H.C. Frick Coke Co.

**Republic** (Company Town, Redstone Township, Fayette County), 1904, [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], this company-built town is more important for its private enterprises, including: **Republic Construction Company**, and **Republic Sons of Italy** (1922). Though Republic appears to have been built as a typical coking town by Republic Steel, it has grown into a full-blown community with stores and large churches. Local residents point to Domenico DeGregori, an immigrant Italian mason, as founder of the town. DeGregori organized Italian masons into a successful construction company. DeGregori became rich enough so that he donated a hall (now "Sons of Italy") to the town, much in the style of Andrew Carnegie. The hall is of distinctively Italian architecture.

**Merrittstown Blacksmith Shop** (Secondary Metals, Redstone Township, Fayette County), c1820, this small brick blacksmith shop, intact in its exterior architecture and setting and located on the edge of an early Fayette County village, is one of few sites in western Fayette County which lend themselves to interpretation of early industrial activity.

**Hunters Mills** (Early Industrial Complex, Springhill Township, Fayette County), 1790, also called "Sylvan Mills." These are now ruins of a water-powered complex that was rebuilt several times for various industries including two 1796 iron forges (built by the Oliphant family, early iron masters), a grist mill (c1816), and a carding machine, sawmill, and oil mill.

#### RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

## Allison #1 &amp; #2

## includes:

Community Baptist Ch  
Allison #2

## Within 5 miles:

Merrittstown Blacksmith Shop  
Penn Craft  
Republic Coke town  
Republic Construction Co.  
Republic Sons of Italy

## Brownsville

## includes:

Bowman's Castle  
Christ Episcopal Protestant Ch  
Croatian Fraternal Union  
Dunlap Creek Bridge  
Hillman Barge Co.  
Mt Zion AME Ch  
St Peter RC Ch

## Within 5 miles:

Fredricktown Ferry  
Isabella  
Labelle  
Penn Craft  
Republic  
Republic Construction Co.  
Rowes Run  
Smock coke town & ovens

## Smock

Company town & ovens

## Within 5 miles:

Brownsville  
Buffington  
Rowes Run  
Star Junction

#### 4.13 CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

Geology and Topography: (see Map 15, p.72)

Perhaps the easiest district to distinguish from all the others is the Connellsville District. The Connellsville District has a distinctive geology, topography, history, and culture that separate it from the other districts.

Geologically, the difference is in the chemical make-up of the portion of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam that underlies the Connellsville District. There is an abrupt break in the seam that parallels the base of the Chestnut Ridge Mountain a mile or two west of the foot of the ridge. The coal found here is low sulphur. It burns cleaner and produces a lighter-weight coke, thus it can be produced and used more easily than coke from the more typical coal of the Pittsburgh Seam.

The district also had some small deposits of bog iron which attracted early ironmasters into the area. A third category of geological resources in the Connellsville District is the stone which was quarried to make millstones and other early industrial components. The stone quarried in the district has found several uses including structural, mechanical, and chemical/metallurgical. A few small quarries continue to be active in the Dunbar area, apparently for chemical/metallurgical uses.

Topographically, the Connellsville District is distinguished by the mountains which form its eastern boundary. The Chestnut Ridge (the ridge line of which forms the eastern boundary of the Study Area) is the western-most ridge of the Appalachian Mountains. The Youghiogheny River cuts through the mountains in a narrow gap near the center of the district in the Dunbar-Connellsville area.

The land just west of the foot of the mountains is relatively level. However, as it is at the headwaters of several different small streams that flow into the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, the land rises slightly to a few rolling promontories between the streams. Flowing southwest to northeast (along the foot of the mountains) into the Youghiogheny are Dunbar Creek and Gist Run. Flowing northeast to southwest (along the foot of the mountains) into the Youghiogheny is Mounts Creek. Areas further southwest along the foot of the mountains drain into Redstone Creek and Georges Creek which flow into the Monongahela near Brownsville and at New Geneva, respectively.

#### History:

The Connellsville District began to develop into an iron-making center in the late-eighteenth century. The land along the west slope of the Chestnut Ridge Mountain was divided into plantations which combined water-power mills, iron-smelting operations, timbering, and agriculture to make maximum use of the land. Iron furnaces were built on hillside sites, where wood and charcoal were readily available, where materials could be easily loaded into the top of the furnace and products easily removed from the bottom, and where water-power could be put to use running bellows and other parts of the operations.

By 1810 there were sixteen charcoal-fired blast furnaces in this district, out of a total of twenty-one in the western half of the state. By 1830 thirteen more had been added, mostly in the northern half of the district. After 1830 the focus shifted away from the Chestnut Ridge, with ninety-six new stone blast furnaces built in Lawrence, Mercer, Butler, Venango, Clarion, and Armstrong Counties, with only five new ones in the Connellsville District in the same period.

By the Civil War era, the charcoal-fired blast furnaces of the Chestnut Ridge area were surpassed by riverfront plants in the Pittsburgh area. The development of the coking industry made this transformation possible. Iron could be made more efficiently with coke, and this efficiency led to larger and larger plants, which needed to be closer to transportation systems for transportation of the increased production volume. Ironically, as the geological superiority of the Connellsville coal brought the coking industry to the area, the availability of coke assisted the new riverfront plants along the Monongahela in making the old charcoal-fired plants of the Connellsville area obsolete.

The first use of coke was by Isaac Meason, one of the region's most influential iron masters. The commercial production of coke did not begin until the Cochran family began producing it in the 1840s. By the 1880s, huge steel plants were being built in the area around Pittsburgh, based on the availability of Connellsville coke. Approximately a hundred coking operations, coal mines, and company towns sprang up in the Connellsville District between 1870 and 1900 to mine the Connellsville Coal and to produce coke.

The coke industry began to decline in the Connellsville District shortly after 1900 because of two main factors: depletion of the coal seam, and the conversion of the coke industry to by-product ovens. As the coal seam was depleted, several adjacent areas were opened up by companies to mine "the next best thing"--adjacent portions of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam in the Klondike District.

By-product coke ovens were introduced in the area at Dunbar in the 1890s, but this was the only plant of its kind in the region until about 1915. During World War I, there was an increased demand for coal by-products (dyes, various chemicals used in explosives, and gases). European countries had already switched to the new technology and enjoyed the advantages. The depletion of the Connellsville Coal may well have contributed to the conversion, as new fields in the Klondike were more accessible to river transportation. This facilitated shipping raw coal to steel mill sites where large by-product coke plants could convert massive amounts of coal to coke at or near the blast furnaces. Another important factor was the need to wash the coal from the Pittsburgh Seam, and to mix various grades of coal in order to make suitable coke from it. This was more easily accomplished at the large, riverfront plants.

The Connellsville District's industries were almost exclusively based on the coal and coke industry and the railroad network that connected the mines and coke ovens to the markets of Pittsburgh. A few exceptions to this pattern include earlier water-powered industries (e.g. silk mills and woolen mills) that developed in

Connellsville and Dunbar in the first two-thirds of the nineteenth century, and a few industries that grew out of the population density during the coke boom (e.g. macaroni factories, water works, and power plants). However, few remains of these ancillary industries were found.

Another important exception was the continued development of iron and steel making at Dunbar and Scottdale. At Scottdale, a steel mill was built in the 1880s, and it continued to operate for about a hundred years. At Dunbar the second set of by-product coke ovens built in the United States were installed in 1895. This led to steelmaking activities at Dunbar that continued long after iron production had ceased throughout most of the Connellsville District.

The Connellsville District has had two periods of growth and two periods of immigration. The early industrial period (1790s-1890s) saw immigration mainly from northern and western Europe. The second period (1890s-1920s) saw immigration from eastern and southern Europe. There was also a smaller-scale migration of African Americans during the 1920s.

#### THEMES:

The Connellsville District represents the following themes:

**role in a regional processing system:** the District may be, next to the northern steel-making Districts, the most important district in the Study Area in terms of the regional processing system. The entire industrial complex of the Pittsburgh Region owes much of its success to the unique qualities of coking coal from the Connellsville District.

**technology and innovation:** technological transformations were made in this district from charcoal-fired iron production to coke-fired and from raw iron production to puddled and rolled iron. Coke was first developed in this region by the Cochran family, and by-product coke ovens were also pioneered in this region at Dunbar. Numerous examples exist of early coking operations. The coke ovens around Broadford, though in ruins, are probably more significant than many others because of their early connection with Henry Clay Frick's career. The Semet-Solvay coke ovens at Dunbar are now a massive, overgrown ruin, but may yield important archaeological information. They also have potential as an interpretation site, particularly with the various ruins of beehive ovens and early charcoal furnaces nearby.

The coke ovens at Shoaf are by far the most intact example of a beehive coking plant in the entire Study Area. Apparently, Shoaf's remoteness discouraged recyclers from scrapping the hopper cars and other equipment at the site, and Shoaf is one of very few coking towns where the stone facings of the coke ovens have not been torn off for reuse elsewhere.

**capital formation:** in the establishment of coke ovens around Broadford H.C. Frick first began to amass the capital to become a major player in American industrialization. West Overton and Broadford are within a very short distance of one another. West Overton (now a museum complex) was a distillery company town



founded by Frick's grandfather and it was Frick's birthplace.

Although not as famous as the Frick concerns, the capital developed by the Cochran family in the Dawson-Star Junction area was an important component in the industrialization of the region. The town of Dawson contains a few spectacular turn-of-the-century structures, reflecting its role as the business center of the Cochran operations. Nearby Star Junction contains the remains of the Cochrans' largest operation, although the coke ovens have recently been demolished.

The Meason concerns in the early period are also examples of capital formation. Mount Braddock (Meason's home) and several charcoal furnace stacks remain of these operations, although, unfortunately, Meason's rolling mills at Plumsock (the first rolling mills to roll puddled iron into bars in America) are long gone.

**cyclical nature of industrialization:** the District exhibits many examples of the results of cyclical industrialization, particularly since industries came and went so much earlier than in other areas. Examples include the ruins of long-abandoned iron furnaces, numerous coking towns, and some early industrial sites such as the Harper's Woolen Mill buildings at Dunbar.

**labor and the labor movement:** as in the other coal/coke areas, union activities were severely limited in the company-owned towns. "The Morewood Massacre" of 1891 is a rarely-mentioned episode of brutal anti-union efforts just one year prior to the Homestead Strike of 1892, and with several of the same actors. Morewood mine, in Westmoreland County, was owned by Henry Clay Frick, who was in partnership with Carnegie Steel. In the spring of 1891 upwards of 25,000 miners and coke workers were out on strike throughout the area, protesting wage cuts and the 12-hour day. Frick brought in the infamous Pinkerton Detective Agency. On April 2, as the strikers peacefully marched home from a rally, the Pinkertons fired on the unarmed workers. Sixty men were shot, eight of which died instantly. Two died the next day and another seven within a week, making a total of seventeen.

**community structure:** the coal and coke company town and coal patch was virtually invented in this district. Davidson, one of Frick's towns near Connellsville is probably the oldest coke-industry company town still standing in the Study Area.

The company-town appearance of West Overton may have been influential in shaping Frick's attitude toward construction of worker housing and toward the relationships (physical and organizational) between workers and the industrial plant.

While Davidson is probably the best example of a mid-nineteenth century coke-industry company town in the Connellsville District, there are several good examples of late-nineteenth-century coking communities, including Lemont Furnace, Leisenring, and West Leisenring.

**immigration and migration:** the Connellsville District includes some of the earliest eastern European immigrant communities in the Study Area, including an early group of Hungarian immigrants. The fact that one of the first two Byzantine Catholic churches in the region was founded here in 1891 (St. Stephen's, in Leisenring) is an indication of the importance of this region to the Rusyn community.

The earliest settlers in the Connellsville District were German, English, and Scots-Irish; these groups remain the most dominant numerically and culturally in the District. The 1980 Census for Fayette County reports that of people claiming single ancestry 14,571 were English, and 13,162 were German.

Until the mid-nineteenth century, the District's economy was agrarian. The need for more services increased with a growth in population and a more diversified economy developed in the county and the District. It is significant to note that early industries such as brewing and distilling reflect the ethnic make up of the district before the second half of the nineteenth century. With the growth of the coal and coke industry after that date, the need for unskilled labor led to an increase in the ethnic diversity of the district.

The HABS/HAER report on Fayette County points out that because the

mines and coke yards were scattered around the perimeter of the Pittsburgh bed where it outcropped and did not conform to extant population patterns, coal and coke operators began to build towns in hopes of attracting and accommodating a more stable work force.<sup>13</sup>

The report adds that the immigrants who came from eastern and southern Europe were often "coming from much worse living situations...[and they] were willing to accept the living conditions in company towns because they had few options."<sup>14</sup> Population studies, as well as the numbers of historic and current ethnic organizations, suggest that Italians, Poles, and Slovaks were among the largest groups to immigrate to the district.

The community of Dunbar offers a good example of the immigration/migration theme. Sites there illustrate the change in industrial technologies, and the community itself exhibits the various changes in the ethnic composition of the area. Residents' names reflect the early German and Scots-Irish heritage, while southern and eastern European names are also found in the community.

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Connellsville District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the district see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes that relate to each site are indicated by the following abbreviations:

role in the regional processing system [RPS]  
 technology and innovation [T&I]  
 management and organization [M&O]  
 capital formation [CF]  
 cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]  
 labor and the labor movement [L&LM]  
 community structure [CS]  
 immigration and migration [I&M].

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<sup>13</sup> Sarah H. Heald (ed), *Fayette County, Pennsylvania: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites*, [Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1990], 14.

<sup>14</sup> Heald, 14.

**Connellsville Borough** (Capital Town, Fayette County) [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI, I&M], this is one of the most important district capitals in the Study Area, which became wealthy and world-famous as a result of the metallurgical coal that surrounds it. Connellsville was a hub for the coal-field rail lines and lines leading to Pittsburgh. Connellsville began as an early industrial town, but grew into an important capital town in the late-nineteenth century. The town began to decline as the high-grade Connellsville coal began to run out around 1900. The community contains numerous individually-distinguished structures and institutions that reflect the town's role as a center of many mining communities, including: **Carnegie Free Library** [CF, CS], 1903, given by Carnegie to serve workers in the coke fields after the sale of Carnegie Steel and H.C. Frick Coke Co. to J.P. Morgan in formation of United States Steel in 1901. **Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church** (Irish/German) [I&M], 1870, located on the edge of Connellsville's urban center, this church was built to accommodate the Irish and Germans who worked on the railroad and other industries of the area. **St. Emory Roman Catholic Church** (Magyar) [I&M], 1903, designed by famed Magyar architect Titus de Bobula, St. Emory's ceased to be a Magyar parish in the 1970s and is currently an African American church. The beautiful stained glass windows portray images of Magyar saints. **St. John Evangelist Roman Catholic Church** (Slovak) [I&M, CS], 1895, termed a "cathedral" by local Slovaks, who inscribed the Slovak word for "cathedral" on the building. The beautiful stained glass windows were donated by Slovak families, Slovak fraternal organizations, and other ethnic groups. **St. John's Lutheran Church** (German) [I&M], 1871, founded by Germans from West Newton who came to Connellsville to work in the B&O Yards and Repair Shops.

**Dawson Borough** (Capital Town, Fayette County) [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], this tiny town was the "capital" created by the Cochran family. The Cochrans owned the Washington Coke Works at Star Junction, the largest single set of beehive ovens in the Study Area. But they kept their "headquarters" in this little riverfront borough, where they had a bank, several residences, offices, etc. After selling off the company, Sarah B. Cochran, widow of Phillip Cochran, built nearby Linden Hall. The mansion is now a resort/retreat center owned by the United Steel Workers of America. The Cochrans also built **Cochran United Methodist Church** [CF, CS], possibly the most high-style church in any community in Fayette County, here dramatically juxtaposed with the fabric of the small town that surrounds it.

**Dunbar** (Early Industrial Community, Dunbar Borough and Dunbar Township, Fayette County) [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], this is an important and well preserved community, centered in the Dunbar Borough limits, but having important links to the surrounding Dunbar Township. Dunbar was a center of iron furnaces in the early 1800s, including Isaac Meason's first furnace, **Union Furnace** (Early Iron Furnace Complex, Dunbar Township, Fayette County) 1789 (moved 1860), [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI, I&M], and Meason's **Center Furnace** (Early Iron Furnace Complex, Dunbar Township, Fayette County) c1815 [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI, I&M], c1815. Union Furnace was one of the first two furnaces in western Pennsylvania. Both Union Furnace and Center Furnace bore the name "Dunbar Furnace" at different times. Col. Meason also constructed the second rolling and slitting mill west of the Allegheny Mountains

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 labor and the labor movement [L&LM]  
 community structure [CS]  
 immigration and migration [I&M].

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<sup>13</sup> Sarah H. Heald (ed), *Fayette County, Pennsylvania: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites*, [Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1990], 14.

<sup>14</sup> Heald, 14.

**Connellsville Borough** (Capital Town, Fayette County) [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI, I&M], this is one of the most important district capitals in the Study Area, which became wealthy and world-famous as a result of the metallurgical coal that surrounds it. Connellsville was a hub for the coal-field rail lines and lines leading to Pittsburgh. Connellsville began as an early industrial town, but grew into an important capital town in the late-nineteenth century. The town began to decline as the high-grade Connellsville coal began to run out around 1900. The community contains numerous individually-distinguished structures and institutions that reflect the town's role as a center of many mining communities, including: **Carnegie Free Library** [CF, CS], 1903, given by Carnegie to serve workers in the coke fields after the sale of Carnegie Steel and H.C. Frick Coke Co. to J.P. Morgan in formation of United States Steel in 1901. **Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church** (Irish/German) [I&M], 1870, located on the edge of Connellsville's urban center, this church was built to accommodate the Irish and Germans who worked on the railroad and other industries of the area. **St. Emory Roman Catholic Church** (Magyar) [I&M], 1903, designed by famed Magyar architect Titus de Bobula, St. Emory's ceased to be a Magyar parish in the 1970s and is currently an African American church. The beautiful stained glass windows portray images of Magyar saints. **St. John Evangelist Roman Catholic Church** (Slovak) [I&M, CS], 1895, termed a "cathedral" by local Slovaks, who inscribed the Slovak word for "cathedral" on the building. The beautiful stained glass windows were donated by Slovak families, Slovak fraternal organizations, and other ethnic groups. **St. John's Lutheran Church** (German) [I&M], 1871, founded by Germans from West Newton who came to Connellsville to work in the B&O Yards and Repair Shops.

**Dawson Borough** (Capital Town, Fayette County) [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], this tiny town was the "capital" created by the Cochran family. The Cochrans owned the Washington Coke Works at Star Junction, the largest single set of beehive ovens in the Study Area. But they kept their "headquarters" in this little riverfront borough, where they had a bank, several residences, offices, etc. After selling off the company, Sarah B. Cochran, widow of Phillip Cochran, built nearby Linden Hall. The mansion is now a resort/retreat center owned by the United Steel Workers of America. The Cochrans also built **Cochran United Methodist Church** [CF, CS], possibly the most high-style church in any community in Fayette County, here dramatically juxtaposed with the fabric of the small town that surrounds it.

**Dunbar** (Early Industrial Community, Dunbar Borough and Dunbar Township, Fayette County) [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], this is an important and well preserved community, centered in the Dunbar Borough limits, but having important links to the surrounding Dunbar Township. Dunbar was a center of iron furnaces in the early 1800s, including Isaac Meason's first furnace, **Union Furnace** (Early Iron Furnace Complex, Dunbar Township, Fayette County) 1789 (moved 1860), [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI, I&M], and Meason's **Center Furnace** (Early Iron Furnace Complex, Dunbar Township, Fayette County) c1815 [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI, I&M], c1815. Union Furnace was one of the first two furnaces in western Pennsylvania. Both Union Furnace and Center Furnace bore the name "Dunbar Furnace" at different times. Col. Meason also constructed the second rolling and slitting mill west of the Allegheny Mountains

on Dunbar Creek in 1816.<sup>15</sup> By the 1890s the **Dunbar Furnace Company** site (Dunbar Township, Fayette County) [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS] was evolving into a modern iron-making complex. In 1895 the company installed Semet-Solvay by-product coke ovens, the second set of by-product coke ovens built in the United States. Today, only ruins remain of these ovens, which were some of the only by-product ovens in the Study Area until a major demand for coal by-products led to construction of six large riverfront plants along the Monongahela River during World War I. In 1914 Dunbar Furnace Company became part of the American Manganese Company. This company's workforce grew from 328 in 1916 to 523 in 1922, and then closed as a result of the United Mine Workers strike of that year. Dunbar Borough contains a well-preserved, small commercial historic district with distinctive structures from the 1850s, 1870s, 1880s, and 1910s. **St. Aloysious Roman Catholic Church** (Irish), 1873, was originally built to accommodate the influx of Irish iron workers into the area (St. Aloysious has moved to a new building about two miles outside of Dunbar and is now a territorial rather than ethnic parish). At the edge of the borough is **Harper's Woolen Mill** (Early Industrial Complex, Dunbar Borough, Fayette County), c1835, believed to be housing (and possibly a "Union Church") from an early water-powered industrial complex. Near the Harper's Woolen Mill site and Dunbar Furnace Site is company housing built by Dunbar Furnace Company in c1810 and c1840. Another remote iron furnace site in the township is **New Laurel Furnace** (Iron Furnace Complex, Dunbar Township, Fayette County), c1827, made from masonry of a 1797 furnace ("Old Laurel Furnace") and operated until 1838.

**Everson Car and Repair Shops** (Railroad Car Repair, Everson Borough, Fayette County) [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI], 1895, built by H.C. Frick Coke Co. to fabricate cars used to haul coal and coke, this site was a consolidation of three former repair shops.

**Fairchance Iron Works** (Early Iron Furnace Complex and Owner's House, Fairchance Borough, Fayette County) [T&I, M&O, CF, CNI], c1796. The ironmasters house, known as "Liberty Hall," is all that remains of an important iron plantation which also briefly made steel in 1837. The house was a small log structure, purchased in 1802 by Col. John Oliphant who built Fairchance furnace in 1807. Col. Oliphant and his son, Fideleo H. Oliphant, expanded the house, and F.H. Oliphant, manager of Fairchance Furnace and owner of two other early iron works, lived here. Later, it was home of Lee Klingensmith, an H.C. Frick Coke Co. superintendent. Although surrounded by newer developments, the house retains much of its early setting.

**Tree of Life Synagogue** (Jewish, Uniontown Borough, Fayette County) [I&M], 1901, this Orthodox Jewish congregation did not move into its present house of worship, a converted school until 1908. The congregation was made up mostly of Lithuanians along with Magyars, Russians and other east Europeans.

**Leisenring** (Company Town, Dunbar Township, Fayette County) [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], 1880, and **West Leisenring** (Company Town,

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<sup>15</sup> Some sources refer to Meason's Plumssock Mill as the "first rolling mill in the United States," others call it the second.

North Union Township, Fayette County) [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], 1881. Two of the three towns named Leisenring (#1, #2--or West Leisenring, and #3--or Monarch) built by John Leisenring of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company in the 1880s, and sold to H.C. Frick Coke Co. in 1890. Leisenring #1 is a good example of a medium to large size Frick coking town. It is also significant as home to one of the first two Byzantine Catholic (Rusyn) churches in the Study Area, St. Stephen's Byzantine Catholic Church.

**Meason Complex** (Early Iron Furnace Complex and Owner's House, Dunbar Township, Fayette County) [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS], 1802, home of early ironmaster Isaac Meason, who built the first puddling and rolling mill in the area in 1816. Meason was probably the single most influential of the region's early ironmasters, with investments in several other iron furnace complexes. This house, one of the finest pieces of architecture in the Study Area, is also known as Mt. Braddock. It was built on the site of the home of early explorer Christopher Gist.

**Shoaf** (Coal Patch, Georges Township, Fayette County) [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI], 1904, possibly the most remote coal and coke complex in Fayette Co. As a result, it is the only coking complex whose hopper cars and other metal components have not been sold for scrap, and one of few with coke ovens with intact stone facings. It was built by H.C. Frick Coke Co., and it is the most appropriate place to interpret details of the beehive coking process in the Study Area.

**German Baptist Church** (German, Lower Tyrone Township, Fayette County) [I&M], 1812, this is a denomination related to Mennonites, which played an important role in early settlement of various parts of the Study Area.

**Lemont Furnace (Mine and Coke Works)** (Company Town, North Union Township, Fayette County) [RPS, CF, CNI, CS], 1871, one of the earliest coke complexes and coking towns still standing in the Study Area, and once owned by H.C. Frick.

**Mt. St. Macrina Convent** (formerly--Owner's House, now--Rusyn convent, North Union Township, Fayette County) [CF, CS, I&M], 1930, this former estate of coal magnate J. Thompson is now the home of the Sisters of St. Basil. It is an important site for pilgrimage for Rusyn Catholics because the remains of the first Rusyn bishop, Basil Takach, are interred there.

**St. John Lutheran Church** (German, Mt. Pleasant Borough, Westmoreland County) [I&M], 1793, one of numerous churches in the Scottdale/ Mt. Pleasant area that attest to the early concentration of German settlers in the area.

**Tree of Life Synagogue** (Jewish, Mt. Pleasant Borough, Westmoreland County) [I&M], 1938, this congregation was chartered in 1924 but did not move into its present house of worship, a former Presbyterian Church, until 1938.

**Scottdale Borough** (Capital Town, Westmoreland County) [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI], this was the center of a large early German settlement, of which West Overton, the village where Henry Clay Frick was born, was a tangential part. **H.C. Frick Coke Company Offices** [RPS, T&I,

M&O, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS], 1880, Frick located his offices here, close to his birthplace, in what was to become one of the "cleanest" and wealthiest capital towns in the Connellsville District. This site is of importance not only for its intact architecture, but also for archival materials still housed here from the days when Frick owned the company. **Scottdale Iron and Steel (Steel Mill)** [RPS, CN], 1887, this is a very well-preserved steel mill, with some architecturally-significant structures. It is unusual in that it was built fairly early, was operated continually with very little architectural change, and is located in an area (foot of the mountains, away from any river) where there are no other steel mills, in spite of proximity to coal, coke, and early ore supplies.

#### RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

##### Dunbar includes:

- Furnace
- company housing
- Union Furnace
- St Aloysious RC Ch
- Sons of Italy

##### Within 5 miles:

- Harpers Woolen Mill
- Immaculate C RC Ch
- Leisenring
- Lemont Furnace
- Meason Complex
- New Laurel Furnace
- St John the Evangelist RC Ch
- St John Lutheran Ch
- St Rita RC Ch
- W. Leisenring

##### Shoaf includes:

- Mine & coke works
- Frick company town

##### Within 5 miles:

- Jacob Lutheran Ch
- Masontown Mennonite
- St Mary Orthodox



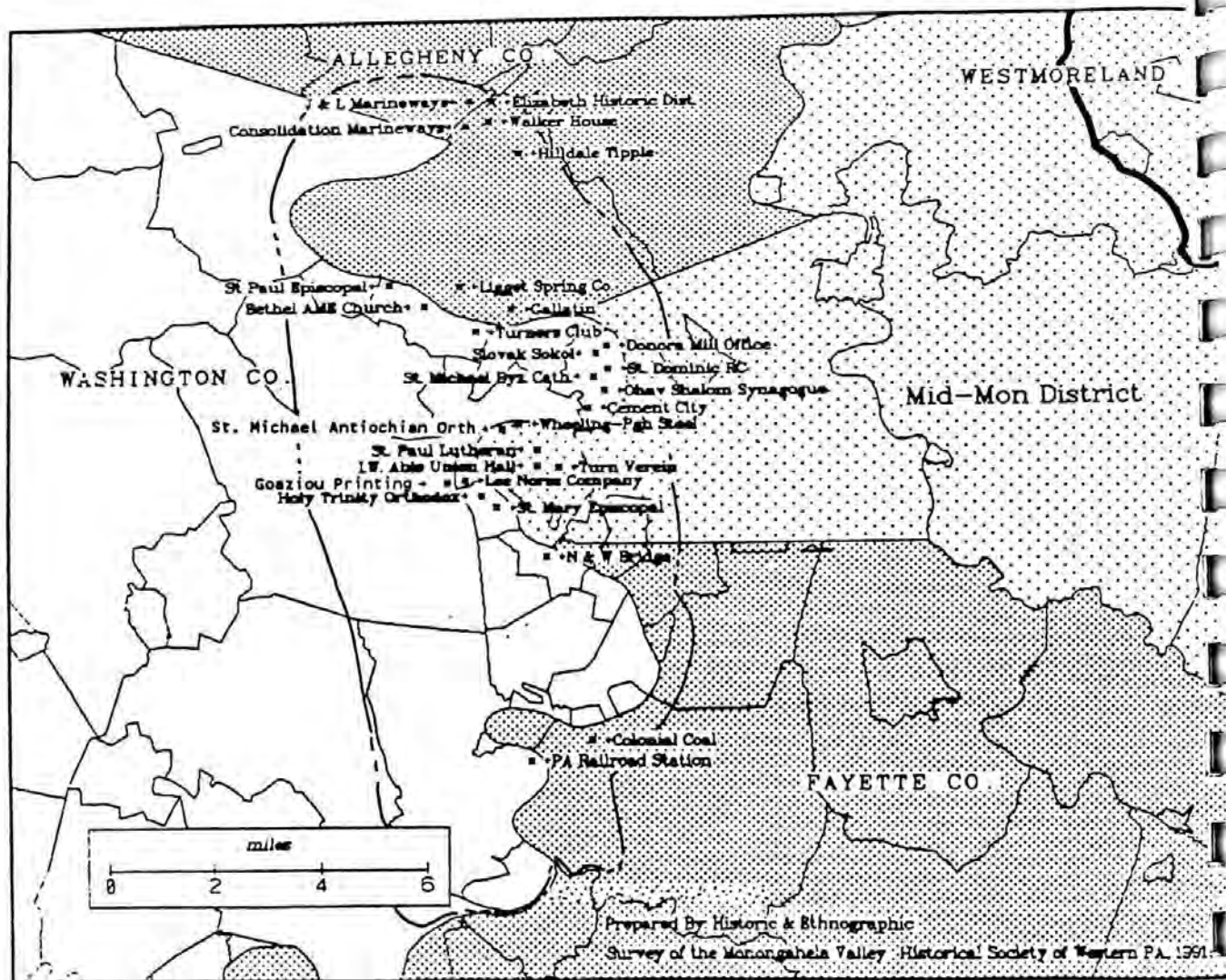
Scottsdale

includes:

Frick office  
Scottsdale Iron & Steel

Within 5 miles:

St John Lutheran Ch  
Tree of Life Synagogue  
Everson Car & Repair



MAP 17 MID-MON DISTRICT in Allegheny, Fayette, Westmoreland,  
& Washington Counties

LEGEND

District Boundry — — — — —

Study Area Boundry —————

#### 4.14 MID-MON DISTRICT

##### Geology and Topography:

The Mid-Mon District is underlain by typical coal of the Pittsburgh Seam. Steep cliffs along winding river bends made this coal accessible at an early date, and much of it was mined out before 1900. A few more modern mines, however, use older openings to access portions of the coal seam away from the river and to bring the coal out to riverfront preparation areas and loading areas.

The winding course of the river, plus the numerous hollows connecting the valley floor to hilltop farmland, made this District into a patchwork of farming communities, early highways, early industrial complexes, boatbuilding locations, mine complexes, mill towns, and other kinds of fabric. The district is the threshold between the southern mining areas and the northern steel areas. Many small, ancillary industries were also naturally located there.

The Mid-Mon District is the portion of riverfront between Elizabeth and Brownsville, plus adjoining areas away from the river. Many of the fifteen Districts border on the Mid-Mon District (Klondike, Mid Yough, North Yough, North Mon, Peters Creek, Ellsworth, and Daisytown). In several cases, the Districts actually overlap, since a number of the adjoining mining corridors were developed as extensions of Mid-Mon communities, which subsequently served as the capitals of these smaller districts. For instance, California is the **capital town** of the Daisytown District, Monongahela is the **capital** of the Ellsworth District, and Brownsville is the **capital** of the Klondike District. In all these cases, the **capital town** belongs in both districts, but is usually only listed in one. All of the above are listed in the Mid-Mon District except for Brownsville which is under the Klondike District. Brownsville is of tremendous historic importance to both the Klondike District and Mid-Mon District, and the only reason it is not listed in both is to avoid duplication of effort.

##### History:

The Mid-Mon District is one of the oldest permanent settlement areas (perhaps the oldest) in the Study Area, apart from early forts and trading posts. While forts spawned towns at Pittsburgh, Brownsville, and several smaller communities, and early trading posts were scattered across the Study Area, the earliest area to have a large influx of pioneer farmers, "town promoters," and diversified industrialists was the Mid-Mon District at the heart of the valley.

Early settlers included Scots-Irish Presbyterians, who migrated from New Jersey in the 1760s. Quakers settled near Brownsville and across the Monongahela River near present-day Centerville Borough. The Quakers in this area were small groups, mostly farmers. By 1864, all of the Quaker meetinghouses in Washington County were closed, although in nearly every case, a Methodist Church was built on or near the same site, the Methodists being sympathetic with the Quakers, and picking up many of their disenfranchised members.

The Quakers appear to have helped to bring at least three other groups into the Study Area: African Americans, German Baptists, and Episcopalians. West of the Quaker settlement became home to a large German settlement by 1790. Although three Lutheran congregations were organized in this strip of land in the 1790s, the southern half of the settlement appears to have been mostly German Baptist (or Dunkard), a Mennonite-related pacifist sect.

Within the Quaker settlement area, there was at least one African American family from the earliest days, the Smiths. According to Smith family records, a Ralph Smith, Jr. was born into slavery in what is now West Pike Run Township in 1758. His father was an English immigrant named Ralph Smith, either a slave brought here from England or an immigrant slaveholder. Ralph Smith, Jr. became a free man at age 28, according to Pennsylvania's slave laws of that time. As the Smith family grew in numbers, West Pike Run Township became home to a community of free Black farmers. Many of the older African American families in the Study Area can trace their lineage back to Ralph Smith.

The concentration of early farming settlements in the Mid-Mon Valley owes much to the early roads. Numerous Indian trails had criss-crossed through the District from the earliest times, and a couple of these were cut into broad roads during the French and Indian War. In the early 1800s, the trail through Uniontown, Brownsville, and Washington was chosen as the route for the National Road, the nation's first experiment with federally funded highways, eventually connecting Baltimore and St. Louis. The National Road quickly became a major migration route into the west. About the same time, the first Pennsylvania Turnpike was completed from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Beyond agriculture, the first two widespread industries in the Mid-Mon Valley were boatbuilding and whiskey distilling. Judging from early accounts, huge numbers of flatboats were built and sold to settlers who reached the river and proceeded on the rest of their journey by water. The whiskey industry, though mainly confined to small farm stills, led to a keen passion about early politics and industrialization, culminating in the pivotal role Mid-Mon Valley residents played in the Whiskey Insurrection. After the Insurrection, there appear to have been some conscious efforts on the part of the former rebels to industrialize the District. The rebellion itself had been fueled by the difficulties of getting goods to market and getting cash back into the District.

The earliest company town, by far, in the Study Area is Elizabeth in Allegheny County. The town was laid out in 1787 by Col. Stephen Bayard. From his military service at Fort Pitt, Bayard had been a friend and a business partner of Col. Isaac Craig, founder of the first glass factory in Pittsburgh and numerous other early industrial enterprises. When Bayard laid the town out the early industrial town of Elizabeth in 1787, there was no resident community: it was a speculative venture that hinged on selling the individual lots. The town was advertised in the Pittsburgh Gazette on Nov. 10, 1787, and the advertisement contained the following reference to industry:

the place proposed for this Town lays...in the center of a rich, thick settled and well cultivated country, abounding in clay, stone, coal, and timber, is well watered and extremely healthy...having besides the great road from the lower counties leading directly through it to Washington and Wheeling...The proprietors are now erecting a saw mill thereon, where every material for building may be had at a very reasonable rate. Artists of all kinds, particularly boat builders, carpenters, joiners, masons, blacksmiths are especially invited....Adventurers that are moving to this country with an intent of going down the Ohio, may also know that...they may be accommodated with boats of every dimension at a short notice...

Bayard advertised his new town numerous times, not only in the Pittsburgh Gazette, but also in Philadelphia papers, hoping to attract more westward-bound settlers who needed boats. The first major boats built at Elizabeth were ocean-going sailing vessels, beginning with the schooner "Monongahela Farmer" launched in 1800. The Monongahela Farmer was financed by a company of farmers from the Jersey Settlement area who built it to get their farm goods to market. It was sailed to New Orleans on the unimproved rivers (an amazing accomplishment by itself) and thence to New York, laden with flour, whiskey, deer skins, and bear skins.

**Early industrial towns** in the Study Area seem to have three basic elements in common: a speculative town plan, an early attempt at creating an industry for the town, and financing through a co-operative organization involving nearby landowners. The same pattern began to develop in 1792 in Washington (Chartiers District) and in Williamsport (now part of Monongahela City) in the Mid-Mon.

In 1809, the pattern was repeated at Clarksville (Greene District), laid-out in a loop of Ten Mile Creek. Clarksville was ideal for water-powered industries, was located next to an early iron furnace, and was financed by a co-operative organization including early ironmaster Thomas Meason of Uniontown. Clarksville had a town square and a union church (i.e. shared by all the various denominations), as did the original plan of Williamsport.

By 1820, the list of these speculative early industrial towns had been expanded to include:

- \* Fayette City, laid out by Col. Edward Cook, a native of Virginia, Revolutionary War veteran and Whiskey Rebel, with at least one glass factory and a union church.
- \* New Geneva, laid out by statesman and Whiskey Rebel Albert Gallatin, with a glass factory and a gun factory, and other industries, and a union church (still standing).
- \* Greenfield (now known as Coal Center), laid out in 1814, with a co-operative "Farmers and Mechanics Commercial Store" with \$20,000 in capital to guarantee shipment of farm goods to market.
- \* Perryopolis, laid out with an ambitious radial plan in 1814 by Thomas Hursey and Thomas Burns, adjacent to a grist mill

built by George Washington, and having a glass factory financed by a co-operative initiated by Hursey and Burns in 1815. The co-operative organization established a bank in 1816, whose stone building is still standing.

Similar early-industrial-town characteristics can be seen in Columbia (now Donora), Allenport, Greensboro, Belle Vernon, the various components of Brownsville, and several other places.

In Williamsport, the 1792 plan failed to turn up any buyers. A second attempt in 1796 was more successful. By 1810, the town had only 500 residents. In 1814, the Parkison family established a co-operative and bank, the "Monongahela and Williamsport Manufacturing Company," with a capital of \$125,000, following the lead of other early industrial towns in the valley, and built a glass factory which had to issue its own currency to pay its workers, and eventually failed.

The same pattern can be seen in California, which was laid out in 1849 by members of the same family that founded Greenfield a generation earlier. It was laid-out with an ambitious town plan, had a Disciples Church (a "non-denominational" denomination founded in Washington County), was a dry town (to attract only the most reliable residents and workers), and had its major employment in a large boatyard established shortly after the town was laid out. California, however, became more famous for another element of its original plan. Its founders established such a progressive academy in the town that it eventually grew into a state teachers college (now a university).

The 1810s were not only important for town planning and early land-based industrialization, but also for the perfection of the steamboat. In 1811, the second commercial steamboat in United States History was built in Pittsburgh (the "New Orleans"). This great accomplishment, however, was overshadowed by the "Enterprise" built at Brownsville in 1814. The "Enterprise" went to New Orleans as the steamboat "New Orleans" had done, but unlike the "New Orleans," it was the first steamboat to return upstream on its own power. Subsequently, many of the early industrial towns along the Monongahela became steam-boat building centers.

By the 1830s, the character of the Mid-Mon Valley began to evolve again. This decade was the last great hurrah for the National Road which began losing its advantage when the Pennsylvania Canal was completed from east of the mountains to Pittsburgh in 1832. By 1837, the state had taken over the National Road, making it a toll road (the "National Pike"). The Canal was rendered obsolete by the Pennsylvania Railroad which arrived in Pittsburgh in 1852.

Another great accomplishment of the 1830s was the "canalization" of the river. The "Monongahela Navigation Company" was chartered in 1837, and by 1841 had made the river navigable in most of the Mid-Mon Valley. By 1860, the lock and dam projects reached the West Virginia line. Canalization of the river made mining more profitable, since shipment at least as far as Pittsburgh was guaranteed almost year-round.

Clusters of "river mines" were opened, particularly at Limetown and near Greenfield, where steep bluffs made the coal easily accessible. About five hundred miners, mostly migrant workers, lived in a single row of company houses precariously perched on narrow lots along the river and owned by nearly 40 individual mining companies. Along the length of the river, there were about 150 individual river mines by 1883. Most were small operations serving the steamboat trade or shipping the coal to Cincinnati and Louisville.

Most of these small mines were rendered obsolete by innovations introduced by large mine conglomerates at the turn of the century, and by the 1930s, nearly all of the river mines were closed. Many of them simply ran out of coal, or encountered other obstacles. The "mining camps," relatively temporary communities, created in this period (such as Limetown) have nearly all disappeared, although many place names, and a few of the larger company towns have survived. To a large degree, Monongahela City developed as the capital of these small, river-based operations, although Brownsville, Elizabeth, and a few other towns can rightly claim to have been capitals of individual sections of the river.

Boatbuilding probably reached its zenith as a Mon Valley industry in the 1850s. Of the boats listed in Lloyd's 1857 *Steamboat Directory* (a directory of commercial boats afloat on the "Western Waters," i.e. the Mississippi and its tributaries), approximately half were built in the Mid-Mon Valley. Of these, 65 were built at Brownsville, 5 at West Brownsville, 37 at California, 16 at Belle Vernon, 22 at Monongahela City, 46 at Elizabeth, 14 at West Elizabeth, and outside the Mid Mon Valley but within the Study Area, 35 at McKeesport, 18 at Port Perry, 5 at Pittsburgh, and several at Shousetown.

In the 1850s, railroads began eclipsing water transportation in other parts of the Study Area, but the first railroad in the Mid-Mon Valley was not built until 1873. At 1873, the Pittsburgh, Virginia, and Charleston Railroad arrived at Monongahela City, connecting that town to Pittsburgh. It was supposed to continue up the valley, but was stopped by chronic opposition from river shipping interests and by the "Jay Cooke Panic" which bankrupted the company. Railroad lines were built from Monongahela City to Brownsville, on both sides of the river, in the 1880s and 90s, and many small crossroads grew into commercial centers as a result.

Probably the most anomalous community in the Mid-Mon District is the town of Charleroi, built in 1890 as a direct result of the gas and oil boom and innovations introduced in the glass industry. Before 1881, plate glass had to be imported because Americans did not know the technology. By 1889, Pittsburgh manufacturers had drastically undercut the Belgian and French imports. A group of Belgian investors visited Pittsburgh in 1889 hoping to buy one of the Pittsburgh plants. They were unsuccessful, until they met up with James McKean who offered to build a whole new plant and town for them.

McKean put together a group of American investors. They named the town for the Belgian glassmaking city of Charleroi. Most of the skilled glassworkers needed were brought over from Charleroi, Belgium. A land sale for private lots was held on March 4, 1890,

and was so successful that a whole town went up almost overnight. Two other glass factories located there, plus a decorating firm, a glass cutting firm, and several other manufacturing interests. The town had several coal mines, wealthy gas fields, streetcar lines coming in from four directions, thousands of residents, and about four hundred small businesses by 1900.

One of the first businesses to move to town was a Pittsburgh manufacturing concern, the Hussey-Binns Shovel Company, which made mining tools. The plate-glass works proved less profitable after changes in the labor force after the Homestead Strike, and limped to its demise within four decades of its construction. However, one of the remaining companies (Macbeth-Evans, originally a lamp chimney maker) became a division of Corning Glass, and the plant continues to thrive there today, with a recent multi-million dollar expansion.

Charleroi's ethnic composition also differentiates it. The Belgian community, being largely Protestant and largely skilled workers, quickly assimilated into the middle class. One exception was Louis Goaziou, a Belgian printer who established a French-language socialist newspaper in the town at an early date to encourage unionization. A second influx of glassworkers included Germans and Austrians who brought the skills to blow large glass globes, for electric street lighting. Charleroi also had Rusyn, Slovak, Italian, Jewish and African American contingents.

Later in Charleroi's history, the Charleroi Iron Works (an early foundry in town) was reorganized as the Lee Norse Company, a machinery manufacturing plant. Together with Joy Manufacturing, Lee Norse perfected continuous mining machinery and long-wall mining machines and became one of the nations largest manufacturers of these machines.

In many ways Charleroi's instant development foreshadowed other developments in the boom years that came to the Mid-Mon District in the 1890s and 1900s. Monessen, for instance, had its earliest beginning concurrently with Charleroi's. It has a parallel story: some investors from Essen, Germany came to the Mon Valley looking for a place to build a gun factory (which apparently never got built). The name "Monessen" was conceived to attract the investors. The boom that followed, however, took on its own, larger dimensions.

Monessen began when a consortium of Pittsburgh capitalists and investors got together in 1894 and purchased 211 acres of land in what was Rostraver Township, Westmoreland County, apparently hoping to attract German industrialists. The consortium did very little, until 1897, when William H. Donner, head of tin plate mill in the state of Indiana, decided to move his operations to the new town site. The tin plate mill was originally called American Tin Plate Company, and changed names several times before it became a subsidiary of U.S. Steel in 1937.

Between 1897 and 1907 Monessen became a steel mill town as several large industrial concerns decided to locate there, including Carnegie Steel Hoop Mill, Page Steel and Wire, a Foundry and Machine Shop, and largest of all, Pittsburgh Steel. By 1920, these



plants and smaller spin-off operations employed 6,000 men in Monessen. Eventually, Pittsburgh Steel (better known by its later name, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel) grew to be a large fully-integrated steel mill, with coke ovens, blast furnaces, open hearths, and "the most modern rail mill in the world." Page Woven Wire also held on, but all the other large plants closed by World War II.

Successive waves of immigration came to Monessen, giving it one of the most diverse ethnic populations of any community in the Study Area. Slovaks and Rusyns, Italians and Greeks, Syrians and Jews, Germans and Finns, African Americans, and old WASP families built churches and lodges in Monessen. The Lutherans were divided into German and Finnish congregations, the Methodists into "English" and German, and the Catholics into about five language communities. African Americans, generally the most recent group to come, built about a half dozen churches in the town. The business district boomed, and then after World War II suddenly went bust. Many of the Jewish merchants moved to Charleroi or other towns, and the city undertook an urban renewal program that resulted in tearing down about two-thirds of the downtown and replacing stores with modern low-rise office towers and housing complexes.

In the 1980s, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel declared bankruptcy. Various parts of the mill were sold off to other companies in 1987. The coke works reopened in 1988 as a community-run co-operative known as "Monessen Incorporated." Sharon Steel and Bethlehem Steel bought various other components, but did not restart them. According to some local sources, bidders came from as far away as Australia to bid on the rail mill, because of its recently updated machinery. But the courts sold it to Bethlehem Steel, a competitor in the rail milling industry, who apparently bought it to keep it from reopening.

Across the river to the northwest of Monessen is Donora, another steel industry boomtown, built by a consortium of investors. In this case, the investors were put together by Andrew W. Mellon, who hired Monessen's William Donner to lay the town out. Mellon devised a contraction of Donner's name and that of his wife, Nora, to create the name for this steel mill town, "Donora." The town was built around a new plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the companies that was bought a year or two later by J.P. Morgan in the formation of United States Steel. The mill was a combination tin mill, zinc works, and the world's largest wire mill. As it boomed, so did the town, which became home to Scottish iron workers, Spanish Zinc workers, Rusyns, Slovaks, Croatians, Hungarians, Italians, African Americans, and many others.

Donora's importance, however, comes afterward in the event that brought the demise of the mill. Donora mill had boomed until the end of World War II. The curved parcel of land chosen for the mill had been considered an ideal tract of level alluvial plain, and one natural characteristic had been overlooked: this particular bend in the river generated a lot of fog. No one had considered the potential hazard of building the valley's largest zinc works in the midst of this fog.

In October, 1948, weather conditions were such that the region experienced a climatic "inversion" wherein fog and clouds were holding down the gases that usually drifted out into the atmosphere. Fumes from the mill and particularly the zinc works accumulated until residents began noticing breathing difficulties. By the time anyone took serious notice of the situation, the air was almost too smoggy to see well enough to drive. Two hundred people with respiratory ailments and other problems checked themselves in at local hospitals. That night, most of the town's population decided it would be a good idea to leave town and visit relatives and friends in neighboring towns, while twenty of the most ill died of respiratory problems.

When the air cleared, national attention was drawn to the problem and journalists and sociologists descended upon Donora. Pressure was put on the government to pass air-control laws, and many adherents to the new "ecology" movement traced the history of their movement to the event at Donora. Pittsburgh industrialists took notice. The episode was a factor in the development of the Allegheny Conference and the redevelopment of Pittsburgh's industrialized landscape. In the mid 1960s, United States Steel Corporation decided it would be easier to close Donora Mill than to rebuild it, and almost over night, 8,000 jobs were lost. The traumatized community reacted by rebuilding the millsite, as quickly as possible, into an industrial park where eventually about 2,000 jobs were regained. Most of the physical fabric of the town, however, remained frozen, much as in ghost towns, as the population drastically declined. Donora, as such, was the first steel mill town to experience the de-industrialization and provided a model of how a community can pull itself back up by the bootstraps.

Mining interests in the Mid-Mon District were also important. In 1899 John Barclay Finley, a Monongahela City banker and heir to several small coal mines, began promoting the idea that the small river mines should merge together. Finley eventually succeeded, as one hundred or so mines merged and bought out marineways and shipping companies needed to make the small mines profitable. The resultant company, Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company (also known as "River Coal," "River Combine," or simply "R.C."), made many local families wealthy, and made Finley a millionaire.

Other local concerns centered around Monongahela City included the brickyard that made the bricks for Donora and Clairton mills, a chemical company founded on by-products of the coke industry, a foundry that specialized in coal-fired furnaces (Coshocton Iron Division of Combustion Engineering), and several service empires, such as food and catering businesses, a chain of local newspapers, and a chain of banks that sailed high and then fell abruptly in 1931.

#### THEMES:

The following themes are represented in the Mid-Mon District:

**Technology and innovation:** Lee Norse Company in Charleroi made continuous and long-wall mining equipment. The recent closing of the plant may mean that the actual documentation of these

developments (in archival materials and machining tools) are still intact.

**Management and organization:** As a fully integrated mill, Monessen's Wheeling Pittsburgh Plant represents a unique opportunity to interpret the special organization of a plant with everything from coke ovens to rolling mills. Donora's "Cement City" is one of the best (perhaps the best) example of a paternalistic company building a special neighborhood for its middle management within an existing milltown.

**Capital formation:** This theme is very clearly illustrated in large (now vacant) bank buildings and office buildings in Brownsville and Monongahela, plus in upper-middle class neighborhoods in these towns. It is specifically illustrated in the various components that came together to make up the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, focused in Monongahela, but involving well over 100 different properties in the area. It is also illustrated in the fact that Donora and Monessen were chosen as milltown sites, yet at quite a distance from established steelmaking segments of the valley, during the turn of the century boom. Likewise, Charleroi represents rapid capitalization of a town. At a smaller scale, capital formation was a key to the establishment of all the small, early industrial communities.

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** This theme is very poignantly illustrated in Donora, a boom town with 8,000 jobs at the end of World War II, which nearly lost everything, and then rebuilt itself. The theme is also well illustrated in the numerous early industrial communities in the Mid Mon Valley that have suffered the effects of short boom and bust cycles over many years. At least four different generations of architecture can be seen in Monongahela as a result of this "cyclical nature," while neighborhoods in Elizabeth, Brownsville, Coal Center, and Fayette City seem to be frozen in the Civil War Period. Brownsville's "Neck" business district reflects similar results from the 1910s.

**Labor and the labor movement:** One of the largest union halls in the Study Area was found at Monessen (I.W. Abel Hall), while sites in Monongahela, and other communities illustrate smaller-scale manifestations of this theme. The Goaziou Print Shop in Charleroi is one of the best preserved illustrations of the labor theme in the entire Study Area. Much of the original equipment which Louis Goaziou used in publishing L'Union Des Travailleurs (The Union Worker, a French-language newspaper with a socialist bent, aimed at French and Belgian glassworkers). Goaziou helped bring Eugene Debs to Charleroi where he gave several well-attended speeches around 1920.

**Community structure:** As explained above, Elizabeth, Brownsville, Monongahela City (Williamsport), Greenfield (Coal Center), Fayette City, California, and several other communities embody a special kind of community structure centered on early industry and funded by speculative land sales. Of these communities, perhaps Coal Center and Fayette City are the best preserved.

The upper-middle-management neighborhood of "Cement City" in Donora is an excellent illustration of a such aesthetically-designed, but cheap and densely packed housing.

Both Donora and Monessen have the relationship between industrial site, business district, churches, lodges, and various residential districts that follow the steel mill town prototype. However, the physical structures (except the mill itself) are better preserved at Donora, while the human relationships, traditions, etc. seem to be better preserved in Monessen (in spite of reconstruction of about half of the community in the last thirty years, and closing of five Roman Catholic ethnic parishes in the last year).

**Immigration and migration:** Both Donora and Monessen are excellent illustrations of ethnic diversity. Italian immigration can be seen in the relationship between various Italian groups in the tiny mining town of Gallatin (Calabrese built their buildings; Calabrese, Tuscans, and Napolitan residents each had their own grocery stores). Quaker influence can still be seen in the early architecture of Centerville. Charleroi has the remnants of a once-important Belgian community, plus several very small specialized communities, such as the Slovak Lutherans and the Sicilian businessmen. African-American migration is illustrated at various levels at the following towns: early families at Centerville and Monongahela City, traumatic migration and segregation at Lock View and Gallatin, and integration into declining mill towns in successive waves of migration in Donora and Monessen.

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Mid-Mon District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the district see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes that relate to each site are indicated as follows:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M]

**Monongahela City** (Capital Town, Washington Co.): **Monongahela Historic District** [CF, CNI, CS, I&M]. Built during the period when Monongahela City was the capital of the small river mines and the Ellsworth District (about 1840 until about 1930). About a third of the district was laid out in 1792 as the early industrial town of Williamsport, also known as Parkison's Ferry. Another third was laid out in 1807 as the boatbuilding town of Georgetown. Examples of buildings built as part of the capital town include: Monongahela City Trust Co. (bank, built 1927, closed 1931), Linn Building (was an Italian steamship agency/bank, and has a sign in several languages), and St. Anthony R.C. Church (Italian and Slovak). Individually-distinguished structures/institutions include: **J. B. Finley House** (Owners House), 1872, [CF], home of the banker who, in 1899, organized about 100 small river mines into the "River Coal Combine," one of the region's first coal conglomerates; **Bethel AME Church** (African American), 1872, [I&M], founded 1833, built 1872, designed by John Blythe, this high-style Victorian Gothic church

is the center of a very old African American community; **St. Paul Episcopal Church** (English), 1863, [I&M], evidence of English immigrants; **Turners Club** (German) [I&M], c1910, German gymnastics club.

**California** (Capital Town, California Borough, Washington Co.) [CF, CNI, CS]: Laid out in 1849 by Greenfield (Coal Center) families, California was an early boat-building town named for the gold rush. After 1880, it became the capital of new mines developed in the Pike Run Valley and adjoining areas (Vesta Mines #4-#7, plus a few independent mines). Individually-distinguished structures include: **Pennsylvania Railroad Train Station**, (Train Station), 1910, [I&M].

**Charleroi Borough** (Capital Town, Washington Co.): **Charleroi Historic District** [T&I, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M], Laid out in 1891, Charleroi was a glass making town. It was the center of Belgian immigration into the area, and gradually became the commercial district for most of the Mid-Mon Valley. Individually-distinguished structures/institutions include: **Lee Norse Co.**, c1940, [T&I], one of the largest manufacturers of mining machinery, several innovations were developed at this plant, which closed in 1987; **H. Goaziou Commercial Printing**, c1900, [L&LM, I&M] at this print shop a pro-union/socialist newspaper was published in French for immigrant workers around the country, called "L'Union des Travailleurs" (the "Union of Workers"); **Holy Trinity Orthodox**, (Rusyn) 1901, [I&M], Charleroi had some of the first Rusyn churches in the Study Area--this church is probably an offshoot of a Byzantine Catholic congregation formed in 1899--even so, this is the oldest Russian Orthodox Church in the Study Area; **St. Mary Episcopal**, (English) 1896, [I&M], also known as "the Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham," this is an Anglo-Catholic "high" church, representing a particularly conservative strain of English immigration; **J.K. Tener Library**, 1912, [CF, L&LM], this library was built as a post office when J.K. Tener (a Charleroi banker) was U.S. Congressman and then Governor of Pa. (he was influential in labor legislation).

**Coal Center Borough** (Early Industrial Town, Washington Co.) [CF, CNI, CS]: Coal Center was laid out in 1814 as an Early Industrial complex, with a "Farmers and Mechanics Bank" (a co-operative). Hemmed-in by hills, the town was abandoned by some families who laid out the larger town of California nearby. It was renamed "Coal Center" in 1883, when speculators were developing the Daisytown District, and railroad was begun to connect to the Klondike District. The railroad was not finished, and the town remains largely unchanged since the Civil War.

**Donora Borough** (Steel Mill Town, Washington Co.): **Donora Historic District** [M&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], Laid out in 1900 by a consortium of Pittsburgh investors and William Donner (a Monessen industrialist), Donora was a quickly-built boomtown with a large wire mill, zinc mill, and tin mill, fully integrated with blast furnaces, etc. Zinc fumes caused a disaster in 1948 which led to the mill closing in 1964. Individually-distinguished structures/institutions include: **Cement City**, c1915, [M&I, CS], a grid of about 100 poured-in-place concrete houses for middle management, based on a Thomas Edison patent; **Mill Office**, c1900, [M&I, CNI], one of only a few buildings still standing in this once mammoth and significant mill complex; **Mill Superintendent's House/Spanish Club**, c1900, [M&I,

CNI, CS, I&M], home of general superintendent of mill until sold to Spanish Club--now an indication of this rare Spanish community, which came here to work in the zinc industry; **Ohav Shalom Synagogue**, 1911, [I&M], designed by architect C.C. Compton and center of a small orthodox community; **St. Dominic Roman Catholic Church**, (Slovak) 1902, [I&M], represents a substantial Slovak community; **St. Michael Byzantine Catholic**, (Rusyn) 1911, [I&M], designed by architect C.C. Compton, architecturally distinguished and represents the Rusyn community; **Slovak Sokol**, c1900, [I&M], one of the most architecturally-distinguished fraternal halls in the Study Area.

**Elizabeth Borough** (Early Industrial Town, Allegheny Co.) [RPS, CF, CNI, CS]: Elizabeth contains a potential historic district for which no current BHP form exists, and which was considered too complex for complete documentation as part of this reconnaissance survey. Nevertheless, it is tremendously important as an early boatbuilding center, with boatbuilding activities continuing into the twentieth century, including: **Consolidation Coal Marineways**, c1900, [RPS], the last boat-building industry of Elizabeth, with turn-of-the-century machining equipment and repairs barges and tows for Consolidation Coal.

**Norfolk and Western/Pittsburgh and West Virginia Bridge** [RPS], 1930, (Hot Metal Bridge, Speers Borough Washington Co.-Rostraver Twp., Fayette Co.), built to carry the Connellsville Branch of the P&WV over the Monongahela, a route which opened some new areas to mining, the bridge had a lower deck (never finished) intended as a Hot Metal Bridge from Wheeling-Pittsburgh's Monessen Mill to Allenport Mill, the same company's sheet mill.

**Hilldale Wagon Mine Tipple** (Forward Township, Allegheny Co.), c1880, [T&I], This is one of the only intact examples in the Study Area of a small, one-man mine operation, operated privately until about 1980 when the owner died.

**Gallatin** (Company Town, Forward Twp., Allegheny Co.), c1900, [CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M], This was once a large mining complex, the middle of three "patches" owned by Pittsburgh Coal in the World War I era (the other two were Manown and Sunnyside). It has a 1915 "Miner's Hall," one of the oldest union halls found by the Survey Team. Italians in Gallatin stayed separate from other white groups, and in fact, stayed in three sub-groups: Tuscans, Neopolitans, and Calabrese. Each had its own grocery store, and the Calabrese built a "free enterprise zone" including a silent movie theater. African Americans came in during the 1927 coal strike, eventually establishing a Baptist Church. The mines in this area closed around 1930.

**Liggett Spring & Axle and Coshocton Iron Works** (Foundry and Machine, Forward Twp., Allegheny Co.), 1903, [M&I, CNI], these were two separate plants moved here from Pittsburgh and Coshocton, Ohio to form an interconnected complex owned by the Park family. Liggett made axles for World War I Jeeps, and Coshocton eventually became the main foundry of Combustion Engineering, a corporation formed from small companies that made parts for stoker furnaces (fired by ground-up coal, fed by extrusion). Liggett had company houses (Axleton), a school, etc. Both plants closed by the mid-1980s.

**Monessen** (Steel Mill Town, Westmoreland Co.) [M&I, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M]: Laid out in 1897 by a consortium of Pittsburgh investors who named the town for Essen, Germany, Monessen grew to be a large Steel Mill Town with several different mills and many ethnic groups. Individually-distinguished structures/institutions include: **I.W. Abel Hall** (Union Hall), c1920, [L&LM], the largest union hall identified in the survey; **Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel** (Steel Mill), 1901, [M&I, CF, CNI], originally "Pittsburgh Steel," a fully-integrated steel mill with coke ovens, blast furnaces, and a c1970 rail mill; **St. John Divine Russian Orthodox Church**, (Rusyn), 1914, [I&M], representing a substantial Rusyn community; **St. Michael Syrian Orthodox Church**, 1914, [I&M], one of only a handful of churches in the Study Area founded by the Syro-Lebanese, many of whom were itinerant peddlers, moving from mining town to mining town; **St. Paul's Lutheran Church**, (Italian), 1904, [I&M], the only Lutheran Church in the Study Area known to have been founded by Italians; **Turn Verein**, (German), c1900, [I&M], a German gymnastics club.

#### RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

##### Donora/Monessen

includes: (Donora)

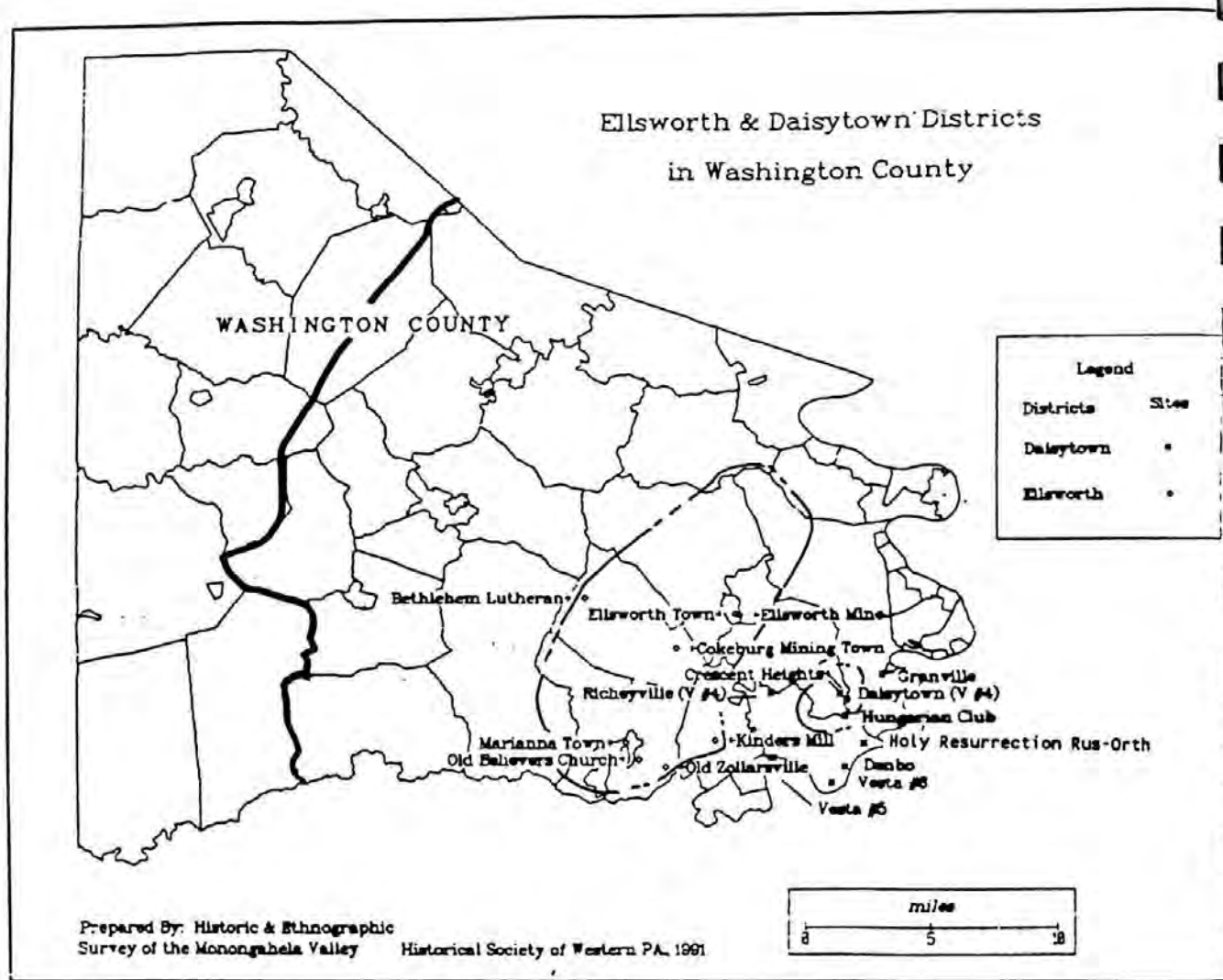
- Cement City
- Donora Steel Works
- Donora Mill Office
- Ohav Shalom Temple
- St Dominic RC Ch
- St Michael Byzantine Cathedral
- Slovak Sokol

(Monessen)

- IW Abel Union Hall
- St John Russian Orthodox Ch
- St Michael Syrian Orthodox Ch
- Turn Verein

Within 5 miles:

- Colonial Coal
- Gallatin co town
- Lee Norse Co.
- Ligget Spring
- Norfolk & Western Railroad Bridge
- Bethel AME Ch
- Holy Trinity Ch
- St Mary Episcopal Ch
- St Paul Episcopal Ch
- Turners Club
- Tener Library
- Charleroi (town)
- Monongahela (town)



## MAP 18 ELLSWORTH & DAISYTOWN DISTRICTS

in Washington County

LEGEND

- District Boundry — · — · — · —
- Study Area Boundry —————



#### 4.15 ELLSWORTH DISTRICT

##### Geology and Topography:

The Ellsworth District includes a portion of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam. It is undistinguished geologically from the remainder of the Pittsburgh Seam. Topographically, it comprises portions of two valleys (Pigeon Creek and Ten Mile Creek--divided by a ridge at the National Road) surrounded by rolling hills. The district does not include the complete watershed of either stream, as both streams have numerous "lesser" branches.

The Ellsworth District is located entirely within the bounds of Washington County. The district boundary lines are about two miles to each side of the main branch of Pigeon Creek. The District boundary lines continue southwesterly over the ridge that divides the Pigeon Creek and Ten Mile Creek Watersheds (the ridge followed by the National Road). Southwest of the ridge, the district contains the Marianna area (about a three mile radius around the center of the borough of Marianna), roughly following the Washington County Line as the southern boundary. The northern portion of the district overlaps with the Mid-Mon District, where the Ellsworth Branch Railroad joins the Pennsylvania line at Monongahela City. Sites in Monongahela City have been listed in the Mid-Mon District, while those south of the city limits have been included in the Ellsworth District.

##### History:

The industrial history of the Ellsworth District began when efforts were made to build a railroad up Pigeon Creek from Monongahela City.<sup>1</sup> There had been substantial coal mining activity in the Monongahela City area throughout the nineteenth century, in particular "river mines": those mines that emptied their coal directly onto barges from a river tippie. By the late-nineteenth century, there was a drive to open new mines in rural areas. Part of the impetus for this effort was the gradual depletion of the famed Connellsville Coal Fields.

Several efforts were made, at least on paper, to build a railroad up Pigeon Creek (including one as early as 1869), but such efforts were unsuccessful, until 1899, when the Pigeon Creek Railway Company was formed. In 1899, in anticipation of the railroad construction, James W. Ellsworth, a Chicago capitalist, laid out a model **company town** on the southern edge of the existing town of Bentleyville, calling his new community "Ellsworth." Ellsworth had brick cottages, modelled after examples Ellsworth found on a visit to Wales. Other company-built structures are Georgian-style public buildings, including a hotel, a theater, a grade school, a high school, and a mine office building, among others.

The railroad was completed in August 1900 and investors began building mine complexes along its length. Frank and Isaac Kirk founded Hazel Kirk and Dunkirk, two mining villages just south of

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<sup>1</sup> For pre-industrial history see Mid-Mon District, Section 4.14

Monongahela City. At Hazel Kirk #2 Mine, the Kirk family founded the town of VanVoorhis. Just north of Bentleyville, the mine and company town of Gibson were established. The Crescent Blasting Company chose a remote location between VanVoorhis and Hazel Kirk on the Pigeon Creek Valley Railroad to built a blasting complex for exploding flawed iron castings. The village at this complex became known as "Crackerjack." The railroad also passed through several existing villages, such as Redd's Mill (location of an early steam-powered flour mill), and Bentleyville. Bentleyville grew as a result of the railroad into an mining town in its own right, particularly with the Acme Mine at its northern edge.

In 1900, James W. Ellsworth built a second company town and mine complex at Cokeburg near Ellsworth. Cokeburg was a more typical company town, with rows of two-story frame duplexes, and slightly less formal (but still Georgian in spirit) public buildings and office structures. Ellsworth's affiliation with the area was so strong that the railroad came to be better known as the "Ellsworth Branch," although Ellsworth himself sold all his holdings in the Pigeon Creek Valley mines in 1907, and left the area permanently.

In 1906, plans were laid to extend the Ellsworth Branch Railroad further south into the Ten Mile Creek watershed. At about the same time, the Jones Family of Monongahela City sold their holdings in several river mines there, and began construction of a new mining town named "Marianna." Marianna was completed by 1907, and was considered one of the best designed mines and company towns in the world. It was lauded for its "safe" construction and for the care taken to make it a livable community (e.g. after Ellsworth, it was one of the first company towns to have brick houses and one of the very first to have indoor plumbing). However, the mine suffered a disastrous explosion in 1908, shortly after opening, killing 154 miners. The mine reopened and continued to operate until recently.

The Ellsworth District is significant not only for its historic role as a cluster of company towns. It also has several important ethnic enclaves. Cokeburg has a substantial Croatian enclave, one of the most active groups of Croatians in the Study Area. Marianna has the only enclave of Old Believer Russian Orthodox in the Study Area. In the area surrounding Marianna is a substantial rural group of German farm families, mostly Dunkard, in an agricultural landscape that has changed little in the last century and a half (including three extant grist mills, a grist-mill-village, several intact historic German churches, and numerous farms, covered bridges, etc.).

#### THEMES:

The Ellsworth District represents the following themes:

**technology and innovation:** the Marianna mine claimed to be one of the most modern, innovative, and safe mines of its day, in spite of the explosion shortly after it opened.

**capital formation:** both Ellsworth Collieries (Ellsworth and Cokeburg) and Marianna are examples of capitalization, in the way the money was raised (from sale of Jones mines in Marianna's case, and in Ellsworth's capitalist activities in Chicago) and in the way

J.W. Ellsworth's capital was philanthropically "re-invested" in his hometown of Hudson, Ohio.

**community structure:** Marianna and Ellsworth are perhaps the best examples in the Study Area of efforts by turn-of-the-century industrialists to build model humane communities. The brick cottages at Ellsworth were very progressive at their time (1900) and still are some of the most attractive company-built housing in the Study Area. The high-style Georgian public buildings at Ellsworth represent an effort to inject aesthetics into company towns which was never matched in any other company town in the Study Area. The fact that James W. Ellsworth was Director of Liberal Arts at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair/Columbian Exposition less than a decade before building this town only amplifies this fact. Marianna on the other hand, represents many typical characteristics of the company towns, without the injection of high-style architecture. It used yellow brick (essentially, crude refractory brick) with minor brick ornamentation, rows of almost identical houses, and large public buildings. Topography is one of the key elements, allowing the streets to wrap around a single hill, like a farmer's contour lines. The free-enterprise zone is separated from the housing section by Pigeon Creek.

**immigration and migration:** seen in the Cokeburg Croatian community, which has one of the most active C.F.U. Lodges in the Study Area, and in the "Old Believers" Russian Orthodox community at Marianna. The early German settlements between the Cokeburg and Marianna areas, still visible in the churches (Bethlehem Lutheran and Old Ten Mile Church of the Brethren), and grist mills (Martins Mill, Kinders Mill, and Ulery Mill).

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Ellsworth District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the district see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes that relate to each site are indicated as follows:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M]

Cokeburg Borough (Company Town, Washington Co.), c1900, [RPS, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], founded by James W. Ellsworth, this is a large company town with typical frame duplexes, but architecturally-distinguished red brick public buildings, and very active Croatian and Slovak communities, including: **Cokeburg Croatian Fraternal Union** [I&M], one of the most active Croatian lodges in the Study Area. Ellsworth sold this and other Pigeon Creek Valley mines in 1907. They continued to be operated by other companies. Cokeburg's coke ovens are still there, but in ruins.

**Kinders Mill** (Grist Mill, Deemston Borough, Washington Co.), 1780, [CNI], this was an important milling/distilling site in the early agricultural community. It was the site of a Whiskey Rebellion amnesty meeting in 1794, and was converted from a grist mill to a modern whiskey distillery in the twentieth century (now vacant).

**Ellsworth Borough and Ellsworth Mine** (Company Town, Washington Co.), c1900, [RPS, M&I, CF, CS], founded by James W. Ellsworth, this town has the "highest" architectural design of any mining community in the Study Area, modelled after mining towns in Wales, and intended to draw a more stable workforce and to inspire other companies to build more substantial and attractive communities. The company's presence is accentuated by the elaborate designs used for office buildings, etc. Ellsworth sold this and other Pigeon Creek Valley Mines in 1907, but the mine continued to operate into the 1980s, under the ownership of Bethlehem Steel.

**Marianna** (Company Town, Marianna Borough and West Bethlehem Township, Washington Co.): **Marianna Historic District**, 1906, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M], this is a National-Registered district comprising the original company town of Marianna, founded by the Jones family (owners of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Co., a mining and brick-making company). The mine complex includes intact beehive coke ovens, bathhouse, etc. The mine operated until a c1988 fire (owned for several decades by Bethlehem Steel). The town has about 200 yellow brick homes, mostly single family, on winding streets. The company-built school and company store have been destroyed, but an arcade (community center) and a company built church (SS. Mary and Ann R.C.) remain. Beyond the borough limits is a "free enterprise zone" which includes **Shrontz and Croft Furniture and Hardware Store**, 1906, [CS, I&M], founded by a Pennsylvania German family in a pre-cut building that arrived by rail car just before the mine opened. Also beyond the borough limits is a union hall and an **Old Believers Russian Orthodox Church**, 1910, [I&M], followers of ancient Russian rites discontinued in Russia in the 1600s, one of only four such parishes in the United States.

**Old Zollarsville** (including **Ulery Grist Mill**), (Early Industrial Town, West Bethlehem Twp., Washington Co.), c1835, [CNI, CS], this is a grist mill and the early industrial town that grew up around it, offering one of the best opportunities to interpret agriculture-related early industries in the Study Area.

**Bethlehem Lutheran Church** (German, West Bethlehem Township, Washington Co.), 1791, [I&M], this congregation, founded in the 1790s, is at the center of a large swatch of farmland in Washington County which was settled by Pennsylvania Germans. The present building, built c1900, has a distinctively German influence in its architecture.

#### RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five mile radius of the

community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

Marianna  
includes:

Marianna company town  
Marianna Mine  
Old Believer Ch

Within 5 miles:  
Kinders Mill  
Old Zollarsville

Ellsworth

Ellsworth company town  
Ellsworth Mine

Within 5 miles:  
Cokeburg  
Crescent Heights  
Daisytown  
Granville  
Vesta #4 Mine  
Bethlehem Lutheran Ch  
Croatian Fraternal Union

#### 4.16 DAISYTOWN DISTRICT

Geology and Topography: (See Map 18, page 120)

The Daisytown District includes a portion of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam. The seam is accessible at outcropping exposed by erosion from numerous streams that run through the district. The deep creek courses cut valleys through the generally flat topography, dividing Daisytown into segments. As the streams near the river, their courses drop steeply. In one such hollow, Vesta #5's mine buildings are nestled into a dramatic hillside setting, surrounded by trees.

The Daisytown District is entirely located within the bounds of Washington County. At its center is the village of Daisytown. The District comprises an eight mile radius area bounded to the south and east by the Monongahela River. The District includes Vestaburg to the south, but not Fredericktown, and it includes Denbo, Vesta #6, Vesta #7, and West Brownsville to the east. To the west it includes the villages of Centerville, Richeyville, and the borough of Beallsville on the National Road. Everything west of Beallsville is in the Ellsworth District.

Thematically, the downtown portion of California Borough and Coal Center Borough could be referred to as an overlap between this district and the Mid-Mon District. Sites in downtown California and Coal Center are listed as Mid-Mon District in this report, while Granville (just south of Coal Center and west of California) is included in the Daisytown District.<sup>2</sup>

#### History:

The Daisytown District can be seen as an outgrowth of the small riverfront town of Greenfield (now Coal Center). Greenfield was established in 1814 as a river port, similar to the small river ports of Greensboro and Rices Landing, a few miles south, in Greene County. It served as a distribution center for agricultural goods, including an early store which was actually a farmers' cooperative. However, Greenfield differed from other similar pre-industrial villages in that the coal was so easily accessible from outcroppings near the town. It became one of the very first centers of commercial mining in the Study Area, beginning about 1820. After the 1840s, when the locks and dams made the river navigable for coal barges, activity increased. Greenfield thrived for a few decades. In 1849, however, the adjacent community of California was laid out on a much more generous, relatively level parcel and the focus shifted to California where a burgeoning boatbuilding industry was brought to life, among other small scale industries.

Greenfield was stagnant then, until 1883, when plans to build a number of railroads in the area were unveiled. The railroads were

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<sup>2</sup> California Borough was formerly confined to the downtown area, and the rural/suburban area surrounding it was East Pike Run Township. Coal Center was the postal address for most of East Pike Run Township. East Pike Run Township, including the village of Daisytown, was absorbed into California Borough several decades ago.

all to cross at the small town of Greenfield, and in anticipation of the expected coal boom, the town was renamed "Coal Center." The first new mine development to spring up was at the village of Granville, a milling and pottery village, about a half mile up Pike Run from Coal Center. The new rows of miners houses were dubbed "Minersville" and the Irish Catholic miners helped to found the first Catholic Church in southeastern Washington County, St. Thomas Aquinas (originally located at Coal Center but now removed to California).

The real impetus, though, for the development of the Daisytown District was the opening of three mines named "Vesta" by the Vesta Coal Company, a division of Jones and Laughlin Steel, around 1892. These three mines were located between Coal Center and Allenport Borough (a few miles to the north), and had such limited acreage that the seams were depleted in all three by about 1917. About 1905, Vesta Coal Company began purchasing coal rights further up Pike Run. In 1905, Vesta Coal opened the first part of its Vesta #4 Mine at the coal patch now known as "Daisytown." During 1905, Vesta #4 Mine employed more than a thousand men and produced about one and a half million tons of coal.

Daisytown has very plain barracks-style row houses, some of the plainest in the Study Area. About 1910, the mine was expanded, with a new portal and a new row of management houses at Smallwood, between Daisytown and Granville. In 1917, with the depletion of the coal at the first three Vesta Mines, Vesta Coal Company purchased tracts adjoining Daisytown. On the site of the former Richey Farm, they built the town of Richeyville, which closely resembles Jones and Laughlin's "Bobtown" complex in Greene County, in terms of housing styles, public building styles, and street layout.

Vesta #5 Mine was opened in 1907-08, south of Daisytown, in a bend of the river just north of Fredericktown. Mexico Patch was built in association with the expansive Vesta #5 complex to the north of the portal and Vestaburg to the south of the portal. Vestaburg is an extensive company town, with housing types and public buildings that resemble those at Bobtown and Richeyville, and some of the barracks housing found at Daisytown.

Vesta #6 and Vesta #7 were opened by Vesta Coal Company about 1915-1918. They are located along the Monongahela River, northeast of Vesta #5, near Denbo. Vesta #6 has an extensive company town composed almost entirely of two-story frame double houses in perfectly straight rows. The Vesta Mines broke many records in their day; they were among the largest and most productive mines in the world before World War I.<sup>3</sup>

A few other communities, not associated with Vesta Coal Company (Jones and Laughlin Steel) are located in the Daisytown District. The earliest is Centerville, an early nineteenth-century village associated with the National Road, and at one time center of a substantial Quaker settlement. It is important primarily as an

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<sup>3</sup> Carmen DiCiccio, *Coal Mining Sites in Greene and Washington Counties, 1780-1945*. [BHP, 1988]

intact example of a town built to service overland transportation routes, and for its affiliation with the Quakers.

Denbo (between Vesta #6 and Vesta #7) was a coal patch built by an independent coal company. The same is true for Crescent Heights, a village overlooking Pike Run on an isolated, wooded ridge. It is almost completely surrounded by Daisytown. West of Daisytown is Walkertown. It may have served as the "free enterprise" district for Daisytown, as the Hungarian Club and several other commercial structures are located there.

The Daisytown District is primarily significant for its ethnic composition. The village of Daisytown is one of the most concentrated communities of Magyars (Hungarians) in the Study Area.<sup>4</sup> The Hungarians are represented in Daisytown by a Hungarian Roman Catholic Church (Assumption RC which is a mission of St. Ann's Hungarian RC in Hazelwood) and First Presbyterian Church (formed in part by Hungarian Reformed immigrants), as well as a Hungarian Club in nearby Walkertown. Daisytown also had a small Finnish community, and the remainder seem to be mostly Italians. Crescent Heights contains a sizable African-American community. The Jewish immigrants into the area were apparently primarily peddlers. Their mark has been left in the form of store buildings still standing at Vesta #6 and Mexico Patch. There was also a Jewish Store at Daisytown, operated by Max Avner, who is credited with giving the village its name. The enclave of Irish miners at Minersville/Granville is one of the only extant sites in the Study Area where Irish Catholics settled to work in coal mines.

#### THEMES:

The Daisytown District illustrates the following themes:

**role in a regional processing system:** seen in the shipment of coal from the Vesta Mines to Hazelwood and Aliquippa for coking. This would include the construction of a conveyor-belt bridge across the river from Vestaburg to LaBelle, apparently so that Jones and Laughlin could share in United States Steel's gigantic processing plant there.

**capital formation:** in the capitalization of the Vesta Mines by Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. Seven mines opened by Jones and Laughlin (nearly all in this district) share the Vesta name.

**community structure:** seen here in the different kinds of housing provided at the various Vesta Mines. Daisytown is an illustration of some of the most oppressive housing (frame row houses arranged perpendicular to the street, in barracks style) in the entire Study Area. Richeyville and Vestaburg are good examples of fairly large

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<sup>4</sup> In this regard, it is probably second only to the Hazelwood section of Pittsburgh, where Jones and Laughlin coked the coal from the Vesta Mines. The North Mon Valley also has a large concentration of Hungarians, as does Connellsville, but Daisytown and Hazelwood are the only sections where Hungarians are the dominant ethnic group--dominant at least in terms of institutions, churches, clubs, etc., if not in sheer numbers.



company-built communities, complete with various sizes and styles of houses and company stores, and in Richeyville's case, a former jail--now made into a beauty salon (Richeyville and Vestaburg appear to have been built at the same time and on the same model as Bobtown in the East Greene District and Coverdale in the Peters Creek District). Vesta #6 is one of the most dramatic examples of typical frame duplexes arranged in absolutely rigid rows, next to an overshadowing coal waste (gob) pile. Minersville/Granville has some of the most intact examples of "early" (before 1890) company-built housing in the study area.

**immigration and migration:** seen here in the concentration of Magyars and in the African-American, Italian, Finnish, Irish, and Jewish communities. The Magyar community at Daisytown is the most conspicuous of these, with two churches and a lodge as tangible focal points. The intact houses at Minersville/Granville can serve as an illustration of Irish immigration to the mines (plus old St. Thomas Aquinas Church which they founded at Coal Center--a short distance away in the Mid-Mon District). The Finns are no longer tangibly visible at Daisytown, except for remnants of a small Finnish sauna. Although there appears to be a large Italian community in this district, it is not particularly visible. The African American community is anchored at Mt. Zion Baptist.

The Daisytown District contains at least two examples of the "Jewish" store phenomenon (stores started by Jewish peddlers to provide competition to company stores), including a former "Jewish" store at Vesta #6 and a derelict but vivid example in a deteriorating concrete block structure at Mexico Patch with the name "Levinson" across the front in faded green paint.

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Daisytown District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the district see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes that relate to each site are indicated as follows:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M]

**Granville/Minersville** (Coal Patch, California Borough, Washington Co.), c1880, [CNI, CS, I&M], this is a grouping of repeated houses built for predominantly Irish miners in the 1880s. The houses have relatively high integrity, although nothing is known to remain of the mine which closed many decades ago. The Irish families from here founded St. Thomas Aquinas Church (now in downtown California).

**Richeyville and Vesta #4 Mine Complex** (Company Town, Centerville Borough, Washington Co.), 1917, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, CS], This was the second community built by Jones and Laughlin Steel around a portal of Vesta #4 Mine (once the largest mine in the world; the

first portal was at Daisytown). A large abandoned complex of machine shops, bathhouses, etc., is at the eastern edge of the community. The town contains a company-built theater (now a church hall), company-built jail, company store, and about two hundred single family, one-and-a-half story frame houses. It closely resembles Bobtown and Vestaburg (built by J&L) and Coverdale in housing type, public buildings, and street plan. Coal from this mine was shipped J&L's by-product coke ovens and mills in Pittsburgh and Aliquippa.

**Vesta #6** (Company Town, Centerville Borough, Washington Co.), c1900, [RPS, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], this is a large grid of typical frame duplexes, hemmed in by a gob pile, a hill, and the river. It is proto-typical of what many large patches once looked like. The community also has a privately built "Jewish Store."

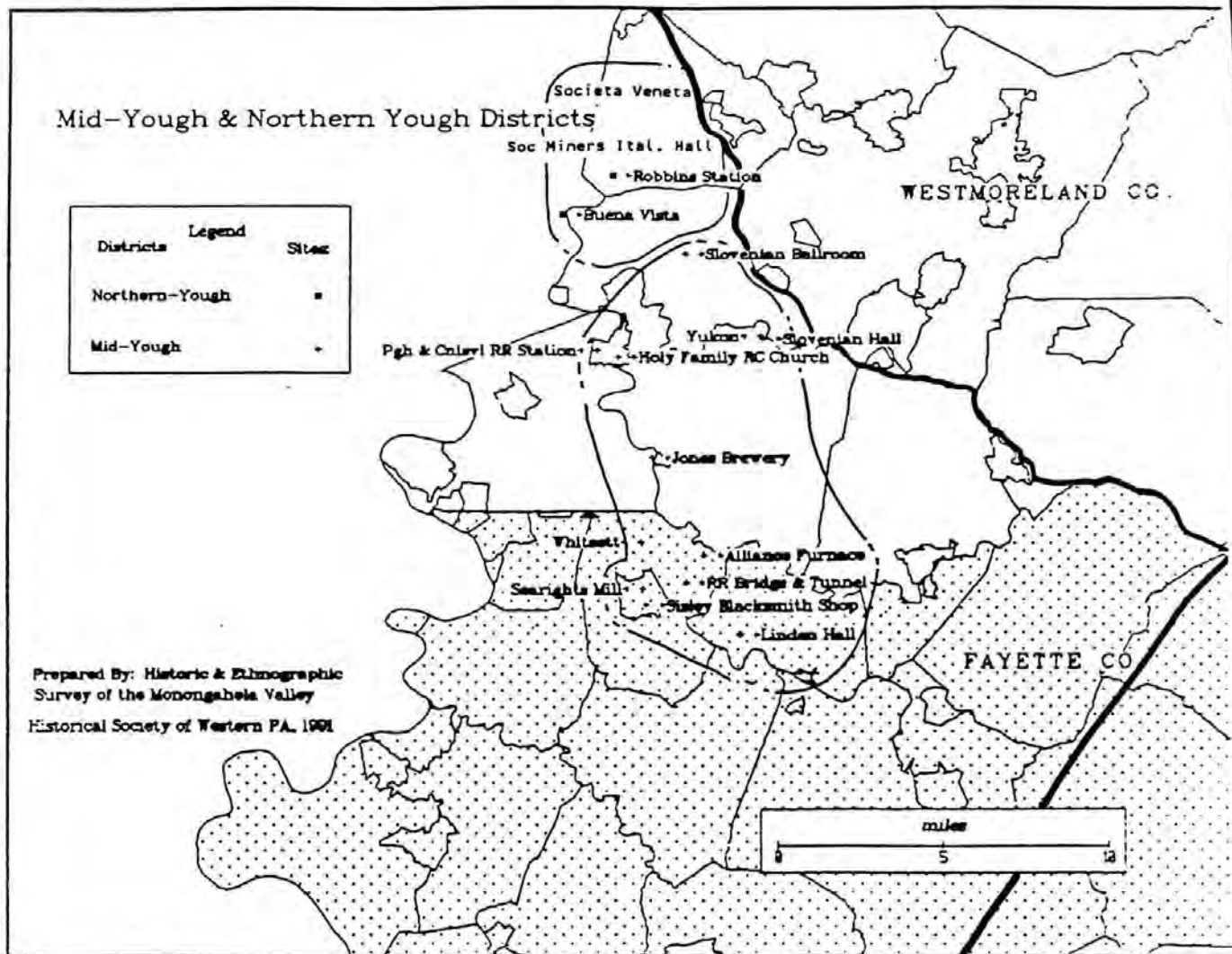
**Vestaburg and Vesta #5 Mine Complex** (Company Town, Centerville Borough, Washington Co.), 1907, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, CS], This is a large company town with company store, some single family houses, some duplexes, some barracks-style row houses, and other structures. The mine complex is tucked into an adjoining hollow and has several buildings that appear to be intact, in a dramatic setting. The mine is now connected to the LaBelle Processing Works in Fayette County by a conveyor belt/suspension bridge across the river. Many architectural features of the town are almost identical to those found at Bobtown, Richeyville, and Coverdale, and the barracks houses are like those at nearby Daisytown.

**Holy Resurrection Russian Orthodox Church** (Rusyn, West Brownsville Borough, Washington Co.), 1915, [I&M], this is a very intact, compact, and attractive church in the heart of West Brownsville, sporting onion domes and other Byzantine architectural features.

**St. John's United Methodist Church** (Slovak, West Brownsville Borough, Washington Co.), c1870, [I&M], this is an intact Civil War era building (resembling board and batten patterns published by John Upjohn) built by an Episcopal congregation, and architecturally reflecting the preference for the Gothic style on the part of English Episcopalians. In the 1920s, it became home to a Slovak congregation organized by the Methodist Church through the "Coke Mission," a special mission unit formed for the Southwestern Pennsylvania coal and coke fields, and ministering especially to the Slovaks. This small church continues to serve families who joined it in the 1920s, and it is one of the last churches founded by the Coke Mission, which also had schools and other institutions in the Study Area.

**Daisytown and Vesta #4 Mine Complex** (Company Town, West Pike Run Twp., Washington Co.), 1905, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], this small company town is significant for its high concentration of Hungarian (Magyar) families, and for the unusually drab architecture, which consists mainly of barracks-style row houses, built on small pockets of land along Pike Run. Interspersed in the town are several abandoned industrial buildings from Vesta #4 Mine (which also had a large complex at its Richeyville portal). Just east of Daisytown is a row of Managers' houses at Smallwood.

RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES: See Ellsworth District, Section 4.15.



MAP 19 MID-YOUGH & NORTHERN YOUGH DISTRICTS

in Westmoreland & Fayette Counties

LEGEND

District Boundry — — — — —

Study Area Boundry —————

#### 4.17 MID-YOUGH DISTRICT

##### Geology and Topography:

The Mid-Yough District is underlain by typical coal of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam. The hilly terrain along the Youghiogheny River provided access to outcroppings at an early date. In general, the Mid-Yough District has many nearly level farming areas and is less hilly than most of the other districts.

##### History:

The Mid-Yough District is an area between more developed districts. To the east is the Connellsville District of beehive coking fame. To the south is the Klondike District, with its numerous turn-of-the-century boom-town mining developments. To the west of the more densely built-up Mid-Mon Valley, and to the North are a series of river mines from the Civil War era that make up the North-Yough District. Between all of these is a rolling farmland area with some remnants of eighteenth-century development plus a few remnants of coal mining from the turn of the century, set in idyllic rural settings.

The Mid-Yough District, in its earliest days, was made up of several large landgrants and a few smaller farms. One of the large tracts was granted to Gen. George Washington who erected a water-powered grist mill near the present site of Perryopolis in the late-eighteenth century. Washington sent Col. William Crawford into the area to oversee the mill and the land. Crawford, among other things, founded Connellsville. Crawford was killed by Indians and Washington then appointed Col. Israel Shreve to oversee the lands. Shreve was the father of Henry Shreve who piloted the steamboat "Enterprise" from Brownsville to New Orleans and back in 1814. Shreveport, Louisiana was named for the younger Shreve after he broke up the "Great Raft," a hundred mile long log jam on the Red River.

A short distance east of Perryopolis, Alliance Furnace was built in 1789. This rural site was most intimately connected at that time with what is now the Perryopolis area. Alliance was one of the first two iron furnaces built west of the Alleghenies, and is frequently cited as being "the first."

In 1814, Thomas Burns and Thomas Hursey laid out the town of Perryopolis near Washington's Mill, with a very progressive radial plan and an industrial co-operative that started a glass factory and a bank here. Perryopolis also developed a thriving pottery industry, being adjacent to a seam of clay (at "Kilndigging Hill"), and a water-powered fulling mill to process homespun woolen goods (it may be the last of its kind still standing in the country).

Surrounding Perryopolis, the smaller farms were taken up by Quaker farmers who built the Providence Meeting House just west of town. Another Quaker group settled in the northern part of this district, in Sewickley Township, where they formed "Sewickley Meeting." Both communities played important roles in early agricultural development of the area, and then vanished around the time of the Civil War.

North of Perryopolis, West Newton developed as an **early industrial town** where the Glades Road (the route from Somerset to Washington, connecting the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the National Road) crossed the Youghiogheny. Before the town existed, Gen. Rufus Putnam built boats here on his way to found Marietta, Ohio and to open the "Ohio [land] Company." John Plummer built a mill and house here around 1800, and the town grew up around these and the ferry that operated here. In the 1830s, when German migration from eastern Pennsylvania to central Ohio peaked, West Newton was an important stopover town. A substantial German community grew up in and around the town, still reflected in local religious groups, fraternal lodges, and in German groups that continued to migrate into the area well into the twentieth century.

However, relatively little happened in the Mid-Yough District between about 1840 and 1900, as a result the district's pre-1840 fabric is better preserved than in most of the other districts. The fact that the Old State Bank is still standing in Perryopolis and that Washington's Grist Mill stood till it collapsed c1940 are testimonies to the slow development and undisturbed rural quality of this district, as are the numerous intact buildings in West Newton.

In the 1890s, the Cochran family of nearby Dawson built the Washington Coal and Coke Works at Star Junction, just south of Perryopolis. This was by far the largest single complex of beehive coke ovens in the Study Area. The Cochrans had been among the earliest pioneers in the American coke industry. This complex also made them part of the turn-of-the-century capitalist establishment. After accumulating a great deal of wealth, the Cochrans sold out and Philip Cochran's widow took her share and built a magnificent mansion not far from the Alliance Furnace site, across the township line in Lower Tyrone Township. The mansion was only used by the Cochran family for a few decades, and then fell into disrepair. It was restored by the United Steel Workers of America and is now a private resort/conference center for their members.

While Star Junction was a very large coking complex, it was still typical of **company towns** of the Mon Valley Study Area, in that it had repetitious houses, small lots, a tight cluster of store buildings, and very little aesthetic design in its buildings. Its population was a mixture of ethnic groups. The town's plan emphasized company paternalism in the hierarchical layout of buildings.

East of the Youghiogheny a series of **company towns** were built that began to deviate from this pattern, and more closely resemble the town developments east of the Study Area. Herminie is one example. It has a hilltop setting. Its buildings are a bit further apart and a little less linear in their layout. There are more privately-built, individualized buildings, and one ethnic group is particularly visible: the Slovenes. Herminie was built by the Berwind family that founded Windber (near Johnstown).

Similarly, Yukon (another Slovene settlement) deviates in the aesthetic design used in its stone and brick industrial buildings. It too has larger lots and a hilltop setting, and was probably idyllic and rural until an adjoining site was chosen for a toxic

waste site, leaving the community members torn between maintaining their properties or leaving.

Smithton has the same "unstructured" qualities, although it may be because the town is really more of a company town centered on a distillery which happens to have early mines surrounding it. Jones Brewery provides a physical focal point and the town's major employer. Most of the town's buildings were privately built, although it is about the same scale as a medium-size company town.

Along the Youghiogheny are several more typical coal patches and company towns of special importance for association with specific ethnic groups. Jacobs Creek and VanMeter, for instance, housed miners who worked at the Darr Mine at the time of the 1907 Disaster. The disaster, which was an explosion that claimed more than 200 lives, was one of the worst mining accidents in American history. It occurred during the single worst month for mine safety in history. However, it would have claimed twice as many lives had it not occurred on St. Nicholas Day, a Rusyn Holiday, and about 200 miners had taken the day off to go to church. After the disaster, the Rusyn community built a Greek Catholic church at Jacobs Creek, partially in commemoration of the event. Jacob's Creek is one of the smallest communities in the Study Area to have its own Greek Catholic church.

Whitsett, on the other hand, is important for its ties to the African American community. It was constructed for a small coking company by the African American contracting firm of Simmons and McPherson of Monongahela City. It became more distinctive later when Washington Coal and Coke decided not to house Black miners at the all-white town of Star Junction. Later African Americans coming into the area were forced to find homes at Whitsett. It continues to have an active Black community and church. It also had a "Jewish Store," owned by a Jewish merchant named Morris Weiss, who donated his land to the community after the store closed and was torn down.

Collinsburg, to the northwest of West Newton, had a sizable German population, perhaps the greatest percentage of any mining community in the Study Area. A German lodge is still located in the town, but is so well-known locally, and so insular that it operates privately and without outdoor signage.

Blythedale is important as the only mining settlement identified in the Study Area with an Italian population almost exclusively from the region of Reggio Nell'Emilia. It may actually be more closely tied to mining developments further north in Guffey and Buena Vista, where early Italian immigrant from Northern Italian came to work in late-nineteenth century mines. Blythedale's one ethnic club is the Working Men's Beneficial Union, actually an Italian lodge made up almost exclusively of "Reggiani."

A few later industries are also important in the Mid-Yough District. Brickyards located around Layton continued to extract clay from Kilndigging Hill, as early potters had, but used it to make refractory brick and building brick rather than pottery. Remnants of two of the three plants in the Layton area are still standing.

At West Newton, the Standard Railroad Fusee Company (fusees are lead gadgets placed on railroad tracks which trigger switches and signals when run over by the train) and U.S. Radiator Company are two examples of unusual metal-related industries that tended to locate in smaller towns. Likewise, Hopkins Machine (in the old mine buildings at Herminie) and the machine shop/foundry in the old mine buildings at Wyano (Wyano is a mining town named for the Y&O--Youghiogheny and Ohio--Railroad) are examples of small plants located in old mining town complexes because of the local need for machinery parts and the numerous, abandoned mine buildings throughout the Study Area. Another example of this trend is the aluminum recycling business now operated out of old brickyard buildings across from Layton ("Pentella Buildings").

#### THEMES:

The following themes are represented in the Mid Yough District:

**Capital formation:** represented in the Mid-Yough District by Star Junction which reflects the wealth and power eventually accumulated by the family that introduced commercial coking of bituminous coal to the District.

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** is represented by the "frozen" character of Perryopolis and West Newton, left nearly untouched for many decades, and equally represented by the mining complexes from the turn of the century that are juxtaposed against each town (particularly Perryopolis).

**Labor and the labor movement:** Late-twentieth century success in the United Steel Workers of America is reflected in Linden Hall, where they have been able to purchase one of the largest industrialists' mansions in the area, restore it, and operate it as a museum, resort, and conference center.

**Community structure:** Illustrated literally in the unusual street plan of Perryopolis<sup>5</sup>, but also more abstractly in the way the town was capitalized, through a co-operative that built a glass factory and the little stone bank that is still standing.

Star Junction and Whitsett are significant for their racially-segregated relationship, the one being an enormous but all-white coking town, and the other being a tiny community for Blacks.

**Immigration and migration:** illustrated by the tiny, distinctive ethnic communities found in the small mining towns of the Mid-Yough District. Blythedale is the Study Area's only known community of Italians exclusively from Reggio Nell'Emilia. Whitsett has some of the best-documented ties between a mining town and the African American community, including an active community and church at present. Herminie and Yukon have two of the most active Slovene communities in the Study Area. Collinsburg is one of the most thoroughly German mining towns, while Jacob's Creek has one of the

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<sup>5</sup> American town planning historian John Reps dedicates a whole chapter to Perryopolis in his book *The Making of Urban America* [Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1965]

most visible Rusyn communities among small mining towns in the Study Area.

**SITES:**

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Mid-Yough District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the district see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes that relate to each site are indicated as follows:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M]

**West Newton Borough** (Early Industrial Town, Other Mill Town) [RPS, CS, I&M], briefly a boatbuilding town (when there were locks and dams on the Youghiogheny c1860), West Newton was an important stop on the Glades Road, by which many German immigrants crossed through the Study Area in the mid-nineteenth century. The community has several churches and clubs reflecting German heritage, in addition to Slovene and Slovak ones, including **Holy Family Roman Catholic Church** (German, West Newton Borough, Westmoreland County), 1884, [I&M], originally built by the Diocese of Pittsburgh for Germans living in the area, Slovene immigrants later joined the parish. The African American community was established here before 1812. There are also some small metals industries (this was one of several somewhat-remote communities where small specialty items were manufactured from metals produced in the region, including radiators, Italian waffle irons, and railroad "fusees." Another important site in the town is the **Pgh & Connellsville RR Station**, c1900, [I&M], an intact station, about midway between Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

**Jones Brewery** (Smithton Borough, Westmoreland County), 1904, [I&M], founded by William "Stoney" Jones, a Welsh coal miner who immigrated to the States in 1885, the Jones Brewing Company originally catered primarily to coal miners and other immigrants within a fifteen mile radius of Smithton. Today, the brews of the "House of Jones" remain regionally popular.

**Yukon** (Company Town, South Huntingdon Twp., Westmoreland Co.), 1908, [RPS, CNI, CS, I&M], is a mining town founded by the Magee Coal Company. It has some of the most aesthetically-designed (though now vacant and derelict) mine structures in the Study Area, some made from stone in a late version of the Richardson Romanesque style. Yukon developed a very strong Slovene community, reflected in the **Slovenian Hall** [I&M], which has one of the most active Slovene button-box (accordion) bands in the Study Area. Currently the community is threatened by the large toxic waste disposal site (pickling liquor from Pittsburgh area steel mills) adjacent to the town which some say is causing health problems to the residents.



## RECOMMENDED COMMUNITY:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

Yukon  
includes:  
Slovenian Hall

## 4.18 NORTH-YOUGH DISTRICT

Geology and Topography: (see Map 19, page 131)

The North-Yough District is a twelve-mile-long segment of the Youghiogheny River Valley, specifically the northern-most segment from near the river's mouth at McKeesport to the Buena Vista area. This district straddles the Allegheny/Westmoreland County line. Geologically, it contains typical coal of the Pittsburgh seam. However, topographically, the winding course of the river in this district creates numerous small bluffs which provided easy access to coal for early mine operators. The pockets of alluvial plain along the Youghiogheny in this district are particularly small, and the hollows funnelling down to the river from surrounding hills range from narrow ravines (such as at Guffey and Shaner) to wide triangular valleys with generous level areas as they meet the river, such as at Robbins Station.

## History:

The North-Yough District has been carved out as a separate district for several inter-related historic reasons. From the earliest point, it was a mining area. According to J. Sutton Wall,

Brintnell Robbins...settled in 1796 at a point on the east side of the Youghiogheny River, since called Robbins' Mill, and now known as Robbins' Station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He built a mill at this place, which was run by water from a dam in the river; and in 1796 he discovered coal of the Pittsburgh seam, in the hill facing the river, on his property; opened a mine and commenced to use the coal for smithing and domestic purposes.<sup>6</sup>

At Robbins Station, stone ruins are still visible of what may have been slave quarters at the mine site from the brief era during which slavery existed as an institution in Western Pennsylvania.<sup>7</sup>

The North-Yough District actually took shape, though, during a very brief period in the mid-nineteenth century. After the construction of locks and dams on the Monongahela between Pittsburgh and Brownsville was finished in 1844, attention turned to canalizing

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<sup>6</sup> J. Sutton Wall, *Report on the Coal Mines of the Monongahela River Region*, [Harrisburg: Board of Commissioners for the Second Geological Survey, 1884] This may well be the most thorough history of individual mines in the Monongahela River area ever printed.

<sup>7</sup> The region had a few slaveholders who had large numbers of slaves. They were probably used in early industrial operations, such as strip mining at Thomas Hughes home in Greene County, and possibly a couple of the early iron plantations. However, most of the slaveholders had only one or two house servants who were freed at age 28, according to the provisions of the 1781 law. The Robbins Station site also has other potential archaeological significance: it was an Indian village, reputedly "Queen Aliquippa's cornfield" (Aliquippa lived at McKeesport and was one of very few Indians still in the area in the mid-eighteenth century).

the Youghiogheny. Two Locks and dams were built in 1850-51, the lower one about two miles below Coultersville and the upper one at Buena Vista. These were both destroyed by high water and ice in 1866, and were never rebuilt. Between 1851 and 1866, there was a flurry of development activity in the North Yough District: about twenty mines were opened in this stretch of the river. After 1866, several of the mines stopped operating because of unreliable river shipping, in spite of the fact that this was one of the first areas reached by the railroad.<sup>8</sup>

Toward the close of the nineteenth century, new coal patches and company towns were built at the southern end of the district and to the east in the Irwin area. Irwin, an early "stagecoach stop town," became a small center of mining, almost a separate district in its own right. A half-dozen mining towns developed along Irwin's edges, extending the urban fabric of this small community in nearly every direction.

The North-Yough Valley appears to have long been a patchwork of ethnic and religious groups, although only from a few major ethnic strains. The early communities apparently had a relatively migrant workforce, employed by numerous, small, competing mines. Each mine had its own cycle of booms and busts, frequently leaving a few mines in the area idle at any one time.

Alpsville was apparently home to a Irish Catholic community, as evidenced by the tiny Roman Catholic Church there (still in operation long after the demise of the rest of the village). Greenock has several indicators of a sizable German community (including a Lutheran church), and was an early center of the Church of Jesus Christ, the Mormon-related denomination now headquartered in Monongahela City whose membership is now largely Italian. Although the first Italian laborers in the Buena Vista area left after a shoot-out in 1874, Italian immigrants from Reggio Nell'Emilia (a province near Bologna) settled Guffey and Blythedale, and Venetian and Southern Italian miners settled in the Hahntown/Irwin area. East of Irwin, where the terrain is more level, the land more agricultural/rural, and the towns newer and larger, there are communities of Poles and Slovenes (including a Slovene picnic grove).

The mines in the North-Yough District appear to have played a significant role in the region's mining history. Although the early mines in the area were small operations, the transformation between small river mines and later company towns can be traced in the evolution of towns in the North-Yough District in ways that are difficult elsewhere in the Study Area. The North-Yough mines bridge more than a century of coal patch and company town development, from the stone slave quarters at Robbins Station to the c1900 mines at the southern end of the district. The Coultersville/Alpsville area, for instance, contains what may be the earliest documented company-built housing in the Study Area. The steep hills along the river surrounding Coultersville/Alpsville made it a prime area for

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<sup>8</sup> The Connellsville Railroad was built along the east bank of the Youghiogheny, connecting McKeesport and Connellsville in 1855, later incorporated into the B&O's Pittsburgh-Washington line.

developing river mines in the early period. Buena Vista and Guffey were settings for some of the first cultural clashes between Italian immigrants and miners from earlier ethnic groups. Hahntown contains the only Venetian Club building (now a dentist's office) in the Study Area. Yet Industry and Blythedale are typical models of the **company-town** patterns of the c1900 era. Scott Haven, Guffey, and Shaner are some of the most poignant examples of "disappeared towns" in the Study Area.

**THEMES:**

The North Yough District represents the following themes:

**Technology and innovation:** is appropriately interpreted at the Robbins Station mine site. As the oldest known mine site in the Study Area (outside Pittsburgh, where the sites have been built over many times), and as a largely undisturbed eighteenth-century industrial archaeology site, it is likely to yield information about the technology and procedures used in mining in the Study Area before 1800. Another site that illustrates this theme is the set of stables at Hahntown (used for mine mules). Although once common throughout the Study Area, only a few sets of stable buildings like these were found. This particular set of stables is architecturally distinguished. The Italian community at Hahntown may be a reflection of late use of mules at the mines here, as blacksmithing was a trade brought to the North-Yough District by many Italian immigrants.

**Management and organization:** can be interpreted using the mine ruins at Robbins Station as an illustration of the management and organization structure of mines when and where slave labor was used.

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** can be seen in the numerous small communities, built in a brief window of time in the mid-nineteenth century, and generally in decline since that time. Some early towns have nearly disappeared leaving scant remains at Guffey, Shaner, and Scott Haven. Guffey was a well-documented town, a resort community with a hotel that predated the heyday of the mining industry. Today, it has only an Italian club (c1950) and a few scattered houses on nearby hillsides. Scott Haven has a church and a house or two remaining in an area that as recently as 1960 had nearly forty houses and a school. Shaner once had houses, but now has only one abandoned house, one occupied house, a chained-off fishing club, and an honor roll with names of Shaner and Guffey residents that served in World War II. At Alpsville, only a small Catholic church and a few scars in the landscape remain of a town that once had 110 company houses. At Coultersville, one senses that the isolated community is somehow frozen in time, as nearly all the buildings are from before 1880 and most are not well-maintained (recent building restrictions in flood-plain areas have been largely responsible for recent lack of maintenance/construction at Coultersville).

**Community structure:** the early examples of documented company-built housing in the North-Yough District are among its most important resources in relation to the rest of the Study Area. Coultersville

and Alpsville are among only nine coal mining towns in the Monongahela Valley known to have had company-built housing before 1859.<sup>9</sup>

**Labor and the labor movement:** Buena Vista is the only known site of a major labor clash in the North-Yough District. Buena Vista is associated with a shoot-out between striking miners and armed Italian strike breakers which was part of the "first widespread use of Italian laborers in the bituminous coal mines."<sup>10</sup>

The town of Buena Vista itself was laid out in 1849. It may not have been primarily a company town. But as mines opened around it, Buena Vista became a residential center for miners who worked up and down the Youghiogheny Valley.

The so-called "Buena Vista Incident" occurred in 1874 when miners at the Armstrong mine (across the river from Buena Vista) went on strike. C.H. Armstrong, the mine owner, hired Italian migrant workers as strike breakers and armed them. One hundred and four Italian miners arrived at the Armstrong Mine on October 26, 1874. The people of Buena Vista sympathized with the striking miners and encouraged them to confront the Italians. They accused the Italians of shooting into the Buena Vista streets from across the river.

The Italians became fearful of the situation and began writing to the Italian Vice Consul Alonzo Viti at Philadelphia. Several isolated shooting incidents followed, including an episode on Saturday, November 28, when an Italian was injured. The next day, a group of Italians crossed the Youghiogheny to seek help for the wounded man. A misunderstanding about the nature of their visit led to a shoot-out which lasted most of the day, with three Italians killed, eight wounded, and Armstrong's barn burned to the ground. Mrs. Guscetti, wife of the leader of the Italians, stepped into the line of fire convincing both sides to stop. The Italians ended up leaving the Buena Vista area, but their legacy continues. The Buena Vista-Blythedale-Guffey area now has a large Italian population, who continue to operate clubs in Guffey (The Italian Brotherhood of North Huntingdon Township) and Blythedale (The Working Mens Beneficial Union).

**Immigration and migration:** like other districts, the Mid-Yough contains many coal patches and thus shares a common history of immigration and migration. Italians, Slovaks and Poles were the primary groups to immigrate to the district, although specific communities have large concentrations of other groups. For instance, Yukon has a sizable population of Slovenes. African Americans also migrated from the South to work in the mines of the District (at Blythedale, Smithdale, Mustard Hollow, etc.).

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<sup>9</sup> George Thurston. *Directory of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Valleys* [Pittsburgh: A. A. Anderson, 1859] 231-234. The Coultersville houses are five-bay, "T" plan structures, with a central front door and D/S (2/2) windows. They are not appreciably different from farmhouses of the same period. This early phase in company-housing design may prove significant to the architectural history of the company-built town.

<sup>10</sup> Herbert G. Gutman, "The Buena Vista Affair," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, July 1964.

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the North-Yough District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the district see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes that relate to each site are indicated as follows:

**SITES:**

role in the regional processing system [RPS]  
 technology and innovation [T&I]  
 management and organization [M&O]  
 capital formation [CF]  
 cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]  
 labor and the labor movement [L&LM]  
 community structure [CS]  
 immigration and migration [I&M]

**Buena Vista** (Elizabeth Twp., Allegheny Co.), 1874, [CNI, L&LM, I&M], founded independently but with some rows of early company-built housing, Buena Vista was the site of a shoot-out in 1874 between striking miners and a group of Italian migrant workers, who had been brought in as strike breakers and armed by the company. This is the earliest known clash between Italians and "Americans" in the Study Area.

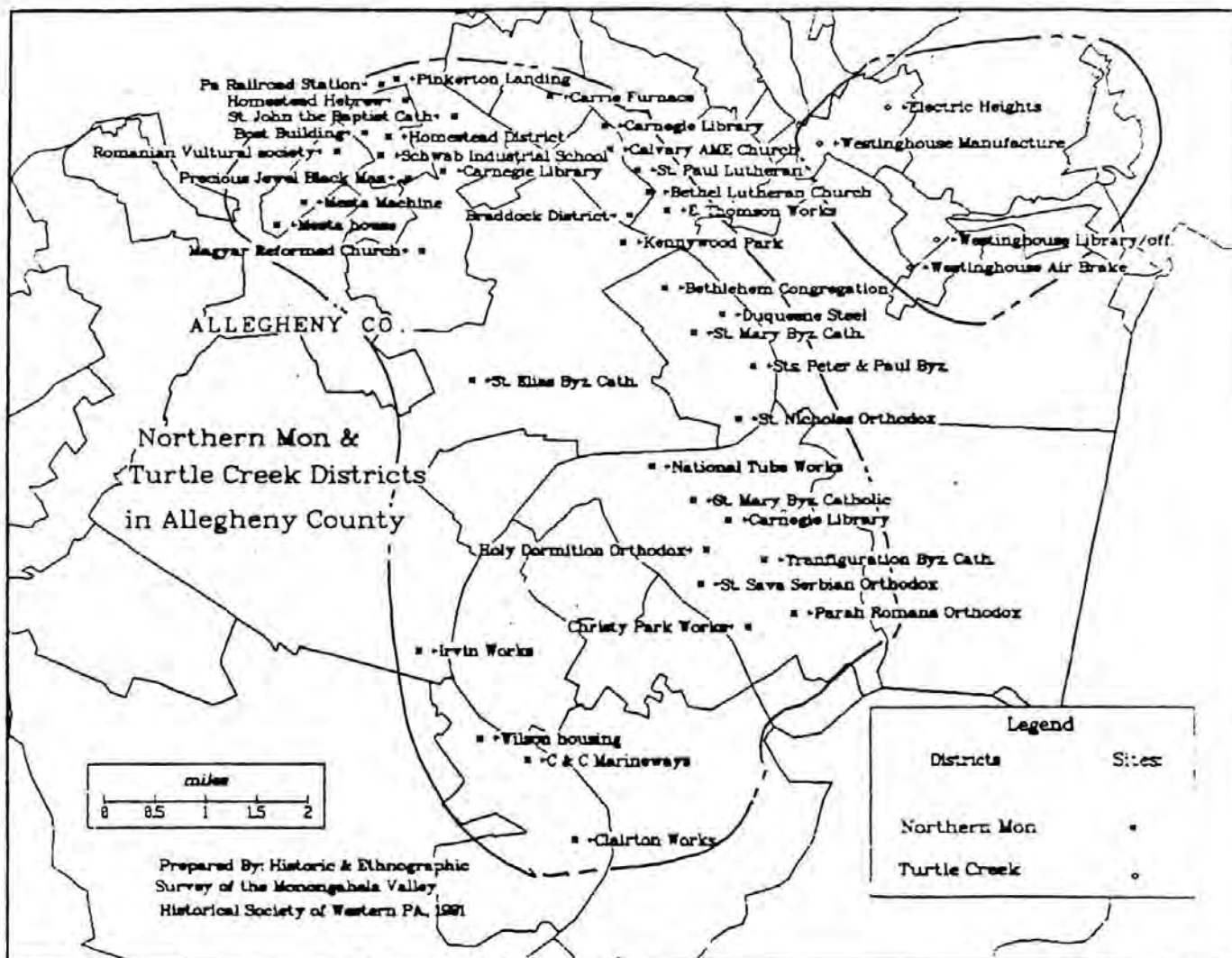
**Rahntown** (Company Town, North Huntingdon Twp., Westmoreland Co.), c1890, [CNI, CS, I&M], this is a turn-of-the-century mining town with some important intact buildings including mule stables, and a very visible Italian community, represented by the former **Societa' Veneta** ("Venetian Society"), c1910, [I&M], the only Venetian fraternal lodge building found in the Study Area (now a dentist's office) and **S.M. Italiana Hall** ("Italian Miner's Society," Italian), 1915, [I&M].

**Robbins Station Mine Ruins** (Early Industrial Complex, North Huntingdon Twp., Westmoreland Co.), 1796, [T&I, M&I, CNI, CS, I&M], these are ruins of several small stone buildings (rubble walls, approximately ten feet by ten feet), said to have been slave quarters of a mine opened by Lt. Brintnell Robbins, who built a water-powered grist mill here before he began mining for "smithing and domestic purposes" in 1796. Although primarily an archaeological site, it has tremendous potential to yield information--and provide a setting for interpretation--about Indian settlements, early industries, early mining, and the brief existence of slavery in Western Pennsylvania.

**RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:**

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

Robbins Station (See Clairton, North Mon District)



MAP 20 TURTLE CREEK & NORTHERN MON DISTRICTS

in Allegheny County

LEGEND

District Boundry — — — — —

Study Area Boundry —————

#### 4.19 TURTLE CREEK DISTRICT

##### Geology and Topography:

The Turtle Creek District lies over a portion of the Pittsburgh Coal seam. Its coal and other geological resources have not been as important to its history as its topography.

Topographically, the Turtle Creek Valley is a deep meandering valley. Turtle Creek is one of the largest tributaries to the Monongahela. It is a large stream flowing through an unusually wide valley floor. As the stream winds through the valley, it cuts the alluvial plain into segments of level land, each of which has become associated with a different local place name. To the sides of the valley floor, there are steep hills cut intermittently by a number of hollows formed by the various tributaries of Turtle Creek. Some of the communities along Turtle Creek have been built with neighborhoods extending up the valley, connecting the industries along the creek with residential neighborhoods on the hills that overlook the valley. In general, though, the steep hillsides to each side of this valley have served as barriers, separating the industrial corridor at the bottom from the farmland and villages (more recently, residential suburbs of Pittsburgh) that occupy the hilltops.

##### History:

Before 1852, the Turtle Creek Valley was merely one of many valleys in the tapestry of farmlands and forests surrounding Pittsburgh. A trapper settled at the mouth of the valley, building a cabin in 1748 (one of the earliest dates in the history of European settlement in the region), and the Forbes Road was cut through the Turtle Creek Valley during the French and Indian War, eventually gaining prominence as one of the main east-west routes through Pittsburgh.

In the 1850s the Turtle Creek Valley gained prominence as the route chosen for one of the last stretches of the Pennsylvania Railroad on its route from eastern Pennsylvania into Pittsburgh. Coal mines developed side by side with resort developments (at least one large hotel was served by a plank road from Pittsburgh). This unusual combination also occurred at Guffey in the North-Yough District. Yet, even this layer of development has been erased by more recent chapters in the region's industrial history.

The real transformation of the Turtle Creek Valley occurred in the late-nineteenth century, beginning with the construction of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock in 1873. Carnegie's decision to move up the Monongahela River focused new attention on the stretch of land between the established industrial plants at McKeesport and Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania Railroad line played no small role in the increased steel production in this period. Iron and steel were needed for rails and for construction of engines and cars. As the railroads expanded, the need increased for all elements of railroad equipment, including machinery.

As Andrew Carnegie was building the Edgar Thomson along the Pennsylvania Railroad to supply rails for the company's western extensions, George Westinghouse was perfecting his air brake,



switch, and signal making operations. In 1886, he relocated his Union Switch and Signal Company to a site in Swissvale, just northwest of the Turtle Creek Valley. In 1889, he built the first of the numerous Westinghouse plants in the Turtle Creek Valley. Between 1890 and 1915, Westinghouse built a complex network of tightly-packed, interconnected plants in the Turtle Creek Valley, ranging from foundry operations in Trafford to air-brake manufacturing in Wilmerding and Turtle Creek, to Westinghouse Electric's plant in East Pittsburgh. Between Trafford and Wilmerding, the communities of Pitcairn and Wall developed as residential communities for the massive railroad yards built there after 1900.

On a hillside overlooking Wilmerding, Westinghouse built a French Renaissance style "castle" in 1890 to serve as a library and community center for the workers in his various plants: Westinghouse's version of the kind of community-oriented philanthropy for which Carnegie was more famous. In 1896, the library was damaged in a fire, and was rebuilt as an office building, which was expanded in 1927. In 1930, the "Westinghouse Valley" was "crowned" with a grand bridge carrying US Route 30 over the crowded industrial complexes. Appropriately, it was named for George Westinghouse. It has four concrete pylons (two at each end, forming a gateway) with granite reliefs of industrial themes carved by Frank Vittor, a noted Italian-American sculptor who worked in the Pittsburgh region in the Depression era.

The Turtle Creek Valley's people form a collage as heterogeneous as the Study Area as a whole, but here compacted into one, tiny but complex valley. There are pockets settled by Serbs, Germans, Italians, Ukrainians, and others. There is a group of Italian settlements centered on Wilmerding, including one enclave that named their club "Sub-Alpina" (apparently signifying that they are from the Alpine portion of Northern Italy). A former Serbian church stands vacant in Wilmerding as well, only a block away from an active Croatian Federated Union Lodge and a Ukrainian Club. German churches are threaded through the valley, including a few United Methodist churches which were formerly Evangelical United Brethren (a former German-speaking denomination that grew out of Methodist theology, now part of the larger Methodist body).

The various components of the Turtle Creek District are so tightly packed and thematically related, that essentially they make up one large historic district, bridging together a half dozen municipalities. Fieldwork in this area confirmed the survey team's suspicion that most of the individual historic resources in this District do not stand alone, but rather support one another, as contributing structures do in a more typical historic district.

#### THEMES:

The Turtle Creek District represents the following themes:

**Technology and innovation:** George Westinghouse's numerous innovations in items ranging from air brakes to switches and signals, and the continued innovative industry of the Westinghouse Company are better represented by the sites in the Turtle Creek Valley, than anywhere else. The company continues to be a leader in industrial technology and scientific design in the Pittsburgh

area, and the complex Westinghouse built here is the best monument one could build to such a man and such a company.

**Management and organization:** Perhaps even more than the steel mills of the North-Mon District and other uniquely-organized complexes in the Study Area, the Turtle Creek Valley illustrates the highly organized plant designs and management structures created by Pittsburgh-area capitalists at the turn of the century.

**Capital formation:** The District's development parallels that of steel, coking, and transportation industries in other parts of the Study Area, but the scale and density of this district sets it apart, making it appear to be one grand stroke of major capitalization by one incredibly powerful company.

**Community structure:** The Turtle Creek District reflects community characteristics visible elsewhere in the Study Area but in a highly concentrated form. This may be because of the higher number of skilled workers at these plants and in these communities. Electric Heights in particular reflects the kind of idyllic optimism which government, company, and workers shared in the World War II period. Essentially, the community is a series of repetitious, cheaply-built barracks, but the character of the buildings, the name, and the level of maintenance reflects a belief in modern aesthetic ideals, a desire to live in a progressive, company-oriented community, and pride in the complex as a whole.

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Turtle Creek District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the district see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes that relate to each site are indicated as follows:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M]

**Turtle Creek Borough** (Company Town, Allegheny County), c1890, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M] and **Wilmerding Borough** (Company Town, Allegheny County) c1890, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], are two contiguous communities, which were part of a massive string of Westinghouse developments from East Pittsburgh to Trafford (including Chalfant, Pitcairn, Wall, and some adjoining areas). The survey teams believes that these tiny communities together may make-up one large historic resource, crossing several municipal boundaries. Although there are numerous intrusions and not all sites are contiguous, the district was almost entirely built by George Westinghouse, his company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, between about 1890 and about 1910, with some later additions, in a very tightly confined area. Individually-distinguished sites and institutions include: **Westinghouse Manufacturing** (Manufacturing Plant, Turtle Creek Borough), c1900, [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI],

**Westinghouse Air Brakes Company** (Manufacturing Plant, Wilmerding Borough), 1890, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF], **Westinghouse Library/Office** (Wilmerding Borough), c1890, [M&I, CF, CS], and **Electric Heights** (Defense Housing, Turtle Creek Borough), 1941, [CNI, CS]. Westinghouse Library/Office, also known as "the Castle" was built by Westinghouse as a community center, in the philanthropic spirit of Andrew Carnegie and other area industrialists, but was rebuilt as an office after a fire. Electric Heights was built by the Federal Government, one of several projects in the area built to provide housing for defense workers during the war. It is very well preserved, not only architecturally, still exhibiting the shared community spirit that typified such projects when built.

**RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:**

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

**Wilmerding**

**includes:**

Westinghouse Air Brakes  
Westinghouse Library/Office

#### 4.20 NORTH-MON VALLEY DISTRICT

Geology and Topography: (see Map 20, page 143)

The North-Mon Valley is underlain by typical coal of the main portion of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam. Topographically, this portion of the Study Area has deep valleys and numerous ravine-like hollows extending from the hilltops into the river valley. Both the Youghiogheny River and Turtle Creek meet the Monongahela in the North-Mon Valley, providing easy access into watershed areas to the east and southeast, and providing a level delta land at the points where the streams flow together.

The Monongahela River winds through the North-Mon District in sweeping curves, eroding into the hillsides at the outer edge of each curve and forming broad alluvial plain areas within each curve. This pattern accommodated both the coal and steel industries, making the coal easily accessible through cliff-like outcroppings, and providing generous expanses of level land for steel mills.

#### History:

With the exception of one or two early industrial towns and an abundance of small, early coal mines, the North-Mon Valley was generally a farming area from the earliest days of settlement until the late-nineteenth century. The early settlers were generally Presbyterians of Scottish or Scotch-Irish heritage who came to the area from Virginia and New Jersey.<sup>1</sup> The "Jersey Settlers" included the McClure family whose holdings incorporated most of the land between the present McKeesport and the present Elizabeth Township, plus a tract that eventually became the town of Homestead.

At the mouth of Peters Creek was a settlement of farmers, surrounding the farm and grist mill of the Kuykendall family. Most of these farmers were Presbyterian, as evidenced by the early Presbyterian churches there.

Development of towns and industries in the North Mon Valley came very slowly in the nineteenth century. McKeesport was described in an 1811 source:

M'KEESPORT, A small and dull village on the right or east bank, just below the mouth of the Youghiogheny River... Original proprietor [was] John M'Kee, who laid it out in 1794. Boats may sometimes be procured here. It has a large brewery,

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<sup>1</sup> The area between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers south of McKeesport (commonly known as "the Forks of the Yough" in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries) was so thoroughly associated with New Jersey that a proposal to subdivide Elizabeth Township as late as 1869 included the proposition that the new township should be called "Jersey Township."

two mercantile stores, a tan and boat yard.<sup>12</sup>

Some signs of growth in this district can be seen by mid-century when George Thurston gave a several-page description to McKeesport and its industries, and more than half a page to Port Perry.<sup>3</sup> According to him, by 1859 McKeesport already had a foundry (Enterprise Foundry, established 1849) consisting of three divisions: the foundry itself, a coal car factory (it made wooden coal cars and their iron fittings), and a tin and sheet iron mill. Additionally, there were two other tin and sheet iron mills in McKeesport at this time, one of which specialized in tin roofing and "furnishing of coal boats." Several sawmills were also kept busy making coal boats and skiffs, and there was a large rolling mill which lay idle in 1859, its owners having moved to Pittsburgh about a year earlier. Two steam-powered businesses are mentioned as well: a tannery and a flour mill.

By 1859, McKeesport had begun to feel the effects of the construction of the Connellsville Railroad (1855), which placed it on the connecting line between Connellsville and Pittsburgh. The line was later extending south to Washington D.C. in time to play a strategic role in the Civil War. McKeesport was described as "one of the principal stations" on this railroad. While describing the railroad's future impact on McKeesport, Thurston paused to say "It is evident that Western Pennsylvania has but just entered upon the infancy of her manufacturing career." Likewise, a glimpse of the industrial impact of this railroad can be seen in Thurston's description of materials consumed annually at the Enterprise Foundry, presumably carried in by rail mainly from the Connellsville area: "300 tons of pig iron, about \$7,000 worth of bar iron, \$5,000 worth of oak plank, ...also 10,000 bushels of coke and 15,000 bushels of coal."

Dravosburg, in this period, was a town confined to a linear strip of river front, several miles long, with numerous coal tipples extending from the coal outcroppings and a single row of miners' houses connecting them. Port Perry was described as a major coal shipping town, laid out in 1790, but greatly expanded in 1849. There were many other mining operations in this portion of the valley by the mid-nineteenth century, including several in the Hays area, two in the Beck's Run vicinity, two at Brown's Hill, one at Munhall Hollow, etc., though most were in the greater Port Perry and Dravosburg areas (eight at Port Perry and sixteen in the greater Dravosburg area, all by 1859).

As most of these mines opened early, most of them closed early, due to either depletion of the available coal or technological obsolescence which rendered them unprofitable. Consequently, nearly all of the community fabric created by the coal mining industry in the North-Mon Valley disappeared by the early decades of the twentieth century. Port Perry has been eradicated in its entirety,

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<sup>2</sup> Cramer, Zadok. *The Navigator* [Pittsburgh: Cramer and Spear, 1811]. An annual navigation guide to the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers.

<sup>3</sup> Thurston, 174-189, 191-195.

the last remnants of the town having been torn down in construction of railroad sidings at the turn of the century. Dravosburg reorganized as a small hilltop community in the twentieth century, with a few clusters of houses remaining at a couple of the mine sites.

From the 1850s until 1873, industrial development in the North-Mon Valley was confined to the McKeesport area. Several new iron and steel industry plants were established in McKeesport in these decades. The largest by far was the National Tube Works, begun in 1869. National Tube was a direct outgrowth of the burgeoning Pennsylvania oil industry. Prior to 1870, oil wells were generally drilled in areas where oil was known to be accessible, and then the oil was pumped into barrels and hauled by teamsters to the nearest train station. The entry of numerous entrepreneurs into the oil business during the boom years resulted in many wells clustered close together and served by hundreds of teamsters. Whole communities came into existence as teamsters and their families built homes near the wells. This situation changed when iron and steel tubing made it possible to pipe the crude oil directly to refineries, eliminating the hauling costs.

The construction of the National Tube Works substantially changed the size and character of McKeesport. The new plant opened in 1872 with just one furnace. A second and third furnace were built at the National Tube Works by 1873, and a fourth one begun, at which time the plant was destroyed by fire. The facilities were immediately rebuilt and incrementally expanded, until in 1887, there were ten furnaces. The new butt-weld mill added in 1886 was four hundred feet long by three hundred thirty feet wide. The company also owned 100 puddling furnaces, four rolling mills, plus forges and refineries. By 1889, the National Tube Works had eight miles of privately-owned railroad tracks interlacing the yards. At that time, the plant had 5,000 employees. In spite of its location amidst rich coal fields, the plant was fueled entirely by natural gas, one of the first complexes ever to use natural gas exclusively to produce iron. In 1901, National Tube Company was one of the five large companies acquired by J.P. Morgan and subsequently formed into the United States Steel Corporation.

Other iron and steel plants that came to the McKeesport area in the 1860s, 70s, and 80s included: United States Iron and Tin-Plate Works, Sterling Steel Works, Russell Manufacturing Company, and two foundry and machine companies: R.J. May & Co. and John T. Penney & Co. United States Iron and Tin-Plate, established in 1873, made tin- and terne-plate iron at a plant consisting of

five puddling furnaces and two heating furnaces, two double sheet-mill furnaces, three annealing furnaces, four knobbling-fires, two tinning-stacks, one hammer, one train of bar-rolls, two trains of sheet-rolls, and two sets of cold-rolls.<sup>4</sup>

Like the National Tube Works, the United States Iron and Tin-Plate Works used natural gas exclusively in 1889. The Sterling Steel

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<sup>4</sup> Warner, A. History of Allegheny County [Chicago: A. Warner & Co., 1889].

Works (at Demmler Station, then just north of McKeesport proper) was established in 1874. This plant, more recently known as Firth-Sterling Steel, produced fine crucible tool-steel. Russell Manufacturing Company, on the other hand, produced ferro-type plates and japanned-tin signs (used in photography), plus brass fittings for steam, gas, and water pipes.

In 1873, the focus of attention in the North-Mon Valley shifted to the steel industry and geographically to a point midway between McKeesport and Pittsburgh. Andrew Carnegie christened this point "Bessemer" at the north edge of the confluence of Turtle Creek and the Monongahela. On this parcel, in 1873, Carnegie began building the first major bessemer steel mill in the Pittsburgh area. He named the new rail-producing plant for Edgar Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The mill was built along the mainline of the Pennsylvania, in an unabashed attempt to corner the market in the production of steel rails for the nation's rapidly expanding railroads.

The Edgar Thomson Works "quickly became the largest manufacturer of steel rails in America."<sup>5</sup> Carnegie, an established iron and steel producer whose holdings had been largely limited to the Lawrenceville area of Pittsburgh prior to this, was so successful in this scheme that the ensuing quarter-decade saw him building one of the largest industrial complexes in the world in the confined area between McKeesport and Pittsburgh.

Andrew Carnegie's holdings in the North-Mon Valley expanded as his partners and competitors built rival mills in the area and he subsequently purchased them. In 1879-81, Andrew Kloman (of the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company) built a bessemer steel plant at a little suburban village laid out in 1873 as "Homestead." In 1883 Andrew Carnegie bought Kloman out. In 1884 the Carrie Furnaces were built on a parcel across the river from the Homestead plant, with the intention of providing smelted iron (eventually, hot iron) to nearby plants. Homestead Mill quickly became the main customer of these new blast furnaces.

In 1886 Duquesne Steel Company built the Duquesne Works, including the mammoth Dorothy Furnaces, in a small, newly-laid-out glass-making town south of Homestead. Carnegie bought this plant in 1890 and chose it (in 1896) for the introduction of a new procedure for loading the blast furnaces which eventually revolutionized the steel industry world-wide. Prior to the so-called "Duquesne Revolution," blast furnaces were loaded by steelworkers who essentially dumped the raw materials into the top of the hot furnace by hand.

Carnegie introduced the "skip hoist," an automated loading system resembling individual wheel barrows driven continuously up an inclined plane by a conveyor belt. He also introduced a giant ore bridge to move the ore efficiently from ore pits to skip hoists.

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<sup>5</sup> Bomberger, Bruce, William Sisson, and Diane Reed. **National Register of Historic Places Multi-Property Documentation Form: Iron and Steel Resources of Pennsylvania, 1716-1945** [Harrisburg: PHMC, Bureau for Historic Preservation, 1991].

An early innovation introduced at Duquesne before Carnegie bought the plant was a procedure for casting steel ingots directly onto rail cars which carried them directly to the rolling mills, thus eliminating the previous procedure of hoisting ingots onto the cars from the shop floor (Carnegie introduced this innovation in his other plants after purchasing the Duquesne Works in 1890). These innovations made continuous operation of the blast furnaces possible, while reducing safety problems, and greatly increasing the industrial output.

With each new acquisition in the North-Mon Valley, Carnegie Steel became more self-sufficient. When Frick joined as a limited partner, his coke empire was integrated into the Carnegie network. Eventually, both Frick and Carnegie sold out to J.P. Morgan who organized United States Steel in 1901. This facilitated further specialization of the individual plants and integration of the overall system.

During World War I, the world's largest by-product coking plant was built at the Clairton Mill site. This move further integrated the coke, iron, and steel industries, as Frick's coking complexes gradually phased out beehive coking, switched to riverfront washing plants, and began shipping washed coal to the Clairton Coke Works. Coke could then be shipped (and coke gas piped) to the numerous United States Steel plants in the North-Mon Valley.

Various plants specialized in various products, such as rail at Edgar Thomson, structural steel and steel plate at Homestead, and tubing at McKeesport. At the end of the Great Depression, the Irvin Works were built at the top of the hill in West Mifflin overlooking Dravosburg to provide sheet steel demanded by growing markets in the automotive and appliance industries. This complex of six large plants was the core of United States Steel's Pittsburgh area operations until the company began diversifying in the 1970s and 1980s.

Around these major plants, substantial steel mill towns grew. Although the Edgar Thomson Works was built in North Braddock Borough, a vibrant business core grew up in adjacent Braddock. Although geographically confined, Braddock had a dense urban fabric which played host to at least twenty different ethnic and religious groups attracted by the jobs and commercial "ripple effect" provided by the mill. For many immigrants who settled in other valley towns (especially eastern Europeans), Braddock was a kind of port of entry into steel mill town life. Many immigrants lived there for a few years until they found a job further out in the valley. It remained a vibrant community until suburban developments to the east in the 1960s drew most of its businesses and residents away.

Braddock is not without its share of outstanding buildings. Andrew Carnegie built the first of many community libraries there in 1888. The Braddock library included billiard rooms, a swimming pool, bowling alleys, and an auditorium. Charles Schwab, a Carnegie partner who superintended the Edgar Thomson Works, built a magnificent Richardson Romanesque house in 1889, just across the Braddock Borough line in North Braddock. One of the largest Rusyn churches in the Study Area (SS. Peter and Paul Byzantine Catholic)



is located in Braddock, and the borough had a half-dozen Roman Catholic churches (representing various ethnic groups) before the Pittsburgh Diocese consolidated them in the early 1980s. By 1928, there were 2,000 Jews in Braddock, and two synagogues. As the eastern and southern Europeans moved from Braddock to the suburbs, immigration of African Americans into the community has increased. Braddock/North Braddock today has at least five African American churches. Shifts in the community's population have resulted in numerous monuments of earlier generations lying vacant or in disrepair, as few new buildings are being built.

Homestead remains an active focal point for this portion of the valley. Since its founding, Homestead has grown into a large community, extending up the hill from the mill, and splashing over into several other municipalities. For all intents and purposes, Munhall, Whitaker, and portions of West Mifflin are part of "Homestead." West Homestead and Hays (now part of Pittsburgh's 31st ward) also grew to be extensions of Homestead to the northwest. West Homestead Borough grew up around the Mesta Machine Company, whose giant machine shop, built in 1898 and 1925 to machine components of steel mills, has been called "the world's largest machine shop under one roof." Hays, on the other hand, is a mining community in a densely-built hollow, originally established by small mines in the 1840s. It was largely rebuilt around 1900 by Harbison-Walker Refractories Company which had a large fire-brick plant there.

Several small industries developed at the edges of United States Steel's main plant at Homestead, while on the other hand, growth of this one large plant also pushed some of the town's earliest industries out. At an early date, the Homestead Works absorbed the land formerly occupied by the Bryce Higbee Glass Works. Homestead Valve Company, established in an abandoned jail building in Homestead in 1892, moved to the Coraopolis area in 1928. Expansion of the Homestead Works to answer wartime demands in 1941 resulted in demolition of a large riverfront neighborhood which had been the "port of entry" neighborhood for immigrants coming into Homestead. Approximately 1,400 buildings were demolished in less than one year, displacing about 2,000 families. Many ethnic institutions and ethnic communities were affected, such as one of the only Gypsy communities in the valley, a Turners Club (German), and the "Rusin Peoples Home." The diaspora of these families drew attention to the critical need for housing for industrial workers in the region, and numerous "Defense Housing" projects followed.

During the twentieth century, Homestead became a central focus for numerous ethnic groups that settled here and in nearby towns. (See Table 2, p?) A very large percentage of the mill's workforce was Slavic. Slovaks established an American Slovak Literary Club and later the First Slovak Building and Loan Association. Slovaks built St. Michael the Archangel Church in 1927 whose tower, in 1966, became home to a magnificent sculpture of "St. Francis the Worker" pouring a ladle of steel over the globe (sculpted by Italian immigrant artist Frank Vittor). Polish immigrants built two churches in Homestead, and the Rusyns built three. Rusyns not only had a club and the "Rusin Peoples Home." The national headquarters of one of their fraternal organizations was located in Homestead (the Greek Catholic Union). They also built the Cathedral here for

Byzantine Catholic churches throughout the Study Area (St. John's, built 1903, designed by Magyar immigrant architect Titus DeBobula).

The African American community built at least four churches and lodges (including Precious Jewel Masonic Lodge, one of the first Black Masonic organizations in the country). The Homestead Grays were a world-famous Negro League baseball team. Homestead's Jewish community grew to be one of the largest milltown Jewish communities in the Study Area. By 1927, there were 1,100 Jews in Homestead and at least two synagogues.

The most important labor history event in the history of Homestead, and surely one of the most important events in the entire Study Area, was the Homestead Strike of 1892. Technological advances just prior to 1892 had increased the productivity and efficiency of Carnegie's various plants, and though workers had been constantly urged to break production records, the pay scale did not climb in proportion to the company's burgeoning profits. Carnegie's strategy to avoid unionization was to operate his numerous divisions as independent companies, thus preventing widespread unionization. However, by 1892, 800 skilled craftsmen at the Homestead Works had joined the Amalgamated Association, forming eight separate locals in the Homestead area. Although the remaining 3,000-plus workers at the Homestead Works (the unskilled laborers) were not unionized, nearly all of them sympathized with the Amalgamated and joined them in striking against the company in the spring of 1892.

The strike lasted five months. Local politicians and clergymen supported the workers and national attention was drawn to Homestead. Negotiations reached bottom on June 30th, when the entire plant was shut down. By that time, Henry Clay Frick (acting on behalf of Andrew Carnegie) had hired 300 armed Pinkerton detectives. The Pinkertons arrived by river barge and came ashore to face an angry mob of Amalgamated members, women, children, and townfolk. A shoot-out ensued leaving at least ten dead. To regain order in the town, Governor Pattison called out 8,000 National Guardsmen.

In 1896-98 Carnegie donated a gigantic library to the community, complete with concert hall and athletic rooms in the style of his earlier library at Braddock. The library was built on the site where the National Guardsmen had encamped. In an apparent attempt to buy goodwill, more examples of corporate paternalism followed the sale of Carnegie Steel and other companies to J.P. Morgan in 1901. Henry Clay Frick gave a parcel of land to the community for use as a park, and Charles Schwab built a school to train industrial workers near the center of town.

Eventually, workers joined the American Federation of Labor, which helped keep production levels high during World War I through a "no strike" agreement. High production levels and high profits immediately following the war led to another important strike in 1919. The Homestead strikes affected the labor movement throughout the United States. The national attention to the 1892 Strike itself served to dampen labor efforts throughout the country and it took the labor unions decades to regain their strength.

Further up the river, Duquesne, McKeesport, and Clairton developed with many historical parallels. McKeesport, in many ways, became the capital of this burgeoning district, with larger and older mills, large stores, and over a hundred churches (representing virtually every eastern and southern European and African American religious group, plus Swedes and several other regionally unique groups). Duquesne grew with the same ethnic complexity typified in Homestead, Braddock, and McKeesport. Duquesne also experienced loss of early diversified industries (e.g. a glass factory) as the mill expanded, and a wartime (World War II) mill expansion project with very similar ramifications to the expansion project at Homestead. Clairton, in many ways, was a "far away" country cousin to the other mill towns, until 1918, when the world's largest by-product coke ovens were built here, including a nine-mile-long pipe carrying coke gasses to McKeesport, Duquesne, Braddock, and Homestead.

In the North-Mon Valley, few communities departed from the **steel mill town** pattern. Each had a simple hierarchy between the giant mill along the river, the business district paralleling the river, and the residential slopes. One exception was the **other mill town** of Glassport, built for a glass factory, but also home to Copperweld Steel and a railroad repair shop. The smaller, more diversified industrial component of Glassport is reflected in its smaller residential grid, its broken-up riverfront parcels, and perhaps in its ethnic make-up.<sup>6</sup>

The northern part of Clairton was built as a piano-manufacturing company initially called Henderson, but renamed Mendelssohn before the community was absorbed by the larger **steel mill town** around 1920. Although about half of the present community of Wilson is housing built by U.S. Steel after the communities merged, the people of Wilson still fiercely defend their separate identity. Another exception is West Mifflin, a sprawling municipality delineated as a rural township, but later incorporated as a borough, which has many of the components of a **steel mill town**, but none of the orderly, hierarchical layout. Within its rambling limits are several villages (e.g. New England, Lincoln Place, Homeville) some of which date from the early mining days.

Since the 1930s, West Mifflin has become home to the United States Steel's sheet mill, "Irvin Works," plus several related plants on nearby parcels, such as Fisher Body and Continental Can. The remainder of the municipality has been developed into small suburban housing tracts and a huge World War II era slag dump (about a mile-square and a hundred feet high), re-worked into real estate parcels for shopping mall developments in the 1970s.

#### THEMES:

The following themes are represented in the North-Mon District:

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<sup>6</sup> It has a larger presence of Italians, a much smaller synagogue than the steel mill towns, and a tiny Finnish community that built an ethnic lodge called the "Finnish Temperance Union."

**Role in the regional processing system:** The North-Mon Valley played a central role in the regional processing system. It was, and in many ways, still is the focal point of the whole industrial system surrounding Pittsburgh. The two most important early railroads are still actively in use in this district, connecting Pittsburgh ultimately to Philadelphia and Washington D.C. The single most important site in the district, though, in accordance with this theme is the Clairton Coke Works. It has increased in importance for the region since its construction in 1918. Within twenty years of its construction thousands of beehive coke ovens in outlying counties were shut down. By-product coking gradually eliminated the need for high-quality Connellsville coke. It led to huge riverfront processing plants and increased use of barges and tows, and a simultaneous decline in industrial use of local rail lines. It fostered a burgeoning chemical industry clustered in small plants around the Clairton plant. It is also the last large employer in the North-Mon Valley (perhaps the last large industrial employer of this scale in the Study Area) with 3,000 men still at work.

Most of the steel mills in this district were located in this district because of numerous interwoven geographic advantages. They included the ready accessibility of fuel and transportation. The railroad link from McKeesport to the coke fields up the Youghiogheny made the location particularly important.

**Technology and innovation:** many internationally significant examples of sites are in the North-Mon Valley steel plants. They include the skip hoist and ore bridge at the Duquesne Works, any remnants of the Bessemer furnaces at Edgar Thomson Works (first Bessemer Plant in Western Pennsylvania), and many other individual components.

**Management and organization:** The integration of the steel mills of the North-Mon Valley, both horizontally (Carnegie kept buying out his competitors), and vertically (each mill eventually developed a specialty in relation to all the other) reflected the greatest advances of the time, not only in plant organization and management, but also in overall corporate structure. This theme is essentially reflected by all of United States Steel's properties in this district throughout the twentieth century.

**Capital formation:** The most significant example of capital formation in the Study Area (and in the country) is the rapidly-built complex of large-scale steel mills in the North-Mon Valley. They reflect the embryonic development and the full blossom of the largest corporate empire accomplished in their time. This theme is essentially reflected in all of Carnegie Steel's plants in the district, plus St. Clair Steel (Clairton), National Tube Works (McKeesport), and all the major competitors to these companies built in this district over the years.

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** Unlike many other portions of the Study Area, this theme manifested itself in the North-Mon Valley largely as one grand cycle. Some individual sites, of course, are exceptions, such as the small mines that opened early in this district and generally closed before the large steel mills were built. But the cyclical nature of industrialization is illustrated most vividly in this district by the sudden arrival of mills at McKeesport, Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne, and Clairton

between 1870 and 1900, and by the abrupt closing at all of these except the Edgar Thomson Works at Braddock (and the Clairton Coke Works) in the 1980s. The huge, vacant hulks of these large mills, and numerous ancillary plants are constant reminders of the region's steel heritage.

**Labor and the labor movement:** Sites that remain in this region from key labor events, especially the Pinkerton Landing Site and the Bost Building from the 1892 Homestead Strike, reflect the national role this region played in the labor movement.

**Community structure:** The steel mill towns of the North-Mon Valley were generally the prototypes for industrial communities throughout the region. Braddock and Homestead in particular retain a high degree of integrity. This includes extensive mill sites between the river and rail line, densely-built business district paralleling the river, ethnic churches and lodges reflecting traditions of various transplanted cultures, and mixtures of privately-built and company-built housing extending up the hillside from the plant and business district. Braddock is the only community to retain a sizable riverfront neighborhood (although similar neighborhoods were demolished in Homestead and Duquesne before World War II era mill expansions) and it has the only traditional mill still operating in the valley. The traditional relationship between various cultural and socio-economic groups in the community appears to be most intact in Homestead.

**Immigration and migration:** The best reflection of immigration and migration in the North-Mon Valley communities is found in the wealth of ethnic churches and lodges in the communities, a large number of which are still very active. They continue to preserve cultural tradition brought here from Europe, the south, the Middle East, and other places. However, as population and industries have left these towns, ethnic institutions have had to struggle to stay alive, and many have closed. McKeesport, by all measures, retains the largest number of ethnic churches representing the most diverse group of ethnic institutions. Furthermore, ethnic traditions such as foodways, are kept alive there in an annual festival that is unmatched by the other towns. Glassport, though, appears to have the most active Italian community, and Braddock, the most active African American community. Homestead may be the community whose ethnic infrastructure, both architectural and cultural, has remained the most unchanged through the twentieth century.

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites within the North-Mon District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes represented by each site are indicated as follows:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]

## immigration and migration [I&amp;M]

**Clairton City** (Steel Mill Town, Allegheny County), c1900, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], this is a large steel mill town, built around the St. Clair Steel Works, which H.C. Frick established in 1900, just prior to selling out to J.P. Morgan (who formed United States Steel in 1901). The **Clairton Works** (Steel Mill and By-Product Coke Works), c1900, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI] was an integrated mill which became home to the world's largest coke works in 1912-18. Although the steel mill portion of the works closed in 1984, the gigantic coke works continues to function with a workforce of about 3,000. Unlike other milltowns, Clairton has very few commercial or residential buildings adjacent to the plant, the business district being centered on a hilltop site. However, the city of Clairton incorporates several older towns along the river, such as "Blair" and "Wilson." Wilson was built as a piano manufacturing town by the Henderson Piano Co. (later Mendelssohn Piano Co.), and was a separate borough before being annexed by Clairton around 1920. About the same time that the city of Clairton annexed Wilson, United States Steel built a large company-owned neighborhood for middle management workers, approximately doubling the urban fabric of the Wilson portion of Clairton. The new neighborhood, "**Newtown**" (Management Housing), c1920, [M&I, CS], contains about two hundred well-preserved, aesthetically designed houses, some freestanding, others in rows, along winding streets. Northeast of Wilson, at an old mining town called "**Coal Valley**" are the **C+C Marineways**, c1900, [RPS], one of only about eight marineways along the river (where coal barges and tows were dry-docked and repaired). This plant has intact turn of the century brick structures housing machine shops, etc. It is the best-preserved brick buildings of any marineways identified in the survey.

**Duquesne City** (Steel Mill Town, Allegheny County), c1880, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], This is a large steel mill town that grew up around **Duquesne Steel** (Steel Mill), 1886, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI], and an earlier glass factory. Duquesne Mill was built by a competitor which Andrew Carnegie bought out in 1890. In 1896 Carnegie introduced several innovations at this plant, including the "skip hoist" (for loading the tops of blast furnaces) and the ore bridge (for moving ore around the ore yard), which revolutionized steelmaking around the world. Due to these and other technological innovations, this is probably the most important site for history of steel industry technology in the Study Area. However, the plant closed in 1984, and in spite of widespread grass roots efforts to reopen it, it is now under demolition. The community of Duquesne has seen a lot of urban demolition since World War II, and consequently is now missing much of its central urban fabric. However, it has numerous individually-distinguished sites, such as: **Duquesne Mill Superintendent's House** (Management Housing), c1910, [T&I, M&I], once home of Andrew Nevin Diehl, inventor an innovative blast furnace cleaning process, now part of First Presbyterian Church, but threatened by demolition in a proposed housing project; **Bethlehem Congregational Church** (Slovak), 1928, [I&M], one of few remaining churches of this once-common Slovak Congregational denomination in the Study Area; **St. Nicholas Orthodox Church** (Rusyn), 1890, [I&M], an Orthodox Church reflecting Rusyn cultural traditions; and **St. Mary Byzantine Catholic Church** (Magyar), 1915/1938, [I&M], a rare example of a Magyar Byzantine

Catholic Church (possibly "Magyarized Rusyns," Slavic people of the Carpathian Mountains who acculturated with the Magyars.

**McKeesport City** (Capital Town and Steel Mill Town, Allegheny County) [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, I&M], Laid out in 1794, McKeesport developed gradually, until in 1869 it became home to the **National Tube Works**, 1869, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI], soon expanded into the world's largest tube mill, meeting burgeoning demands in Pennsylvania's oil boom fields. Around 1910 National Tube built a second mill in McKeesport, known as **Christy Park**, c1900, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI], a few miles east of the first plant, along the Youghiogheny River. As other communities boomed with the growth of the steel industry in the late nineteenth century, McKeesport grew into a regional capital, with large stores (it was the corporate home of G.C. Murphy Company "five and ten" stores and Potter McCune groceries) and dozens of churches. Individually-distinguished structures/institutions include: **Carnegie Library**, 1900, [CF, CS], **Holy Dormition Orthodox Church** (Rusyn), 1917, [I&M], **Paroh Romana Greek Catholic Church** (Romanian), 1918, [I&M], the only Romanian church in the Study Area, **St. Mary Byzantine Catholic** (Rusyn), 1918, [I&M], **St. Sava Serbian Orthodox** (Serbian), 1901, [I&M], and **Transfiguration Byzantine Catholic** (Magyar), 1916, [I&M].

**Braddock Borough and North Braddock Borough** (Steel Mill Town, Allegheny County), 1873, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], prior to 1873, the community of Braddock was a village located in the open field where General Edward Braddock was fatally wounded in the French and Indian War. The Whiskey Rebels held a meeting at the famed "Braddock's Fields" in 1794. Andrew Carnegie chose the southern tip of these fields for the construction of the **Edgar Thomson Works** (Steel Mill, North Braddock Borough, Allegheny County), 1873, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI], the first large Bessemer steel plant in the Pittsburgh area, built as a rail mill and named for the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. More than a century later, it is the last steel mill built or owned by Carnegie still operating in the Study Area, and one of only three large plants in the North Mon Valley still operating. Currently, a "continuous caster" is being constructed at the mill, bringing the plant up to the latest in steelmaking technology. Around the plant, the town of Braddock developed as a major commercial/residential center. Downtown constitutes a potential National-Register-eligible Historic District (the survey staff recommends this documentation). Distinguished sites in Braddock Borough, Allegheny County, include: **Carnegie Library**, 1888, [CF, CS], the first of many libraries/community centers donated by Andrew Carnegie to mill towns he created, as well as other towns around the United States; **Bethel Lutheran Church** (Swedish), 1887, [I&M], one of few Swedish institutions in the Study Area; **Calvary AME Church** (African American), 1884, [I&M]; **St. Paul Lutheran** (Slovak), 1891, [I&M], one of only a few Slovak Lutheran churches in the Study Area; **St. Peter and Paul Byzantine Catholic** (Rusyn), c1922, [I&M], one of the largest Byzantine Catholic churches in the Study Area. The **Charles Schwab Mansion** (Owner's House, North Braddock Borough, Allegheny County), c1890, [M&I, CF] is a well-preserved example of high-style architecture (Richardson Romanesque) built by upper management: Schwab was a Carnegie partner, a "financial wizard," and onetime superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Works.

**Homestead Borough and Munhall Borough** (Steel Mill Town, Allegheny County) [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M]: **Homestead Historic District** [CF, L&LM, CS, I&M], This is well-preserved traditional "Main Street" (along East Eighth Avenue and including a couple of parallel streets) with a few buildings from the 1880-1895 period, but many others from the 1920s. Sites related to the nationally-significant Homestead Strike of 1892 include: the **Best Building** (Strike Related), 1891, [L&LM], press headquarters during the strike, from which hundreds of reporters prepared stories wired to papers around the country, and the **Pinkerton Landing Site** (Strike Related), 1892, [L&LM], which was the portion of the mill's waterfront where the armed Pinkerton Detectives landed in 1892. The community has a number of other individually-distinguished structures/institutions include: **Pennsylvania Railroad Station**, c1890, [I&M], one of the most architecturally-distinguished local railroad stations in the Study Area, reflecting Homestead's importance to industrialists, immigrants, and other laborers who travelled to and from the town by train; **Schwab Industrial School**, (Training), c1901, [CF, CS], built as a training school for workers by Charles Schwab, a Carnegie partner, about the time of the sale of the company to United States steel (numerous philanthropic projects followed this sale); **Homestead Hebrew Congregation**, (Jewish), 1894, [I&M], one of the largest and most architecturally-distinguished synagogues in the Study Area, reflecting a large Jewish enclave and distinctive architectural traditions of the Jewish community; **Precious Jewel Masonic Lodge**, (African American) [I&M], one of the oldest African American masonic lodges in the country, and an indication of early organizational strength in the Homestead African American community.

**West Homestead Borough** (Other Mill Town) [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI], This community grew up around **Mesta Machine Co.** (Foundry/Machine), 1900, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI], the largest machining operation in the Pittsburgh area, which made components for steel mills here and around the world. Mesta Machine Co. closed in 1983, but was reopened as "West Homestead Engineering and Machine Company" (WHEMCO) a couple of years later. The most individually-distinguished structure in the community is the **Bryce Mesta House** (Owner's House), c1890, [M&I, CF], home of George Mesta, founder of Mesta Machine Co. in 1887, and his wife Perle.

**Carrie Furnaces** (Blast Furnace, Swissvale Borough, Allegheny County), 1879, [RPS, M&I, CF, L&LM], although the Carrie Furnaces were built with the intention of providing iron for various plants up and down the valley, the Homestead Works quickly became their main customer, and the two plants are now sometimes thought of as one plant. Portions of the site have recently been demolished, but most components of the blast furnaces themselves are still standing. The Carrie Furnaces, together with the "Hot Metal Bridge" that connects them to the Homestead Works, provide a good setting for interpretation of blast furnace activity, although unlike most other blast furnaces in the valley, they are separated by the river from the community with which they are usually associated.

**Kennywood Park** (Recreation Area, West Mifflin Borough, Allegheny County), 1898, [CS, I&M], this amusement park was built to encourage streetcar ridership, but has evolved into a major venue for many regionally-important activities, such as annual community



picnics sponsored by communities as far away as Brownsville and ethnic days, one for virtually every major ethnic group in the region. Additionally, the park has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

**St. Elias Byzantine Catholic Church** (Magyar, West Mifflin Borough, Allegheny County), 1907/1963, [I&M], one of the only "Magyar" Byzantine Catholic Churches in the Study Area (perhaps "Magyarized Rusyns," people from the Carpathian Mountains who acculturated with the Magyars). Also one of the only ethnic churches in West Mifflin Borough.

#### RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quality and quantity of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources within a five-mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

##### Braddock includes:

- Braddock District
- Carnegie Library
- Bethel Lutheran Ch
- Calvary AME Ch
- St Paul Lutheran Ch
- Sts Peter & Paul Byzantine Catholic Ch

##### Within 5 miles:

##### North Braddock:

- E Thompson Works
- Schwab Mansion

##### Homestead/W. Homestead:

- Bost Building
- Pinkerton Landing
- PA RR Station
- Carrie Furnace
- Homestead District
- Schwab Industrial School
- Homestead Hebrew
- Precious Jewel Masonic Lodge
- Mesta Machine
- Mesta House
- Roumanian Vultural Society

##### Munhall:

- Carnegie Library
- Magyar Reformed Ch
- St John the Baptist Byzantine Cathedral

##### West Mifflin:

- Kennywood Park
- St Elias Byzantine Catholic Ch

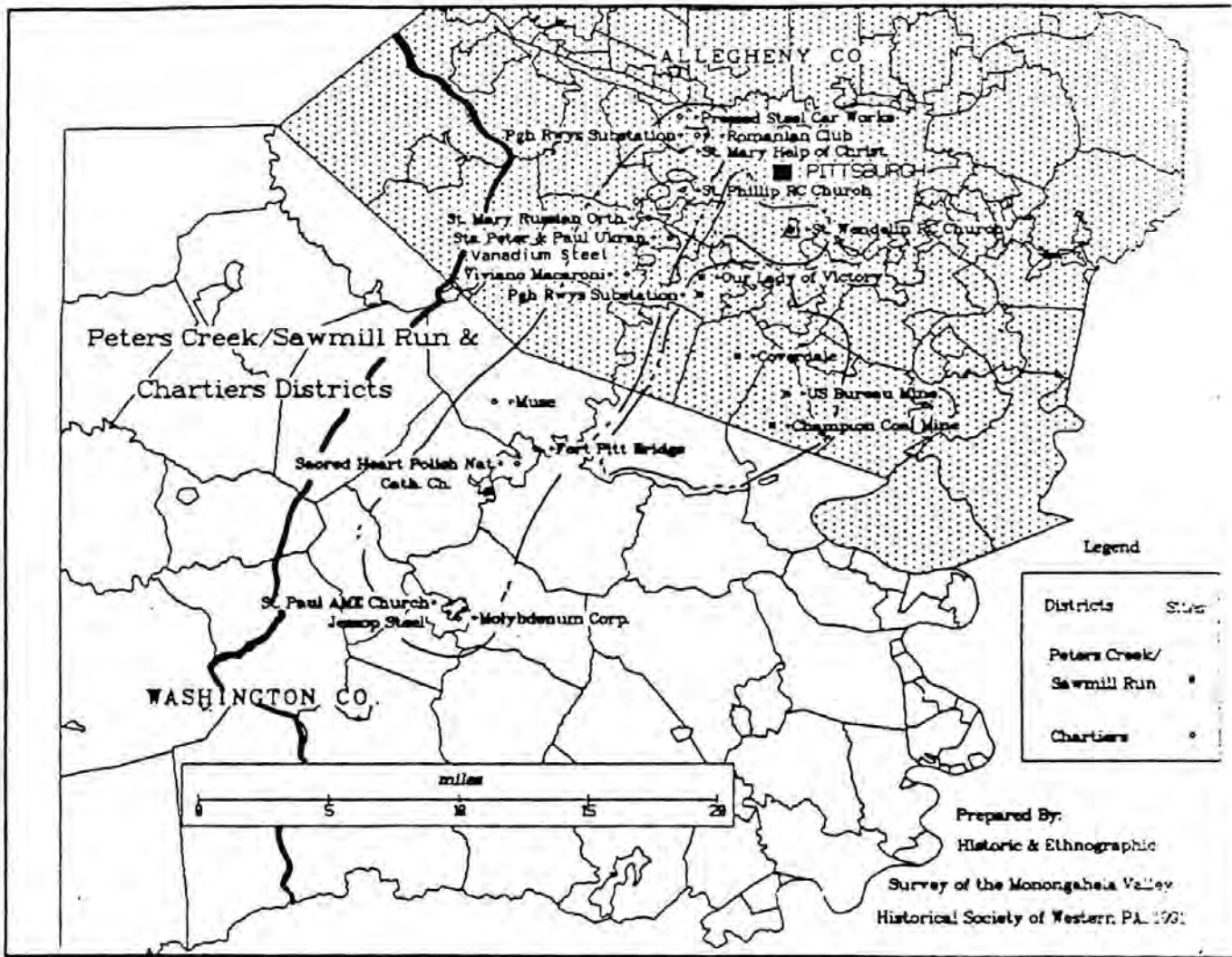
##### Duquesne:

- Duquesne Steel
- Superintendent House

Bethlehem Congregation  
St Mary Byzantine Catholic Ch

Clairton  
includes:  
C & C Marineways  
Clairton Works  
Wilson/Newtown

Within 5 miles:  
Robbins Station  
McKeesport:  
Christy Park Works  
National Tube Works  
Carnegie Library  
Holy Dormition Orthodox Ch  
Paroh Romana Greek Catholic Ch  
St Mary Byzantine Catholic Ch  
St Sava Serbian Orthodox Ch  
Transfiguration Byzantine Catholic Ch



MAP 21 PETERS CREEK/SAWMILL RUN & CHARTIERS DISTRICT

in Allegheny & Washington Counties

LEGEND

District Boundry — — — — —

Study Area Boundry —————

#### 4.21 PETERS CREEK DISTRICT

##### Geology and Topography:

The Peters Creek District includes a portion of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam. It is unified by Peters Creek which traverses the district running west-east, joining the Monongahela River at the City of Clairton, and including several smaller streams flowing north-south into Peters Creek at various points.

##### History:

The Peters Creek District was one of the first areas west of the Monongahela to be opened up to mining by the construction of a railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad built its Pittsburgh and Wheeling Branch along Peters Creek about 1880. In 1883 J. Sutton Wall described five mines along this railroad. Between 1883 and 1930, about a dozen more mines were opened along the B&O Line and spurs leading to the north. Most of these mines were very early developments, with either early plank house miners houses or one story, ell plan, gabled cottages. In any case, the mining villages are generally so old that either they weren't very uniform in the first place, or they have changed beyond recognition.

The ethnic components of these towns seem to have blended through assimilation, although the presence of a Slovenian hall in Hackett and a Polish Falcons Lodge in Bethel Park suggests that some distinct ethnic traditions have been kept alive. Like many other areas where Slovenes settled, the Peters Creek District is a very rural, sparse area. It has a rolling topography of hilltop farmland similar to Bridgeville, Strabane, Herminie, and Yukon which each have a Slovene community.

The remnants of mines near Library and Coverdale are perhaps the most interesting part of the Peters Creek District. Both are late developments, from the 1920s era, the last decade when large coal patches and company towns were being built. Library appears to have started off as a typical, large company town of two-story frame duplexes, exceptional only in that the houses were built high on wooded hilltops. It has an African-American community, as evidenced by a small Baptist church. According to Judge Paul A. Simmons and Clifford McPherson, Library was one of the company towns built by Simmons and McPherson Construction, an African-American construction company from Monongahela City. West of this original portion of Library is a commercial district, built apparently by small independent businesses on land away from the company holdings, along Rt. 88. Just north of this business district is a substantial and newer company town and mine complex, built about 1925 by Pittsburgh Coal Company's Champion Mine division. It retains a very high degree of integrity and shows a great deal of care taken in its design.

Coverdale was a Pittsburgh Coal Company town located in what is now Bethel Park Borough. It was one of several company towns owned by this company that were rocked by the Strike of 1927. Southern Blacks were brought in as strike breakers by the company and the town's population changed from mostly Italian to mostly African-American. As such, it has great potential for ethnographic research

and historic interpretation. The mine buildings were mostly cleared to make way for an industrial park (Industrial Boulevard) shortly after World War II, but most of the houses remain. In their style and layout, they closely resemble those built by Jones and Laughlin Steel's Vesta Mine Company at Bobtown, Richeyville, and Vestaburg.

**THEMES:**

The Peters Creek District represents the following themes:

**Technology and innovation:** the most outstanding example is the experimental mine station near Library.

**Management and organization:** in Consolidation Coal's centralized shops in the former Champion Coal complex at Library.

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** in that the coal industry came suddenly to this area and yet disappeared relatively early as well.

**Immigration and migration:** in Coverdale where African-Americans were brought in as strike breakers in 1927

**SITES:**

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Peters Creek District. For a complete list of the sites in this District see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes represented by each site are indicated as follows:

role in the regional processing system [RPS]  
 technology and innovation [T&I]  
 management and organization [M&O]  
 capital formation [CF]  
 cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]  
 labor and the labor movement [L&LM]  
 community structure [CS]  
 immigration and migration [I&M]

**Coverdale** (Company Town, Bethel Park Borough, Allegheny Co.), c1910, [RPS, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M], the plan and house types of this company town are almost identical to those of the Jones and Laughlin towns of: Bobtown, Richeyville, and Vestaburg, suggesting that perhaps all were built by the same company. Coverdale was owned throughout most of its history by Pittsburgh Coal. It was one of the communities involved in the 1927 strike against Pittsburgh Coal. Many African Americans came to work here and at other Pittsburgh Coal mines during this strike. Coverdale was one of several Allegheny County mines whose ethnic make-up was studied by sociologists in the 1930s, and in 1951, the Pittsburgh Press included it in an article on developments in the suburban townships, noting that the mining towns were one of the main obstacles to complete suburbanization of the South Hills. In the 1950s, the mine site was redeveloped as an industrial park ("Industrial Boulevard," one of the first such parks in the Study Area), making this community a good place to interpret industrial transitions in the area in that period.

**Library** (Company Town, South Park Township, Allegheny Co.), c1910, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CNI, CS, I&M], built by Simmons and McPherson, an African American construction company of Monongahela City, the original community of Library was made up of two large patches of frame duplexes. One section contains an African American Church, and between the two patches, the town's elementary school is still standing and in use. The original Library mine complex appears to have been redeveloped, but nearby is a large complex, **Champion Coal Company Complex** (Mine Complex), c1920, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CNI], It was developed by Pittsburgh Coal as an experimental mine and later a central machining and repair shop for Consol mines in the area. The buildings of this complex are well-preserved examples of early-twentieth century mine buildings, and may lend themselves to interpretation. Archival documents from this complex, including many blueprints of the machinery Consol used have been accessioned by the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. At the edge of this complex is a large, well-preserved company store building. Behind the Complex are four rows of very well preserved bungalows, **Champion Coal Company Housing** (Company Housing), c1920, [M&I, CS], which may be the best-preserved management housing in any of the Study Area's mining towns.

**Pittsburgh Electric Street Railways Company Substation** (Castle Shannon Borough, Allegheny Co.) [CS], c1900, This brick building is a particularly well-preserved element of the old Pittsburgh Railways Streetcar Line, at Washington Junction, where the Pittsburgh line split into the Washington (now South Hills Village) and Charleroi (now Library) lines. Washington Junction is adjacent to the mining town of Mollenauer, to the south, and a Byzantine Catholic cemetery (with the grave of Andy Warhol, Pittsburgh's most famous Rusyn) overlooking the substation from the east.

#### RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quality and quantity of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources within a five-mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

#### Coverdale

\* (collective rating)

#### Within 5 miles:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Champion Coal Mine | * |
| US Bureau of Mines | * |

#### 4.22 SAWMILL RUN DISTRICT

Geology and Topography: (see Map 21, page 163)

The Sawmill Run District includes a portion of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam. It is unified by Sawmill Run which traverses the district running south-east to north-west, joining the Ohio River at the West End of the City of Pittsburgh, and including several smaller streams flowing south-north into Sawmill Run at various points.

#### History:

The Sawmill Run District is singled out as a separate mining district by J. Sutton Wall's 1883 **Report on the Monongahela River Mines**. Mining in this area began relatively early. According to Wall, coal from "Coal Hill" (now, Mount Washington) was the first source of coal for homes and factories in the city of Pittsburgh.

In 1852 the Little Sawmill Run Railroad and Coal Company opened a mine at Banksville. It was part of the railroad complex they built along the main tributary of Sawmill Run (Little Sawmill Run). This was joined in 1854 by a second mine at Banksville, in 1857 by a third, and in 1879 by a fourth. Similarly, mines were opened along the main branch of Sawmill Run in 1848 and 1852, respectively, so that by 1883, there were six mines located in this district. To these early mines were added the larger **company town** of Horning and the **Mollenauer coal patch**, both built about 1900 at the southern end of Sawmill Run tributaries, and both owned at an early date (if not originally) by the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

The railroad on the main branch of Sawmill Run was the Castle Shannon Railroad, built about 1870 by real estate developers. This railroad line was connected to Pittsburgh by an incline and a tunnel. Castle Shannon developed not only as a railroad suburb, but as the hub of mining activity in the Sawmill Run District. Linden Grove (an octagonal dance hall built c1890) and two camp meeting sites along the rail lines served to attract new residents and to provide focal points for the community. Eventually, the railroad line was replaced by streetcar lines, and the village of Castle Shannon was eclipsed by growth in the adjoining Township of Mount Lebanon, which became a large suburb in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

In general, the Sawmill Run District is a small, early mining district, whose unique cultural and industrial features have long since been engulfed by suburban development. However, a few cultural remnants remain. There are a variety of small Italian enclaves in the West End and an Italian Club in the mining village of Fairhaven (Fairhaven Beneficial Society).

#### THEMES:

The Sawmill Run District represents the following themes:

**Technology and innovation:** early use of railroads to provide coal for the city of Pittsburgh.

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** some very early mines were here and all traces are now gone, and later mines are overshadowed by suburbanization.

**SITES:**

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Saw Mill Run District. For a complete list of the sites in this District see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes represented by each site are indicated as follows:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M]

**Our Lady of Victory Maronite Church** (Syrian, Brookline section of City of Pittsburgh), 1902, [I&M], one of only two churches in the Survey Region that is specifically Lebanese Christian (the other is St. George's in Uniontown), this parish was originally located on the Hill and called St. Ann's until it moved to Brookline in the 1940s. The church made a vow to God during World War II that they would change their name if all the members of the parish survived the war. When all 152 veterans returned the church became Our Lady of Victory.

**St. Wendelin Roman Catholic Church** (German, Mt. Oliver Borough, Allegheny Co.), 1873, [I&M], although it is not designated as an ethnic parish today (by the Pittsburgh Catholic diocese), St. Wendelin's was decidedly German at its inception. It was succeeded as the German parish of the area when St. George's was consecrated in Allentown in 1886.

**RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:**

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quality and quantity of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources within a five-mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

None



#### 4.23 CHARTIERS DISTRICT

Geology and Topography: (see Map 21, page 163)

The Chartiers District lies over a portion of the Pittsburgh coal seam. It contains typical Pittsburgh coal, which was accessible in the valleys of Chartiers Creek and its tributaries, particularly after railroads were built along the District's streambeds.

Chartiers Creek flows out of the middle portion of Washington County, due north through Washington, Canonsburg, Bridgeville, and Carnegie, joining the Ohio river at McKees Rocks. In general, this is a district of rolling hills delineated by long, straight valleys formed by small streams. At the southern end of the district, the city of Washington lies on high ground, with streams flowing out in all directions, forming a pattern that resembles the spokes of a wheel. The streams flowing to the east and south flow to the Monongahela, and are included in other districts of the Study Area (e.g. Peters Creek for which a district is named and Pigeon Creek along which the Ellsworth District developed). Streams to the west flow beyond the Study Area boundary. A few industrial sites west of the Chartiers watershed (primarily in Allegheny County) have been included in this district because they are more closely associated with this district than other districts of the Study Area.

#### History:

Settlement of the Chartiers District occurred early, although not as early as some riverfront areas in the Study Area. Prior to White settlement, there were some Indians in this district, and the what is now Washington was an Indian village known as "Catfish Camp." In the last two decades of the eighteenth century, there was a substantial immigration of White settlers, mostly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, as evidenced by the numerous early Presbyterian churches in the area.

With the exception of a United Brethren church near Claysville (west of the Study Area), and a Lutheran church in Washington, there were essentially no Germans among the early settlers of the district, and evidence of a few settlers who may have been English is found only in an Episcopal Church (St. Luke's, established near Carnegie in the 1790s by Virginians and a few early Methodist congregations. In general, the Chartiers District was home to one of the most thoroughly Scotch-Irish Presbyterian communities in the Study Area (possibly in the country) by 1800.

The Scotch-Irish influence is demonstrated in the Chartiers District by several early events, including: the seizure of lands belonging to George Washington by a group of thirteen families of Scotch-Irish Covenanters, key events of the Whiskey Rebellion, and formation of "covenanted societies."

In 1775, George Washington received a land patent for a large tract of land near the current town of Canonsburg. Both Pennsylvania and Virginia claimed this area in Washington County and both states issued patents for land holders. By 1784 thirteen Scotch-Irish

Covenanters (the most conservative sect of Presbyterians) had moved their families onto this unoccupied land, and made improvements hoping to be able to claim squatters' rights. In 1784 Washington met with David Reed, leader of the 13 families, with legal papers evicting them. Washington held this land until 1796, at which time he sold it to Matthew Richie, who subsequently advertised for sale it as 13 cleared and improved farms.

A "covenant" of another sort provided the "grass-roots" support for the Whiskey Insurrection. By the 1790s, most of the rural settlers in Washington County were organized around churches named for the various watersheds (e.g. Peters Creek Presbyterian, Pigeon Creek Presbyterian, and Mingo Presbyterian). In some of these churches, the congregation was the organizational structure not only for the religious activities of the communities, but also for matters of law and order. These organizations followed a pattern of government recommended by Thomas Jefferson and his followers, referred to as "Democratic Societies." Mingo Creek Presbyterian Church (east of Washington, near the Monongahela River), had such a society, which was instrumental in the Insurrection. James MacFarland, a leader in the Mingo Creek Society led the Whiskey Rebels to the home of General John Neville, Chief Inspector for the Whiskey Tax in the area at that time.<sup>1</sup>

Some early attempts to industrialize the region could be considered another "covenant." An excellent example is found in a society formed in Washington in 1792 called the "Washington Mechanical Society." The main objective of the society was to act as a sort of bank, lending capital for industrial equipment, and to generally promote industrialization and education. According to Alfred Creigh

March 4, 1794, the society resolved to adopt measures to procure an accurate account of the various machines in use in this western country, the prices of labor in the different mechanical employments in use, the amount of moneys expended to public buildings, the obstruction in the navigation of our creeks and rivers, and the mode of transporting our product to market, with all other information connected with mechanics which may be useful in forming the history of the early settlements of this county...In 1795, the secretary was directed to open correspondence with the Philadelphia Mechanical Society for the purpose of encouraging foreign mechanics to emigrate to this country....In 1798 a committee... was appointed to report the best mode of procuring tin for a tin manufactory. The mode and manner were approved, and a quantity brought to Washington be placed and made up.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Neville's house was burned to the ground. Another house built by the Neville family in the area ("Woodville") remained standing and is now a museum interpreting the Insurrection. The home of David Bradford, a leader of the Insurrection, remains and has been restored as a museum in downtown Washington.

<sup>2</sup> Creigh, Alfred, *History of Washington County*. [Appollo, PA: Closson Press, 1987 reissue] 353.

The above mentioned "tin manufactory" appears to have thrived until about 1800, after which point it faded into obscurity, but the model of creating a co-operative organization for the financing and promotion of industrial improvements was followed in numerous other parts of the Study Area, particularly in the years immediately preceding and following the War of 1812.<sup>3</sup>

Throughout the nineteenth century, the Chartiers District thrived as a well-established agricultural area. Washington County became one of the nation's leading counties in sheep-growing. The city of Washington became a prosperous agricultural capital (as evidenced by the numerous large Civil War era commercial structures there), with wool processing plants in town and in several outlying communities. Washington and Canonsburg became college towns, as Washington College and Jefferson College developed in the two communities, respectively. Both were established before 1800 by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who sought to promote education, and their common heritage brought them together as one college shortly after the Civil War.

As Washington and Pittsburgh developed as capitals at the two ends of the Chartiers District, the district developed as a transportation corridor connecting the two. Along the corridor were taverns, inns, and a few small communities that developed for the traveller, such as Noblestown and Bridgeville.<sup>4</sup> At the same time, the oldest parts of Carnegie and McKees Rocks began to develop as industrial complexes (the industrialization of McKees Rocks began when the P&LE Railroad relocated their shops there in 1880).

By the 1880s and 1890s, the Chartiers District was ripe to share in the industrial developments that were flourishing throughout the Study Area. Discoveries of natural gas and oil in the county, beginning in 1884, created enclaves of wealthy industrial capitalists in the newer sections of Washington (such as the present borough of East Washington, where huge Queen Anne homes testify to a substantial boom in one narrow architectural period). The abundance of natural gas brought several large glass factories to Washington, beginning in 1887. For a while, the oil field around McDonald (just west of the Study Area) was the largest known field in the world. Several industries serving the oil and gas industries also developed in Washington, such as the Sucker Rod Factory, which made wooden "sucker rods" for oil pumps.

After 1890 the spotlight began to turn from the oil, gas, and glass industries to the iron and steel industries. Several iron foundries

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<sup>3</sup> One of these was Clarksville (near the Monongahela River along the Washington-Greene County line), laid out in 1809 as a speculative community for the manufacture of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, and iron, with an industrial cooperative called the "Monongahela Manufacturing Company." It was formed six months later, and advertised in the Washington Reporter by town proprietor "Samuel Clarke."

<sup>4</sup> Bridgeville developed around a resort hotel built in 1876 by Joseph Wright along the newly finished Chartiers Railroad.

and fabricating plants were built in the Washington-Canonsburg areas, including Canonsburg Steel and Iron Works, Ryan Boiler and Iron Works (Washington), and National Wrought Iron Annealing Box Company (Washington).

A new pickling process developed in the Pittsburgh area around 1890 made tin plating easier and more profitable, and several tin mills were built in the Washington-Canonsburg area, including the McClure Tin Mill (Washington), the Griffiths Tin Mill (Washington), and the Standard Tin Plating Company (Canonsburg).

Steel began to replace iron and tin by 1900, beginning with the arrival of William Jessop and Sons from Sheffield England in 1901. Jessop Steel built a crucible furnace and sheet mill in Washington. Side by side with Jessop Steel, a new plant was added in 1916 to refine Molybdenum ore (a metal used in specialty steels). The new plant, originally called the Electric Reduction Company, is now known as Molybdenum Corporation of America (or "Molycorp").

Some of the industrial complexes in the Washington-Canonsburg area changed names several times over the years. This was particularly true in the World War II era when several older plants left and many new plants entered the scene. In 1945 Alcoa closed its Canonsburg plant and the site was divided into rental spaces for several different companies, the largest of which was RCA. In 1941 Standard Tin Plate Company closed its Canonsburg plant, but in 1946, the Pennsylvania Transformer Company moved to Canonsburg, building a large new plant for the manufacture of electrical transformers. The latter plant was owned by McGraw Edison for many years, and more recently, has been known as Cooper Power Systems. Forbes Steel Company took over Canonsburg Iron and Steel's location in 1946; they manufactured barbed wire and welded wire fabric there. Also shortly after the war, American Brake Shoe Company moved their Railroad Brake Shoe Division to Canonsburg (1947) and Hankison Corporation (producers of compressed air equipment) relocated to Canonsburg in 1948.

Two new steel mills came to Washington in 1945 and 1948. The first of these was Washington Steel, an entirely new company, which built the first plant in the world to roll stainless steel in a wide "Sendzimir" mill. The second plant was Precision Products Company, founded in 1948.

Industrialization of the Chartiers Valley north of Bridgeville came in one main thrust in the 1890s. In 1893, Heidelberg was established just south of the current borough of Carnegie. Although built initially for a chemical plant, the town could be seen as a prototype of other mill towns in the Study Area, with the plant along a curved stretch of the stream. The business district forms a straight spine off of which residential streets are arranged in a tight grid with repetitious frame houses, most of which are two story and appear to have no more than two bedrooms. Heidelberg's chemical plant exploded during World War I, and today the town's industrial strip is home to several small metal industries.

Likewise, Glendale is wedged into another curve in Chartiers Creek (the other half of the same "S" curve occupied by Heidelberg), between Heidelberg and Carnegie. Glendale follows the same pattern

and has a business district that was once contiguous with that of Heidelberg. Today, many small firms occupy Glendale's old industrial district. Carnegie itself was two other boroughs, with roots to the Civil War era, as evidenced by a few structures from the 1870s including a tiny Italianate-style German Church.

In 1894 the two industrial towns of Mansfield and Chartiers merged to form the borough of Carnegie. A local source attributes the name change to an effort to woo Andrew Carnegie to build a library there, which he did in 1899, although the town itself was not his creation. Carnegie's small industries have been re-organized and rebuilt many times over the years. Several iron and steel industries continue to operate there on a small scale at the present, including Salem Furnace Company.

In the twentieth century, Carnegie, Canonsburg, and McKees Rocks developed some of the most diverse ethnic communities in the Study Area. All three communities have mixtures of ethnic architecture, particularly in their churches. The tight historic fabric in these towns appear to be National Register-eligible historic districts. Additionally, the area has other important ethnic institutions, such as the recently-closed Viviano Macaroni plant just south of Carnegie in the village of Ewingsville.

Perhaps the most important thread of iron and steel industry running through the Chartiers District is a series of sites built by the Flannery family in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Joseph M. Flannery was a metallurgist who developed a processes for refining vanadium as an alloy in making steel. He established a company known as Vanadium Steel in the Bridgeville area before 1911, and at this plant, he made the locks for the Panama Canal. His family was also established in the area as manufacturers of locomotive parts.

In 1911 he sold his Vanadium Steel Company and entered the chemical industry, establishing the Standard Chemical Company at Canonsburg. There he achieved the world's first quantity production of radium. The company continued to be important for some time after it hosted a visit by Madame Marie Curie in 1921. By the 1930s the dangers of radiation were realized and the plant eventually closed. The plant's presence in the Chartiers Valley resulted in numerous chemical companies locating in the district, intermingled with the district's numerous iron and steel plants and coal mines.

Coal mining was also a very important industry in the Chartiers Valley, beginning in the 1780s, when the first mine opened in the Washington area. The continuous importance of mining to the area is attested by the long-term operation of some of the mines, such as the Allison Mine at McGovern, which opened in 1802 and operated until 1925. As the iron and steel boom came to the district (and the entire Study Area) in the 1880s and 1890s, so too the coal industry was developed in the same period quickly in this district.

At least a dozen coal companies opened mines along the various tributaries of Chartiers Creek, and some tributaries, such as Miller's Run, became almost continuous clusters of company towns and coal patches. H.C. Frick Company had a large mining town and mine at Muse, while the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company (founders of

Marianna) opened a mine near Burgettstown (just west of the Study Area boundary). Midland Coal Company, formed by Pittsburgh capitalists, opened several mines in the valley of Little Chartiers Run in 1907, and even found it profitable to build and own their own railroad interconnecting these towns (later part of the P&LE). By 1910 Pittsburgh Coal Company (one of the largest conglomerates in the Study Area at the turn of the century) owned thousands of acres of coal in the Chartiers District, including all of the Miller's Run Valley, plus the substantial Shaw Mine at Midway. By 1919 coal was the largest industry in Washington County, largely because of mines opened in the 1900s and 1910s in the Chartiers Valley portion of Washington County.

The mines brought still more ethnic groups to the region. While the steel towns played host to substantial Rusyn, Polish, Ukrainian, Greek, and Lithuanian populations, Italians and Slovenes were more often the dominant ethnic component in the rural mining towns. Strabane, just outside Canonsburg (built for miners and chemical workers) had a considerable Slovenian community. There is a large, new Slovenian hall in Imperial, at the western edge of Allegheny County, near the Greater Pittsburgh Airport. Muse and Cecil have very active Italian communities. Immigration of Belgian and French glass-workers after the oil and gas boom in the McDonald area around 1900 brought many representatives of these groups into the mine fields around McDonald (just west of the Study Area boundary). Cecil, for instance, is one of the only mining towns in the Study Area to have a fraternal lodge for Franco-Belgian miners.

#### THEMES:

The following themes are represented in the Chartiers District:

**Role in the regional processing system:** The Chartiers District has had a unique role in the regional processing system in that the district has been a center for specialized steel production in relatively small mills throughout most of the twentieth century. Apparently, the lack of river transportation led to smaller scale production levels, thus making the area ideal for smaller, railroad-oriented plants. The district also became home to numerous plants specializing in metals other than iron and steel, but used ultimately in steel production, such as molybdenum, zinc, tin, and vanadium. The production of radium in this district can be seen as a natural extension of the specialty metals industry. Subsequent development of chemical plants at Bridgeville and Canonsburg are also related activities.

**Technology and innovation:** This theme is represented by the former Vanadium Steel Complex and the site of the former Standard Chemical Company in Canonsburg, both developed by Joseph Flannery and family. Vanadium Steel was perfected at the architecturally well-preserved Vanadium Steel plant, making a special kind of high-strength steel used for the Panama Canal gates and numerous other structures. Likewise, the radium refinement industry was once centered at the Standard Chemical Company. The introduction of Sendzimir rolls for rolling stainless steel at Washington Steel is another example of innovation in this district. These rolls are now a standard in the industry.

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** This theme is represented in the inter-relationships between early industries here, plus oil, gas, and glass in the Washington and McDonald areas in the 1880s, and the inter-related iron, steel, and chemical developments in the Canonsburg and Bridgeville areas at the turn of the century. The many plants in the Chartiers District which have changed names numerous times over the years (especially at Bridgeville, Canonsburg, and Carnegie), and the omnipresence of industrial parks in the district in former iron, steel, and chemical plants point to the cyclical nature of industrialization in this district.

**Labor and the labor movement:** McKees Rocks Bottoms was the site of a strike at the Pressed Steel Car Company in 1909.

**Immigration and migration:** The Chartiers District represents, perhaps more than other districts, the influence of an almost entirely Scotch-Irish settlement in the 1700s on later industrial developments. Community covenants that led to early industrialization, as well as an early emphasis on education, the introduction of the sheep farming, wool processing, and whiskey industries, and numerous other developments can be traced to the distinctive Scotch-Irish traditions of this district in its earliest decades.

The compact potential historic districts made up of churches and fraternal lodges in McKees Rocks "Bottoms," Carnegie, and Canonsburg are among the best such clusters of ethnic architecture in the Study Area. SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, for instance, is important not only as an unusual variation on Eastern Catholicism (there are not many Ukrainian Catholic churches in the Study Area), but also as one of the finest architectural accomplishments of immigrant (Magyar) architect Titus DeBobula. Furthermore, this church's importance is reinforced by its context, packed closely together with a Russian Orthodox church and an African American church (St. Paul AME). Other ethnic churches, lodges, and a synagogue nearby tell other components of the immigration story. St. Johannes Kirche, for instance, though no longer in use as a church, has one of the best preserved architectural exteriors of any post-Civil War German church in the Study Area.

Likewise, Canonsburg has a similar district, with an architecturally and culturally significant Polish National Catholic Church, one of only a few churches of this denomination in the Study Area. Canonsburg also has several distinctively ethnic neighborhoods, including a Greek neighborhood (unusual in the Study Area) complete with a Greek Orthodox church and a Greek pastry shop.

Perhaps more substantial than both Carnegie and Canonsburg is the concentrated pattern of the McKees Rocks Bottoms, where an industrial ghetto-like atmosphere seems to have blossomed into an endless variety of ethnic structures, sporting Byzantine domes and other similar features. The neighborhood clearly was associated with the various industrial complex which confine the it on all sides.

Likewise, some of the rural mining areas in the Chartiers District represent unique developments in the immigration and migration story, such as the Franco-Belgian mining community at Cecil, the concentration of Slovenes at Strabane, and the numerous mining neighborhoods where Italians dominate. The Slovenes at Strabane are represented by many well-preserved traditions, and by

several "places" where the traditions are maintained, such as the SNPJ lodge there, which has a bowling court resembling that of Italian Bocce. In Muse, community life centers on an Italian fraternal lodge, and one section of the community is still called "Jewtown" in reference to private stores built there by Jewish families as the only competition to the company store there.

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Chartiers District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the District see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes are indicated for each site by the following:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M]

**Washington City** (Early Industrial Town, Capital Town, and Other Mill Town) [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI, I&M], This was a small capital center, beginning as an early industrial town and county seat in the eighteenth century, but eventually developing (beginning in the 1880s and 90s) into a center of important oil boom fields, gas fields, glass factories, and specialty steel mills, and home to several important capitalists. Influential families are represented by structures such as the LeMoyné House, 1812, home to a family of early doctors involved in the Abolitionist movement, and later developers of numerous local industries. The city was once surrounded by small industrial communities and small wealthy suburbs, most of which have been incorporated into one municipality, but their character has changed to relatively even urban fabric. An exception is East Washington, a historic district of about 100 large Queen Anne houses built by local industrialists and still a separate municipality. Individually-distinguished structures in Washington proper include: **Jessop Steel** (Steel Mill), 1902, [RPS, T&I, I&M], a specialty steel mill founded by the Jessop family of England, still operating; **Molybdenum Corporation of America** (Specialty Steel), 1916, [RPS, T&I], producers of a metal used in specialty steel, associated with Jessop Steel; and **St. Paul AME Church** (African American), 1875, [I&M], evidence of an early African American community.

**Canonsburg Borough** (Other Mill Town) [RPS, CNI, CS, I&M], This is a very old community (incorporated in 1802), which became home around 1900 to several small mills, including foundries, a tin mill, etc., plus the large **Fort Pitt Bridge Works** (Steel Mill), c1900, [RPS, CNI], the second or third largest steel fabricating plant in the Study Area. Numerous bridge girders were made here, including those for the Connellsville Branch of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad which was built in 1930. Canonsburg is home to a variety of ethnic groups, each of which developed their own neighborhood enclave. Among the ethnic churches here, the most individually-distinguished is **Sacred Heart Polish National Catholic**



**Church, 1918, [I&M],** one of only four or five churches of this denomination in the Study Area and architecturally significant as well.

**Muse (Company Town, Cecil Township, Washington County), c1910, [RPS, CF, CNI, CS, I&M],** this appears to be the most individually-distinguished company town among the many located in Cecil Twp. It was built by H.C. Frick Coal Company, and contains an active Italian Club. One section of town is called "Jewtown" in reference to Jewish stores located there, competitors to the company store (a pattern seen in numerous other mining towns in the Study Area).

**Carnegie Borough (Other Mill Town, Allegheny County) [RPS, T&I, CNI, I&M],** this small town was formed by the merger of two older industrial towns: Mansfield and Chartiers. It was not founded by Carnegie, but was named for him in a ploy to get him to donate money to the community. It is a center of numerous small (specialty) steel plants, and has become home to an important mix of ethnic groups and ethnic churches, especially Ukrainians. Individually-distinguished structures in Carnegie include: **St. Johannes Kirche (German), 1872, [I&M],** a vacant, but architecturally well preserved church structure reflecting German settlements in the post-Civil War era (a period from which few buildings have survived outside Pittsburgh reflecting specifically German immigration); **St. Mary Russian Orthodox (Rusyn), 1918, [I&M],** and its more famous neighbor **St. Peter and St. Paul Ukrainian Orthodox (Ukrainian), 1906, [I&M],** designed in a flamboyant art nouveau version of the Byzantine style by Magyar immigrant architect Titus DeBobula, and regarded by many as his most important structure in the Study Area.

**McKees Rocks (Other Mill Town, McKees Rocks Borough and Stowe Township, Allegheny County) [RPS, CNI, CS, I&M],** this is a community that developed just west of the City of Pittsburgh at the mouth of Chartiers Creek and at the southeastern tip of Neville Island, a large island/township which is home to numerous industries. McKees Rocks developed a very uneven, patchwork plan, with small neighborhoods (such as McKees Rocks Bottoms) hemmed in by small industrial plants. The community has numerous small industries, some related to railroads, others to food distribution, and still others to iron and steel. Individually-distinguished structures include: **Pittsburgh Railways Substation (McKees Rocks Borough), c1900, [CS],** a particularly-well preserved element of transportation lines in the borough; **St. Mary Help of Christians Roman Catholic Church (German, McKees Rocks Borough), 1855, [I&M];** **Romanian Club (Romanian, "McKees Rocks Bottoms," McKees Rocks Borough), c1900, [I&M],** one of few Romanian institutions in the Study Area; and the **Pressed Steel Car Company (Manufacturer, Stowe Township, Allegheny County), c1900, [RPS, L&LM],** which built several rows of frame duplexes, known as **Presston (Company Housing, Stowe Township), c1900, [L&LM, CS],** which are some of the longest rows of frame duplexes in the Study Area. Perhaps the only example of company-built housing for a rail car manufacturer.

**St. Phillip Roman Catholic Church (Irish, Crafton Borough, Allegheny County), 1839, [I&M],** one of the earliest Irish parishes in the Study Area.

## RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of each community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five-mile radius are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

## McKees Rocks

includes:

Pittsburgh Railway Station  
St Mary Help of Christians RC Ch

Within 5 miles:

Pressed Steel Car Manufacturing Company  
St Johannes Kirche  
Viviano Macaroni Co

Canonsburg:

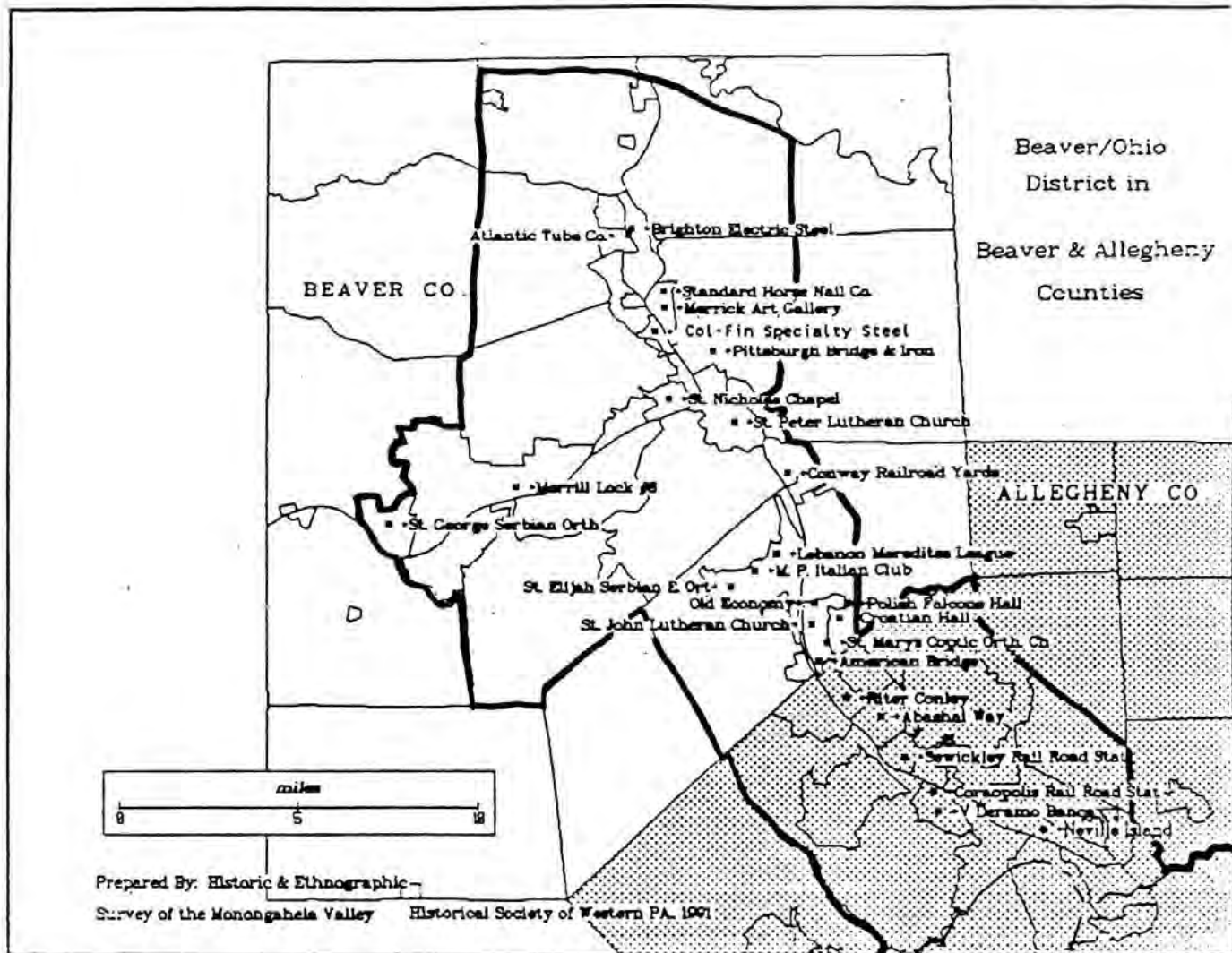
Ft Pitt Bridge (mill)  
Sacred Heart Polish National Catholic Ch

Carnegie:

St Mary Russian Orthodox Ch  
Sts Peter & Paul Ukrainian Ch

McKees Rocks Bottoms:

St Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Ch  
Romanian Club



MAP 22 BEAVER/OHIO DISTRICT in Beaver & Allegheny Counties

LEGEND

District Boundary - - - - -

Study Area Boundry —————

#### 4.24 BEAVER/OHIO DISTRICT

##### Geology and Topography:

The Beaver/Ohio District lies over a portion of the Pittsburgh coal seam. It is located near the northwestern edge of this vast seam, and it contains typical Pittsburgh coal, which was accessed from various points along the Ohio and Beaver Rivers, and their tributaries. Today there is little physical evidence of coal mining in this district (particularly in contrast to other districts in the Study Area). The district also contained deposits of clay which supported an active pottery industry along the Beaver River in the early-nineteenth century.

The district follows an important stretch of the Ohio River where rail lines and barges carry vast quantities of coal, coke, and finished products from mines further upstream to steel plants in the district. Numerous raw materials and finished products also pass through the district on their way to markets in Ohio and further west. Thus, the Beaver/Ohio District's geographic location has traditionally been more intimately connected with transportation than with extraction of its mineral resources. The topography of the district contributes to this emphasis, as the Ohio River forms a deep valley passing through the region with steep hillsides and long, straight stretches of alluvial plain. Conversely, the Beaver River flows over several waterfalls and past several smaller tracts of alluvial plain which over the years have served numerous water-powered plants as well as more recent industries.

##### History:

The industries of Beaver County and the segment of the Ohio River Valley that connects the county to Pittsburgh have a history that stretches back to the early nineteenth century. The area's early industries tended to be small operations on large, sparsely-populated tracts of land. Later developments, after the turn of the century, brought enough development to Beaver County that today its population density is second to only that of Allegheny County among the counties in the Study Area.

The iron industry commenced in Beaver County in 1808 when Hoopes, Townsend, and Company built a furnace at the "Middle Falls" on the Beaver River. Referred to as "Beaver Falls Furnace" or "Brighton Furnace," it was located within the present day municipal limits of Beaver Falls. This furnace was blown out in 1826. A local legend says that Frederick Rapp of the "Harmony Society" attempted to purchase this furnace in 1812. Although only a legend, it points to the importance of the Harmony Society in the early development of Beaver County.

The Harmony Society played a very large role in the early industrialization of the County. The society was a utopian community founded around 1785 in Wuerttemberg, Germany, under the leadership of George Rapp. In 1803, the community moved to the United States, and from 1805 to 1815, they lived on and farmed 9,000 acres near the Beaver County-Butler County line, where they founded the still-extant town of Harmony (north of the Study Area boundary). Although the Harmonites moved to New Harmony, Indiana, in 1815, the area

around Harmony and the neighboring town of Zelienville became a focal point for German immigration into the Beaver County area and subsequently for the area's industrial development. In 1814 Dr. Detmar Basse (founder of Zelienville) built "Bassenheim" furnace in the northeastern corner of Beaver County (beyond the Study Area boundary). In 1818, this furnace was sold to Daniel Belthoover who owned it until it went out of blast six years later. In 1824 the Harmony Society moved back to Pennsylvania, settling on a large tract of land along the Ohio River in southeastern Beaver County, which they named "Economy" (now within Ambridge Borough). After moving to Economy, the Harmony Society flourished and began investing heavily in local industrialization projects. According to Franklin Toker:

[They] operated some of the first steam-driven textile mills in America, flourished in the wine and distilling trades, and even began drilling for oil immediately after Drake at Titusville. The Society owned stock in five different railroads and soon amassed so many shares in the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad that it could install its leader, Jacob Henrici, as president in 1881.<sup>5</sup>

The Harmonists were a celibate sect, and by 1900, their inability to attract new members made their demise inevitable, in spite of substantial wealth. The precarious situation of this wealthy organization in the hands of a few aging individuals led opportunists to question the ownership of the society by the last remaining members. Law suits at the turn of the century challenged the society's rights to vast tracts of land in Beaver County. The Harmonists responded by selling a large tract of riverfront property to steel concerns in 1901. Subsequently the site became the location of the American Bridge Works, which was soon the world's largest steel fabricating plant. The community of Ambridge grew up around this plant. After the Harmonists disbanded in 1905, the last remaining buildings of Economy passed to the state, which received official ownership in 1919 and restored them as a museum complex in 1939.

The effect of the Harmonists was not lost in Beaver County. Their promotion of enterprise led to industrialization throughout the county, and ushered in the major, heavily-capitalized industries of the new century. Their vast land holdings effected industrialization in the northeastern corner of the county, in the center of the county (Beaver Falls), and along the river (an offshoot sect, for instance, founded Monaca). By 1900, the industrial network of Beaver County was ripe for the twentieth century's heavy industries, building upon groundwork laid by the Harmonists across the county.

Parallel to the growth of Economy, another industrial enclave developed near the center of Beaver County, at Fallston (just west of New Brighton and southwest of Beaver Falls). Beginning around 1812, early industrialists, recognizing the significance of the "Lower Falls" of the Beaver River, built a cluster of small, water-

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<sup>5</sup> Franklin Toker, *Pittsburgh, an Urban Portrait*, [Pittsburgh: 1986] 296.

powered plants here. In 1818 the Townsend family, iron wire merchants of early Pittsburgh, moved their operations there, building the first iron wire mill west of Pittsburgh. By the 1830s Fallston was a thriving village with no less than 12 water-powered industries, most of them sharing a common millrace that captured the power of the rushing waters here.

Although Fallston itself remains a small community with very little architectural fabric (a small plat was laid out south of the millrace area, but the structures there are sparse and have little semblance of historic integrity), the effects of this early industrial concentration are readily visible across the river in New Brighton. New Brighton has a large concentration of mid-nineteenth century stores, houses, and churches, as well as an art gallery founded in 1880 by Edward Merrick, a member of a New Brighton family associated with the Townsends who had made their fortunes at a rail car fabricating plant at New Brighton. New Brighton also has several small iron/steel plants from the late-nineteenth century which testify to the town's role in industry immediately prior to the capital-intensive introduction of heavy industries in the region after 1890.

Standard Horsenail Company, for instance, is an excellent example of this transitional era: although larger than the early water-powered plants, it is a small plant located in wooden shed structures with a high-style Richardson Romanesque office building that evidences the self pride of small independent corporations before the larger companies dominated.<sup>6</sup>

Townsend Steel continued to develop from an early, water-powered wire mill to a modern plant, one of very few companies or sites in the Study Area that flourished through all the dramatic changes that the Study Area underwent in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Around 1900 the plant expanded to its present size, taking up most of the area previously occupied by neighboring water-powered plants. As the twentieth century unfolded, the company grew into a component of a corporate system that included various other plants nearby. At mid century the product line shifted from iron products to special high-technology industrial fasteners made from steel and other materials. The original Townsend organization lasted (with some minor name changes) until 1983, at which time the plant was closed for the first time since 1818. A few years later, it became Col-Fin Specialty Steel, a producer of a line similar to that produced here before 1983. As such, it may be the longest continually-used (except for the brief hiatus in the 1980s) industrial site in the Study Area.

The portion of Allegheny County along the Ohio River (included in this district) had a similar history in the nineteenth century. A few small communities developed at key points, usually with strong links to transportation. Sewickley, for instance, was an important river town (incorporated in 1853), with homes of river pilots and other river-related activities. Three houses built by the Way family, a short distance downstream from Sewickley, depicts the

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<sup>6</sup> Standard Horsenail may be the only iron/steel complex in the Study Area that still bears a name that alludes to horses.

idyllic setting and tranquility of the on-land homes of prosperous rivermen. Likewise, the nineteenth century structures of the community's commercial center reflects this wealth and emphasis on transportation.

A short distance away from Sewickley, across the river, is the village of Shousetown, better known by its post office name "Glenwillard" and by the name of the municipality within which it lies, "Crescent Township." Shousetown was an early industrial complex whose history parallels that of Fallston, Economy, and other early efforts at industrialization in the Study Area. The community was founded by Peter Shouse who came here in 1822, a member of a family of boatbuilders who previously had operations in Georgetown, a village within what is now Monongahela City. The Shouse family built flatboats at Georgetown. In 1811 Peter Shouse ventured to Pittsburgh as the shipwright who built the hull for the New Orleans, the first steamboat on the "Western Waters." In 1812 Shouse went to Erie to build boats for the war, and shortly afterwards chose the site in present Crescent Township to start up a new boatbuilding town.

Shousetown had an interesting relationship with the dozen or so other steamboat-building towns in the Study Area in the Civil War period. The other towns were almost all located along the Monongahela River. Shousetown had one special advantage, in that it was located downstream from the four or five bridges that crossed the Monongahela. As such, it was an ideal location for building the largest steam boats of the era. By 1866 over eighty boats were launched from Shousetown, the last of which was the "Great Republic." Launched in 1867, it was one of the largest and most elegant steamboats to ply the waters of the Mississippi. Shousetown appears to have faded into residential tranquility after the completion of this last large boat.

Early boatbuilding was seasonal because of the fluctuating depth of the Ohio River. Locks and dams were installed to make the river navigable year round. The task of "canalizing" the wide Ohio was considered a monumental task for many years after the successful canalization of the Monongahela. As they have been rebuilt elsewhere, some of the most important remnants of the Lock and Dam systems were left unchanged in this district, including the Merrill Lock and Dam complex near Midland and the Dashields Lock and Dam at Neville Island. Bridgewater (a small community adjoining Beaver) is a very homogeneous piece of historic fabric from the riverboat days, most of its buildings dating from the middle decades of the nineteenth century.

As the nineteenth century ended and the twentieth century began, heavily-capitalized industry moved into the Beaver/Ohio Valley and thoroughly changed the character of the area. The district was transformed from a pastoral, sparsely-populated river valley into an area with at least 25 important iron and steel plants. They included the seven-mile long Aliquippa Works, and near it, the American Bridge Works, largest plant of its kind in the world. From Beaver Falls to Midland to Leetsdale to McKees Rocks, the Beaver/Ohio Valley became an immense chain of large and medium-sized plants. Consequently Beaver County itself came to have the second-highest population density in the Study Area peopled by a rich

mixture of immigrants and migrants from various parts of the world.

The industrial complexes built in the Beaver/Ohio District in the early twentieth century are too numerous to name here. But a few generalizations are in order. The district contains some of the most important steel fabricating plants in the Study Area. It has many specialized medium-sized steel plants, as well a couple of the largest steel mills in the Study Area.

The fabricating plants include not only the immense iron and steel fabricating plant at Ambridge, but also a smaller, similar plant (Pittsburgh Iron and Bridge) at Rochester Township. Their location downstream from most of the steel producing plants in the Study Area does not appear to be accidental: it was easier to ship the finished steel downstream, the river was a good method for shipping fabricated structures (the Ohio is wider than the Ohio and has higher bridges, allowing for clearance for larger boats). This advantage played an important national defense role when shipyards at Neville Island, Leetsdale, and Ambridge produced LST's (Landing Ship Tanks) during World War II. Riter-Conoly Steel's fabrication of blast furnaces for various steel mills around the world is yet another example of steel made upstream being fabricated in the Beaver/Ohio District into large products which were then shipped downstream to outside markets.

Steel was produced at Neville Island, Aliquippa, and Midland in some of the Study Area's largest plants. Aliquippa is not only the longest plant site in the Study Area, but also one of the most fully integrated steel mills, with one of the Study Area's five large by-product coking plants integrated into the complex. Midland, the location of a large plant owned by Crucible Steel, also has by-product coke ovens (fed formerly by coal from the Greene County mining town of "Crucible").

Neville Island is the site of Shenango Furnace Company's blast furnaces, one of the oldest iron and steel producers in the Study Area. Surrounding the Shenango Furnace Company plant, the "island/township" has more than a dozen other middle to large plants, including the Dravo shipyard, and Pittsburgh Coke and Chemical's by-product coke ovens. The combined effect of all the various industrial plants on Neville Island is that of a "still-smokey" industrial historic district, confined to a densely built-up island.

Medium-sized plants are found in critical clusters at Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Monaca, Ambridge, Leetsdale, Neville Island and McKees Rocks. These are often plants confined to one or two structures. These communities frequently deviate from the patterns of segregated commercial, residential and industrial structures in found in most of the Study Area's steel mill and other mill towns.

Corporate mergers and by-outs have resulted in several name changes for many of these plants, and often, one company now owns plants in several different sections of the same community. About half of the medium- to small-sized plants in the Beaver/Ohio District produce tubing, through "cold-drawing" or other specialized methods. The district previously had several ceramics businesses, including several refractory and residential brickyards.



Today, the Beaver/Ohio District is a lively mixture of communities, populated with a variety of ethnic cultures and socio-economic groups. De-industrialization has hit the district unevenly, with the abandonment of huge plants at Ambridge, Aliquippa, and Midland, while smaller plants survived, through various mergers and corporate restructuring moves, at Monaca, Beaver Falls, Fallston/New Brighton, and other pockets.

The various ethnic cultures in this district are typical of the remainder of the Study Area, with a few key exceptions. The area has a larger concentration of Serbians and Croats, well-represented in the churches and fraternal lodges of the district. Some early German groups are still reflected in a few churches and lodges in Ambridge and Monaca. Beaver Falls has become an important enclave of conservative Presbyterians, centered around Geneva College, which founded by Scotch-Irish Covenanters.<sup>7</sup> Two religious/ethnic group came into Ambridge in the 1980s: the Copts (a new group of immigrants, members of an ancient Christian sect, from Egypt), and the Episcopalian, who built Trinity Seminary there. Coraopolis, Conway, Freedom, and Aliquippa continue to have active Italian enclaves. Aliquippa has one of the only Lebanese enclaves in the Study Area outside the city of Pittsburgh.

The following themes are illustrated in the Beaver/Ohio District:

**Role in the regional processing system:** the Beaver/Ohio plants tended to process materials produced further upstream; the Ohio Valley being a place where several companies built plants as extensions of upstream operations (e.g. Aliquippa was a "second" plant for Jones and Laughlin, who had their main plant in the J&L Pittsburgh Works at Hazelwood-South Oakland-Southside).

**Technology and innovation:** seen in Riter-Conoly Steel's plant at Leetsdale where blast furnaces for steel plants around the world were fabricated.

**Management and organization:** seen in the integration of various industrial components of large plants in Midland and Aliquippa

**Capital formation:** can be seen in the profound role in the district's early history played by the Harmony Society as they invested in industrialization projects around the county. It can also be seen in the massive plants built here by Jones and Laughlin Steel, American Bridge, and Crucible Steel.

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** seen not only in the industrial histories of Fallston, Economy, Bridgewater, Shousetown, also in the dramatic present-day vacuum left in communities, such as Aliquippa and Midland, where very large plants at the edge of the Pittsburgh area closed very suddenly in the 1980s. This cyclical nature can also be seen in the large industrial parks created at former "one-industry" sites in Ambridge, Leetsdale, etc.

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<sup>7</sup> As "Covenanter" and "Seceder" Presbyterian Churches have disappeared in other parts of the Study Area, the concentration at Beaver Falls has grown more important.

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The following themes are illustrated in the Beaver/Ohio District:

**Role in the regional processing system:** the Beaver/Ohio plants tended to process materials produced further upstream; the Ohio Valley being a place where several companies built plants as extensions of upstream operations (e.g. Aliquippa was a "second" plant for Jones and Laughlin, who had their main plant in the J&L Pittsburgh Works at Hazelwood-South Oakland-Southside).

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<sup>7</sup> As "Covenanter" and "Seceder" Presbyterian Churches have disappeared in other parts of the Study Area, the concentration at Beaver Falls has grown more important.

**Community structure:** seen in how these sites are integrated and balanced with various residential and organizational components of the communities. Economy, in particular, provides an alternate model.

**Labor and the labor movement:** Aliquippa is associated with an important 1937 strike, and there are several other union sites in the district which appear to merit further study.

**Immigration and Migration:** seen in the various Croatian and Serbian lodges and churches (in Midland, New Brighton, Aliquippa, Ambridge, etc.), which are more concentrated here than in the other districts, as well as in important Italian enclaves at Aliquippa, and Coraopolis, in the Lebanese enclave at Aliquippa, and in German institutions at Economy and Monaca.

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the Beaver/Ohio District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the District see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes are indicated for each site by the following:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LM]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M]

**Coraopolis Borough** (Other Mill Town, Allegheny County) [RPS, CNI, CS, I&M], This community is important for its small industries. It was a transitional area between the massive group of industries on Neville Island and the Montour Railroad, extending from the town to the southwest. The community is also home to a large Italian contingent, many of whom come from the two towns of Bugnara and Pacentro. Individually-distinguished buildings/institutions include: **Coraopolis Railroad Station** (Train Station), 1895, [I&M], and **Banca V. Deramo** (Italian Bank), 1900, [I&M], built by Victor Deramo, an Italian immigrant, whose family entered helped to found a larger bank after this one.

**Abashai Way House** (River Pilots House), c1830, [RPS, CNI], very significant architecturally and for its association with a family of rivermen, river pilots, and river historians, spanning several generations, this is a very well-preserved complex of residential structures (actually three houses, on neighboring lots) and outbuildings. Abishai Way, the "father" of the Way family, was the "business agent" for the Economites in the heyday of Economy.

**Leetsdale Borough** (Other Mill Town, Allegheny County) [RPS, T&I, M&I, CNI, CS], Unlike most other mill towns, this community has a large, significant industrial area with very little housing or urban fabric. The industrial area is now **Leetsdale Industrial Park**, c1900, [RPS, T&I, CNI], formerly home to Riter-Conley Steel, a very important plant where blast furnaces were fabricated for other

steel mills around the world; on an adjoining parcel was a marineway where LST's (Landing Ship Tanks) were built during World War II; adjoining the marineways is the Hussey Copper Company's plant, one of the oldest plants in the Study area working with a metal other than iron and steel; the Survey Team was unable to determine the former boundaries of Riter-Conley, Hussey Copper, and other possible plants, as the Industrial Park appears to include buildings from more than one plant. Between the present Industrial Park and the present Hussey Copper Plant is Riter-Conley Steel Company Housing, c1910, [M&I, CS], houses built by Riter-Conley at the turn of the century, using a repeated plan with varied roof forms, in one of the most attractive and intact rows of company housing in the Study Area.

**Neville Island/Township** (Steel Mill Town) [RPS, CNI, CS], This is the largest island in the Study Area, which was developed into a large industrial complex, including more than a dozen industries. There are a few houses on the island, which is a separate township. The industries include: Shenango Furnace Company, one of the longest operating steel mills in the Study Area; a series of by-product coke ovens built by Pittsburgh Coke and Chemical Company; Dravo Marineways, where some of the LST's were built; and numerous other plants. It may be the only concentration of such diverse industrial plants contiguously arranged. The Survey Team recommends that it be considered for nomination as one National Register Historic District.

**Aliquippa Borough** (Steel Mill Town, Beaver County) [RPS, M&I, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M], One of the largest steel mill towns in the Study Area, with the longest single mill complex (seven miles long), and possibly the hardest-hit by plant closings in the 1980s. The Aliquippa Works were built in 1907 by Jones and Laughlin Steel, at a community originally called "Woodlawn." Unlike other steel mill towns in the Study Area, the community runs up a hollow perpendicular to the mill. The commercial district is the "neck" that connects the mill to the rest of the town, most of the residential neighborhoods being further up the hollow. Many of the components of the community's 13 neighborhoods were built by the company as a planned town, and to a degree, the various ethnic groups that settled here were segregated physically into distinctive ethnic communities, with widely varied house types and many different focal points. As the town has grown, families have moved further up the hollow to suburban areas, leaving many of the older sections in deteriorating condition. Individually-distinguished structures/institutions include: St. Elijah Serbian-Eastern Orthodox Church, 1927, [I&M]; Lebanon Merdites League [I&M], one of the only Lebanese fraternal organizations in the Study Area; and Old Musical and Political Italian Club, c1935, [I&M], a now-abandoned structure with distinctively Italian architecture (as built in Italy in the period between the two World Wars), in granite, with cut fretwork and tall classical pilasters.

**Ambridge** (Steel Mill Town, Beaver County) [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], this is a densely-developed mill town which grew around the American Bridge Works (Steel Mill), c1900, [RPS, T&I, M&I, CF, CNI], the largest steel fabricating plant in the world, throughout most of its history. Prior to the construction of the mill, the land was owned by the Economites. Even though the mill has closed,

Ambridge continues to be a lively community, with a large, active business district, and a mixture of churches and institutions that includes an new Episcopal seminary and a new Coptic church, both of which were established in the town in the 1980s. **St. Mary Coptic Orthodox Church** (Egyptian), 1982, [I&M], perhaps the newest "ethnic church" in the Study Area, this congregation was founded by Egyptian Christians (new to the Ambridge area) who adhere to the ancient Coptic Rite, which closely resembles Eastern Orthodoxy; and **Ambridge Croatian Fraternal Union**, 1909, [I&M], one of the most active Croatian lodges in the Study Area.

**Old Economy** (Early Industrial Town, Ambridge Borough, Beaver County), 1824, [T&I, M&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], founded by German immigrants belonging to a communal, celibate sect. The Economites lived in Harmony, Pa., and New Harmony, Indiana, before settling here in the 1820s. An offshoot group founded the town of Monaca. The Economites introduced numerous industrial innovations, and were active in capitalizing local industries in the late-nineteenth century. By 1900, their dwindling numbers and growing wealth made them easy targets for opportunists who contested their ownership of large tracts of land in Beaver County. Consequently, they sold off a large part of the holdings adjacent to Economy, which is now the site of the American Bridge Works and the town of Ambridge. The Old Economy site includes: **St. John Lutheran Church** (German), 1824, [I&M], the Economites' church, later serving other Germans in the area as a Lutheran Church.

**St. Nicholas Chapel/Museum** (Rusyn, Beaver Borough, Beaver County), 1991, [I&M], recently built by the Greek Catholic Union, as a reproduction of a typical chapel of the Carpathian Mountains. It will serve as a museum and religious history center.

#### RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of each community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five-mile radius are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

##### Aliquippa

includes:

St Elijah Serbian Orthodox Church  
Lebanon Merdites League  
Musical & Political Italian Club

Within five miles:

Ambridge (see below)

##### Ambridge

includes:

American Bridge Company  
St Mary Coptic Orthodox Ch  
Croatian Fraternal Union  
Polish Falcons

## Within 5 miles:

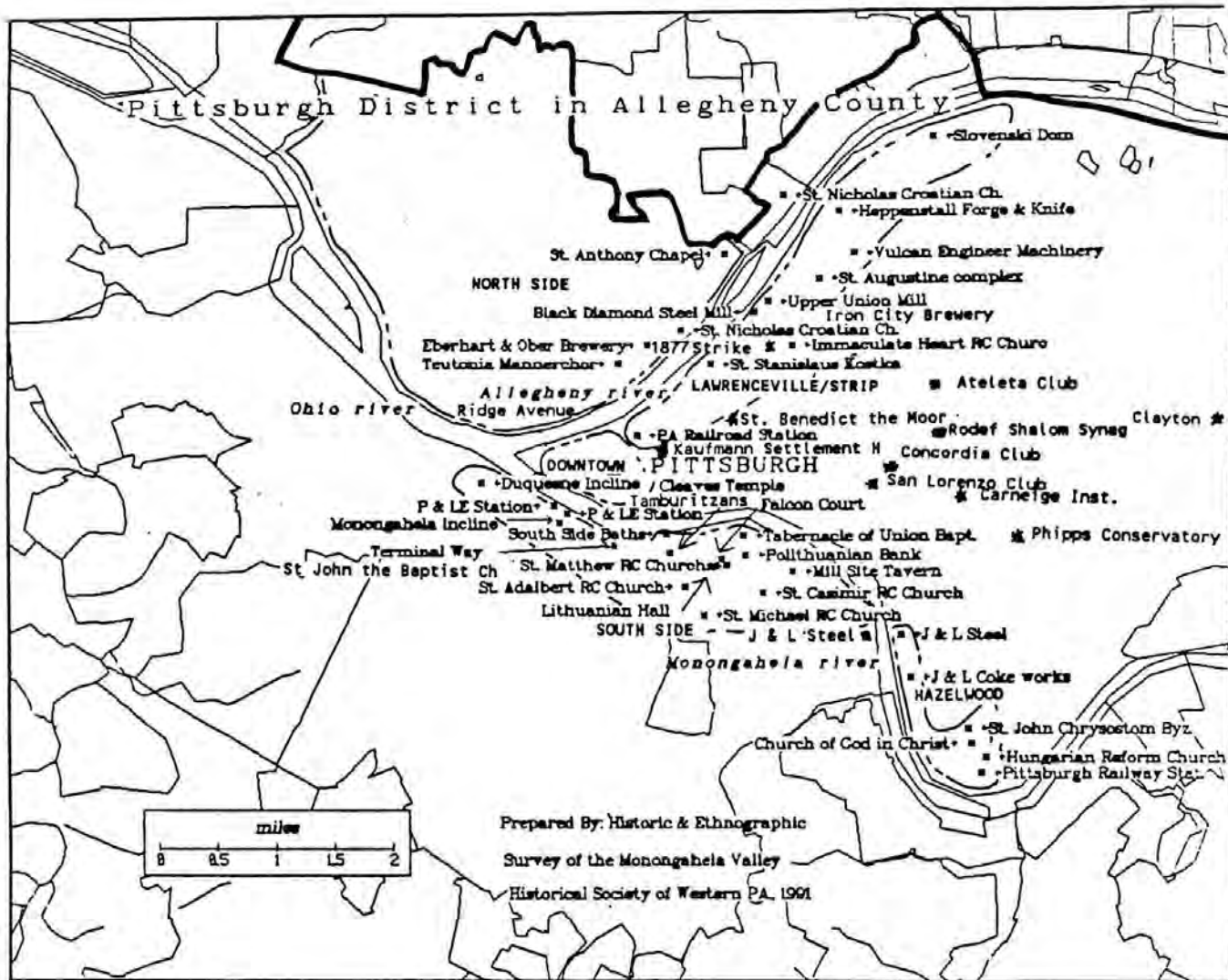
Old Economy  
Pittsburgh Bridge & Iron  
Sewickley RR Station  
Abashai Way House

## New Brighton/Fallston

includes:  
Standard Horse Nail  
Merrick Art Gallery

## Within five miles:

Atlantic Tubing  
Brighton Electric Steel  
Pittsburgh Bridge & Iron  
St George Serbian Orthodox Ch



MAP 23 CITY OF PITTSBURGH DISTRICT in Allegheny County

LEGEND

District Boundry - - - - -

Study Area Boundry —————



#### 4.24 CITY OF PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

##### Introduction:

The City of Pittsburgh District includes most of the city proper.<sup>1</sup> It consists of a central business area surrounded by tightly knit neighborhoods, many of which were once separate towns. Many of the neighborhoods have individual identities based on complex patterns of industrialization, immigration, and local culture. However, not all neighborhoods in the city have direct links to industry. This being a reconnaissance survey, field work was limited to neighborhoods with a known, direct connection to one of the survey's selected industries.

##### Topography:

Pittsburgh's location at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers brings together natural resources, transportation systems, and human settlement patterns. These forces transformed the land at the confluence of the two rivers into a major city.

The original city of Pittsburgh was built in what is now called the "Golden Triangle" or the "Point": a three-sided parcel of nearly-level land about a square mile in area. To the east of the Golden Triangle is an area of high, rolling hills, now almost entirely subdued by urban fabric and highways. As the city continues to the east, the triangle widens, and the number of hills and hollows increases, making many distinctive topographic settings into which various neighborhoods have been nestled.

Flowing toward the Golden Triangle, the Monongahela River enters the city from the southeast. It has a deep valley, formed in numerous places by steep hills frequently 400 or more feet from water level to summit. To the south of the Golden Triangle, where the Monongahela meets the Ohio, the hillside at the southern edge of the river is the steepest bluff in the city, forming a visual wall and growth barrier that helps to frame the triangle. The Allegheny River enters the city from the northeast. It cuts through a more rolling topography, frequently forming two shelves of land, one just above water level and a second at about a hundred feet higher elevation.

The Ohio River, beginning at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers and flowing out of the city to the northwest, is naturally the largest of the three. It cuts a deeper valley, sometimes with steep bluffs to both sides, and has several large islands near the confluence. These are the key topographic features. Beyond them, the remainder of the city is generally composed of hills and hollows, and a few strips of alluvial plain along the major streams.

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<sup>1</sup> A number of City of Pittsburgh neighborhoods have been included in adjoining Districts, mainly for historic reasons. In the Saw Mill District are Allentown, Banksville, Beechview, Brookline, Carrick, Knoxville, Mt. Washington, West End, and West Liberty. In the Chartiers District are Corliss, Crafton, Esplen, and Sheridan. In the North-Mon District is Hays.

### Geology:

The City of Pittsburgh District is underlain by the Pittsburgh coal seam. As such, the presence of coal was important in the city's development, but the early mines were quickly depleted as the city grew. The geological importance of the city now is its strategic location at the downriver end (via the Monongahela) of vast coal deposits still being mined largely in north-central West Virginia. These continue to feed the Clairton coke works in the adjacent North-Mon District. It is also at the upriver end of the portions of the seam accessible from the Ohio Valley and tributaries, continuing into West Virginia and Kentucky.

The city also had small deposits of iron ore, glass sand, and other minerals that contributed to the development of early industries here, but these were exhausted at an early date. The strategic location of Pittsburgh led early ironmasters to build a furnace in what is now the Shadyside section of the city in 1793. However, within a year, the furnace closed for lack of available iron ore. This was the only recorded iron-making effort within the limits of Allegheny County before Clinton Furnace was built in 1859.

### History:

Pittsburgh has a long and complex history. What follows is a brief summary of the city's history, with emphasis on industrialization and the development of various communities within the city.

The city of Pittsburgh began as an outgrowth of Fort Pitt, a British fortification built on the site of an earlier French fort (Fort Duquesne) during the French and Indian War. The city grew initially around the needs of Fort Pitt, although an industrial focus began to develop early because of the city's location along various transportation routes and because of the ready availability of coal.

In the late-eighteenth century, in addition to being an important fort and trading post, Pittsburgh began to develop as a boat-building center. Boatyards were started at several points, particularly along the Monongahela. The yards produced mainly flatboats and keel boats designed either for sale to westward-bound settlers or to transport local agricultural and manufactured goods to settlements as far as New Orleans.

The boat-building industry took a new turn in 1811, when Robert Fulton and a group of investors built the "New Orleans" at Pittsburgh, the second commercially successful steamboat in history (one year after Fulton's "Claremont" proved the commercial viability of steamboat travel on the Hudson). Thereafter, Pittsburgh became not only a center of steamboat construction, but also of manufacturing of steam engines. The commercial success of steamboats up and down the Ohio and Mississippi made Pittsburgh into one of the most important river ports on the "western waters" and led to lively riverfront activities for the next century.

Also in 1811 the first iron rolling mill in Pittsburgh was constructed. Although not as important as the innovations made by Isaac Meason at Upper Middletown, Fayette County in 1816, the Cowan

Rolling Mills in Pittsburgh were an indication of the city's locational importance. The city was within a relatively short distance by land and river from dozens of iron plantations which supplied crude iron to the city's rolling mills.

From its position at the gateway to the west, Pittsburgh presided over many of the region's growing supply industries. In the decades immediately following 1811, a variety of small industries using coal-fired steam power developed in Pittsburgh, providing for the processing of agricultural goods and the manufacture of machinery. The markets for machinery, boats, agricultural goods, and numerous other products increased as the full potential of steam power and two-way river commerce was realized.

In this early era, Pittsburgh remained a frontier city settled by people of Scotch-Irish, English, and German extraction. Early churches in the city and surrounding area reveal the concentration of Presbyterians (mainly Scotch-Irish), although the first church to develop within the city was German Reformed. As the city began to develop, the Episcopalians founded a church, at a time when fewer than a half dozen Episcopal churches were in existence in the Study Area. However, of seventy-six churches formed in Pittsburgh by 1830, forty-six were Presbyterian. Irish and German Catholic immigrants formed St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh's first Roman Catholic congregation, which erected its first building in 1811.

Simultaneous with the development of the boat-building industry and the early iron industry, Pittsburgh had a thriving glass industry. In 1797 General James O'Hara and Major Isaac Craig started the second glass factories west of the Alleghenies, across the Monongahela from the Golden Triangle. The glass industry was well-suited to the region for several reasons: there was some glass sand and an abundance of fuel within easy access;<sup>2</sup> river transportation routes connected the factories to many new markets in the west inaccessible to eastern glass factories; and many of the immigrants into the region brought glass-working skills with them.<sup>3</sup> In 1808 Benjamin Bakewell was the first to establish a successful flint-glass factory in the city. Bakewell's products developed a favorable reputation for Pittsburgh glass throughout the country. As the demand expanded, other manufacturers entered the Pittsburgh scene. The city took on the characteristics of an early industry town.

By 1812 there were a half-dozen glass factories in Pittsburgh. Throughout the mid-nineteenth century, Pittsburgh was one of the most important glass making centers in the country. The glass factories remained small, coal-fired operations, concentrated in

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<sup>2</sup> The O'Hara-Craig factory had the first coal-fueled glass furnace in the United States. Innes, Lowell, *Pittsburgh Glass, 1797-1891: A History and Guide for Collectors*. [Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1976], 9.

<sup>3</sup> The "technical expert" at the Craig-O'Hara glass factory, for instance, was William Eichbaum, a Westphalian glass cutter. Baldwin, Leland D., *Pittsburgh: The Story of a City*, [Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1938], 148.

the city of Pittsburgh (with a few in outlying towns) until about 1880. The discovery of natural gas in many pockets thirty to fifty miles out of the city led to the dispersal of the industry. By 1900 most of Pittsburgh's glass factories had relocated in a ring of towns around Pittsburgh about thirty-five miles in radius. Most of these were new communities.

The role of the city proper in the manufacturing of iron products was limited until 1859 when Clinton Furnace was built at the foot of the steep ridge just across the Monongahela from the Point. This was the second blast furnace in Allegheny County, and one of the first coke-fired operations in the Study Area. The construction of Clinton Furnace ushered in an era of unparalleled industrial growth in Pittsburgh, gradually transforming the landscape of some neighborhoods into prototypic **steel mill towns**. In the last four decades of the nineteenth century, Pittsburgh earned the nickname "Iron City" with its burgeoning iron plants and operations that worked the iron into finished products.

The construction of Clinton Furnace came at almost the same date that an important innovation was introduced in England which would eventually revolutionize Pittsburgh's iron industry, re-shaping it into Pittsburgh's even-more-famous steel industry. In 1858 Sir Henry Bessemer perfected the Bessemer process as an alternative to the labor-intensive puddling process in making steel. By 1890 steel had begun to eclipse iron as the major industrial product of Pittsburgh, although as late as 1908, Allegheny County had over 400 iron puddling furnaces still in operation.<sup>4</sup>

The Bessemer process was introduced to the Pittsburgh area in 1873-75, in the construction of the Edgar Thomson Works by Andrew Carnegie, at the edge of Braddock. Previously, Carnegie Brothers' operations had been concentrated along the Allegheny River in the Lawrenceville/Etna area with Lucy and Isabella Iron Furnaces. The new Edgar Thomson plant was the first step in bridging the iron and steel industries of Pittsburgh and McKeesport together. Carnegie's success inspired several would-be imitators in the decades that followed, and new companies formed to build competing plants along the Monongahela.

Eventually Carnegie Steel (or the later United States Steel) bought out most of these, and the northern Mon Valley became, in a sense, one large integrated plant, divided into a half-dozen **steel mill** and **other mill towns**. This shifted the focus of the iron and steel industry away from older locations in the city, although Jones and Laughlin's 1853 plant in Pittsburgh's Southside was expanded greatly after Bessemer converters were added in 1883, and the Lawrenceville area continued to be a focal point of smaller plants for many more decades.

Just as Pittsburgh has been central to the development of the nation's iron and steel industries, it has played the same role with the iron and steel unions. As early as 1858 puddlers in the Pittsburgh iron works, calling themselves the "Sons of Vulcan," had formed a union which "by the end of the sixties had a national

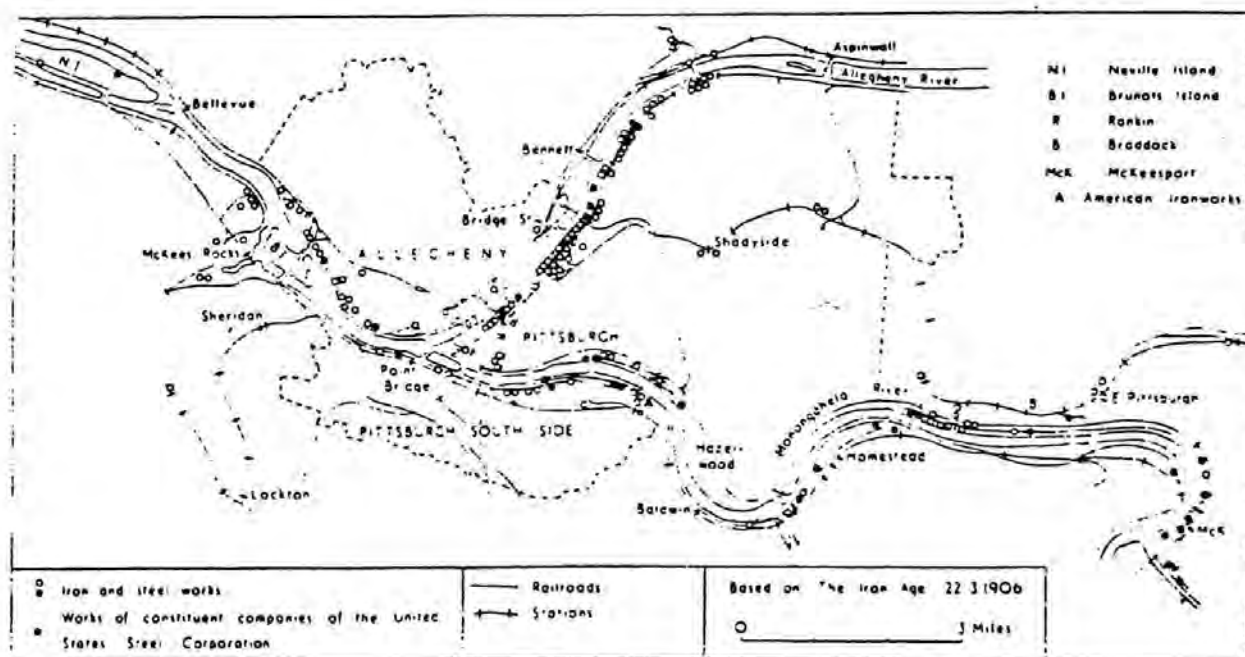
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<sup>4</sup> Fitch, 33.

organization with some thousands of members."<sup>5</sup> As a "craft-oriented" group of skilled workers, the puddlers union is a benchmark in the evolution of a local and a national "industrial culture." Twenty years later in 1876, this and several other iron workers' organizations met in Pittsburgh and united to form the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

The growth of the iron and steel industry not only brought new cultural layers like unions to the city after the Civil War, it brought new ethnic groups. German puddlers came in large numbers to work in furnaces in the Southside of Pittsburgh (then called Birmingham), in Lawrenceville, and other sections of the city.

Typically, these new or expanding older neighborhoods had ethnic churches, ethnic clubs, and other neighborhood institutions. Most of the city's German Roman Catholic parishes, for instance, are from this era as are the original German singing societies. Many of the breweries in the city (and throughout the Study Area) began in this period. "Iron City" Beer, the last major beer line produced in the city, appropriately retains a name that alludes to this late-nineteenth century Pittsburgh era.



Map 24. Iron and Steel Works in Greater Pittsburgh, 1906. Source: Kenneth Warren, *The American Steel Industry, 1850-1970: A Geographical Interpretation*, [Pittsburgh: 1973]

<sup>5</sup> Fitch, 4, 104.

The introduction of the large Bessemer steel mills in the 1880s-1910s era added new workers to the city. The new process did not require the high work-skill levels that the puddling method had. Instead, it called for masses of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. By 1900 twenty percent of the labor force in the iron and steel industry was of southern or eastern European birth.<sup>6</sup> The Lawrenceville and Southside mills attracted sizable communities of "recruited" Slavic workers to their adjacent neighborhoods. This new work force added, for example, an important Polish community to the earlier German community in Lawrenceville. The Polish community operated tailor shops, food stores, a sausage factory, numerous fraternal halls and Polish churches.

The expansion of the industry brought increased membership to the unions, but their growth was short-lived. By 1892, the year of the Homestead Steel Strike, the Amalgamated Association reported a membership of 24,000. The disastrous effects of the Homestead conflict led directly to the rapid decline of the union so that by 1901 the Amalgamated "had been driven from every important steel mill in the country."<sup>7</sup>

As a central city for union activity, Pittsburgh has experienced important labor events in other industries and in union-related political movements. In addition to the Amalgamated, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) began in Pittsburgh in 1881. The 1877 Railroad Strike brought a federal inquiry in railroad-industry practices after the state militia was invoked to end the strike. The strike became a four-day riot after dozens were killed or wounded by edgy militiamen, resulting in the destruction of "nearly every depot, rail, car, and engine within reach of the crowds."<sup>8</sup>

For the steel industry, the formation of United States Steel in Pittsburgh in 1901 set the stage for the city to remain pivotal to union issues. However, over the next thirty years USS was the counter-weight to union advancement. With the creation of USS, fully fifty percent of all steel workers in the United States were working for one employer. This is the critical intersection point of several of this survey's themes: labor history, capital formation, management and organization, and community structure.

As Pittsburgh entered the twentieth century, growth was occurring on all levels. Not only were the populations of the city and the surrounding region burgeoning, but the city's physical limits and structure also began to metamorphose. In the mid-nineteenth century, Pittsburgh had been a physically-small city surrounded by several important neighboring towns. It could be called a combined early industry/capital town. Birmingham, then about to evolve from an early industrial town into a steel mill town, was incorporated into Pittsburgh in the late nineteenth century, and eventually

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<sup>6</sup> US Population Census, 1900.

<sup>7</sup> Fitch, 5.

<sup>8</sup> Couvare, Francis G., *The Remaking of Pittsburgh: Class and Culture in an Industrializing City*. [Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1984] 7.

became better known as the Southside. Allegheny City and Manchester were added to Pittsburgh in 1907 as the Northside.

Many new ethnic groups came, not only to work in the steel industry, but to work in numerous related developments. The Hill District (originally a cluster of early-nineteenth century "suburbs" when the city was limited to the Golden Triangle) developed into the "gateway of the city" for both the native and foreign-born new arrivals.

At the turn of the century, a new neighborhood called Oakland was established in the rolling hills east of the original city as a non-industrial zone for the city's growing cultural institutions. Large gifts from several wealthy industrialists made Oakland develop quickly as a center of museums, libraries, parks, colleges, hospitals, and other facilities. It and the city's Downtown were both akin to large capital towns serving much of the entire region.

Beyond Oakland, streetcar and railroad suburbs developed. For a while, the city's wealthiest residents lived in the East End and along Ridge Avenue in the Northside. But as the city grew, the wealthiest were often the first to relocate, creating new upper-class neighborhoods, further and further from Pittsburgh's smoky industries, until the wealthiest Pittsburghers were (by the 1920s) living in homes as far away as twenty-five miles to the east and northwest of the city, in communities such as Ligonier and Sewickley Heights.

Architecturally, most of the city of Pittsburgh took its present shape by about 1920. The bustling industrial developments, which until the 1920s had spawned an endless string of new industrial communities, emerged from the Depression and World War II years as mainstays of a much more tame economy. Nearly all of the suburban development of "Pittsburgh" after the 1920s lies beyond the city's formal limits. Within the city limits, neighborhoods have grown, developed, and renewed without considerable changes to their architectural complexion, with the key exception of the Golden Triangle, which gradually became a dense cluster of office towers with several generations of older downtown structures tucked into the interstitial spaces.

Pittsburgh re-emerged in the Depression years as an important city and an important center of the labor movement. A lot near St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in the Strip district was host to the Reverend James Cox's Shantytown from 1929 through 1932. The lot served as the staging base for Rev. Cox's "unemployed army" which marched on Washington, D.C. with 12,000 men. A few years later the formidable strength of USS was challenged in 1936 when the steel unions regrouped and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee convened in the Grant Building in Downtown Pittsburgh. Two years later the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) was founded on the Northside at the Islam Grotto.

The growth of industries in the Study Area to meet new demands during and after World War II led to important transformations of the city. As the industries grew and matured, the various components of the industrial system consolidated into larger and larger corporations. Seemingly, Andrew Carnegie's habit of operating his

enterprises as independent companies had been carried over to the United States Steel corporate structure. The physical result was that the industrial plants were scattered across the Study Area, where most had been "planted" by separate companies, and likewise, the offices of these companies were located in various buildings in Pittsburgh and New York. Gradually, these individual companies were merged into one single corporate force, particularly after the war. According to a history of United States Steel by Douglas A. Fisher:

The most important change in the corporate structure of U.S. Steel in recent years took place on January 1, 1951. For purposes of simplifying the corporate structure, a single company was formed of four wholly-owned subsidiaries: U.S. Steel Corporation, H.C. Frick Coke Company, and United States Coal and Coke Company. The new company is called United States Steel Company. Its headquarters are in Pittsburgh.<sup>9</sup>

This and other corporate moves in the post-war era represented a shift from New York-based corporate control to concentration of the control in Pittsburgh itself.

The increased corporate strength of the city made massive rebuilding of the Golden Triangle possible in the post war period. The Allegheny Conference, a council of corporate leaders, in coordination with Mayor David L. Lawrence, initiated extensive urban renewal, removing piecemeal industrial developments from the Golden Triangle's riverfront areas, and replacing them with shining office towers. This renewal effort, dubbed the "Pittsburgh Renaissance," lasted from the late 1940s into the early 1960s. Rebuilding of the Golden Triangle then slowed down; the United States Steel Building (later renamed "U.S.X. Tower") was built in 1971, virtually the only major structure built in the Golden Triangle between the mid-1960s and the late 1970s. Then renewal began again in the early 1980s, as Mayor Richard Caliguiri came into office, and about a dozen new office towers were constructed in "Renaissance II."

As the transformation continued, Pittsburgh began to see itself and bill itself as a "corporate center," and less as an "industrial center." By the 1980s Pittsburgh corporations were diversifying, investing in industries elsewhere (e.g. USS bought Marathon Oil in 1982 and Texas Oil in 1985), while local industries were declining in importance. During the 1980s, as local industrial plants closed, the corporations located in the Golden Triangle began to clearly disassociate themselves from the industries that brought them into existence. U.S. Steel changed its name to U.S.X. The "X" is representative of the diversification of products, away from steel. A cultural gulf developed with the corporate downtown and residential suburbs on one side, and the declining industrial communities on the other.

Now nearly all industrial activity has ended within the city limits with some notable exceptions. Lawrenceville/ The Strip still hosts some casting and machining operations as it has for over one

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<sup>9</sup> Douglas A. Fisher, *Steel Serves the Nation: The Fifty Year Story of United States Steel, 1901-1951*. [New York: USS, 1951] 45.



hundred years, nearly on the scale of an other mill town. Part of the Jones and Laughlin coke works is within Hazelwood on Pittsburgh's south-east edge, the last active steel mill town within the city limits.

Although most of the physical fabric of the city of Pittsburgh has remained unchanged since the 1920s, the cultural traditions and the ethnic make-up of many of the city's neighborhoods have continued to evolve. Many new cultural groups and new occupations have entered the scene, especially since the 1960s. Oakland, for instance, has become home to a bustling medical and educational center. New ethnic groups have entered the city to take up jobs in science, medicine, education, and other fields. Correspondingly, the city's occupational traditions have evolved far beyond the heavy industries that dominated the city in the first half of the twentieth century. Still, in many other neighborhoods, the city's older ethnic groups (from the early-twentieth century and before) have continued their traditions, particularly in the geographically isolated neighborhoods.

#### THEMES:

Although all of the themes of this survey are represented by numerous sites in the City of Pittsburgh District, the following are some examples of note:

**Role in the regional processing system:** Pittsburgh was a major processing point in the iron industry, particularly for the rolling of iron. Sites from this era, unfortunately, are lacking, although some iron industry sites in the Lawrenceville area appear to retain features from this period. Gradually, technological advances led to the steel industry eclipsing iron, and although steel was made in various parts of the city, the focus of the industry shifted to the Monongahela Valley, including the Southside, Hazelwood, and the North Mon Valley District sites. Pittsburgh continued to be important for production of rolling machinery, particularly at MacIntosh-Hemphill's complex in the Southside and Heppenstall's complex in Lawrenceville. These two plants provided important rolling machinery for steel mills around the world.

After 1900, most of the iron- and steel-making neighborhoods of the City of Pittsburgh District gradually shifted to other industries, except Southside/Hazelwood where one of the largest steel-making complexes in the Study Area was located. Although much of the Southside part of Jones and Laughlin's Pittsburgh Works is now demolished, the active coke industry in Hazelwood still reflects the geographic distribution of processing industries in the region. While steel and other industries have moved elsewhere, Pittsburgh still has the pollution-creating coke industry. The local cokeworks continue to make Pittsburgh a "gateway" for coal resources.

**Technology and innovation:** numerous sites of importance are located in the City of Pittsburgh District, however many of them are no longer represented by extant buildings, as generations of sites in Pittsburgh have been "plowed under" and rebuilt. Nothing is known to remain of Clinton Furnace (the first coke-fired blast furnace here), Kier's Refinery (the first oil refinery), or similar early sites. But, many of the city's industrial office buildings contain

important laboratories and archives which tell the story of the conceptualization of significant advances in technology. A few buildings also exhibit advances in the use of structural steel, such as the USX (United States Steel) Building, the first use of "cor-ten" steel (a locally-developed steel product which rusts only enough to form a protective layer, and thus does not need to be painted).

**Management and organization:** Pittsburgh contains offices of corporations that set the pace for the organizational structure of corporate America and controlled many individual "blue collar communities" within the Study Area as well as throughout the rest of the United States. The USX Building is probably the single most important example, but the Koppers Building, the Gulf Oil Building, the PPG Headquarters, and others, illustrate this theme.

**Capital formation:** Pittsburgh contains the offices, the homes, the philanthropic gifts, etc. of some of the wealthiest capitalists in the world, and at the edges of the city (e.g. Southside/ Hazelwood and North Mon District) are some of the largest and most heavily-capitalized industrial complexes that were found in the world in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Hundreds of examples can be shown to illustrate this theme, from large industrial plants, to office towers, to wealthy homes in Point Breeze, Ridge Avenue, and other neighborhoods, to libraries, schools, conservatories, and parks throughout the city.

**Cyclical nature of industrialization:** This theme is clearly represented in many Pittsburgh neighborhood, which have evolved as the region's industries have evolved. The Southside is a prime example: the center of Pittsburgh's many glass factories before the Civil War. It developed important iron works in the Civil War era (Clinton Furnace). After the Civil War, the Southside experienced a metamorphosis from a glass and iron making neighborhood to a typical Steel Mill Town. The source of this transformation was the growth of the American Iron Works into Jones and Laughlin's massive Pittsburgh Works, extending across the river into South Oakland and Hazelwood. This was one of the two largest steel making complexes in the Study Area (rivalled only by J&L's Aliquippa Works). The various phases of this dramatic metamorphosis are represented in the community fabric in various ways: most of the Southside's buildings are from the period between the Civil War and 1890, while the population of the Southside transformed from mostly German to a mixture of eastern European groups after 1890. The presence of Jones and Laughlin was represented in large industrial structures (recently torn down) as well as the largest "Company Store" in the Study Area (now Goodwill Industries).

This theme is also reflected in the Lawrenceville/ Bloomfield/ Strip District area, the Northside, the Golden Triangle, and in numerous smaller neighborhoods. In the Lawrenceville area, it can be seen in the various small industrial complexes<sup>10</sup> and in cultural institutions from various generations, such as the German Orpheus Choir from the 1880s. In Bloomfield, it can be seen in the growth

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<sup>10</sup> Ranging from the arsenal buildings of the early-nineteenth century, to fragments of mid-nineteenth century iron works and early-twentieth century machining companies.

of the Italian enclaves which gradually replaced an earlier German presence. In the Northside and other "once-wealthy" areas, industrial cycles are reflected in the many changes the neighborhoods have undergone. Industrialists have moved further and further away from downtown, abandoning Manchester, Ridge Avenue, and other areas. Meanwhile, more recent residents have gradually transformed these formerly abandoned neighborhoods by creating new industries and enterprises. In the Golden Triangle, by contrast, the cyclical nature is buried in the generations of rebuilding, as corporations have built and rebuilt their office buildings on this small parcel of land.

**Labor and the labor movement:** Pittsburgh has numerous sites of national importance in the labor movement. Many important unions were formed in the city (as well as in surrounding communities in the Study Area), and many of these merged at various times in Pittsburgh, forming stronger alliances. The United Steel Workers has their international headquarters in the Golden Triangle. This and numerous other union halls and union offices around the city contain important archival materials that tell key components of the labor movement story. Well-known strikes have occurred in the city. But generally, the significant events of the labor movement story that occurred in Pittsburgh occurred in locations that were not built or owned by the union itself, and are therefore very difficult to pin down. More research needs to be done in this area, particularly through ethnographic research and oral history, since some of the most important "sacred places" of labor movement history are within the city limits, and yet were too intangible to uncover in a reconnaissance survey.

**Community structure:** Many neighborhoods illustrate this theme. Several Pittsburgh neighborhoods evolved into typical steel mill towns including the Southside, Hazelwood, and Lawrenceville (which also contains elements of the early industrial town and the other mill town). Of these, only Hazelwood was substantially affected by the construction of "company housing," perhaps because it is the only one of the three which lacked densely-packed residential areas from earlier generations.<sup>11</sup> At a much larger scale than the typical one-industry company town or steel mill town, Pittsburgh's neighborhoods appear to have specialized. Until the advent of suburban malls, the Downtown served as a commercial district with satellites in various neighborhoods. Oakland and Downtown were cultural districts. The warehouse district still is the Strip. Owner's houses were in wealthy residential districts such as Ridge Avenue and Point Breeze. Many neighborhoods continue to be ethnic enclaves, but some are beginning to fade.

**Immigration and migration:** What follows is a limited overview of the history of some of Pittsburgh's neighborhoods, with particular emphasis on ethnicity and identity in the latter half of the twentieth century. This is, of course, only a sampling; many other examples not cited here are equally valid components of the city's heterogeneous culture.

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<sup>11</sup> Examples of company-built mining communities are found within the city limits, but only in the areas of the city included in the Saw Mill Run and North Mon Districts.

### The Hill:

The Hill is one of two Pittsburgh neighborhood that have experienced so many layers of change that it will be treated separately from the ethnic profiles below. As mentioned above, the Hill served for many in-coming peoples as the "gateway to the city." As such it has had a tremendous turn over of ethnic groups and institutions. But many of the newly-arrived found some basis for establishing their mark on local culture. Ethnic enclaves grew with Jewish, Italian, Polish, and other groups. The Irene Kaufmann Settlement House, founded as a philanthropic project of a wealthy Jewish business family to aid other Jews, helped immigrants from other ethnic groups as well. As a physical focal point near the center of the district, the Kaufmann Settlement House became a kind of symbolic anchor for the neighborhood as did "Mother" Bethel A.M.E. Church (still present but in a new building), the oldest African American church in the Study Area.

In the early decades of the twentieth century a thriving ethnic press developed, mostly centered in the Hill District. Foreign-language newspapers were published here for nearly every ethnic group, and the district became an information center for the entire Study Area. The papers were shipped to outlying industrial communities to immigrants who had entered the Pittsburgh area via the Hill District and then re-settled. A few of these papers are still in publication, although usually in English. They are no longer printed in the Hill. In the Italian community, for instance, there were once more than thirty newspapers. Only one has survived, and articles in the Italian language are found only on one page (and then only less than once a month).

As the source of incoming workers shifted with immigration restrictions in the 1920s, the Hill District continued to function as a "port of entry" neighborhood. The African American community in the Hill, established there since the early-nineteenth century when a portion of the Hill was called "Haity," greeted a new wave of African Americans migrating from the rural South, and the Hill increasingly became an entirely African American community. In the 1920s, the Hill District developed into an important stop on the jazz circuit for nationally-known performers, and the neighborhood continued as a well-known jazz center until the best-known clubs were demolished in 1960s urban renewal projects. The influential Pittsburgh Courier, one of America's foremost African American newspapers for over one hundred years, is still in publication from its offices, now on the Southside. Life in the Hill District's African American community before the 1960s Urban Renewal projects has been vividly documented in WQED's recent film "Wylie Avenue Days."

### The Strip:

As the Hill District was the center of the ethnic press in Pittsburgh for many decades, so the Strip District has become a center for distribution of ethnic foods to the various parts of the Study Area. The Strip retains a few of its old industrial structures and a few active industries, in addition to several important ethnic churches. For instance, the city's oldest Roman Catholic congregation, St. Patrick's, is located here, as is the city's oldest Polish Roman Catholic parish. However, the neighborhood has very few permanent residents.

Other businesses in the Strip include several active Asian groceries, distributing foods of Chinese, Thai, Vietnamese, Japanese and other Asian backgrounds. There is also a Greek food company, a Latino company, an Argentine restaurant, and others purveyors to the Study Area. Although the Strip has almost no resident population, in many ways it is the heart and center of foodways traditions in Pittsburgh.

#### German:

Although there are early German settlements elsewhere in the City, currently Pittsburgh's most German neighborhoods are probably Troy Hill and Dutchtown, both on the Northside. Dutchtown is a dense section of mid-nineteenth century row housing surrounding East Ohio Street, the business district of the eastern Northside. Historically, the community was called "Dutchtown" (using the colloquial Pennsylvania term meaning "German"). At the eastern edge of Dutchtown, the East Street Valley Expressway project has removed a considerable portion of the community's fabric and left some institutions isolated from the main part of the neighborhood. At the western edge of the expressway, the Teutonia Maennerchor (Men's Choir) still operates from a brick lodge building. This is probably Pittsburgh's most active German organization. The neighborhood also has a couple of recently-established German restaurants, including one in the recently-restored Eberhardt and Ober Brewery. To the east of Dutchtown, the H.J. Heinz Plant serves as a reminder of one of the city's most active and most wealthy German families.

Overlooking Dutchtown is Troy Hill, another important German neighborhood. Troy Hill has been called "the most isolated of Pittsburgh neighborhoods."<sup>12</sup> Although Troy Hill's German community is very active, probably the community's most active institution is St. Anthony of Padua Chapel, a Roman Catholic Shrine. It was founded by a Belgian immigrant priest, Father Mollinger, who brought 5,000 relics from Europe for the chapel. Members of the Troy Hill community are very active in the operation of the chapel as a pilgrimage shrine and tourist destination. It serves not only as a physical focal point, but also a center for community life in Troy Hill.

Elsewhere in the city are other pockets of German cultural activity. In addition to the Northside "Maennerchor" the Orpheus Choir of Lawrenceville is still active, as it has been since the 1880s, although it has no permanent facility. A Passion Play called "Veronica's Veil" performed annually at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church on the Southside during Lent has its roots in German tradition (like that of Oberamergau). It has been in continuous performance since World War I.

#### African American:

While the Hill had emerged as the early center of African American culture in the city, Homewood-Brushton and several other East End neighborhoods represent the layered cultural developments resulting from eastward expansion of the city over the years. At the turn of the century, the East End was the location of large estates of

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<sup>12</sup> Franklin Toker, *Pittsburgh and Urban Portrait*, [Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 19??]

Pittsburgh's very wealthy. As the city grew, the Homewood area became a neighborhood of tightly packed rowhousing with a mixture of socio-economic levels and ethnic groups. Italians played an important role, from gardeners on early estates to solidifying sections of the East End as Italian enclaves. After the demolition of sections of the Lower Hill District in the 1960s, many displaced African American families made their homes in Homewood-Brushton. Today it is a mostly African American neighborhood, and a center of African American entrepreneurship. Although it has enjoyed several periods of economic well-being and suffered economic decline, today it is a neighborhood where ethnic traditions are a component in neighborhood renewal. It contains, for instance, one of the city's largest and best-known soul food restaurants, the Southern Platter. The restaurant offers local variations based on foodway traditions brought in the migration from the rural south.

#### The Slavs:

Pittsburgh has several large industrial neighborhoods which physically took shape in the mid-nineteenth century. At that time the industry-related population was mostly German iron and glass workers, but some of these neighborhoods have since transformed into mixed Eastern European communities. The transition can perhaps be explained through interconnections between various ethnic groups who came into these neighborhoods in the nineteenth century.

The influx of German iron workers appears to have brought along with it a contingent of German Jewish merchants who in turn helped bring Eastern European Jews into the city at a later date. As eastern Europeans began immigrating into the city, linguistic ties between Germans and Czechs (as well as those between the various Jewish communities) may have encouraged settlement in neighborhoods like Lawrenceville and the Southside.

Additionally, there appear to have been strong ties through the ethnic press. Some early Czech papers were published by German printers until the Czech community developed its own printing facilities. Business establishments in the Czech community, consequently, assisted those of Slovak, Polish, and other backgrounds. Eventually Lawrenceville and the Southside (and other neighborhoods) made the full transition from mostly German communities to lively mixtures of Czech, Polish, Slovak, Ukrainian, Rusyn, Lithuanian, and other cultures.

Current activities in these communities center around diverse ethnic lodges and churches. Several churches in the Southside, for instance, are well-known throughout Pittsburgh for their food traditions, as the cottage industry of making pierogies, strudels, and halushki. Ethnic foods have become a major fund-raising activity in these parishes.

Today Lawrenceville and Polish Hill remain centers of Polish ethnic activity through the neighborhood's fraternal halls and churches. St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church in the nearby Strip District of Pittsburgh is the mother church for all Polish churches in the city. Although very few people live near it, many who have moved to other parts of the city and the suburbs still consider it to be their parish. The church sponsors fund raising events where tradition foods are sold along with some crafts like needlework.

The second-most important Polish church in the City is Immaculate Heart of Mary in Polish Hill. This magnificent National Register structure, modeled on St. Peter's in Rome and built by the parishioners themselves, continues to host both secular and religious Polish events throughout the year. Until quite recently its parochial school was in operation. In front of Immaculate Heart is a traditional wooden Polish shrine to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is decorated with plastic flowers and is the subject of local veneration, currently there as a yellow ribbon tied to the shrine to intercede to the Virgin for the safe return of the US troops in the Middle East. Within a block in either direction of the church is Polish Hill's last remaining Polish butcher shop and fraternal hall.

Other important East European ethnic groups reside in Lawrenceville, a combination of the steel mill and other mill town within the Pittsburgh city limits. They include Slovenes and Croatians. The Slovenski Dom, or Slovene Hall, sits a few doors from their Roman Catholic Church at the far east end of Lawrenceville. The Croatians of the neighborhood used to cross the now-gone 43rd Street Bridge over the Allegheny River to attend St. Nicholas Croatian Roman Catholic Church on East Ohio Street Extension, the first Croatian church in the United States. The second St. Nicholas Croatian Church was built in Millvale in the 1930s to accommodate the growing community. It sits precisely opposite Lawrenceville above the site of the former bridge. The Lawrenceville and the Millvale Croatian communities are intimately linked with the Northside through the churches and ethnic activities. "Javor," the Croatian National Hall, just off E. Ohio Street near the East Street Valley Expressway on the Northside, continues to be a city center for Croatian music and dance.

Pittsburgh's Southside, formerly called Birmingham, hosts every ethnic and religious group of the great Eastern European immigration. While the former mill sites line the Monongahela River shore, as in the prototypic steel mill town, seven blocks of mostly brick row houses, intermixed with ethnic parishes cover the alluvial plain (or "Flats") before rising steeply into twisting streets of the "Slopes." Industry and ethnicity are fully linked in the Southside. As late as the 1960s, when the mill was still in full operation, the Southside was discretely divided into adjoining ethnic enclaves. Each sector had its own ethnic church and parochial school, fraternal hall, food specialty stores and bars.

Currently, most of the churches still function but with greatly reduced membership. Many of the fraternal clubs have closed, consolidated or move to the suburbs. The former national headquarters of the Polish Falcons of America relocated from the Southside to Greentree in the 1960s from the building it had inhabited for seventy-five years. The United States headquarters of the National Slovak Society, one of the oldest Slavic organizations of its type, moved to the Southside from the Hill in the 1960s. The former Rusyn Presbyterian Church, the only known example of this denomination in the Study Area, is now the African-American Cleaves Temple. Changes like this are reflected elsewhere in the Study Area, where one group moves on to be replaced by the next arrivers.

In contrast, there are some small neighborhoods that have remained relatively homogenous for a century. Between Hazelwood and South Oakland is a deep ravine known as "Rusyn Valley." Although the valley has suffered the indignity of being bisected by the Parkway East, life in the valley continues to revolve closely around its churches and other cultural institutions. The people of Rusyn Valley are a mixture of Carpatho-Rusyns and Slovaks. The Rusyns founded St. John Chrysostom Church here, one of the largest and most imposing Byzantine Catholic structures in the city. The life of the Slovak families here revolves around their Roman Catholic parish and school, St. Joachim.

#### Italian:

As immigrants moved from the Hill District to other neighborhoods in search of jobs and better housing, patterns of movement developed around the city. The Italian experience is a telling example. The city's first "Little Italy" was at the western edge of the Hill District, on Grant Street. Large new buildings on Grant Street in the 1910s pushed the neighborhood toward the Lower Hill along Webster Avenue. Eventually, the focus of Italian life in the city shifted to Larimer Avenue, a street in the city's East Liberty section. Italians had lived in the vicinity of this street, affectionately called "Chianti Way" since the mid-nineteenth century.

In the 1920s through World War II, there was a substantial immigration of Italians into the Larimer Avenue area and it became a separate neighborhood in its own right, identified with a mainly Italian population. In the 1960s, many of the Larimer Avenue Italian families moved to the suburbs, and the neighborhood became an African American community.<sup>13</sup> Today, only a few churches (Italian Roman Catholic, Italian Pentecostal, and Italian Presbyterian) remain, plus a recently organized Italian neighborhood association called L.A. Famiglia.

As Larimer declined as a center for the Italian community, Bloomfield came into the spotlight. Since the 1960s, Bloomfield has been thought of as the city's largest "Little Italy." The Bloomfield Italian community began to develop in the early 1900s, but was only a "side street" section of a mainly German neighborhood. Unlike Larimer Avenue, Bloomfield's Italians were almost all from one section of Italy (Abruzzi) and more specifically, three or four villages within the same river valley.

Many food businesses in the Strip District are owned by Italians and they actively promote and preserve Italian foodways. Pennsylvania Macaroni Company is a family-owned Italian groceries distributor which services stores and restaurants throughout the Study Area. Sunseri's is a second business of the same kind owned by other members of the same family. Both carry food items imported from Italy and kitchen equipment such as pasta-makers.

Parma Sausage Company was begun to meet demands in the Italian community when the US government restrictions ended importation of prosciutto and other pork products. The traditional procedure for

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<sup>13</sup> This transition was documented in a masters thesis for the University of Pittsburgh by Colin De'Ath.



making prosciutto was carried here by a few immigrants, including Luigi Spinabelli (owner of Parma Sausage). The business has been the main source of prosciutto in the Study Area for about a decade.

#### Hungarians:

Some neighborhoods and ethnic enclaves in the city that developed during early twentieth century industrialization are more closely linked with outlying industrial operations than with the urban development of the city. Hazelwood's Hungarian (Magyar) community, for instance, is a key example of this. The neighborhood contains the city's largest concentration of Hungarians. Most occupy company-built or speculatively-built worker houses which have a distinctly urban character, representing, like Lawrenceville or the Southside, a steel mill town within the city limits.

The Hungarian community at Hazelwood still has at least two distinctively Hungarian Churches: St. Ann's Roman Catholic and First Hungarian Reformed, plus there was formerly a Hungarian Lutheran Church, and possibly several others. Though not entirely Hungarian, the community strongly identifies with its Hungarian heritage. A Hungarian restaurant, the only one in the city, has recently opened in the business district.<sup>14</sup> Hazelwood also has a large African American community, represented in several businesses in the business community and in several churches. There is also a small Italian community, still visible in an Italian specialty grocery where homemade sausage is still prepared on a regular basis.

#### Jewish:

Several neighborhoods that developed in the 1910s to 1940s are more indicative of the urban growth of Pittsburgh than a direct connection to industry. Squirrel Hill, for instance, became the center of the city's Jewish community. The neighborhood has many synagogues, many cultural institutions, and many rows of middle class, urban housing. Numerous traditional skills are kept alive here in shops, bakeries, restaurants, and religious institutions. Many of the Jewish communities from outlying towns have consolidated in Squirrel Hill. McKees Rocks, Donora, and Fayette City are among those that once had Jewish merchants and artisans who have since come to Pittsburgh.

#### Asians and Middle Easterners:

The Oakland district developed as a effort to locate cultural

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<sup>14</sup> There seems to be a link between Hazelwood and another large enclave of Hungarians in the Study Area: Daisytown. The link may exist because of occupational ties, since both communities center on Jones and Laughlin operations. Daisytown is at the center of the seven Vesta Mines owned and operated by J&L to provide coal for the coke ovens at Hazelwood. Daisytown's Hungarian Roman Catholic parish, about an hour and a half away, is served by the same priest as St. Ann's of Hazelwood. Hazelwood's Hungarian community may be more closely related to the coke industry than to steel, and workers may have been moved from one plant to another--from the mines to the coke ovens--over the years, similar to the pattern related by a J&L coal miner at Bobtown whose family formerly lived at Vesta #6.

institutions, such as colleges, music halls, art galleries, parks, and library facilities out of the smoggy atmosphere of Pittsburgh's turn-of-the-century downtown into a planned "cultural district." As a result, Oakland is a neighborhood with no direct connection to heavy industry, and has a population consisting largely of college students and white collar professionals.

However, the urban and transient character of Oakland and some parts of Squirrel Hill make these neighborhoods attractive to the city's newest immigrants, many of them having formed small pocket neighborhoods. There are pockets of Lebanese, Indians, Chinese, and others well woven into the fabric of Oakland. Squirrel Hill similarly has pockets of Lebanese, recent Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, and others. The mixture of new groups in Oakland and Squirrel Hill has made these neighborhoods conducive to the preservation of numerous ethnic traditions, most visibly in foodways which are represented in the wide variety of ethnic restaurants and groceries operating there.

The only historically Chinese neighborhood is located in the southeastern corner of the Golden Triangle. The surviving remnants of Pittsburgh's "Chinatown" include a few fragments of Chinese culture, including a couple of restaurants. For the most part, the enclave was razed when the Boulevard of the Allies was built.

#### SITES:

The sites listed below represent the most outstanding sites in the City of Pittsburgh District. For a complete list of all surveyed sites in the District see the Appendix, Section 6.10. The themes relating to each site are indicated below by the following:

- role in the regional processing system [RPS]
- technology and innovation [T&I]
- management and organization [M&O]
- capital formation [CF]
- cyclical nature of industrialization [CNI]
- labor and the labor movement [L&LN]
- community structure [CS]
- immigration and migration [I&M]

**Downtown Pittsburgh** [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M], also known as the "Golden Triangle," is made up almost entirely of office buildings, shoe-horned into a small, approximately one mile square parcel of land. It includes important office structures built by various companies that were part of the capitalization of the Study Area, over many generations. Although these buildings themselves tell little about the companies that built them (except for the relative importance of companies reflected in the scale and language of the architecture), many contain document archives pertaining to new technologies and innovations and management and organization techniques which were introduced into the Study Area. The separation of this district from residential and industrial neighborhoods of the Study Area represents a kind of community structure that evolved as the Study Area grew, with the offices where capital decisions were made in successive generations located together, while the industrial communities where the industrial cycles actually played themselves out remained at the fringes. In

addition to being headquarters of the various industries, this area also has headquarters of some of the fraternal organizations and labor unions found in the Study Area. Examples of large office buildings tied to particular industrialists or industries include: the **Frick Building (Office)**, c1901, [M&O, CF, CNI], built by H.C. Frick to house offices of his coking empire, the site was chosen so that Frick's building could overshadow the Allegheny County Courthouse (1889), which had previously been the tallest building in the city; the **Jones and Laughlin Building (Office)**, 1907 [M&O, CF, CNI] and **Jones Law Building (Office)**, c1917 [M&O, CF, CNI], were offices of Jones and Laughlin Steel, which had their plants at Hazelwood and Aliquippa, and their coal mines in the Daisytown (Vesta Mines) area and in Bobtown (Shannopin Mine); the **Koppers Building (Office)**, 1928, [RPS, M&O, CF, CNI], headquarters of a formerly-German company which specialized in by-product coke ovens and. It was bought out by Pittsburghers and was moved to Pittsburgh; and the **Union Trust Building (Office)**, c1915, [CF], built by H.C. Frick as an investment, originally intended to be a shopping arcade, but used mainly as office space. Although there are several fraternal organizations with headquarters in the city, perhaps the most important fraternal lodge downtown is **Hip Sing Association (Chinese)**, c1920, [I&M], one of the only remaining fragments of a "Chinatown" neighborhood that once flourished at the southeast corner of the Golden Triangle and one of the only Chinese institutions found in the Study Area.

**Hill District [CS, I&M]** was the "gateway to the city" for new arrivers. It holds **Irene Kaufmann Settlement House (Jewish)**, 1909, [CS, I&M], this was an institution developed to assist immigrants, particularly Jewish, but also others, as they came into the Pittsburgh area. The building resembles a turn of the century neo-classical bank structure. Kaufmann Settlement House was one of several institu-tions (such as foreign language banks and newspapers) in the Hill District that reinforced the neighborhood's role as a "port of entry" into Pittsburgh. **St. Benedict the Moor Roman Catholic Church (German, Irish, African American)** [CS, I&M], 1895, the changes in name of this parish reflects the successive waves of immigration and migration into the city: originally built as Holy Trinity, a German parish; later St. Bridget, Irish; and became St Benedict in 1971. A more recent addition to the Hill is the **Clifford B. Connelley Trade School**, [CS, I&M], 1930, important training center for indudtrial skills.

**Hazelwood [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M]** is important as a neighborhood that grew as a result of the sprawling Jones and Laughlin Pittsburgh Works, as the only neighborhood in the City of Pittsburgh where coke is made, and as the city's best known Hungarian (Magyar) neighborhood. The major industrial component of this neighborhood is the **J&L Coke Works (By-Product Coke Ovens)**, c1919, [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI], one of six sites in the Study Area where large by-product ovens were installed during World War II, and one of the few coking complexes still operating in the Study Area. Hazelwood also has one of the last vestiges of the city's former inter-urban streetcar network, the **Pittsburgh Railway Station (Trolley Station)**, c1910, [I&M], one of the largest fragments of the trolley system which was shut down in most of the Study Area in the 1950s. The best illustration of the large Hungarian community in Hazelwood is found in **First Hungarian**

**Reformed Church (Magyar)**, 1914, [I&M], designed by Magyar immigrant architect Titus deBobula, who built similar church structures in four or five other locations in the Study Area. However, **St. Ann Roman Catholic Church (Magyar)**, 1919, [I&M] is much larger, and may be the more active of the two in preserving Hungarian traditions in the neighborhood. To the west of Hazelwood, between it and South Oakland is an important enclave neighborhood, set in a deep hollow known locally as **Rusyn Valley** [I&M]. It developed as a major center of the Rusyn community, focused on **St. John Chrysostom Byzantine Catholic Church (Rusyn)**, 1938, [I&M].

**Lawrenceville/Strip District** [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI, L&LM, CS, I&M], this is the neighborhood where Carnegie's Lucy Furnaces flourished before he branched out into the Mon Valley. Lawrenceville began as an early industrial community on the edge of Pittsburgh, and experienced considerable growth after the Federal Government built the Allegheny Arsenal there in 1814-16. This early arsenal played an important role in the Civil War, although by 1869, it was reduced to a storage facility. However, the early presence of the Arsenal here ushered in other industries. By the mid-nineteenth century, Lawrenceville was an important ironmaking and steelmaking center, with numerous plants, including: **Upper Union mill (Steel Mill)**, c1870, [T&I, M&O, CF, CNI], owned by Andrew Carnegie and part of the complex where he introduced "hard driving" in the 1870s, **Black Diamond Steel Mill (Steel Mill)**, 1862, [T&I, CNI], and **Vulcan Engineering (Foundry/Machine)**, 1860, [T&I, CNI]. By the late 1800s, Lawrenceville was also home to an important producer of steel rolls and other steel mill equipment, known as **Heppenstall Forge and Knife Company (Foundry/Machine)**, 1889, [RPS, T&I, CNI], which made equipment for steel mills around the world. The site of the **1877 Railroad Strike (Strike Site)** 1877, [L&LM, CS] was at 28th Street and Liberty Avenue. Lawrenceville has several cultural institutions of note, including a brewery, numerous ethnic churches, and several fraternal lodges. **Iron City Brewery (Brewery)**, c1880, [I&M], bears a name which alludes to the importance of Pittsburgh to the iron industry in the nineteenth century. Among the ethnic churches, individually-distinguished examples include: **St. Augustine Church Complex (German)**, 1863, [I&M], reflecting the important concentration of German ironworkers in this neighborhood, particularly in the nineteenth century; **St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church (Croatian)**, 1922, [I&M], actually located across the bridge in Millvale Borough, but important as a reflection of Lawrenceville's substantial Croatian community--this was the first Croatian Catholic Church in the United States; and **St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church (Polish)**, 1891, [I&M], located in the Strip District. It was the first Polish parish in the Study Area. An important ethnic lodge in Lawrenceville is **Slovenski Dom (Slovene)**, 1911, [I&M], one of several ethnic fraternals in this part of the city, but one of the only Slovene lodges in the city.

To the east and west of Lawrenceville are two related neighborhoods, the Strip District (west) and Polish Hill (east). The **Strip District Historic District** [RPS, CNI, CS, I&M] is an area which contains a industrial complexes (several of which are currently vacant) and numerous warehouses where food and other wholesale items are stored and sold, the central focus of the region's food distribution system. The Strip contains numerous ethnic food

specialty shops, among other things. Where the Strip District meets the Golden Triangle, the architectural focal point is the **Pennsylvania Railroad Station and Rotunda** (Train Station), 1898-1910, [I&M], designed by Daniel Burnham, the main train-passenger entry point into the city. To the east of Lawrenceville, **Polish Hill** [I&M] is one neighborhood in Pittsburgh associated exclusively with Polish traditions. A major enclave of Polish culture well into this century, it contains a few remaining Polish institutions, such as a Polish butcher shop, a Polish fraternal hall, and **Immaculate Heart of Mary Roman Catholic Church** (Polish), 1904, [I&M], a center of Polish activities in the city, and an institution that has striven to preserve the language, foodways, identity, and other traditions of the Polish-American community of Pittsburgh.

**Southside** [RPS, T&I, CF, CNI, CS, I&M], this is a large neighborhood, made up of the early industrial community of Birmingham (a glass making center in the first decades of the nineteenth century) and surrounding neighborhoods, all of which were incorporated into the City of Pittsburgh in the late-nineteenth century. The portion of the neighborhood that occupies the broad alluvial plain is called "The Flats," while the hillside section of the neighborhood is called "The Slopes." Most of "The Flats" portion of the neighborhood (including most of "Old Birmingham") is within the **East Carson Street Historic District**, the city's largest commercial historic district. At the eastern end of this historic district is **Jones and Laughlin Steel's Pittsburgh Works** (Steel Mill), c1880, [RPS, T&I, M&O, CF, CNI], a steel mill which grew from the 1850 American Iron Works (a portion of the site) into the largest steel mill in the city, extending (by way of a hot metal bridge) into South Oakland and Hazelwood. Across Carson Street from the steel mill gates is the **Mill Site Tavern** (Related Site), c1940, [CS, I&M]. Taverns like this were an integral part of steel mill community. At the edge of the East Carson Street Historic District is the **J&L Company Store**, c1900, [CF, CS], the largest company store building in the Study Area (now occupied by Goodwill Industries). The **Southside Baths**, (c1905), [CF, CS], were built as a philanthropic gesture by the Oliver Family. Other individually-distinguished structures and institutions include the following ethnic churches and clubs: **Cleaves Temple** (African American, formerly Rusyn), 1913, [I&M], originally a Rusyn Presbyterian Church, the only one of its denomination in the Study Area, but now an African American church; **St. Adalbert Roman Catholic Church** (Polish), 1888, [I&M]; **St. Casimir Roman Catholic Church** (Lithuanian), 1893, [I&M], one of only a few Lithuanian institutions in the Study Area, **St. Matthew Roman Catholic Church** (Slovak), 1903, [I&M]; **St. Michael Roman Catholic Church Complex** (German), 1855, [I&M], home to an annual Passion Play, one of Pittsburgh's oldest annual traditional events; **Tabernacle of Union Baptist Church** (German), 1881, [I&M]; **Falcon Court** (Polish), c1880, [I&M], former national headquarters of the Polish Falcons; **Lithuanian Hall**, 1870, [I&M], One of the only Lithuanian institutions in the Study Area; **Polithuanian Bank** (Polish/Lithuanian) [I&M], a bank founded by Polish and Lithuanian immigrants.

West of the main part of the Southside is a narrow strip of land at the foot of Mount Washington. This section, formerly known as Monongahela Borough, contains several important transportation

sites, including: **Duquesne Incline** (Tramway), 1877, [CS], and **Monongahela Incline** (Tramway), 1882, [CS], linking riverfront industrial areas and the Golden Triangle to hilltop residential neighborhoods. At the base of the Monongahela Incline is the **P&LE Station and Freight House** (Train Station and Freight House), 1897-98, [RPS, CF, CNI, I&M], the station and complex of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, built by Pittsburgh industrialists to connect the Great Lakes area to the Study Area, but also an important passenger railroad. Portions of the station complex gradually shut down as a result of declines in the Study Area's transportation needs before they were rebuilt as a festival mall by the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation in the late 1970s.

**Northside**, this is a large neighborhood, made up of several smaller neighborhoods, including: **Ridge Avenue "Millionaires' Row"** [CF, CS], a small neighborhood made up of homes of some of the city's wealthiest residents at the turn of the century, including: **Byers-Lyons House** (Owner's House), 1898, [CF, CS], home of Alexander M. Byers, the founder of A.M. Byers Company, a steel tubing manufacturer; **B.F. Jones House** (Owner's House), 1910, [CF, CS], home of Benjamin Franklin Jones, co-founder of Jones and Laughlin Steel Company (J&L Pittsburgh Works and Aliquippa Works); **H.W. Oliver House** (Owner's House), 1871, [CF, CS], home of Henry W. Oliver who developed the Mesabi Range region as a source for iron ore for the blast furnaces of the Pittsburgh area; **W.P. Snyder House** (Owner's House), 1911, [CF, CS], home of a steel industry magnate.

**Dutchtown Historic District** (German), 1840, [CS, I&M], this is one of Pittsburgh's largest German neighborhoods, founded by German immigrant industrial workers in the mid-nineteenth century, it is not associated with one large industrial plant (excepting H.J. Heinz Company), but housed people who worked in various parts of the city. Additionally, there are many commercial enterprises here founded by the German families. The building stock of the neighborhood is mostly from the Civil War era, and the neighborhood experienced decline in the 1960s and 1970s, leading to numerous vacant buildings. Portions were also torn down for the East Street Valley Expressway, including Avery College. A Black college, it was founded by Methodist lay preacher, philanthropist and abolitionist Charles Avery in 1849. Dutchtown has experienced a limited commercial revival in the 1980s and 1990s, due at least in part to historic preservation activities throughout the Northside. The Historic District includes the **Teutonia Maennerchor** (German), c1870, [I&M], a club which organized around a German singing society, perhaps the most active organization in the city preserving German-American traditions. At the edge of Dutchtown (in "East Dutchtown") is the **Eberhardt and Ober Brewery** (German), 1897, [I&M], an old brewery started by German families, and recently restored and reopened as a micro-brewery and German restaurant. Overlooking the Eberhardt and Ober Brewery is the hilltop neighborhood of Troy Hill, a German enclave which is an extension of Dutchtown and East Dutchtown. It's most individually distinguished structure/institution is **St. Anthony Chapel** (German), 1880, [I&M], founded by a Belgian priest, Father Mollinger, who brought hundreds of relics here from Europe.

**Clayton (Owner's House)**, 1870, [M&O, CF, CS], this is one of several homes built by Henry Clay Frick. It evolved over several decades, with major architectural changes. Frick's daughter, Helen Clay Frick, left money for the house to be restored as a museum interpreting his life. It opened as a museum in 1990, and is undoubtedly the best-preserved house museum in the city and one of the best-endowed museums associated with industrial development in the Study Area.

**Ateleta Club (Italian)**, c1910, [CS, I&M], this is one of several fraternal organizations founded by immigrants from the Abruzzi region of Italy and named for the hometown of the founders. Ateleta is in the Sangro River Valley, which separates Abruzzi from Molise. Most of Ateleta's emigrants to America settled in Bloomfield, as did immigrants from Castel di Sangro, Roccacinquemiglia, and several other villages.

**Carnegie Library and Institute (museum)**, 1895 & 1907, [CF, CS], Andrew Carnegie's greatest gift to the city. As the foremost example of corporate paternalism, it was the anchor for the Oakland Civic Center. The structure and its facilities were the exemplar museum of their time, intended not only for the city's elite. It was intended to bring culture to the masses.

**Castel di Sangro Club (Italian)**, c1910, [CS, I&M], this is one of several fraternal organizations founded by an enclave of immigrants from the Abruzzi region of Italy and named for the hometown of the founders. Most of Castel di Sangro's emigrants to America settled in Bloomfield.

**Concordia Club (Jewish)**, 1916, [I&M], a Jewish social club which reflects a conscious effort on the part of the Jewish community to have their own "social clubs" paralleling the social organizations founded by wealthy non-Jewish industrialists in the Pittsburgh area.

**Phipps Conservatory (other)** 1893, [CF, CS], donated by Henry Phipps, a partner of Carnegie, to the city. The largest greenhouse in the US, and the nation's first large-scale botanical garden. A premiere example of corporate paternalism.

**Rodef Shalom Synagogue (Jewish)**, 1907, [CS, I&M], designed by architect Henry Hornbostel, considered to be one of the best synagogue designs in the US. An important addition to Oakland's public monuments.

**Tamburitzans Headquarters (Multi-Cultural/Slavic)**, 1920, [I&M], this is the headquarters of an institution that promotes and preserves dance and music traditions, particularly from Slavic countries. The "Tamburitzans" themselves are a folk dance group, probably Pittsburgh's most active folk dance group, but the headquarters also contains an important archives on European-American folk culture as found in the Study Area.

**San Lorenzo di Gamberale Club (Italian)**, c1910, [CS, I&M], this is one of several fraternal organizations founded by an enclave of immigrants from the Abruzzi region of Italy and named for the hometown of the founders. Most of Gamberale's emigrants to America settled in South Oakland.

## RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES:

The Communities listed below are recommended because of the quantity and quality of their resources. After the name of the recommended community, the individual resources are listed. Other resources of the same quality within a five-mile radius of the community are then listed. (For selection criteria see Section 2.30)

South Side:  
includes:

J & L Steel  
Duquesne Incline  
Monongahela Incline  
P&LE Station  
Terminal Way  
Mill Site Tavern  
South Side Baths  
Holy Assumption Orthodox Ch  
St Casimir RC Ch  
St John the Baptist Greek Catholic Ch  
St Matthew RC Ch  
St Michael RC Complex  
Tabernacle of Union Baptist Ch  
Falcon Court  
Lithuanian Hall  
Polithuanian Bank  
East Carson Street

Within 5 miles:

Hill:

Connelley Training School  
Irene Kaufmann Settlement House  
St Benedict the Moor RC Ch

Lawrenceville:

Black Diamond Mill  
Heppenstall Forge & Knife  
Iron City Brewery  
McConway & Torley  
Upper Union Mill  
Vulcan Engineering  
1877 Railroad Strike Site  
PARR Station  
PARR Rotunda  
Immaculate Heart RC Ch  
St Augustine Complex  
St Nicholas RC Ch  
St Stanislaus Kostka Ch  
Slovenski Dom  
Strip Historic District

North Side:

St Anthony Chapel



Oakland:  
Carnegie Museum and Institute  
Phipps Conservatory

## 5.00 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Many promising topics for further study were uncovered during this work, but as this has been a reconnaissance survey, they were left unexplored. This section will clarify our suggestions. Some of our recommendations are general; others are more precise and site-focused. They are separated into categories below and arranged from the general to the specific, not by priority.

One general suggestion applies to all aspects of the survey: the need for an extensive bibliography. This should include primary and secondary sources in university and community libraries, historical societies, corporate archives, and other such facilities. Out-of-state facilities and non-traditional sources should also be examined. This work could be the foundation for all future research in the Study Area.

As a parallel project, a bibliography of photographic collections should be commissioned for the Study Area. This could be tied to a publication project.

### 5.10 Themes

The eight themes were useful for addressing the industries from a consistent viewpoint (see Section 1.02). Some, however, involved a level of research beyond the scope of a reconnaissance survey. Consequently, some of the themes should be more fully developed. In particular, capital formation is perhaps the least represented in this report, followed closely by labor and the labor movement.

Capital formation should be more fully examined for the industries of the survey. William T. Hogan's five volume **Economic History of the Iron and Steel Industry in the United States** provides a good starting point, one this survey could not take full advantage of. Primary sources will surely be needed to supplement Hogan, especially for the secondary industries. Of special interest is the relationship between the developing regional processing system, management and organization, and capital formation. While technology and innovation, seemingly, was the spark for this nexus, it is difficult to be certain from the current vantage point. We recommend that a detailed context report be created for each of these interlocking themes.

As for sites relating to the themes singled-out here, the former USS sites in the North-Mon and City of Pittsburgh Districts are of premier importance. The Frick properties in Connellsville and Klondike also hold considerable promise.

The theme of labor and the labor movement proved to be difficult for a reconnaissance survey. A thorough search of primary materials was beyond the ability of this survey. Secondary sources in all but the steel industry seemed scarce. Works that dealt with labor in general were rarely site-specific: successful strikes by their nature are not at a single site. We recommend that a long-term study be conducted to determine dates and places of labor events and strikes within the Study Area. Although this would be a monumental task, it should yield useful results.

Perhaps the most unwieldy theme was the cyclical nature of industrialization. Sites relating to this theme are ubiquitous. Assigning relative value to the sites was more difficult than with any another theme. As a result, a better definition is needed than the one provided in this report.

#### 5.20 Industries

The region's glass industry has been nationally significant throughout much of its two-hundred-year history. We recommend a survey of glass industry sites and a context report.

#### 5.30 Boundaries

For the industries that were considered by this survey, the Allegheny River Valley is a logical extension of the "Pittsburgh phenomena." As far north as Vandergrift on the Allegheny there are steel-making towns. Braeburn Steel and Allegheny Ludlum, across the river from each other, are specialty steel mills. River and rail lines that serviced the Study Area extend through this valley. Some of these plants were built by the same capitalists that operated in the Study Area.

The coal patches in Harmarville, Russelton, Indianola, and Acmetonia are part of the same era as the Klondike, Ellsworth and Daisytown Districts. Some are later and may provide a continuation of the coal patch story. These patches were worked by Slovaks, Poles, and other eastern Europeans like the southern coal fields.

The fabric of the Allegheny River towns closely resembles much of the other river-front steel mill and other mill towns in the Study Area. Vandergrift, designed by Frederick Law Olmstead, may prove to be a good counterbalance to examine the ad hoc nature of the Mon-Valley mill towns.

The Allegheny River Valley was also important to the glass industry. Pittsburgh Plate Glass in Creighton has made important contributions to the nation's glass industry, and it is closely tied to Pittsburgh. American-Saint-Gobain in Arnold is another important center. New Kensington and Tarentum were both glass centers.

Another Allegheny River Valley industry not covered by this survey which merits attention is the aluminum industry. Aluminum is an integral part of the regions industrial history. The ALCOA mill and research center in New Kensington make it a logical inclusion.

Another possible extension of the Study Area is the addition of the early iron furnace sites east of Chestnut Ridge in the Connellsville District. They are closely related to the furnaces within the Study Area.

#### 5.40 Company Housing

A thorough study of company housing types, perhaps similar to the HABS/HAER study **A Legacy of Coal: The Coal Company Towns of Southwestern Pennsylvania**, which covered northern Fayette County

housing, is necessary. The wide variety of types and periods discovered in the survey should be given full treatment in a detailed study. The housing in Coulterville, for example (see pages 140-141), may be the oldest mining-company-built housing in the Study Area. West Overton, the Frick family distillery town (in the Connellsville District), may provide clues to many patches and company towns that Frick built throughout the southern counties of the Study Area. The company town of Ellsworth should also be studied for its architectural merits and paternal intentions. These and other outstanding examples need to be examined. Preservation efforts in the coal fields could also be advanced through a popular publication on local building types. It could enhance regional pride in the structures.

#### 5.50 Documentation of Commercial Districts

Numerous commercial districts in the company towns, early industrial towns, capital towns, steel mill and other mill towns need to be documented. A standardized approach, based on town type might be useful. In order to successfully accomplish this, the property types outlined in this report must be further refined (Section 3.00), especially in terms of commercial districts.

#### 5.60 Threatened Sites

Many sites documented by this survey are threatened. We suggest that each site rated as either # or \* be assessed for impending threats. There are about 170 of these sites.

#### 5.70 Archeological Sites

Several archeological sites should be documented. Probably the most important is Robbins Station (North-Yough District), the reputed site of a mine worked by African American slaves. The Plumsock site (Connellsville District) is another important site, as is Clinton Furnace (City of Pittsburgh District, South Side), and the Broadford coke ovens (Connellsville District).

#### 5.80 Oral Histories

A systematic program of recording oral histories should be initiated. Unwritten work-related information is rapidly being lost, especially in occupations such as river and rail transportation, coal mining and steel mill work. This may be best accomplished by a team of industrial specialists and ethnographers. The project could be coupled with a public-awareness program.

#### 5.90 Small-scale Studies

We recommend the following small-scale studies:

- "Jewish" stores that served the company towns (see Klondike and Daisytown Districts)
- other company-built structures such as theaters, jails and stores
- the refractories industry
- foreign language banks in capital towns
- town/mine name etymology as related to industry or ethnicity
- rail extension time-line, matching railroads to mining

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**6.10 INVENTORY OF SURVEYED SITES**

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GREENE DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located In Greene County

| <u>Location</u>                           | <u>Site Name</u>                 | <u>Property Type</u>  | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                      |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| -----                                     |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
| Carmichaels Boro: early industrial town   |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
|   | St Hugh RC                       | Pan-Slavic            | CH              | 1952        | +             | MVS           |                                      |
|   | St Paul Lutheran                 | German/English        | CH              | 1948        | +             | MVS           |                                      |
|   | Greene Academy                   | other                 | REL             |             | *             | NR            |                                      |
| -----                                     |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
| Clarksville Boro:                         |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
|   | Clarksville:                     | early industrial town | EI              | 1809        |               |               |                                      |
|   | Mine car monument                | other                 | C&C             | 1974        | -             | =MVS          | Located in 1809 town square          |
|   | Clarksville Union                |                       | CH              | c1820       | #             | =MVS          | Fragment of early industrial complex |
|   | St Thomas RC                     | Pan-Slavic            | CH              | 1935        | +             | MVS           |                                      |
|   | Clarksville-<br>Missionary Menon | Mennonite/German      | CH              | c1930       | +             | MVS           |                                      |
| -----                                     |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
| Greensboro Boro: early industrial town    |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
|   | Glassworks School                | other                 | REL             | 1904        | +             | MVS           | Historic district                    |
|   | Holy Family RC                   | Irish                 | CH              | c1950       | +             | MVS           |                                      |
| -----                                     |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
| Jefferson Boro:                           |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
|   | Jefferson Baptist                |                       | CH              | c1910       |               | =MVS          |                                      |
|   | Jefferson United Meth            |                       | CH              | 1927        |               | =MVS          |                                      |
|   | Jefferson Presby                 | Scots-Irish           | CH              | 1840        | *             | =MVS          |                                      |
| -----                                     |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
| Rices Landing Boro: early industrial town |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |
|   | Young Foundry &<br>Machine Shop  | foundry/machine       | REL             | c1870       | #             | =MVS          |                                      |
|   | Hewitt Pottery                   | early industry        | REL             | c1850       | #             | =MVS          |                                      |
|   | Sacred Heart RC                  | Pan-Slavic            | CH              | 1925        | +             | MVS           |                                      |
|   | Hewitt Presby                    | Scots-Irish           | CH              | c1820       | *             | =MVS          |                                      |
|   | Rices Landing Bank               | other                 | REL             | c1910       | #             | =MVS          |                                      |
| -----                                     |                                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                      |

| <u>Location</u>   | <u>Site Name</u>     | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                         |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Waynesburg Boro: early industrial town and capital town |                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|   | Waynesburg Methodist | English              | CH              | 1865        | *             | MVS           |   |
|   | Waynesburg           | other                | REL             |             | +             | BHP           | Historic District                       |
| Cumberland Twp:   |                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|   | Crucible             | company town         | C&C             | 1912        | *             | csBHP         |   |
|   | Memacolin            | company town         | C&C             | 1918        | *             | csBHP         |   |
|   | Robena Mine:         | modern mine          | C&C             | c1920       | +             | =MVS          | Without housing                         |
|   | Hartley Shaft        | shaft                | C&C             | c1920       | +             | =MVS          |   |
|   | (Robena portal 1)    |                      |                 |             |               |               | (See also Robena Mine, Monongahela Twp) |
|   | (Robena portal 2)    |                      |                 |             |               |               | (See also Robena Mine, Monongahela Twp) |
|   | Robena portal 3      | portal               | C&C             | c1940       | +             | MVS           |   |
|   | St Mary RC           | Pan-Slavic           | CH              | 1925        | +             | MVS           |   |
| Dunkard Twp:  |                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|   | Mapel-Sterling       | coal patch           | C&C             | c1910       | +             | csBHP         |   |
|   | Poland Mine:         | company town         | C&C             | c1914       | +             | csBHP         |   |
|   | Poland Mines Assmb   |                      | CH              | c1950       | +             | =MVS          | Company built                           |
|   | Rose Mine tipple     | mine                 | C&C             | c1910       | Q             | csBHP         | Only tipple extant                      |
|   | Titus Mine           | mine                 | C&C             | c1920       | +             | =MVS          | Without housing                         |
|   | Shorden Chapel Meth  | Scots-Irish          | CH              | 1895        | *             | =MVS          |   |
|   | Bobtown:             | company town         | C&C             | 1924        |               |               |   |
|   | Shannopin Mine       | mine                 | C&C             | 1924        | *             | csBHP         |   |
|   | Bobtown Jail         | other                | C&C             |             | *             | =MVS          | Company built                           |
|   | Bobtown Theater      | recreation           | C&C             |             | *             | =MVS          | Company built                           |
|   | Polish-Amer          |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|   | Citizens Club        | fraternal org        | EO              |             | *             | =MVS          |   |
|   | St Ignatius RC (new) | Pan-Slavic           | CH              | 1964        | +             | =MVS          |   |
|   | St Ignatius RC (old) | Pan-Slavic           | CH              | 1928        | +             | =MVS          |   |
|   | Newtown:             |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|   | St Nicholas Byz Cath | Rusyn                | CH              | 1936        | *             | =MVS          |   |
| Jefferson Twp:  |                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|   | Emerald Mine         | mine                 | C&C             | 1921        | +             | csBHP         | Made modern in 1970s                    |
|   | Farmer mines         | other mine           | C&C             | c1920       | #             | =MVS          |   |
|   | Muddy Creek Baptist  |                      | CH              | c1900       | +             | =MVS          |   |

| <u>Location</u>  | <u>Site Name</u>        | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                        |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Monongahela Twp: |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                  | Alicia #2               | coal patch           | C&C             | c1920       | +             | =MVS          | Company town                           |
|                  | Cumberland Mine         | modern mine          | C&C             | c1970       | -             | =MVS          |  |
|                  | Robena Mine:            |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                  | Robena Portal 1         | modern mine          | C&C             | c1940       | +             | =MVS          | (See also Robena Mine, Cumberland Twp) |
|                  | Robena Portal 2         | modern mine          | C&C             | c1940       | *             | =MVS          |  |
|                  | (Robena Portal 3)       |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                  | Rosemary                | coal patch           | C&C             | 1917        | +             | csBHP         | Without housing                        |
|                  | Warwick Mine:           | modern mine          | C&C             | 1922        | #             | csBHP         |  |
|                  | Warwick Mine #2         | portal               | C&C             | c1920       | *             | =MVS          |  |
|                  | Our Lady of Consoltn RC | Pan-Slavic           | CH              | 1923        | +             | MVS           |  |
|                  | New Prov Prsb/First Bap | Scotch-Irish         | CH              | c1780       | +             | =MVS          |  |

Morgan Twp:

|  |                   |              |     |       |   |      |                   |
|--|-------------------|--------------|-----|-------|---|------|-------------------|
|  | Gateway Mine:     | modern mine  | C&C |       |   |      | Without housing   |
|  | Browns Run vent   | modern mine  | C&C | c1940 | + | =MVS |                   |
|  | Clyde Portal      | portal       | C&C | c1940 | * | =MVS | Without housing   |
|  | Grimes Portal     | portal       | C&C | c1950 | + | =MVS | Without housing   |
|  | Mather:           | company town | C&C | c1915 | * | BHP  | Historic district |
|  | Mather Collieries | mine         | C&C | c1915 | * | =MVS |                   |

Site Located In Washington County

E. Bethlehem Twp:

|  |                               |               |     |       |   |       |                      |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|-----|-------|---|-------|----------------------|
|  | Clyde Mine                    | mine          | C&C | c1915 | * | csBHP | Without housing      |
|  | Pitt Gas:                     | coal patch    | C&C | c1915 | + | MVS   |                      |
|  | Ten Mile Creek-<br>Footbridge | bridge        | C&C | c1925 | + | =MVS  |                      |
|  | Ten Mile Creek-<br>Missionary |               | CH  | c1920 | + | MVS   |                      |
|  | Yablonski house               | union related | C&C | 1968  | # | =MVS  | UMW assignation site |

KLONDIKE DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located In Fayette County

| Location   | Site Name                    | Property Type    | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey  | Comments                       |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|--------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Brownsville Boro: early industrial town and capital town |                              |                  |          |       |        |         |                                |
|  | Bowman Castle                | owner's house    | REL      | c1790 | #      | NR      | Nail factory owner's house     |
|  | Bridgeport                   | coal patch       | C&C      | 1900  | +      | =MVS    |                                |
|  | Frick Row near Miller        | coal patch       | C&C      | 1900  | +      | =MVS    | First cast iron bridge in U.S. |
|  | Dunlaps Creek Bridge         | bridge           | TRP      | 1839  | #      | NR/HAER |                                |
|  | Hillman Barge                | marineway        | TRP      | 1940  | *      | HAER    |                                |
|  | Monongahela RR:              | rail line        | TRP      | c1910 | +      | BHP     |                                |
|  | Union Station                | train station    | TRP      | 1920  | +      | HAER    |                                |
|  | Tunnel                       | other            | TRP      | 1905  | @      | HAER    |                                |
|  | Apostolic Gospel             | African American | CH       | c1950 | @      | MVS     |                                |
|  | Calvin U Presby              | Magyar           | CH       | 1907  | +      | MVS     |                                |
|  | Christ Prost. Epis           | English          | CH       | 1796  | #      | BHP     |                                |
|  | Mt Zion AME                  | African American | CH       | 1840  | *      | MVS     |                                |
|  | St Andrews Lutheran          | German           | CH       | 1926  | +      | MVS     |                                |
|  | St Elien Orthodox            | Syrian           | CH       | 1917  | +      | MVS     |                                |
|  | St Mary RC                   | Slovak           | CH       | 1906  | *      | MVS     |                                |
|  | St Nicholas Byz Cathol       | Rusyn            | CH       | 1911  | +      | MVS     |                                |
|  | St Peters Roman Cathol       | Irish            | CH       | 1832  | #      | NR/BHP  |                                |
|  | Croatian Fraternal Union     | fraternal org    | EO       |       | *      | MVS     |                                |
|  | Sons of Italy                | fraternal org    | EO       |       | +      | MVS     |                                |
| -----  |                              |                  |          |       |        |         |                                |
| Masontown Boro: capital town                             |                              |                  |          |       |        |         |                                |
|  | Fairview Brethren            | German           | CH       | c1870 | +      | MVS     |                                |
|  | Church of the Brethren       | German           | CH       | c1900 | +      | MVS     |                                |
|  | Mennonite                    | German           | CH       | c1880 | *      | MVS     |                                |
|  | St Marys Orthodox            | Serb/Pan-Slavic  | CH       | 1914  | *      | MVS     |                                |
|  | Croatian Fraternal U         | fraternal org    | EO       |       | @      | MVS     |                                |
| -----  |                              |                  |          |       |        |         |                                |
| Brownsville Twp:   |                              |                  |          |       |        |         |                                |
|  | Century Coal<br>& Coke Works | coal patch       | C&C      | 1904  | +      | MVS     |                                |
|  | Pike Mine                    | coal patch       | C&C      | 1925  | +      | =MVS    |                                |



| Location       | Site Name                     | Property Type    | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey    | Comments  |                 |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|--------|-----------|---|-----------------|
| Franklin Twp:  |                               |                  |          |       |        |           |   |                 |
|                | Smock:                        | company town     | C&C      | 1900  | *      | BHP       |   |                 |
|                |                               | coke ovens       | C&C      | 1900  | *      | =MVS      |   |                 |
|                | St Hedwig Roman Cath          | Slovak           | CH       | 1911  | +      | MVS       |   |                 |
| German Twp:    |                               |                  |          |       |        |           |   |                 |
|                | Footedale                     | coal patch       | C&C      | c1900 | +      | =MVS      |   |                 |
|                | Gates                         | company town     | C&C      | 1899  | +      | BHP       |   |                 |
|                | Ronco                         | company town     | C&C      | 1901  | +      | =MVS/HAER | African-American                                      |                 |
|                | Leckrone #1 & #2              | coal patch       | C&C      | 1899  | #      | HAER      | Leckrone #1 site of 1922 coal strike                  |                 |
|                | Trotter/Huron-<br>Water Works | other            | REL      | c1900 | #      | =MVS      | Waterworks for several Frick Beehive coke ovens       |                 |
|                | Palmer Works:                 | company town     | C&C      | 1908  | *      | HAER      | H. C. Frick owned                                     |                 |
|                | Coal Dock                     | coal dock        | C&C      | 1927  |        |           | One of 2 U.S. Steel dks from post-WWI consol of mines |                 |
|                | Mallory Chap AME-Ednbrn       | African American | CH       | c1930 | +      | MVS       |   |                 |
|                | St Thomas Roman Cath          | Polish           | CH       | 1902  | +      | MVS       |   |                 |
|                | Jacobs Lutheran               | German           | CH       | 1773  | #      | MVS       |   |                 |
|                | St Mary Roman Catholic        | Slovak           | CH       | 1907  | +      | MVS       |   |                 |
|                | St Francis Roman Cath         | Slovak           | CH       | 1920  | +      | MVS       |   |                 |
| Jefferson Twp: |                               |                  |          |       |        |           |   |                 |
|                | Grindstone:                   | company town     | C&C      | c1900 | +      | HAER      |   |                 |
|                | Colonial #4-<br>Coke Works    | coke works       | C&C      | 1889  | +      | HAER      |   |                 |
|                | Colonial Coal Dock            | coal dock        | C&C      | 1924  | *      | HAER      | Served Grindstone, Smock, & Rows Run                  |                 |
| Luzerne Twp:   |                               |                  |          |       |        |           |   |                 |
|                | Alicia Coke Wrks              | coke works       | C&C      | 1900  | +      | BHP       |   |                 |
|                | Isabella:                     | company town     | REL      | 1907  | *      | =MVS      |   |                 |
|                | P & J Grocery                 | other            | ES       |       | +      | =MVS      | Jewish owned  |                 |
|                | LaBelle:                      |                  |          |       |        |           |   |                 |
|                | coal processing works         | coal dock        | C&C      |       | 1949   | #         | HAER  | Without housing |
|                | Fredricktown Ferry            | ferry            | TRP      | 1948  | #      | =MVS      |   |                 |
|                | Maxwell                       | coal patch       | C&C      | 1910  | +      | =MVS      |   |                 |
|                | Melrose                       | coal patch       | C&C      | 1900  | +      | =MVS      |   |                 |
|                | Thompson #2:                  | coke ovens       | C&C      | 1900  | +      | BHP       |   |                 |
|                |                               | coal patch       | C&C      | 1900  | +      | =MVS      |   |                 |
|                | Tower Hill #2                 | coke ovens       | C&C      | 1900  | +      | BHP       |   |                 |

| Location       | Site Name                | Property Type         | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey  | Comments  |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|--------|---------|---|
|                | Penn Craft               | other housing         | REL      | 1937  | #      | NR/HAER | Depression housing                                    |
|                | Allison #2:              | company town          | C&C      | 1910  | *      | HAER    |   |
|                | Community Baptist        | African American      | CH       | 1949  | *      | MVS     |   |
|                | Allison #2               | African American      | CH       | c1920 | *      | =MVS    |   |
|                | St James Roman Cath      | Pan-Slavic            | CH       | 1902  | +      | MVS     |   |
|                | St Julian Roman Cath     | Pan-Slavic            | CH       | 1936  | +      | MVS     |   |
| -----          |                          |                       |          |       |        |         |   |
| Manallen Twp:  |                          |                       |          |       |        |         |   |
|                | Buffington               | coal patch            | C&C      | 1900  | *      | HAER    | Converted to public housing complex<br>National Road  |
|                | Shamrock                 | mine & coke ovens     | C&C      | 1903  | +      | HAER    |   |
|                | Searights                | coal patch            | C&C      | 1907  | *      | HAER    |   |
|                | Searights Tollhouse      | other                 | TRP      | 1835  | #      | NR/HAER |   |
|                | Keisterville:            | coal patch            | C&C      | c1900 | +      | HAER    |   |
|                | Lincoln Coke Wks         | coke works            | C&C      | c1900 | +      | HAER    |   |
|                | Holy Trinity Orthodox    | Rusyn                 | CH       | 1914  | *      | =MVS    |   |
|                | Sandy Mill Quaker        | English/Quaker        | CH       | c1880 | *      | MVS     |   |
| -----          |                          |                       |          |       |        |         |   |
| Nicholson Twp: |                          |                       |          |       |        |         |   |
|                | New Geneva               | early industrial town | REL      | 1797  | *      | HAER    | Site of glass works, gun factory; founded by Gallatin |
|                | Pioneer Machine Shop     | foundry/machine       | REL      | c1950 | -      | =MVS    |   |
|                | Old Stone Church         | English               | CH       | c1820 | #      | MVS     |   |
| -----          |                          |                       |          |       |        |         |   |
| Redstone Twp:  |                          |                       |          |       |        |         |   |
|                | Allison #1               | company town          | C&C      | 1910  | *      | HAER    | Frick built   |
|                | Brier Hill               | company town          | C&C      | 1902  | +      | NR      |   |
|                | Chestnut Ridge           | company town          | C&C      | 1908  | +      | HAER    |   |
|                | Filbert:                 | coal patch            | C&C      | 1909  | +      | HAER    |   |
|                | Filbert Company Store    | other                 | REL      | 1909  | *      | AHP     |   |
|                | Taylor/Linn              | coal patch            | C&C      | 1900  | +      | =MVS    |   |
|                | Orient Coal Wrks         | coke ovens            | C&C      | 1900  | +      | HAER    |   |
|                | Ralph                    | company town          | C&C      | 1909  | *      | HAER    |   |
|                | Republic:                | company town          | C&C      | 1904  | *      | HAER    |   |
|                | Republic Construction Co | other                 | REL      | 1922  | *      | HAER    |   |
|                | Holy Rosery RC           | Italian/Slovak        | CH       | 1916  | +      | MVS     |   |
|                | Sons of Italy            | fraternal org         | EO       |       | #      | =MVS    |   |
|                | Rowes Run                | company town          | C&C      | 1907  | *      | HAER    |   |
|                | Taylor                   | coal patch            | C&C      | 1900  | +      | =MVS    |   |
|                | Merrittstown Blacksmith  | secondary metals      | REL      | c1820 | #      | HAER    |   |
|                | Croatian Fraternal U     | fraternal org         | EO       |       | +      | MVS     |   |

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>        |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Springhill Twp: |                  |                      |                 |             |               |               |                        |
|                 | Friendship Hill  | owner's house        | REL             | c1790       | #             | NR            | Albert Gallatin's home |
|                 | Hunters Mills    | early industry       | REL             | 1790        | *             | BNP/HAER      | Woolen mill            |

CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located In Fayette County:

| Location  | Site Name              | Property Type      | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                                  |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| Connellsville Boro: capital town                  |                        |                    |          |       |        |        |   |
|   | McCarin Foundry        | foundry/machine    | I&S      | c1910 | Ⓐ      | HAER   |   |
|   | P&LE Freight Sta       | train station      | TRP      | c1900 | Ⓐ      | HAER   | Freight station                           |
|   | P&LE Terminal          | train station      | TRP      | 1913  | Ⓐ      | HAER   | Passenger station                         |
|   | W Penn RR Terminal     | train station      | TRP      | 1927  | Ⓐ      | HAER   | Passenger station                         |
|   | Carnegie Free Library  | library            | REL      | 1903  | *      | NR     |   |
|   | Immac Conception RC    | Irish/German       | CH       | 1870  | *      | MVS    |   |
|   | Payne AME              | African American   | CH       | c1850 | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | St Emory RC            | Hungarian          | CH       | 1904  | *      | =MVS   | Designed by immigrant arch Titus Debobula |
|   | St John Evangelist RC  | Slovak             | CH       | 1895  | *      | =MVS   |   |
|   | St Rita RC             | Italian            | CH       | c1914 | +      | =MVS   |   |
|   | St Johannis Ev Luth    | German             | CH       | c1900 |        | =MVS   |   |
|   | St John Lutheran       | German             | CH       | 1871  | *      | MVS    |   |
|   | Trinity Lutheran       | German/English     | CH       | 1884  | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | Polish Club            | fraternal org      | EO       |       | Ⓐ      | MVS    |   |
|   | Italian Indep Soc Club | fraternal org      | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |   |
| Dawson Boro: capital town                         |                        |                    |          |       |        |        |   |
|   | Cochran United Meth    | -                  | CH       | 1874  | *      | NR     | Built by Sarah Cochran from coke fortune  |
|   | Sacred Heart RC        | Slovak/Pan-Slavic  | CH       | 1888  | +      | MVS    |   |
| Dunbar Boro: early industry town and capital town |                        |                    |          |       |        |        |   |
|   | Dunbar Furnace         | early iron furnace | I&S      | 1914  | #      | HAER   |   |
|   | Union Furnace          | early iron furnace | I&S      | 1789  | #      | HAER   |   |
|   | Harpers Woolen Mill    | early industry     | REL      | c1835 | *      | HAER   |   |
|   | St Aloysius RC         | Irish              | CH       | 1874  | Ⓐ      | MVS    |   |
|   | Sons of Italy          | fraternal org      | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |   |

| <u>Location</u>                      | <u>Site Name</u>         | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                            |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Everson Boro: other mill town        |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | Everson Car & Repair     | railroad car repair  | C&C             | 1895        | *             | HAER          |  |
|                                      | Scottdale Mach Found     | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1926       | 2             | HAER          |  |
|                                      | St Joseph RC             | Polish               | CH              | 1887        | +             | MVS           |  |
| Fairchance Boro: early industry town |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | Fairchance Iron          | early iron furnace   | I&S             | c1796       | *             | HAER          | Iron master's house                        |
|                                      | Sts Cyril & Methodius RC | Pan-Slavic           | CH              | 1910        | +             | MVS           |  |
| Uniontown Boro: capital town         |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | B&O Pass & Frgt          | train station        | TRP             | c1900       | 2             | HAER          | Passenger & freight station                |
|                                      | W Penn RR Freight        | train station        | TRP             | c1930       | 2             | HAER          | Freight station                            |
|                                      | W Penn RR Terminal       | train station        | TRP             | c1930       | 2             | HAER          | Passenger station                          |
|                                      | Ricks Foundry            | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1900       | +             | HAER          | Made components of coke ovens for district |
|                                      | St George Maronite Cath  | Lebanese             | CH              | 1927        |               | =MVS          |  |
|                                      | St Peter Lutheran        | Slovak               | CH              | 1909        | +             | =MVS          |  |
|                                      | Temple Israel            | Jewish               | CH              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Lebanese Club            | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Amer-Slov Welfare Club   | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Croatian Frat Union      | fraternal org        | EO              |             | 2             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | National Slovak Socty    | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Polish Club              | fraternal org        | EO              |             | 2             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Sons of Italy            | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
| Vanderbilt Boro:                     |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | Blacksmith Shop          | secondary metals     | REL             | c1890       | +             | HAER          |  |
| Bullskin Twp:                        |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | Breakneck Furnace        | early iron furnace   | I&S             | 1818        | +             | HAER          |  |
|                                      | Mt Vernon Furnace        | early iron furnace   | I&S             | c1795       | +             | HAER          |  |

| Location              | Site Name            | Property Type      | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey  | Comments                                     |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|--------|---------|--|
| Dunbar Twp:           |                      |                    |          |       |        |         |  |
|                       | Leisenring:          | company town       | C&C      | 1880  | #      | HAER    |  |
|                       | St Stephen Byz Cath  | Rusyn              | CH       | 1892  | +      | MVS     |  |
|                       | Center Furnace       | early iron furnace | I&S      | c1815 | +      | HAER    |  |
|                       | Dunbar Furnace       | early iron furnace | I&S      | c1810 | *      | HAER    |  |
|                       | Meason Complex       | early iron furnace | I&S      | 1802  | #      | NR/HAER | Iron master's house                          |
|                       | New Laurel Furnace   | early iron furnace | I&S      | 1827  | #      | HAER    |  |
|                       | Laurel Hill Presby   | Scotch-Irish       | CH       | 1776  | +      | =MVS    |  |
|                       | St John's Episcopal  | English            | CH       | 1880  | +      | MVS     |  |
|                       | St Vincent dePaul RC | German/Pan-Slavic  | CH       | 1888  | +      | MVS     |  |
| Franklin Twp:         |                      |                    |          |       |        |         |  |
|                       | Bitner               | coal patch         | C&C      | 1904  | +      | =MVS    |  |
| Georges Twp:          |                      |                    |          |       |        |         |  |
|                       | Gilmore              | coal patch         | C&C      | c1903 | @      | HAER    |  |
|                       | Newcomer:            | coal patch         | C&C      | 1900  | @      | HAER    |  |
|                       | Stone Mine Bldg      | mine building      | C&C      | c1910 | +      | =MVS    | Mine bldg., reflecting Italian masonry trad. |
|                       | Oliphant Furnace     | coal patch         | C&C      | 1873  | +      | HAER    |  |
|                       | Shoaf:               | coal patch         | C&C      | 1904  | #      | HAER    | Frick coke ovens                             |
|                       | St Helen RC          | Pan-Slovak         | CH       | c1913 | @      | MVS     |  |
|                       | Smiley               | coal patch         | C&C      | 1904  | @      | HAER    | Frick coke town                              |
|                       | Fairview Furnace     | early iron furnace | I&S      | 1805  | +      | HAER    |  |
|                       | Hayden House         | early iron furnace | I&S      | c1800 | +      | =MVS    | Early iron masters house                     |
| Georges/S. Union Twp: |                      |                    |          |       |        |         |  |
|                       | Continental #2       | coal patch         | C&C      | 1900  | +      | HAER    |  |
| Springhill Twp:       |                      |                    |          |       |        |         |  |
|                       | Penn Hill            | company town       | C&C      | c1914 | +      | HAER    |  |
|                       | Sylvan Mills         | early industry     | REL      | c1916 | +      | HAER    | Grist mill                                   |
| L Tyrone Twp:         |                      |                    |          |       |        |         |  |
|                       | German Baptist       | German             | CH       | 1812  | *      | MVS     |  |

| Location  | Site Name              | Property Type      | Function | Date      | Rating | Survey   | Comments   |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|--|
| M. Union Twp:   |                        |                    |          |           |        |          |  |
|   | Lemont Furnace:        | mine & coke works  | C&C      | 1871      | *      | HAER     |  |
|   |                        | company town       | C&C      | 1871      | +      | HAER     |  |
|   |                        | early iron furnace | I&S      | 1870      | +      | BHP      | Furnace office                                   |
|   | Morgan                 | coal patch         | C&C      | 1869      | ⊖      | HAER     |  |
|   | Mount Braddock         | coal patch         | C&C      | 1871      | ⊖      | HAER     |  |
|   | Oliver (#1)            | coal patch         | C&C      | 1890      | +      | HAER     |  |
|   | Phillips               | coal patch         | C&C      | 1907      | ⊖      | HAER     | Frick owned                                      |
|   | W Leisenring:          | company town       | C&C      | 1881      | *      | HAER/BHP |  |
|   |                        | coke ovens         | C&C      | 1881      | +      | BHP      |  |
|   | Youngstown             | coal patch         | C&C      | 1880      | +      | HAER     |  |
|   | Coolsprings Furn       | early iron furnace | I&S      | 1816      | ⊖      | HAER     |  |
|   | Liberty Powder         | other              | C&C      | c1920     | ⊖      | HAER     | Blast powder mfg.                                |
|   | Gallatin Machine Co    | foundry/machine    | REL      | c1920     | +      | =MVS     |  |
|   | Mt St Macrina Convent  | Rusyn              | CH       | c1938     | *      | =MVS     | Byz Cath retreat, formerly coal owner's house    |
| S. Union Twp:   |                        |                    |          |           |        |          |  |
|   | Leith                  | coal town          | C&C      | 1881      | +      | HAER     |  |
|   | Revere                 | company town       | C&C      | 1900      | +      | HAER     | Rainey owned                                     |
| Wharton Twp:  |                        |                    |          |           |        |          |  |
|   | Wharton Furnace        | early iron furnace | I&S      | c1837     | +      | HAER     |  |
| *****<br>Sites Located In Westmoreland County:<br>***** |                        |                    |          |           |        |          |  |
| Mt Pleasant Boro: capital town                          |                        |                    |          |           |        |          |  |
|   | Overholt Bldg          | office             | C&C      | c1830     | +      | =MVS     | Plaque says Frick began his business career here |
|   | Church of God          | Mennonite/German   | CH       | 1873      | +      | MVS      |  |
|   | United Methodist       | German             | CH       | 1864      | +      | MVS      |  |
|   | Good Shepard Luther    | German/English     | CH       | 1971      | ⊖      | MVS      |  |
|   | St John Lutheran       | German             | CH       | 1793      | *      | MVS      |  |
|   | St Pius X RC           | Italian            | CH       | 1942      | ⊖      | MVS      |  |
|   | Transfiguration RC     | Polish             | CH       | 1890      | +      | MVS      |  |
|   | Tree of Life Synagogue | Jewish             | CH       | 1924/1938 | *      | BHP      |  |

| <u>Location</u>  | <u>Site Name</u>         | <u>Property Type</u>  | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>          |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| -----  |                          |                       |                 |             |               |               |                          |
| Scottdale Boro: capital town and early industrial town |                          |                       |                 |             |               |               |                          |
|  | Frick Office             | office                | C&C             | 1880        | *             | BHP           | Coke company office      |
|  | Scottd Iron & St         | early steel mill      | I&S             | 1887        | *             | BHP           |                          |
|  | Kingview Mennonite       | German                | CH              | 1840        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|  | Mennonite Ch of Scottdle | German                | CH              | c1840       | +             | MVS           |                          |
|  | St John the Bap RC       | Pan-Slavic            | CH              | 1878        | +             | MVS           |                          |
| -----  |                          |                       |                 |             |               |               |                          |
| E. Huntington Twp:                                     |                          |                       |                 |             |               |               |                          |
|  | Westoverton              | early industrial town | EI              | c1830       | #             | NR            | H.C. Frick's brith place |
| -----  |                          |                       |                 |             |               |               |                          |



## MID-MOM DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located In Washington County

| Location   | Site Name                      | Property Type     | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments   |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| Monongahela (City): early industrial town & capital town |                                |                   |          |       |        |        |  |
|  | Monongahela                    | historic district | C&C      |       | *      | BHP    | Capital of small river mines                       |
|  | Catsburg Mine                  | coal patch        | C&C      | 1860  | +      | =csBHP |  |
|  | J B Finley House               | owner's house     | REL      | 1873  | +      | BHP    | Coal operator's house                              |
|  | Jos. Frye House                | owner's house     | REL      | 1915  | +      | BHP    | United Mine Workers' site                          |
|  | Bethel AME                     | African American  | CH       | 1872  | #      | MVS    |  |
|  | Church of Jesus Christ         | Italian           | CH       | c1910 | +      | =MVS   | World HQ of small denom. teaches book of Mormon    |
|  | Ebenezer Baptist               | African American  | CH       | 1926  | +      | =MVS   |  |
|  | Nativity Virgin Rus Orth       | Rusyn             | CH       | 1914  | +      | MVS    |  |
|  | St Anthony RC                  | Italian           | CH       | 1904  | +      | MVS    |  |
|  | St Macrina Byzantine Cat       | Rusyn             | CH       | 1969  | -      | MVS    |  |
|  | St Paul Episcopal              | English           | CH       | 1863  | *      | MVS    |  |
|  | Transfiguration RC             | Irish             | CH       | 1908  | +      | MVS    |  |
|  | Italian Citizens Club          | fraternal org     | EO       | 1936  | +      | MVS    |  |
|  | Italian Mutual Benefit Society | fraternal org     | EO       | c1910 | +      | MVS    |  |
|  | National Slovak Society        | fraternal org     | EO       | 1889  | +      | MVS    |  |
|  | Russian Club                   | fraternal org     | EO       | c1920 | +      | MVS    |  |
|  | Turners Club                   | fraternal org     | EO       | c1910 | *      | MVS    | German   |
| Allenport Boro: other mill town                          |                                |                   |          |       |        |        |  |
|  | Vesta #1 mine                  | coal patch        | C&C      | 1892  | @      | csBHP  | First of 7 Vesta mines                             |
|  | Allenport Mill                 | steel mill        | I&S      | c1915 | +      | =MVS   | Wheeling-Pitt mfg prod from steel mfgd in Moerssen |
| California Boro: capital town                            |                                |                   |          |       |        |        |  |
|  | PA RR Station                  | train station     | TRP      | 1910  | *      | NR/BHP |  |
|  | Holy Trinity Orthodox          | Rusyn             | CH       | 1920  | +      | MVS    |  |
|  | St Thomas Aquinas RC           | Pan-Slavic        | CH       | c1960 | @      | MVS    |  |
|  | Italo-American Citz Club       | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |  |
|  | Industrial Arts Bldg           |                   |          |       |        |        |  |
|  | U-C Campus                     | other             | REL      |       | +      | MVS    | Built by Domenico DeGregori, Itl imm mason         |

| Location                                | Site Name                | Property Type     | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                  |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| Centerville Boro:                       |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                           |
|   | Maple Glen Mine          | mine              | C&C      | c1900 | a      | csBHP  |                           |
| Charleroi Boro: capital town            |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                           |
|   | Charleroi                | historic district | REL      |       | *      | BHP    | Historic district         |
|   | Hussey-Binns Co          | other             | REL      | c1890 | +      | =MVS   | Mine-tool company         |
|   | Lee Morse Co             | other             | REL      | c1940 | *      | MVS    | Mine-tool company         |
|   | Westside Streetcar       | other             | TRP      | c1930 | +      | MVS    | Streetcar barns           |
|   | Pgh Streetcar            | other             | TRP      | c1930 | +      | =MVS   | Streetcar barns           |
|   | Brick Row                | company housing   | REL      | 1893  | +      | =MVS   | Glass company housing     |
|   | H Goaziou-               |                   |          |       |        |        |                           |
|   | Commercial Printing      | other             | REL      | c1900 | *      | =MVS   | French/Belgian owned      |
|   | Christ Lutheran          | German-English    | CH       | 1901  | +      | MVS    |                           |
|   | Holy Ghost Byzantine Cat | Rusyn             | CH       | c1970 | -      | MVS    |                           |
|   | Holy Trinity Orthodox    | Rusyn             | CH       | 1901  | *      | =MVS   |                           |
|   | Mother of Sorrow RC      | Italian           | CH       | 1902  | +      | MVS    |                           |
|   | Rodef Shalom Synagogue   | Jewish            | CH       | 1924  |        | =MVS   |                           |
|   | St Jerome RC             | Wallone           | CH       | 1888  | +      | MVS    |                           |
|   | St John Lutheran         | Slovak            | CH       | 1902  |        | MVS    |                           |
|   | St Mary Episcopal        | English           | CH       | 1896  | *      | MVS    |                           |
|   | Sts Cyril & Methodius RC | Slovak            | CH       | 1916  | +      | MVS    |                           |
|   | Belgian Club             | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | =MVS   |                           |
|   | Italia Unita             | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |                           |
|   | Lithuanian Club          |                   |          |       |        |        |                           |
|   | "4 Aces"                 | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |                           |
|   | St John the Bapt         |                   |          |       |        |        |                           |
|   | Russian Club             | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    | Rusyn                     |
|   | Sons of Italy            | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |                           |
|   | JK Tener Library         | library           | REL      |       | *      | MVS    | Tener, former PA governor |
| N. Charleroi Boro:                      |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                           |
|   | French Club              | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |                           |
| Coal Center Boro: early industrial town |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                           |
|   | Coal Center              | historic district | REL      |       | *      | BHP    |                           |
|   | St Thomas Aq RC (old ch) |                   | CH       |       | +      | =MVS   |                           |

| <u>Location</u>              | <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Property Type</u>  | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                 |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Donora Boro: steel mill town |                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                 |
| Donora                       |                  | historic district     | I&S             |             |               | =MVS          |                                 |
| Donora Works:                |                  | steel mill            | I&S             | 1908        | +             | BHP           |                                 |
| Cement City                  |                  | company housing       | I&S             | c1915       | #             | BHP           |                                 |
| Mill Office                  |                  | office                | I&S             | c1900       | *             | MVS           |                                 |
| Mill Superintendents         |                  | Ms management housing | I&S             | c1900       | #             | =MVS          |                                 |
| First Baptist                |                  | African American      | CH              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| Holy Name B Virgn Mary RC    |                  | Polish                | CH              | 1904        | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| Ohav Shalom Synagogue        |                  | Jewish                | CH              | 1911        | #             | =MVS          | Designed by C.C. Compton, Arch. |
| St Charles RC                |                  | Italian-Irish         | CH              | 1865        | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| St Dominic RC                |                  | Slovak                | CH              | 1902        | *             | =MVS          |                                 |
| St John Episcopal            |                  | English               | CH              | 1928        | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| St Michael Byz Cath          |                  | Rusyn                 | CH              | 1911        | #             | =MVS          | Designed by C.C. Compton, Arch. |
| St Nicholas Russ Orthodox    |                  | Rusyn                 | CH              | 1950        | Ⓜ             | MVS           |                                 |
| St Paul Baptist              |                  | African American      | CH              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| St Philip Meri RC            |                  | Italian               | CH              | 1923        | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| Trinity Lutheran             |                  | English German        | CH              | 1907        | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| Croatian Fraternal Union     |                  | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| Polish Falcons               |                  | fraternal org         | EO              | 1911        | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| St Dominic Men's Club        |                  | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Slovak                          |
| St Mary Polish Club          |                  | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| Slovak Sokol                 |                  | fraternal org         | EO              |             | *             | MVS           |                                 |
| Sons of Italy                |                  | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| Spanish Club                 |                  | fraternal org         | EO              |             | #             | MVS           |                                 |
| Dunlevy Boro:                |                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                 |
| Garibaldi Bene. Soc          |                  | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| Elizabeth Boro:              |                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                 |
| St Michael Archangel RC      |                  | Slovak                | CH              | 1916        | +             | MVS           |                                 |
| New Eagle Boro:              |                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                 |
| Maple Creek Mine             |                  | mine                  | C&C             | c1960       | -             | MVS           | Without housing                 |
| Roscoe Boro:                 |                  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                                 |
| St Joseph RC                 |                  |                       | CH              | 1904        | +             | MVS           |                                 |

| <u>Location</u>  | <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                                |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Speers Boro:     |                  |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                  | N&W/Pgh&W Brdg   | bridge               | TRP             | 1930        | *             | =MVS          | Railroad/hot metal (planned to have two decks) |
| Carroll Twp:     |                  |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                  | Hays Mine        | mine                 | C&C             | 1863        | @             | csBHP         |  |
|                  | Victory Hill     | coal patch           | C&C             | c1890       | +             | MVS           |  |
| Fallowfield Twp: |                  |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                  | Warner Mine      | coal patch           | C&C             | c1920       | @             | csBHP         |  |
| W. Pike Run Twp: |                  |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                  | Walker House     | other                | REL             | 1908        | +             | MVS           | Coal operator's house                          |
| Union Twp:       |                  |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                  | Cincinnati Mine  | mine                 | C&C             | 1835        | @             | csBHP         | Mine disaster site                             |
|                  | Mathies Mine     | mine                 | C&C             | c1950       | +             | MVS           | Without housing                                |

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 Sites Located In Allegheny County  
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|                 |                                  |                 |     |       |   |      |  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|---|------|--|
| Jefferson Boro: |                                  |                 |     |       |   |      |  |
|                 | Consolidation Coal<br>Marineways | marineway       | TRP | c1900 | * | MVS  |  |
| Forward Twp:    |                                  |                 |     |       |   |      |  |
|                 | Hilldale Tipple                  | wagon mine      | C&C | 1880  | * | BHP  | Without housing                                    |
|                 | Gallatin                         | company town    | C&C | c1900 | * | =MVS |  |
|                 | Manown                           | company town    | C&C | 1900  | + | BHP  |  |
|                 | Axelton                          | company housing | C&C | c1900 | + | BHP  |  |
|                 | Ligget Spring &<br>Foundry & Mfg | foundry/machine | REL | 1903  | * | BHP  | Includes Coshocton Iron Works (ltr Combustion-Eng) |

Sites Located in Westmoreland County

| Location                         | Site Name                          | Property Type    | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                                      |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| -----                            |                                    |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
| Monessen (City): steel mill town |                                    |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
|                                  | IW Able Union                      | union hall       | I&S      | c1920 | *      | =MVS   |   |
|                                  | Page Woven Wire                    | wire mfg         | REL      | 1900  | +      | HAER   |   |
|                                  | Wheeling-Pgh Steel                 | steel mill       | I&S      | 1901  | *      | PHLF   | Fully integrated mill-coke ovens to rail mill |
|                                  | Holy Name of Jesus RC              | Slovak           | CH       | 1904  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Anthony of Padua RC             | Croatian         | CH       | 1952  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Cajetan RC                      | Italian          | CH       | 1920  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | Sts Cyril & Methodius RC           | Slovak           | CH       | 1940  | +      | BHP    |   |
|                                  | St Myacinth RC                     | Polish           | CH       | 1909  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St John Divine Rus Orth            | Rusyn            | CH       | 1914  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Leonard RC                      | mixed            | CH       | 1900  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Luke Lutheran                   | Finn             | CH       | 1899  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Mary Byz Cath                   | Rusyn            | CH       | 1902  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Michael-<br>Antiochian Orth     | Syrian           | CH       | 1914  | *      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Nicholas Ukrainian Orth         | Ukrainian        | CH       | c1920 | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Paul Lutheran                   | Italian          | CH       | 1904  | *      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Spyridon Greek Orth             | Greek            | CH       | c1960 | -      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | Temple Beth Am                     | Jewish           | CH       | 1967  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | Croatian fraternal U               | fraternal org    | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | Franco-Belgian Club                | fraternal org    | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | Northern Italian<br>Political Asn  | fraternal org    | EO       | c1910 | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | Slovak Sokol<br>(*Slovak Gym*) #47 | fraternal org    | EO       |       | +      | BHP    |   |
|                                  | Turn Verein                        | German           |          |       | *      | MVS    |   |
| -----                            |                                    |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
| Rostraver Twp:                   |                                    |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
|                                  | Ocean #5 Shaft                     | coal patch       | C&C      | c1900 | +      | HAER   |   |
|                                  | Pricedale Mine                     | coal patch       | C&C      | 1890  | +      | HAER   |   |
|                                  | Sommer #2 Mine                     | coal patch       | C&C      | c1900 | +      | HAER   |   |
|                                  | UMW, Dist 5 Bldg                   | union hall       | C&C      | c1960 |        | MVS    |   |
|                                  | Pleasant Green AME                 | African American | CH       | c1910 | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                  | St Basil the Great RC              | Pan-Slavac       | CH       | c1969 | -      | MVS    |   |
| -----                            |                                    |                  |          |       |        |        |   |

Sites Located in Fayette County

| <u>Location</u>                       | <u>Site Name</u>         | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Fayette (City): early industrial town |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                                       | Fayette                  | historic district    | REL             | c1800       | +             | =MVS          |                 |
|                                       | P&LE Station             | train station        | TRP             | 1896        | +             | HAER          |                 |
| Belle Vernon Boro:                    |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                                       | P&LE Station             | train station        | TRP             | c1920       | +             | HAER          |                 |
|                                       | Antioch Baptist          | African American     | CH              | c1950       | +             | MVS           |                 |
| W. Belle Vernon Boro:                 |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                                       | Italian Musical Society  | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                 |
| Newell Boro:                          |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                                       | P&LE Shops               | other                | TRP             | c1910       | 2             | BHP/HAER      | Round house     |
|                                       | General Chemical         | coal patch           | C&C             | c1910       | 2             | HAER          | Company housing |
| Washington Twp:                       |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                                       | Holy Resurrectn Rus Orth | Rusyn                | CH              | 1966        | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                       | Macedonia Holiness       | African American     | CH              | c1960       | +             | MVS           |                 |

ELLSWORTH DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located in Washington County

| Location           | Site Name                | Property Type     | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                           |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Bentleyville Boro: |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                                    |
|                    | Acme Mine                | mine              | C&C      | c1900 | a      | csBHP  |                                    |
|                    | St Luke RC               | Croatian          | CH       | 1908  | +      | MVS    |                                    |
|                    | Lithuanian Club          | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      |        |                                    |
|                    | Polish National Alliance | fraternal org     | EO       |       | a      |        |                                    |
| Cokeburg Boro:     |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                                    |
|                    | Cokeburg:                | company-town      | C&C      | c1900 | #      | MVS    |                                    |
|                    | Cokeburg Mine            | mine              | C&C      | 1902  | +      | csBHP  |                                    |
|                    | St Joseph RC             | Pan-Slavac        | CH       | 1924  | +      | MVS    |                                    |
|                    | Croatian Fraternal U.    | fraternal org     | EO       |       | *      |        |                                    |
| Deemston Boro:     |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                                    |
|                    | Kinders Mill             | early industry    | REL      | 1780  | *      | NR/BHP | Grist mill; Whiskey Rebellion site |
| Ellsworth Boro:    |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                                    |
|                    | Ellsworth:               | company-town      | C&C      | c1900 | #      | MVS    |                                    |
|                    | Ellsworth Mine           | mine              | C&C      | 1900  | *      | csBHP  |                                    |
|                    | St Clements RC           | Slovak            | CH       | 1914  | +      | MVS    |                                    |
| Marianna Boro:     |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                                    |
|                    | Marianna:                | historic district | C&C      | 1906  | #      | NR/BHP |                                    |
|                    |                          | company-town      | C&C      | c1900 | #      | NR/BHP |                                    |
|                    | Marianna Mine            | mine              | C&C      | c1900 | #      | csBHP  | Site of 1908 mine disaster         |
|                    | Sts Mary & Ann RC        | Pan-Slovak        | CH       | 1909  | +      | MVS    |                                    |
| Scenery Hill Boro: |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                                    |
|                    | Mt Calvary Lutheran      | German/English    | CH       | 1885  | +      | MVS    |                                    |
| N. Bethlehem Twp:  |                          |                   |          |       |        |        |                                    |
|                    | Ontario Mine             | coal patch        | C&C      | c1910 | a      | =csBHP |                                    |

| <u>Location</u>          | <u>Site Name</u>                    | <u>Property Type</u>  | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                                       |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| <b>W. Bethlehem Twp:</b> |                                     |                       |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                          | Old Zollarsville:                   | early industrial town | REL             | c1835       | *             | =MVS          | Grist town  |
|                          | Ulery Mill                          | early industry        | REL             | 1835        | *             | NR            | Grist mill  |
|                          | Bethlehem Lutheran                  | German/English        | CH              | 1791        | *             | MVS           |   |
|                          | Old Believer(Stari Veri)            | Russian               | CH              | 1910        | #             | =MVS          | Part of "grater Marianna"; rare parish in U.S.        |
|                          | Old Ten Mile Ch-<br>of the Brethern |                       | CH              | 1831        | +             | MVS           | Remenant of old "German Baptist" settlements          |
|                          | Shrontz & Croft<br>Furn/Hdwr Store  | store                 | REL             | 1906        | +             | =MVS          | Store arrived pre-cut by train prior to Marianna Mine |
| <b>Carroll Twp:</b>      |                                     |                       |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                          | Hazel Kirk Mine                     | coal patch            | C&C             | c1900       | +             | csBHP         |   |
|                          | Cracker Jack                        | patch                 | C&C             | c1910       | +             | =MVS          | Site for explosion of flawed iron castings            |
| <b>Fallowfield Twp:</b>  |                                     |                       |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                          | Gibson:                             |                       |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                          | Newkirk Meth                        |                       | CH              | 1868        |               | BHP           |   |
|                          | Gibson Mine                         | coal patch            | C&C             | c1920       | +             | csBHP         |   |
|                          | Soudan Mine                         | coal patch            | C&C             | 1914        | +             | csBHP         |   |
|                          | Van Voorhis                         | coal patch            | C&C             | 1908        | +             | MVS           |   |
| <b>Somerset Twp:</b>     |                                     |                       |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                          | Cokeburg Junction                   | company-town          | C&C             | c1920       | +             | =MVS          |   |
|                          | Mine #60                            | modern mine           | C&C             | c1960       | -             | MVS           |   |



DAISYTOWN DISTRICT SITE RATINGS  
Sites Located in Washington County

| Location             | Site Name                | Property Type         | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                                    |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| California Boro:     |                          |                       |          |       |        |        |   |
|                      | Granville/Minersville    | coal patch            | C&C      | c1880 | *      | csBHP  |   |
|                      | Smallwood:               |                       |          |       |        |        |   |
|                      | Vesta #4                 | company housing       | C&C      | c1910 | +      | =csBHP | J & L owned                                 |
| Centerville Boro:    |                          |                       |          |       |        |        |   |
|                      | Centerville              | early industrial town | C&C      | c1820 | +      | MVS    | National Pike town; originally Quaker       |
|                      | Denbo Mine               | coal patch            | C&C      | c1916 | +      | csBHP  |   |
|                      | Mexico Patch:            | coal patch            | C&C      | 1907  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                      | Levinson General Store   | store                 | ES       | c1925 | +      | MVS    | Jewish                                      |
|                      | Richeyville:             | company town          | C&C      | 1917  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                      | Vesta #4                 | mine                  | C&C      | 1917  | *      | csBHP  |   |
|                      | Vesta #6                 | company town          | C&C      | c1900 | *      | csBHP  |   |
|                      | Vesta #6-                |                       |          |       |        |        |   |
|                      | "Jewish Store"           | other                 | ES       | c1910 | +      | =MVS   |   |
|                      | Vesta #7                 | company town          | C&C      | 1918  | +      | csBHP  |   |
|                      | St Agnes RC              | Pan-Slovak            | CH       | 1960  | -      | MVS    |   |
|                      | Miners Club              | union hall            | REL      | c1925 | +      | MVS    |   |
| W. Brownsville Boro: |                          |                       |          |       |        |        |   |
|                      | St John's United Meth    | Slovak                | CH       | c1870 | *      | =MVS   | Civil War era Episcopal Ch, later Methodist |
|                      | Holy Resurrection R-Orth | Rusyn                 | CH       | 1915  | *      | =MVS   |   |
| E. Bethlehem Twp:    |                          |                       |          |       |        |        |   |
|                      | Vestaburg:               | company town          | C&C      | 1907  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                      | Vesta #5                 | mine                  | C&C      | 1907  | *      | csBHP  |   |
| West Pike Run Twp:   |                          |                       |          |       |        |        |   |
|                      | Crescent Heights:        | coal patch            | C&C      | c1910 | +      | =MVS   |   |
|                      | Mt Zion                  | African American      | CH       | c1950 | +      | MVS    |   |
|                      | Daisytown:               | coal patch            | C&C      | c1905 | *      | =MVS   | Large Hungarian (Magyr) community           |
|                      | Vesta #4                 | mine                  | C&C      | 1905  | *      | csBHP  |   |
|                      | Assumption RC            | Magyar                | CH       | 1937  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                      | Presbyterian             | Magyar                | CH       | c1920 | +      | MVS    |   |
|                      | Hungarian Club           | fraternal org         | EO       | c1925 | +      | MVS    |   |

MID-YOUGH DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located In Allegheny County

| Location       | Site Name | Property Type | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|----------|
| -----          |           |               |          |       |        |        |          |
| Elizabeth Twp: |           |               |          |       |        |        |          |
|                | Smithdale | coal patch    | C&C      | c1890 | +      | MVS    |          |
| -----          |           |               |          |       |        |        |          |

Sites Located In Westmoreland County

W. Newton Boro: early industrial town, other mill town

|                    |                 |     |       |    |      |  |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|----|------|--|
| Pgh & Cnslvl RR    | train station   | TRP | c1900 | #  | HAER |  |
| Std RR Fusee Co    | RR equip mfg    | TRP | 1924  | +  | HAER |  |
| US Radiator        | foundry/machine | REL | c1890 | +  | HAER |  |
| Christian Lutheran | German          | CH  | 1851  | +  | MVS  |  |
| First Ch of God    | German          | CH  | 1874  | +  | MVS  |  |
| Holy Family RC     | Slovian         | CH  | 1884  | *? | MVS  |  |

Smithton Boro: early industrial town

|                     |                |     |       |   |      |  |
|---------------------|----------------|-----|-------|---|------|--|
| Smithton            | company town   | C&C | c1905 | Q | HAER |  |
| Jones Brewery       | brewery        | REL | 1907  | * | MVS  |  |
| Hope Memorial Luthr | German\English | CH  | 1904  | + | MVS  |  |

Suterville Boro:

|                        |         |    |      |   |     |  |
|------------------------|---------|----|------|---|-----|--|
| St Charles Borromeo RC | Italian | CH | 1865 | + | MVS |  |
|------------------------|---------|----|------|---|-----|--|

S. Huntingdon Twp:

|                          |               |     |       |   |           |  |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----|-------|---|-----------|--|
| Fitz Henry               | coal patch    | C&C | c1900 | Q | HAER      |  |
| Jacobs Creek:            | coal patch    | C&C | 1880  | + | =HAER     | Site of 1907 Darr Mine explosion             |
| St Nicholas Greek        | Rusyn         | CH  | c1910 |   |           | Built by miners spared in 1907 mine disaster |
| Myano                    | coal patch    | C&C | 1880  | + | =BHP/HAER |  |
| Yukon:                   | company town  | C&C | 1908  | * | HAER      |  |
| Slovenian Hall           | fraternal org | EO  |       | * | MVS       |  |
| Croatian Fraternal Union | fraternal org | EO  |       | + | MVS       |  |

| <u>Location</u>                          | <u>Site Name</u>        | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                             |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| -----                                    |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
| Rostraver Twp:                           |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|  | Collinsburg:            | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | +             | MVS           | German and Slovak miners                    |
|  | Slovenski Dom           | fraternal org        | EO              | 1949        | +             | MVS           |   |
|  | Liederkrantz Club       | fraternal org        | EO              | c1910       | +             | MVS           |   |
|  | Van Meter               | coal patch           | C&C             | c1905       | +             | HAER          |   |
|  | Salem Regular Baptist   |                      | CH              | 1792        |               | =MVS          |   |
|  | St Ann RC               | Italian              | CH              | 1954        | +             | MVS           |   |
| -----                                    |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
| Sewickley Twp:                           |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|  | Herminie:               | company town         | C&C             | c1900       | +             | BHP           | Mine machinery                              |
|  | Hopkins Machinery       | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1900       | +             | =MVS          |   |
|  | Slovenian Ballroom      | fraternal org        | EO              |             | *             | =MVS          |   |
|  | Hutchinson              | coal patch           | C&C             | c1910       | Q             | HAER          |   |
|  | Lowber                  | coal patch           | C&C             | 1880        | Q             | HAER          |   |
|  | Ocean Coal Co           | office               | C&C             | 1880        | Q             | BHP           |   |
|  | St Edward RC            | Slovenian            | CH              | c1980       | -             | MVS           |   |
|  | St Mary Byz Cath        | Rusyn                | CH              | 1912/1923   | +             | MVS           |   |
| -----                                    |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
| *****<br>Sites Located In Fayette County |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
| Perryopolis Boro: early industrial town  |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|  | Searights Fulling Mill  | early industry       | REL             | 1816        | *             | NR/BHP        | Processing of wool products                 |
|  | Sisley Blacksmith       | secondary metal      | REL             | c1900       | *             | =MVS          |   |
|  | St John the Baptist RC  | Slovak               | CH              | 1904        | +             | MVS           | Result of Early Industrial Co-operative     |
|  | St Nicholas Byz Cath    | Rusyn                | CH              | 1911/1912   | +             | MVS           |   |
|  | Old State Bank          | bank                 | REL             | 1816        | +             | MVS           |   |
| -----                                    |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
| Lower Tyrone Boro:                       |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|  | Linden Hall             | owner's house        | C&C             | 1913        | #             | BHP           | USW owned                                   |
| -----                                    |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
| Perry Twp:                               |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|  | Star Junction:          | company town         | C&C             | c1900       | +             | BHP/HAER      | 999 coke ovens, largest site in study area  |
|  | Washington Coke         | coke ovens           | C&C             | 1893        | +             | HAER          |   |
|  | Whitsett                | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | *             | =HAER/MVS     | Built McPherson & Simmons Const Co.(Afr-Am) |
|  | Alliance Furnace        | early iron furnace   | I&S             | 1789        | #             | BHP/HAER      | Currently a road                            |
|  | Bridge & Tunnel         | railroad             | TRP             | 1899        | *             | NR            |   |
|  | General Refractories    | other                | REL             | c1910       | +             | =MVS          |   |
|  | Layton Fire Clay Mfg Co | other                | REL             | c1910       | +             | =MVS          |   |

NORTH YOUGH DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located in Allegheny County

| Location           | Site Name                      | Property Type | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments   |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| -----              |                                |               |          |       |        |        |  |
| Elizabeth Twp:     |                                |               |          |       |        |        |  |
|                    | Blythedale:                    | coal patch    | C&C      | c1900 | +      | BHP    |  |
|                    | Workmen's Beneficial-<br>Union | fraternal org | EO       | c1900 |        |        | Founded by Italian miners from Reggio Nell'Emila       |
|                    | Boston                         | other         | C&C      | c1850 | +      | MVS    |  |
|                    | Buena Vista                    | other         | C&C      | 1874  | *      | =MVS   | 1874 shoot-out between miners and Intl. strikebreakers |
|                    | Industry                       | coal patch    | C&C      | c1900 | +      | MVS    |  |
| -----              |                                |               |          |       |        |        |  |
| S. Versailles Twp: |                                |               |          |       |        |        |  |
|                    | Alpsville/Coulter              | company town  | C&C      | c1860 | +      | BHP    |  |
|                    | St. Patricks RC                | Irish         | CH       | 1867  | +      | MVS    | One of the smallest RC churches in Study Area          |
| -----              |                                |               |          |       |        |        |  |

\*\*\*\*\*  
Sites Located in Westmoreland County

|                    |                     |                |     |       |   |      |  |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----|-------|---|------|--|
| -----              |                     |                |     |       |   |      |  |
| M. Huntingdon Twp: |                     |                |     |       |   |      |  |
|                    | Mahntown:           | company town   | C&C | c1890 |   |      |  |
|                    | Stables             | mine stables   | C&C | c1890 | + | BHP  |  |
|                    | Societa' Veneta     | fraternal org  | EO  | c1910 | * | =MVS |  |
|                    | SM Italiana Hall    | fraternal org  | EO  | 1915  | * | =MVS |  |
|                    | Robbins Station     | early industry | C&C | 1796  | # | BHP  |  |
|                    | Shafton             | coal patch     | C&C | c1890 | + | BHP  |  |
|                    | Guffey:             |                |     |       |   |      |  |
|                    | Italian Brotherhood | fraternal org  | EO  | c1950 | - | MVS  | New bldg, but club connected to c1900 anarchist act, |
| -----              |                     |                |     |       |   |      |  |
| Sewickley Twp:     |                     |                |     |       |   |      |  |
|                    | Gratztown           | coal patch     | C&C | c1890 | + | BHP  |  |
| -----              |                     |                |     |       |   |      |  |

TURTLE CREEK DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located in Allegheny County

| <u>Location</u>    | <u>Site Name</u>        | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                                |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| -----              |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Pitcairn Boro:     |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | PA RR Yards             | railyards            | TRP             |             | +             |               |  |
|                    | Italian Club            | fraternal org        | EO              |             |               | MVS           |  |
| -----              |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Turtle Creek Boro: | company town            |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | Electric Heights        | defense housing      | REL             | 1941        | *             | =MVS          |  |
|                    | Westnghs Mfg            | mfg plant            | REL             | c1900       | *             | MVS           |  |
|                    | Turtle Creek:           |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | Sub Alpine              | fraternal org        | EO              | c1940       | +             | MVS           | Italian  |
| -----              |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Wilmerding Boro:   | company town            |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | Watts Bros Tool Works   | foundry/machine      | I&S             | c1920       | +             | =MVS          |  |
|                    | Westinghouse Air Brakes | mfg plant            | REL             | 1890        | *             | BHP           |  |
|                    | Westinghouse Lib/Off    | library/office       | REL             | 1890        | *             | BHP           | First paternal library, then rebuilt as office |
|                    | Church of the Brethren  | German               | CH              | c1910       | +             | MVS           |  |
|                    | Italian Social Club     | fraternal org        | EO              | c1960       | -             | MVS           |  |
|                    | St Nicholas-            |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | Serbian Orth (old)      |                      | CH              | 1905        | +             | MVS           |  |
|                    | St Valentine-           |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | Lodge #42 CFU           | fraternal org        | EO              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |  |
|                    | Amer-Ukranian Citz Club | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                    | Ukrainian Club          | fraternal org        | EO              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |  |
| -----              |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Wilkins Twp:       |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | Linhart mill & patch    | coal patch           | C&C             | c1890       | +             | MVS           |  |
|                    | Rodi:                   |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | Italian Am'n-           |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | Citizen's Club          | fraternal org        | EO              | c1960       | -             | MVS           |  |
| -----              |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| N. Versailles Twp: |                         |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                    | Westinghouse Bridge     | manufacturing        | REL             | 1930        | +             | HAER          |  |

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|

Sites Located In Westmoreland County

Trafford Boro:

|                       |                 |     |      |   |       |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|------|---|-------|
| Trafford-Westinghouse | foundry/machine | REL | 1903 | + | HAER  |
| Westinghouse          | company housing | REL | 1903 | + | =HAER |

NORTH MON DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

| Location                         | Site Name                       | Property Type      | Function | Date      | Rating | Survey | Comments                        |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|
| Clairton (City): steel mill town |                                 |                    |          |           |        |        |                                 |
|                                  | AFL-CIO #1557                   | union hall         | I&S      | c1940     | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | C & C Marineways                | marineways         | TRP      | c1900     | *      | =MVS   |                                 |
|                                  | Woodland Terrace                | defense housing    | REL      | c1942     | +      | BHP    | WWII housing                    |
|                                  | Clairton Works                  | steel mill         | I&S      | c1900     | #      | BHP    | U.S. Steel                      |
|                                  | Clairton District               | business dist      | REL      | c1920     | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Lincoln Way                     | worker housing     | REL      | c1920     | +      | =MVS   | Company housing                 |
|                                  | Wilson District                 | business dist      | REL      | c1900     | +      | MVS    | Built as a piano mfg town       |
|                                  | Wilson/Newtown                  | management housing | REL      | c1920     | *      | =MVS   | U.S. Steel middle-mangt housing |
|                                  | PA RR Freight                   | train station      | TRP      | 1880      | +      | BHP    | Freight station                 |
|                                  | Ascension Our Lord Byz          | Rusyn              | CH       | 1980      | -      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Mt Olive Baptist                | African American   | CH       | 1989      | -      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | St Anthony Greek Orth           | Greek              | CH       | 1947      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | St Joseph RC                    | Slovak             | CH       | 1915      | +      | BHP    |                                 |
|                                  | St Mary Serbian Orth            | Serbian            | CH       | 1924      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | St Paulinus RC                  | Italian            | CH       | 1923      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Croatian Fraternal Union        | fraternal org      | EO       |           | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Italo-American-Instructive Club | fraternal org      | EO       |           | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Sons of Columbus                | fraternal org      | EO       |           | +      | MVS    |                                 |
| Duchesne (City): steel mill town |                                 |                    |          |           |        |        |                                 |
|                                  | Duchesne Steel                  | steel mill         | I&S      | 1886      | #      | BHP    | U.S. Steel                      |
|                                  | Superintendent House            | management housing | REL      | c1910     | *      | BHP    |                                 |
|                                  | Bethlehem Congregation          | Slovak             | CH       | 1928      | *      | BHP    |                                 |
|                                  | Congregation Beth Jacob         | Jewish             | CH       | 1901      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Hungarian Reformed              | Magyar             | CH       | c1926     | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Jerusalem Baptist               | African American   | CH       | 1919      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Payne Chapel AME                | African American   | CH       | 1888      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | St Hedwig RC                    | Polish             | CH       | 1911      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | St Joseph RC                    | German             | CH       | 1897      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | St Mark Lutheran                | Slovak             | CH       | 1913      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | St Nicholas Orth                | Rusyn              | CH       | 1890      | *      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | St Mary Byz Cath                | Magyar             | CH       | 1915/1938 | *      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Sts Peter & Paul Byz            | Rusyn              | CH       | 1904      | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Croatian Frat U                 | fraternal org      | EO       |           | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                                  | Prince Humbert Club             | fraternal org      | EO       | 1902      | +      | MVS    | Italian                         |

| Location   | Site Name               | Property Type   | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey   | Comments                          |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Hays (City):</b>  |                         |                 |          |       |        |          |                                   |
|  | Harbison-Walker         | company housing | REL      | c1870 | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | Mesta Machine           | company housing | REL      |       | +      | MVS      |                                   |
| <b>McKeesport (City): capital town and steel mill town</b> |                         |                 |          |       |        |          |                                   |
|  | Christy Park Wrk        | steel mills     | I&S      | c1910 | *      | =MVS     |                                   |
|  | Nat'l Tube Works        | steel mills     | I&S      | c1870 | *      | BHP      |                                   |
|  | Firth-Sterling Steel    | steel works     | I&S      | 1885  | +      | BHP/PHLF |                                   |
|  | B&O RR                  | train station   | TRP      | 1880  | +      | BHP      |                                   |
|  | Switchhouse Park RR     | other           | TRP      | c1960 | -      | MVS      | Moved from RR site to parking lot |
|  | Carnegie Library        | library         | REL      | 1900  | *      | BHP      |                                   |
|  | Holy Dormition Orth     | Rusyn           | CH       | 1917  | *      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | Holy Family             |                 |          |       |        |          |                                   |
|  | Polish Nat'l Cath       | Polish          | CH       | c1950 | -      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | Holy Trinity RC         | Slovak          | CH       | 1895  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | Paroh Romana Grk Cath   | Romanian        | CH       | 1918  | *      | =MVS     | Only one in Study Area            |
|  | Sacred Heart RC         | Croatian        | CH       | 1906  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | St John Lutheran        | German          | CH       | 1891  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | St John the Baptist     |                 |          |       |        |          |                                   |
|  | Ukrainian Byz           | Ukrainian       | CH       | 1902  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | St Mary Byz Cath        | Rusyn           | CH       | 1918  | *      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | St Mary Czestochowa RC  | Polish          | CH       | 1893  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | St Mary RC              | German          | CH       | 1887  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | St Michael C-Rusyn Orth | Rusyn           | CH       | 1918  | +      | BHP      |                                   |
|  | St Nicholas Byz Cath    | Rusyn           | CH       | 1904  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | St Perpetua RC          | Italian         | CH       | 1910  | +      | BHP      |                                   |
|  | St Sava Serbian Orth    | Serbian         | CH       | 1901  | *      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | St Stephen RC           | Magayar         | CH       | 1900  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | Temple B'Nai Israel     | Jewish          | CH       | 1894  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | Tranfiguratrtn Byz Cath | Magyar          | CH       | 1916  | *      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | Croatian Frat U         | fraternal org   | EO       |       | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | Polish Falcons          | fraternal org   | EO       | 1903  | +      | MVS      |                                   |
|  | Slovak Hall             | fraternal org   | EO       |       | +      | BHP      |                                   |
| <b>Baldwin Boro:</b>                                       |                         |                 |          |       |        |          |                                   |
| <b>Willock:</b>  |                         |                 |          |       |        |          |                                   |
|  | New Italian Society     | fraternal org   | EO       |       | +      | MVS      |                                   |



| <u>Location</u>                                     | <u>Site Name</u>              | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                                      |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Braddock Boro: steel mill town                      |                               |                      |                 |             |               |               | Braddock & N. Braddock make up one "steel mill town" |
|   | Braddock District             | business dist        | REL             | c1900       | *             | =MVS          |  |
|   | Worker Housing                | worker housing       | REL             | c1900       | +             | BHP           | Company built  |
|   | Carnegie Library              | library              | REL             | 1888        | #             | BHP           | First Carnegie library in the U.S.                   |
|   | Bethany Lutheran              | German               | CH              | 1888        | +             | MVS           |  |
|   | Bethel Baptist                | African American     | CH              | 1965        | -             | MVS           |  |
|   | Bethel Lutheran               | Swedish              | CH              | 1887        | *             | MVS           |  |
|   | Calvary AME                   | African American     | CH              | 1884        | *             | MVS           |  |
|   | Holliday Mem AME Zion         | African American     | CH              | 1962        | -             | MVS           |  |
|   | Immanuel Lutheran             | German               | CH              | 1898        | +             | BHP           |  |
|   | St Paul Lutheran              | Slovak               | CH              | 1891        | *             | MVS           |  |
|   | Sts Peter & Paul Byz          | Rusyn                | CH              | c1922       | *             | MVS           |  |
|   | Croatian Fraternal Union      | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|   | Dante Club                    | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|   | Latou Hall                    | fraternal org        | EO              | 1880        | 0             | MVS           |  |
|   | Polish Falcons                | fraternal org        | EO              | 1901        | +             | MVS           |  |
| N. Braddock Boro: steel mill town                   |                               |                      |                 |             |               |               | Braddock & N. Braddock make up one "steel mill town" |
|   | Anderson House                | management housing   | REL             | c1890       | +             | BHP           |  |
|   | E Thomson Works               | steel works          | I&S             | 1875        | #             | BHP           | U.S. Steel   |
|   | Schwab Mansion                | owner house          | I&S             | 1891        | *             | BHP           | Schwab was superintendent of E.T. Works              |
|   | Faith & Love Tabernacl        | African American     | CH              | c1950       | +             | BHP           | Former United Brethern in Christ                     |
|   | Holy Temple Ch of God         | African American     | CH              | c1960       | +             | BHP           | Former 1st Evangelical Church                        |
|   | Presentation of Christ Orth   | Greek                | CH              | 1915        | +             | BHP           |  |
|   | Slovak American Citizens Club | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|   | Slovak Sokol GU               | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
| Dravosburg Boro:                                    |                               |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|   | Ingram Barge                  | marineway            | TRP             | c1950       | -             | MVS           |  |
| Glassport Boro: steel mill town and other mill town |                               |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|   | Copperweld Steel              | steel works          | I&S             | c1915       | +             | MVS           | Made copper-coated steel wire (electrical)           |
|   | Glassport Dist                | business district    | REL             | c1885       | +             | MVS           |  |

| <u>Location</u>                 | <u>Site Name</u>          | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                                   |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Glassport Boro: (con't)         |                           |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                                 | NTS Job Center            | other                | REL             | c1985       | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | Westinghouse Plt          | transportation       | TRP             | c1950       | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | Pgh Railcar Fac           | repair shops         | TRP             | c1910       | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | P&LE Engine Hous          | repair shops         | TRP             | 1902        | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | P&LE Station              | train station        | TRP             | c1900       | +             | BHP           | Passenger train station                           |
|                                 | Glsprt Glass Works        | glass factory        | REL             | c1885       | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | Congregation B'nai Israel | Jewish               | CH              | c1920       | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | Holy Cross RC             | Polish               | CH              | 1904        | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | St John Lutheran          | German               | CH              | 1910        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | Finnish Temperance Hall   | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | Polish National Alliance  | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | Sons of Italy #941        | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |   |
| Homestead Boro: steel mill town |                           |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                                 | Bost Building             | strike related       | I&S             | 1891        | *             | BHP           | Homestead & Murhall make up one "steel mill town" |
|                                 | Enamel Products           | other                | REL             | c1940       | 0             | MVS           | Media headquarters during 1892 Homestead strike   |
|                                 | Pinkerton Landing         | strike related       | REL             | 1892        | #             | BHP           | 1892 Homestead strike site                        |
|                                 | Steffan Ind Stl           | fabrication          | REL             | c1960       | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | Worker Housing            | worker housing       | REL             | c1890       | +             | BHP           | Company built                                     |
|                                 | US Gov't Testing          | metalurgical         | REL             | c1950       | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | PA RR Station             | train station        | TRP             | c1890       | *             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | P&LE Station              | train station        | TRP             | c1900       | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | PA RR Station             | train station        | TRP             | c1900       | +             | BHP           | Passenger station                                 |
|                                 | Homestead District        | historic district    | REL             |             | *             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | Schwab Industrial School  | other                | REL             | c1901       | *             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | Apostolic Faith           | African American     | CH              | 1924        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | Clark Chapel              | African American     | CH              | 1927        | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                 | Homestead Hebrew          | Jewish               | CH              | 1894        | *             | =MVS          |   |
|                                 | Madona del Castello RC    | Italian              | CH              | 1920        | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | Park Place AME            | African American     | CH              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | Sacred Heart              |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                                 | Pol Nat'l Cath            | Polish               | CH              | 1926        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | St Anne RC                | Slovak               | CH              | 1908        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | St Anthony RC             | Polish               | CH              | 1899        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | St Barnabas RC            | Slovak               | CH              | 1909        | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | St Gregory Orthodox       | Rusyn                | CH              | 1914        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | St John Mark Lutheran     | German               | CH              | 1874        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                 | St Nicholas Carpatho      | Rusyn                | CH              | 1914        | +             | MVS           |   |

| Location                           | Site Name                                   | Property Type      | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments  |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| Homestead Boro: (con't)            |   |                    |          |       |        |        |   |
|                                    | Sts Peter & Paul RC                         | Lithuanian         | CH       | 1900  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | Union Baptist Church                        | African American   | CH       |       | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | Ancient Order-<br>of Hibernians             | fraternal org      | EO       |       | +      | MVS    | Irish   |
|                                    | Croatian Frat U                             | fraternal org      | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | Homestead Slavs-<br>Social Club             | fraternal org      | EO       |       | ±      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | Hungarian Social Club                       | fraternal org      | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | Precious Jewel-<br>Masonic Lodge            | fraternal org      | EO       |       | *      | MVS    | One of the first Af-Am Mason Lodges in U.S.       |
|                                    | Russian Orthodox Club                       | fraternal org      | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | St Ladislaus Polish-<br>National Alliance   | fraternal org      | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | Workingman's Club                           | fraternal org      | EO       |       | +      | MVS    | African-American; former St Gregory.              |
| -----                              |   |                    |          |       |        |        |   |
| W. Homestead Boro: other mill town |   |                    |          |       |        |        |   |
|                                    | Mesta Machine                               | machining          | REL      | 1900  | *      | BHP    | Made machinery for steel mills                    |
|                                    | Mesta House                                 | owner's house      | REL      | c1890 | *      | BHP    | Home of Pearl Bryce Mesta                         |
|                                    | Worker Housing                              | worker housing     | REL      | 1900  | +      | BHP    | Company built                                     |
|                                    | Roumanian Vultural Soc                      | fraternal org      | CH       | 1920  | *      | BHP    |   |
| -----                              |   |                    |          |       |        |        |   |
| Munhall Boro: steel mill town      |   |                    |          |       |        |        | Homestead & Munhall make up one "steel mill town" |
|                                    | Alleg Co Fed Hs                             | defense housing    | REL      | c1940 | +      | BHP    | Mill housing                                      |
|                                    | Hays Mansion                                | owner's house      | TRP      | c1870 | +      | MVS    | River-pilot house                                 |
|                                    | Mill Mngrs House                            | management housing | REL      | 1900  | +      | BHP    | Mill managers housing                             |
|                                    | Worker Housing                              | worker housing     | REL      | c1900 | +      | MVS    | Company built housing                             |
|                                    | Carnegie Library                            | library            | REL      | 1898  | *      | BHP    |   |
|                                    | Magyar Reformed                             | Magyar             | CH       | c1920 | *      | BHP    |   |
|                                    | Messiah Lutheran                            | German             | CH       | 1904  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | St John the Baptist-<br>Byzantine Cathedral | Rusyn              | CH       | 1903  | *      |        |   |
|                                    | St Margaret RC                              | Magyar             | CH       | 1924  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | St Michael RC                               | Slovak             | CH       | 1897  | +      | MVS    |   |
|                                    | Nat'l Slovak Soc                            | fraternal org      | EO       | 1905  |        |        |   |
| -----                              |   |                    |          |       |        |        |   |

| <u>Location</u>    | <u>Site Name</u>                          | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>    |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Rankin Boro:       |   |                      |                 |             |               |               |                    |
|                    | St John the Baptist-<br>Byzantine Cath    | Rusyn                | CH              |             | +             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | St Michael Carpatho                       | Rusyn                | CH              | 1914        | +             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Visitation of BVM RC                      | Croatian             | CH              | 1903        | +             | BHP           |                    |
|                    | Croatian Frat U                           | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                    |
| Swissvale Boro:    |   |                      |                 |             |               |               |                    |
|                    | Carrie Furnace                            | blast furnace        | I&S             | 1879        | *             | BHP           | Carneige Steel Co. |
|                    | Union Switch &<br>Signal Offices          | offices              | REL             | 1880        | +             | BHP           |                    |
| West Mifflin Boro: |   |                      |                 |             |               |               |                    |
|                    | Irvin Works                               | steel works          | I&S             | c1939       | +             | =MVS          | Sheet mill         |
|                    | Peterson Machine                          | foundry/machine      | I&S             | c1950       | -             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Alleg Co Airport                          | aviation             | TRP             | c1930       | +             | MVS           | Airport terminal   |
|                    | A.E.G. Westinghouse<br>Trsp. Systems Inc. | fabricating          | TRP             | c1950       | +             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Bettis Atomic<br>Power Laboratory         | other                |                 | 1949        | □             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Continental Can                           | fabricating          | I&S             | c1955       | -             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Fisher Body<br>Stamping Plant             | fabricating          | REL             | 1950        | +             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Harbison-Walker                           | refractories         | REL             | c1955       | -             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Kennywood Park                            | recreation area      | REL             | 1898        | *             | NR            | Streetcar Park     |
|                    | Holy Trinity RC                           | Slovak               | CH              | 1901        | +             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Morningside Baptist                       | African American     | CH              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Morningside Star Bapt                     | African American     | CH              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | Nesmith Elizabeth AME                     | African American     | CH              | c1880       | +             | MVS           |                    |
|                    | St Elias Byz Cath                         | Magyar               | CH              | 1907/1963   | *             | MVS           |                    |

PETERS CREEK DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located In Allegheny County

| Location          | Site Name            | Property Type   | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments   |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| -----             |                      |                 |          |       |        |        |  |
| Bethel Park Boro: |                      |                 |          |       |        |        |  |
|                   | Coverdale            | company town    | C&C      | c1910 | *      | =MVS   | African-American migration during 1927 strike        |
|                   | Our Lady of Grace RC |                 | CH       | 1947  | +      | MVS    |  |
|                   | Polish Falcons       | fraternal org   | EO       | 1916  | +      | MVS    |  |
| -----             |                      |                 |          |       |        |        |  |
| South Park Twp:   |                      |                 |          |       |        |        |  |
|                   | Library:             | company town    | C&C      | c1910 | +      | =MVS   | Built by Simmons & McPherson Const. Co. (African-Am) |
|                   | Champion Coal Co     | company housing | C&C      | c1920 | +      | =MVS   |  |
|                   | Champion Coal Mine   | mine            | C&C      | c1920 | *      | MVS    | Experimental mine complex                            |
|                   | US Bureau Mines      | other           | C&C      | 1910  | *      | BHP    |  |
|                   | Mativity RC          |                 | CH       | 1905  | +      | MVS    |  |
|                   | Grace Lutheran       | German/English  | CH       | 1906  |        | MVS    |  |
|                   | St Joan of Arc RC    |                 | CH       | 1923  | +      | MVS    |  |
| -----             |                      |                 |          |       |        |        |  |

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Sites Located In Washington County

|                   |                         |                  |     |       |   |     |   |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----|-------|---|-----|---|
| -----             |                         |                  |     |       |   |     |   |
| Finleyville Boro: |                         |                  |     |       |   |     |   |
|                   | First Baptist           | African American | CH  | 1932  | + | MVS |   |
|                   | St Francis of Assisi RC |                  | CH  | 1893  | + | MVS |   |
| -----             |                         |                  |     |       |   |     |   |
| Nottingham Twp:   |                         |                  |     |       |   |     |   |
|                   | Mathies Mine #2         | modern mine      | C&C | c1950 | + | MVS | (See Mathies Mine, Union Twp in Mid-Mon District) |
|                   | Thomas Portal           | modern mine      | C&C | c1950 | + | MVS |   |
| -----             |                         |                  |     |       |   |     |   |
| Peters Twp:       |                         |                  |     |       |   |     |   |
|                   | Hackett Slovenian Club  | fraternal org    | EO  | 1910  | + | MVS |   |
| -----             |                         |                  |     |       |   |     |   |

SAW MILL RUN DISTRICT SITE LIST

Sites Located In Allegheny County

| <u>Location</u>     | <u>Site Name</u>                     | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                                  |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| -----               |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Baldwin Boro:       |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                     | Horning                              | company town         | C&C             | c1900       | +             | =MVS          |  |
|                     | Willock                              | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | +             | =MVS          |  |
| -----               |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Bethel Park Boro:   |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                     | Mollenauer                           | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | +             | =MVS          |  |
|                     | Bethany Lutheran                     | Scandinavian         | C&C             | 1934        | +             | MVS           |  |
|                     | Jugoslav-<br>Educational Home        | other                | ES              |             |               |               |  |
| -----               |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Brentwood Boro:     |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                     | St Sylvester RC                      | Polish-Slovak        | CH              | 1924        | +             | MVS           |  |
|                     | German Club                          | fraternal org        | EO              |             | @             | MVS           |  |
| -----               |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Mt. Oliver Boro:    |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                     | Apostolic Overcoming                 | African American     | CH              | c1950       | +             | MVS           |  |
|                     | St Paul AME                          | African American     | CH              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |  |
|                     | St Sava Free-<br>Serbian Orth        | Serbian              | CH              | c1960       | -             | MVS           |  |
|                     | St Wendelin RC                       | German               | CH              | 1873        | *             | MVS           |  |
|                     | German Hungarian-<br>singing Soc     | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
| -----               |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Pleasant Hill Boro: |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                     | Slovenian Hall                       | fraternal org        | EO              |             |               | MVS           |  |
| -----               |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Whitehall Boro:     |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                     | Holy Trinity-<br>Serb Orth Cathedral | Serbian              | CH              | c1980       | -             | MVS           | Designed by Serb immigrant arch John Tomich      |
|                     | Italian-American Club                | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                     | Greater Beneficial Union             | fraternal org        | EO              |             |               |               | Changed name from German Beneficial Union (1941) |
| -----               |                                      |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |

| Location  | Site Name                        | Property Type    | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                               |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| Castle Shannon Boro: early suburb and mining town |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
|   | Linden Grove                     | recreation       | REL      | 1861  | +      | BHP    | Dance hall built for streetcar patrons |
|   | Pgh Electric RW                  | other            | REL      | c1900 | *      | =MVS   | Power substation for streetcars        |
|   | St Ann RC                        | Irish            | CH       | c1950 | -      | MVS    |  |
| *****   |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
| Within City of Pittsburgh:                        |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
| Allentown:  |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
|   | St George RC                     | German           | CH       | 1886  | +      | MVS    |  |
| Banksville: early mining town                     |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
|   | Evangelical Lutheran             | German           | CH       | 1902  | 0      | BHP    |  |
|   | St Pius X Byz Cath               | Rusyn            | CH       | c1960 | -      | MVS    |  |
| Beechview:  |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
|   | St Catherine Sienna              | Irish/German     | CH       | 1902  | +      | MVS    |  |
|   | St Pamphilus RC                  | Polish           | CH       | 1960  | -      | MVS    |  |
| Brookline:  |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
|   | Our Lady of-<br>Victory Maronite | Syrian           | CH       | 1902  | *      | MVS    |  |
|   | Resurrection RC                  | Irish            | CH       | 1909  | +      | MVS    |  |
|   | St Mark Evangel Luther           | German           | CH       | 1912  | +      | MVS    |  |
| Carrick:  |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
|   | St Basil RC                      | German           | CH       | 1907  | +      | MVS    |  |
| Knoxville:  |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
|   | Knoxville German                 | German           | CH       | 1900  | +      | BHP    |  |
|   | St Canice                        | Irish            | CH       | 1892  | +      | MVS    |  |
| W. Liberty:                                       |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |  |
|   | WestSide Belt RR                 | railway          | TRP      | 1880  |        | BHP    | Carnegie Steel owned                   |
|   | Jerusalem Baptist                | African American | CH       | 1860  | +      | BHP    |  |

| <u>Location</u>                                  | <u>Site Name</u>         | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>      |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b>Mt. Washington:</b>                           |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |                      |
|  | Hill German Savings Bank | bank                 | ES              | 1890        |               | BHP           |                      |
| <b>West End: capital of Sawmill Run District</b> |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |                      |
|  | German Evangelical       |                      | CH              |             | +             | BHP           |                      |
|  | Guardian Angel RC        | Polish               | CH              | 1911        | +             | MVS           | Now African American |
|  | St James RC              | Irish                | CH              | 1854        | +             | MVS           |                      |
|  | West End AME             | African American     | CH              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |                      |



CHARTIERS DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located in Washington County

| Location  | Site Name                        | Property Type    | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                                |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| Washington (City): early industrial town, capital town, other mill town |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
|   | Jessop Steel                     | steel mill       | I&S      | 1902  | *      | BHP    |   |
|   | Washington T & M                 | tool & machin    | REL      |       | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | Molybdenum Corp                  | specialty steel  | I&S      | 1916  | *      | BHP    |   |
|   | Washington Steel                 | steel mill       | I&S      | c1910 | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | Beth Israel Cong                 | Jewish           | CH       | c1950 | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | Christ Ch of North Am            | Italian          | CH       | c1960 | +      | MVS    | Formerly known as "Italian Pentecostal" |
|   | First Lutheran                   | German           | CH       | 1798  | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | Mt Zion Baptist                  | African American | CH       | 1911  | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | St Paul AME                      | African American | CH       | 1875  | *      | MVS    |   |
|   | St Paul Lutheran                 | German/English   | CH       | 1900  | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | Wright AME                       | African American | CH       | 1848  | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | Alpine Club                      | fraternal org    | EO       |       | a      | MVS    | Italian                                 |
| Canonsburg Boro: other mill town  |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
|   | Canonsburg:                      | mill town        |          |       |        |        |   |
|   | Ft Pitt Bridge                   | steel mill       | I&S      | c1900 | *      | =MVS   |   |
|   | Cooper Industries                | manufacturing    | REL      | c1950 | a      | MVS    | Mfg electrical transformers             |
|   | Sacred Heart Pol-<br>Mat'l Cath  | Polish           | CH       | 1918  | *      | =MVS   |   |
|   | St Genevieve RC                  | Polish           | CH       | 1916  | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | Payne AME                        | African American | CH       | c1920 | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | St Paul Lutheran                 | German           | CH       | 1897  | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | St John the Baptist-<br>Byz Cath | Rusyn            | CH       | 1918  | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | St Michael Byz Cath              | Rusyn            | CH       | 1949  | +      | MVS    |   |
|   | Croatian Fraternal U             | fraternal org    | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |   |
| Canton Twp:   |                                  |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
|   | Phoenix Indust                   | foudry/machine   | REL      | c1960 | a      | MVS    |   |

| <u>Location</u>  | <u>Site Name</u>       | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>            |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Cecil Twp:       |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                            |
|                  | Cecil:                 | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | Ⓜ             | MVS           |                            |
|                  | Belgian Club           | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                            |
|                  | Italian Beneficial Soc | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                            |
|                  | Cowden                 | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | +             | MVS           |                            |
|                  | Henderson Mine         | company town         | C&C             | c1910       | Ⓜ             | csBHP         |                            |
|                  | Hills/Lawrence         | company town         | C&C             | c1900       | +             | csBHP?        |                            |
|                  | Jumbo Mine             | mine                 | C&C             | 1884        | Ⓜ             | csBHP         |                            |
|                  | Montour #2 Mine        | mine                 | C&C             | c1900       | +             | csBHP         |                            |
|                  | Montour #4 Mine        | mine                 | C&C             | 1900        | +             | csBHP         |                            |
|                  | Morris Mine            | mine                 | C&C             | 1922        | Ⓜ             | csBHP         |                            |
|                  | Muse:                  | company town         | C&C             | c1910       | *             | csBHP         | M.C. Frick built           |
|                  | Italian Club           | fraternal org        | C&C             |             | +             | MVS           |                            |
|                  | Jewish store           | other                | ES              |             | +             | MVS           |                            |
|                  | National Mine #2       | mine                 | C&C             | 1923        | +             | csBHP         |                            |
| Chartiers Twp:   |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                            |
|                  | Arden Mines            | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | Ⓜ             | csBHP         |                            |
|                  | Meadowlands            | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | Ⓜ             | MVS           |                            |
|                  | Midland Mine           | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | Ⓜ             | csBHP         |                            |
|                  | Rich Hill Mine         | mine                 | C&C             | c1900       | +             | csBHP         |                            |
| N. Franklin Twp: |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                            |
|                  | Lincoln Hill           | company town         | C&C             | c1900       | +             | BHP?          |                            |
| N. Strabane Twp: |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                            |
|                  | Chartiers Hill Presby  | Scotch-Irish         | CH              | 1850        | +             | BHP           |                            |
|                  | Strabane:              | patch                | C&C             |             |               |               | Large Slovenian population |
|                  | SNPJ                   | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Slovenian                  |
| S. Strabane Twp: |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                            |
|                  | Buchanan Blksmith      | secondary metals     | I&S             | 1840        | +             | BHP           |                            |

Sites Located in Allegheny County

| <u>Location</u>                  | <u>Site Name</u>                | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Bridgetown Boro: other mill town |                                 |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                                  | Universal Cyclop                | steel mill           | I&S             | 1920        | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                  | Del Mastro Mach                 | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1960       | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | Pgh & WV RR                     | train station        | TRP             |             | +             | MVS           | Passenger station                         |
|                                  | St Anthony RC                   | Lithuanian           | CH              | 1915        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | St George Antioch Orth          | Syrian               | CH              | 1920        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | Italian Mutual-Benefit Club     | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |   |
| Carnegie Boro: other mill town   |                                 |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
| Carnegie:                        |                                 |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                                  | Union Elec Steel                | steel mill           | I&S             | 1923        | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                  | Carnegie Library                | library              | REL             | 1898.       |               | NR/BHP        |   |
|                                  | Ahavath Achim Congregatn        | Jewish               | CH              | c1950       | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | All Saints Polish-Nat'l Cath    | Polish               | CH              | c1920       | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | Holy Souls RC                   | Italian              | CH              | 1921        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | Holy Trinity-Ukrainian Cath     | Ukrainian            | CH              | 1906        | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | Immaculate Conceptn RC          | Polish               | CH              | 1893        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | St Andrew Lutheran              | English/German       | CH              | 1910        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | St Ignatius RC                  | Polish               | CH              | 1902        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | St Johannes Kirche              | German               | CH              | 1872        | *             | BHP           |   |
|                                  | St John Lutheran                | German               | CH              | 1882        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | St Joseph RC                    | German               | CH              | 1879        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | St Mary Russian Orth            | Rusyn                | CH              | 19187       | *             | BHP           |   |
|                                  | St Paul AME Church              | African American     | CH              | 1927        | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                  | Sts Peter & Paul-Ukrainian Orth | Ukrainian            | CH              | 1906        | #             | BHP           | Designed by immigrant arch Titus DeBobula |
|                                  | Polish-American-Citizens Club   | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | Polish Falcons                  | fraternal org        | EO              | 1906        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | Polish Husars Club              | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                  | Ukrainian-American Cit.         | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | =MVS          |   |

| <u>Location</u>                    | <u>Site Name</u>                           | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                         |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Heidelberg Boro: other mill town   |  |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                                    | Bowman Metal                               | specialty metal      | I&S             | c1900       | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Nicroloy Plating                           | nickle plat          | REL             | c1950       | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Petroleum Pipe                             | piping mfg           | REL             | c1950       | -             | MVS           |   |
| McKees Rocks Boro: other mill town |  |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                                    | Ace Wire, Spring                           | specialty steel      | I&S             | c1950       | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Lockhart Iron & Steel                      | steel mill           | I&S             | c1900       | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Follansbee Steel                           | steel mill           | I&S             | c1900       | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Pgh Rail Way                               | other                | TRP             |             | *             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Beth Hamerdrash Hagodol                    | other                | REL             |             | +             | MVS           | Substation for streetcars               |
|                                    | Mother of Sorrow RC                        | Italian              | CH              | 1907        | +             | MVS           | Jewish cemenary                         |
|                                    | St Frances de Sales RC                     | Irish                | CH              | 1889        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | St Mary Help-<br>of Christian              | German               | CH              | 1855        | *             | BHP           |   |
|                                    | Sts Cyril & Methodius                      | Polish               | CH              | 1910        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Second Baptist                             | African American     | CH              | 1922        | +             | MVS           |   |
| McKees Rocks Bottoms:              |  |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                                    | Holy Ghost Byz Cath                        | Rusyn                | CH              | 1917        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Holy Trinity Polish-<br>Nat'l Cath         | Polish               | CH              | 1922        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | St John the Baptist-<br>Byz Ukrainian Cath | Ukrainian            | CH              | 1940        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | St Mark RC Church                          | Slovak               | CH              | 1906        | +             | BHP           |   |
|                                    | St Mary Ukrainian Orth                     | Ukrainian            | CH              | 1922        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | St Nicholas Rus Orth                       | Rusyn                | CH              | 1914        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Croatian Club                              | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Polish Falcons                             | fraternal org        | EO              | 1904        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Romanian Club                              | fraternal org        | EO              |             | *             | MVS           |   |
| Collier Twp:                       |  |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                                    | Universal Cyclops &<br>Vanadium Steel      | specialty steel      | I&S             | 1908        | #             | BHP           | Site where Panama Canal gates were made |
|                                    | Presto                                     | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | #             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | St Barbara RC                              | Slovenian            | CH              | 1984        | -             | MVS           |   |
|                                    | Viviano Macaroni                           | other                | ES              | c1920       | *             | MVS           | Italian                                 |

| <u>Location</u>             | <u>Site Name</u>       | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>       |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| <b>N. Fayette Twp:</b>      |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Union Forge            | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1900       | +             | =MVS          |                       |
|                             | Champion tippel        | modern mine          | C&C             | c1920       | +             | MVS           |                       |
|                             | Santiago               | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | @             | MVS           |                       |
|                             | Sturgeon               | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | @             | MVS           |                       |
|                             | St Columbkille RC      | Irish                | CH              | 1908        | +             | MVS           |                       |
|                             | Franco-Belgian Club    | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                       |
| <b>S. Fayette Twp:</b>      |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Bridgeville:           |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Mulach Steel           | steel mill           | I&S             | c1900       | +             | MVS           |                       |
|                             | Morgan                 | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | +             | =MVS          |                       |
|                             | National Mill          | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | +             | =MVS          |                       |
|                             | SNPJ                   | fraternal org        | EO              |             | -             | MVS           | Slovenian             |
| <b>Findlay Twp:</b>         |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Coal Equipment         | manufacturer         | C&C             | c1970       | -             | MVS           |                       |
| <b>Robinson Twp:</b>        |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Glen Carbide           | specialty steel      | I&S             | c1970       | -             | MVS           |                       |
| <b>Scott Twp:</b>           |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Glendale:              |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Glendale Steel         | steel mill           | I&S             | c1900       | +             | MVS           |                       |
|                             | Polish-American Club   | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                       |
| <b>Stowe Twp:</b>           |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Presston:              |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Pressed Steel Car Co.  | manufacturer         | TRP             | c1900       | *             | MVS           | Railroad manufacturer |
|                             | Presston               | company housing      | REL             | c1900       | +             | BHP           |                       |
|                             | Church of Jesus Christ | Italian              | CH              | c1910       | @             | MVS           |                       |
| <b>Upper St. Clair Twp:</b> |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |                       |
|                             | Beadling               | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | @             | MVS           |                       |
|                             | Essen                  | coal patch           | C&C             | c1900       | @             | MVS           |                       |
|                             | St Gregory Byz Cath    | Rusyn                | CH              | c1975       | -             | MVS           |                       |

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 Within City of Pittsburgh:  
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| <u>Location</u> | <u>Site Name</u>      | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Corliss:        |                       |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                 | Scully RR Yards       | freight yards        | TRP             | c1900       | 2             | MVS           |                 |
|                 | Trinity Methodist     | African American     | CH              | 1932        | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                 | White Lily Baptist    | African American     | CH              | 1926        | +             | MVS           |                 |
| -----           |                       |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
| Crafton:        |                       |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                 | St Phillip RC         | Irish                | CH              | 1839        | *             | MVS           |                 |
| -----           |                       |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
| Esplen:         |                       |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                 | WJ Beitler            | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1940       | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                 | Weld Tooling          | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1950       | -             | MVS           |                 |
|                 | St Vincent de Paul RC | Lithuanian           | CH              | 1903        | +             | BHP           |                 |
|                 | Lithuanian Society    | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                 |
| -----           |                       |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
| Sheridan:       |                       |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                 | Kutz Engineering      | foundry/machine      | REL             | 1936        | 2             | MVS           |                 |

BEAVER/OHIO DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

Sites Located in Allegheny County

| <u>Location</u>                  | <u>Site Name</u>         | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                            |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| -----                            |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Avalon Boro:                     |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                  | Davis Island             | lock & dam           | TRP             | 1878        | +             | NR/BHP        |  |
| -----                            |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Coraopolis Boro: other mill town |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                  | Crpls RR Station         | train station        | TRP             | 1895        | *             | NR/BHP        | Passenger station                          |
|                                  | Banca V Deramo           | bank                 | REL             | 1900        | *             | BHP           | Italian bank                               |
|                                  | Croatian Fraternal Union | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                  | Sons of Italy            | fraternal org        | EO              |             | @             | MVS           |  |
| -----                            |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Edgeworth Boro:                  |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                  | Abashai Way House        | other                | TRP             | c1830       | #             | BHP           | Home of family of river boat pilots        |
| -----                            |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Emsworth Boro:                   |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                  | Emsworth Lock            | lock & dam           | TRP             | c1930       | @             | MVS           |  |
|                                  | Emsworth Station         | train station        | TRP             | 1880        | @             | BHP           | Passenger station                          |
| -----                            |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Leetsdale Boro: other mill town  |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                  | Leetsdale Indut'l Park   | other                | REL             | c1900       | *             | =MVS          | Utilizing former steel mill site           |
|                                  | Riter Conley             | company housing      | REL             | c1910       | *             | =MVS          |  |
| -----                            |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Sewickley Boro:                  |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                  | Sewickley RR Station     | train station        | TRP             | 1860        | *             | BHP           | Passenger station                          |
| -----                            |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Crescent Twp:                    |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                  | Shousetown               | early industry       | REL             | c1820       | +             | MVS           | Boatyard for construction of large vessels |
|                                  | Elbach & Johnson         | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1950       | @             | MVS           |  |
| -----                            |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Moon Twp:                        |                          |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                  | Dashields L & D          | lock & dam           | TRP             | c1880       | @             | MVS           |  |

| Location     | Site Name        | Property Type   | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey  | Comments                    |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|-------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Neville Twp: |                  |                 |          |       |        |         |                             |
|              | Neville Island:  | steel mill town | I&S      |       | *      | BHP/MVS | Potential Historic District |
|              | Shenango Furnace | steel works     | I&S      | c1880 |        | PHLF    |                             |
|              | Dravo Marineways | marineways      | TRP      | c1915 |        |         |                             |

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 Sites Located in Beaver County

Aliquippa Boro: steel mill town

|  |                   |     |       |   |      |   |
|--|-------------------|-----|-------|---|------|---|
| Aliquippa cmty                           | company housing   | I&S | 1907  | + | =MVS |   |
| Jones & Laughlin                         | steel mill        | I&S | 1905  | + | BHP  | Impt strike site; mill incl by-product coke ovens |
| Vulcan Crucible                          | steel mill        | I&S | 1901  | + | BHP  |   |
| USW Local #1211                          | union hall        | I&S | c1920 | + | MVS  |   |
| P&LE Passenger                           | train station     | TRP | 1910  | + | BHP  |   |
| BF Jones Library                         | library           | REL | c1900 | + | NR   | J & L steel built                                 |
| Church of Jesus Christ                   | Italian           | CH  | c1960 | - | MVS  |   |
| Dormition Greek Orth                     | Greek             | CH  | 1916  | + | MVS  |   |
| Ebenezer Methodist                       | African American  | CH  | c1920 | + | MVS  |   |
| Emmanuel AME Church                      | African American  | CH  | 1926  | + | MVS  |   |
| St Elijah Serbian-<br>East Orth          | Serbian           | CH  | 1927  | * | MVS  |   |
| Mt Olive Missionry Bp                    | African American? | CH  | c1940 | + | MVS  |   |
| St George Byz Cath                       | Rusyn             | CH  | 1919  | + | MVS  |   |
| St Nicholas Rus Orth                     | Rusyn             | CH  | 1917  | + | MVS  |   |
| Sts Peter & Paul-<br>Ukrain Byz          |                   | CH  | 1922  | + | MVS  |   |
| American Serbian Club                    | fraternal org     | EO  |       | + | MVS  |   |
| Celtic-Reds Athletic Clb                 | fraternal org     | EO  |       | + | MVS  |   |
| Croatian Fraternal Union                 | fraternal org     | EO  |       | + | MVS  | Two active clubs in area<br>Lebanese              |
| Lebanon Merdites League                  | fraternal org     | EO  |       | * | MVS  |   |
| Musical & Political-<br>Italian Club     | fraternal org     | EO  | 1970  | - | MVS  |   |
| Old Musical & Political-<br>Italian Club | fraternal org     | EO  | c1935 | * | =MVS |   |
| Sons of Italy                            | fraternal org     | EO  | 1957  | - | MVS  |   |
| Ukrainian National-<br>Association       | fraternal org     | EO  |       | + | MVS  |   |



| <u>Location</u>                    | <u>Site Name</u>                       | <u>Property Type</u>  | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>          |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| W. Aliquippa Boro: steel mill town |  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                          |
|                                    | Precision-Kidd                         | steel mill            | I&S             | 1903        | +             | MVS           |                          |
| Ambridge Boro: steel mill town     |  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                          |
|                                    | American Bridge                        | steel mill            | I&S             | c1900       | *             | =MVS          |                          |
|                                    | Levinson Steel                         | steel mill            | I&S             | c1910       | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Economy                                | early industrial town | REL             | 1824        | *             | NR/BHP        | German religious commune |
|                                    | Laughlin Library                       | library               | REL             | 1929        | +             | BHP           | J & L Steel built        |
|                                    | Beth Samuel Jewish Ctr                 | Jewish                | CH              | 1954        | -             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Christ the King RC                     | Italian               | CH              | 1926        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Divine Redeemer RC                     | Slovak                | CH              | 1906        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Holy Ghost Russ Orth                   | Rusyn                 | CH              | 1907        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Holy Trinity Greek Orth                | Greek                 | CH              | 1927        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Holy Trinity RC                        | Croatian              | CH              | 1929        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Our Savior Lutheran                    | German/English        | CH              | 1938        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | St John Lutheran                       | German                | CH              | 1824        | *             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | St John the Baptist-<br>Carpatho-Rusyn | Rusyn                 | CH              | 1917        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | St Mary Byz Cath                       | Rusyn                 | CH              | 1940        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | St Mary Coptic Orth                    | Egyptian              | CH              | 1982        | #             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Sts Peter & Paul-<br>Ukrainian Byz     | Ukrainian             | CH              | 1919        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | St Stanislaus RC                       | Polish                | CH              | 1914        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | St Vladimir-<br>Ukrainian Orth         |                       | CH              | 1918        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Zion Evangel Lutheran                  | German                | CH              | 1904        | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Croatian Fraternal Union               | fraternal org         | EO              |             | *             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Harmonie Maennerchor                   | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | German                   |
|                                    | Nat'l Assoc of St Basil                | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Rusyn                    |
|                                    | Polish Falcons                         | fraternal org         | EO              | 1909        | *             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Serbian Club                           | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Slovak Catholic Sokol                  | fraternal org         | ES              |             | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Slovenian Center                       | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                          |
|                                    | Ukrainian Nat'l Assoc                  | fraternal org         | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                          |
| Beaver Boro:                       |  |                       |                 |             |               |               |                          |
|                                    | St Nicholas Chp/Museum                 | fraternal org         | EO/ES           | 1991        | -             | MVS           | Rusyn chapel and museum  |
|                                    | Greek Catholic Union HQ                | fraternal org         | EO              | c1980       | -             | MVS           | Rusyn                    |

| <u>Location</u>                    | <u>Site Name</u>                              | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Beaver Falls Boro: steel mill town |   |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                                    | Atlantic Tube Co                              | tubing mill          | I&S             | 1899        | *             | BHP           |                 |
|                                    | Babcock & Wilcox                              | steel mill           | I&S             | 1904        | +             | =MVS          |                 |
|                                    | Brighton Elec Steel                           | steel casting        | I&S             | c1920       | *             | =MVS          |                 |
|                                    | Mayfield Foundry                              | foundry/machine      | I&S             | 1910        | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Republic Engineered Stl                       | steel mill           | I&S             | c1910       | +             | =MVS          |                 |
|                                    | Standard Steel Spclty                         | specialty steel      | I&S             | c1900       | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Old Brighton M&F                              | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1940       | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Agudath Achim-<br>Jewish Community Ctr        |                      | ES              | c1960       | -             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Beth Shalom Jewish-<br>Community Ctr          |                      | ES              | c1950       | -             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Holy Trinity RC                               | Polish               | CH              | 1910        | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | St John the Evang-<br>Mission Antiochian Orth | Syrian               | CH              | 1987        |               |               |                 |
|                                    | St Paul AME                                   | African American     | CH              | 1922        | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Beaver Falls Turners                          | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | German          |
|                                    | Sons of Italy                                 | fraternal org        | EO              |             | @             | MVS           |                 |
| Bridgewater Boro:                  |   |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                                    | Correct Foundry-<br>& Machine                 | foundry/machine      | I&S             | c1940       | @             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | St John AME                                   | African American     | CH              | 1830        |               |               |                 |
| Conway Boro:                       |   |                      |                 |             |               |               |                 |
|                                    | Commercial Mach                               | foundry/machine      | REL             | c1940       | @             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Conway Yards                                  | railroad yards       | TRP             | c1910       | +             | =MVS          |                 |
|                                    | United Transport Union-<br>Local #1418        | union hall           | TRP             |             |               |               |                 |
|                                    | First Lutheran                                | German               | CH              | 1909        | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Our Lady of Peace RC                          | Croatian/Italian     | CH              | 1941        | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | St Matthew RC                                 | German               | CH              | 1838        | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Croatian Club                                 | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | Croatian Fraternal Union                      | fraternal org        | EO              |             | @             | MVS           |                 |
|                                    | St John the Bapt Club                         | fraternal org        | EO              |             | @             | MVS           | Rusyn           |

| <u>Location</u>                      | <u>Site Name</u>                    | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| -----                                |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Fallston Boro: early industrial town |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | Col-Fin/Townsend                    | specialty steel      | I&S             | 1818        | #             | =MVS          | Evolved from 1818 wire mill to present product<br>Brick kilns and office |
|                                      | Colonial Clay                       | other                | REL             | c1940       | +             | =MVS          |  |
| -----                                |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Freedom Boro:                        |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | Mercy Evang Luth                    | English/German       | CH              | 1878        | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | New Hope Evang Luth                 | German               | CH              | 1840        | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | St Felix RC                         | Italian              | CH              | 1906        | 2             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Freedom Serbian Club                | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Sons of Italy                       | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
| -----                                |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Harmony Boro:                        |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | Graff, Byers & Co                   | steel mill           | I&S             | c1910       | +             | BHP           |  |
| -----                                |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Monaca Boro: steel mill town         |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | Gold Drawn Butt Weld-<br>Steel Tube | tubing mill          | I&S             | c1910       | 2             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Colonial Steel                      | steel mill           | I&S             | 1901        | +             | BHP           |  |
|                                      | Pgh Tool St Wire                    | wire mill            | I&S             | c1910       | 2             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Pgh Tubing Co                       | tubing mill          | I&S             | c1910       | 2             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Superior Drawn St                   | steel mill           | I&S             | c1900       | 2             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Teledyn-Pgh Tool                    | specialty steel      | I&S             | c1900       | 2             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Teledyn-Vasco St                    | steel mill           | I&S             | c1900       | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | St John the Baptist RC              | Pan-Slavac           | CH              | 1886        | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | St Peter Lutheran                   | German               | CH              | 1832        | *             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Croatian Frat Union                 | fraternal org        | EO              |             | 2             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Monaca Turn Verein                  | fraternal org        | EO              |             | -             | MVS           | German   |
|                                      | Polish National Alliance            | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Sons of Italy                       | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Saxon Club                          | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | German   |
| -----                                |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
| Midland Boro: steel mill town        |                                     |                      |                 |             |               |               |  |
|                                      | Crucible Steel                      | steel mill           | I&S             | 1900        | +             | BHP           | Includes by-product coke ovens   |
|                                      | St George Serbian Orth              | Serbian              | CH              | 1945        | *             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Croatian Frat U                     | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |  |
|                                      | Polish Falcons                      | fraternal org        | EO              |             | 2             | MVS           |  |

| <u>Location</u>           | <u>Site Name</u>       | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>                             |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| <b>New Brighton Boro:</b> |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                           | Beauford Indust        | fabricating          | I&S             | c1920       | Q             | MVS           |   |
|                           | Std Horse Mail         | secondary metal      | I&S             | c1890       | *             | =MVS          |   |
|                           | Merrick Art Gallery    | art gallery          | REL             | 1850        | *             | NR/BHP        | Founded by iron industrialist, still in use |
|                           | Sts Cyril & Methodius  | Slovak               | CH              | 1916        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                           | Wayman Chapel AME      | African American     | CH              | 1922        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                           | Croatian Frat Union    | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |   |
|                           | Sons of Italy          | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |   |
| <b>Vanport Boro:</b>      |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                           | Westinghouse           | other                | REL             |             | Q             | MVS           | Produced propellers for WWII planes         |
| <b>Baden Twp:</b>         |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                           | USW Local              | union hall           | I&S             | c1960       | -             | BHP           |   |
|                           | Christ Evang Luther    | English/German       | CH              | 1858        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                           | St John the Baptist RC | German               | CH              | 1866        | +             | MVS           |   |
| <b>Ohioview Twp:</b>      |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                           | Merril Lock #6         | lock & dam           | TRP             |             | *             | NR/BHP        |   |
| <b>Rochester Twp:</b>     |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                           | Pgh Bridge & Iron      | steel mill           | I&S             | c1900       | *             | MVS           |   |
|                           | Pgh Tubular            | steel mill           | I&S             | c1940       | Q             | MVS           |   |
|                           | Grace Lutheran         | German               | CH              | 1854        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                           | St Paul Lutheran       | German               | CH              | 1867        | +             | MVS           |   |
|                           | Croatian Frat Union    | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           |   |
|                           | Rochester Turners      | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | German                                      |
| <b>Racoon Twp:</b>        |                        |                      |                 |             |               |               |   |
|                           | Lock & Dam #7          | lock & dam           | TRP             |             | Q             | MVS           |   |

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT SITE RATINGS

| Location                                     | Site Name                                 | Property Type    | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments  |
|--|---|------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| Downtown Pittsburgh:<br>(not located on map) |   |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
|  | Frick Building                            | office           | C&C      | c1901 | *      | BHP    | H.C. Frick-coke                                 |
|  | Fulton Building                           | office           | I&S      | 1906  | +      | BHP    | Phipps-steel                                    |
|  | Hip Sing Association                      | fraternal org    | EO       | c1920 | #      | BHP    | Chinese   |
|  | Italian Sons & Daughters Bldg             | fraternal org    | EO       | 1928  | +      | BHP    |   |
|  | J & L Building                            | office           | I&S      | 1907  | *      | BHP    | Jones-steel                                     |
|  | Jones Law Building                        | office           | I&S      | c1917 | *      | BHP    | Jones-steel                                     |
|  | Jones Bldg Annex                          | office           | I&S      | c1910 | *      | BHP    | Jones-steel                                     |
|  | Koppers Building                          | office           | C&C      | 1928  | *      | BHP    | Koppers-coke                                    |
|  | Oliver Building                           | office           | I&S      | 1908  | +      | BHP    | Oliver-iron ore                                 |
|  | Park Building                             | office           | I&S      | c1896 | +      | BHP    | Park-steel                                      |
|  | Union Trust Building                      | office           | C&C      | c1915 | *      | BHP    | H.C. Frick built                                |
|  | USX Building                              | office           | I&S      | 1970  | -      | BHP    | USX-steel; first major struct use of cor-ten st |
|  | William Penn Hotel                        | other            | REL      | 1916  | +      | BHP    | H.C. Frick built                                |
|  | ISDA Fraternal Assoc                      | fraternal org    | EO       |       |        |        | Italian Sons & Daughters Nat'l HQ               |
|  | Serb Nat'l Federation                     | fraternal org    | EO       |       |        |        |   |
|  | United Russian Orthodox Brotherhood of Am | fraternal org    | EO       |       |        |        | Rusyn   |
| Hill:  |   |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
|  | Kaufmann Settlement House                 | other            | EO       | 1909  | *      | BHP    | Jewish  |
|  | Yeshivah Achei-Tmimim (old)               | school           | ES       | c1890 | +      | MVS    | Jewish  |
|  | Connelley Vocat. School                   | other            | REL      | 1930  | *      | MVS    |   |
|  | St Benedict the Moor RC                   | African American | CH       | 1895  | *      | BHP    | Formerly German, then Irish, now Afr-Am         |
| Hazelwood:                                   |   |                  |          |       |        |        |   |
|  | J&L Coke Works                            | coke works       | I&S      | c1915 | *      | MVS    |   |
|  | J&L Hot metal bridge                      | bridge           | I&S      | c1910 | +      | MVS    |   |
|  | Pgh Railway Station                       | trolley station  | TRP      | c1910 | *      | MVS    |   |
|  | Mon Connectg RR                           | roundhouse/yards | TRP      | c1900 | +      | MVS    |   |
|  | Carnegie Library                          | library          | REL      | 1899  | #      | MVS    |   |
|  | Ch of God in Christ                       | Magyar           | CH       | 1925  | *      | MVS    |   |

| Location                      | Site Name                          | Property Type    | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Hazelwood: (con't)            |                                    |                  |          |       |        |        |                         |
|                               | 1st Hungarian Lutheran             | Magyar           | CH       | 1919  | +      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | 1st Hung Ref Ch of Pgh             | Magyar           | CH       | 1914  | #      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | St Ann RC                          | Magyar           | CH       | 1919  | +      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | St Joachim RC Complex              | Slovak           | CH       | 1910  | +      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | St John Chrysostom Byz             | Rusyn            | CH       | 1932  | *      | =MVS   |                         |
|                               | St John Evang Bapt                 | African American | CH       | 1958  | -      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Whole Truth Ministry               | African American | CH       | c1920 | +      | MVS    | Former synagogue        |
|                               | American-Hungarian-<br>Social Club | fraternal org    | EO       | c1950 | @      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Jozsa's Hungarian-<br>Restaurant   | other            | ES       | c1985 | -      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Slovanic Political Club            | fraternal org    | EO       |       |        | MVS    | Pan-Slavic              |
|                               | CIO Local #1843                    | union hall       | REL      | c1950 | -      | MVS    |                         |
| Lawrenceville/Strip District: |                                    |                  |          |       |        |        |                         |
|                               | Black Diamond                      | steel mill       | I&S      | 1862  | *      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | Carnegie Office                    | mill office      | I&S      | 1860  | +      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | CM Hall Reduction                  | secondary metals | REL      | 1888  | @      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Hanlon-Gregory-<br>Galvanizing     | secondary metals | I&S      | 1913  | +      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Heppenstall Forge &-<br>Knife Co   | foundry/machine  | I&S      | 1889  | *      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | Hunter Saw & Machine               | fabricating      | I&S      | c1880 | +      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Iron City Brewery                  | brewery          | REL      | c1880 | *      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | Labor Temple                       | union hall       | REL      | c1920 | +      | MVS    | Teamsters Union         |
|                               | Lectromelt                         | specialty steel  | I&S      | c1930 | @      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | RJ Meyer Co                        | foundry/machine  | I&S      | c1900 | +      | MVS    | Former Crucible Foundry |
|                               | JS McCormick Co                    | secondary metals | REL      |       | @      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Pgh Fndry & Mach                   | foundry/machine  | I&S      | 1918  | +      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Springfield Cast                   | casting co       | REL      |       | +      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Taylor Chain Co                    | secondary metals | I&S      |       | +      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | 1877 Strike                        | strike site      | TRP      | 1877  | #      | MVS    | Site of railroad strike |
|                               | Upper Union Mill                   | steel mill       | I&S      | c1870 | *      | BHP    | Carnegie mill           |
|                               | Vulcan Engineern                   | foundry/machine  | I&S      | 1860  | *      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | PARR Station                       | train station    | TRP      | 1898  | *      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | PARR Rotunda                       | other            | TRP      | 1910  | #      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | Carnegie Library                   | library          | REL      | 1898  | +      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | Friendship Baptist                 | African American | CH       | 1880  | +      | BHP    |                         |
|                               | Holy Family RC                     | Polish           | CH       | 1936  | +      | MVS    |                         |
|                               | Immaculate Heart RC                | Polish           | CH       | 1904  | #      | BHP    |                         |

| Location                              | Site Name                         | Property Type     | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                               |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| Lawrenceville/Strip District: (con't) |                                   |                   |          |       |        |        |  |
|                                       | Refuge Church of God              | African American  | CH       | 1899  | +      | BHP    | Former German Church                   |
|                                       | St Augustine Complex              | German            | CH       | 1863  | *      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | St Elizabeth RC                   | Slovak/Korean     | CH       | 1895  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | St Johannes Lutheran              | German            | CH       | 1896  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | St Kieran RC                      | Irish             | CH       | 1907  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | St Patrick RC                     | Irish             | CH       | 1920  | +      | MVS    |  |
|                                       | St Mark AME Zion                  | African American  | CH       | 1880  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | St Mary Assumption RC             | Slovak            | CH       | 1897  | +      | MVS    |  |
|                                       | St Mary RC Complex                | German            | CH       | 1874  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | St Nicholas RC                    | Croatian          | CH       | 1922  | #      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | St Stanislaus Kostka              | Polish            | CH       | 1891  | #      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | Swedish Congregational            |                   | CH       | 1897  | +      | BHP    | Currently site of Lawrenceville Amvets |
|                                       | Zion Evangelical Luth             |                   | CH       | 1873  | ⊖      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | Cesan(?) Verein-<br>Vorwaerts     | fraternal org     | EO       | 1894  | +      | MVS    | German                                 |
|                                       | Polish Army Vets                  | fraternal org     | EO       |       | ⊖      | MVS    |  |
|                                       | Polish Army Vets (former)         | fraternal org     | EO       | 1890  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | Polish Falcons #176               | fraternal org     | EO       |       | ⊖      | MVS    |  |
|                                       | Polish Falcons                    | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |  |
|                                       | Polish National-<br>Alliance #506 | fraternal org     | EO       |       | ⊖      | MVS    |  |
|                                       | Slovenski Dom                     | fraternal org     | EO       | 1911  | *      | BHP    | Slovenian                              |
|                                       | Strip District                    | historic district | REL      |       | #      | BHP    |  |
| South Side:                           |                                   |                   |          |       |        |        |  |
|                                       | American Iron                     | iron works        | I&S      | 1850  |        | BHP    |  |
|                                       | A M Byers Office                  | office            | I&S      | 1864  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | Cunningham & Ish                  | iron works?       | I&S      | 1860  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | J & L company store               | store             | I&S      |       | *      | MVS    | Currently the Goodwill store           |
|                                       | J & L Steel (LTV)                 | steel mill        | I&S      | c1880 | *      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | Macintosh-Hemphl                  | office            | I&S      | c1900 | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | Duquesne Incline                  | tramway           | TRP      | 1877  | #      | NR/BHP |  |
|                                       | Monongahela Incline               | tramway           | TRP      | 1882  | #      | NR/BHP |  |
|                                       | P&LE Station:                     | train station     | TRP      | 1897  | #      | NR/BHP | Passenger station                      |
|                                       |                                   | freight house     | TRP      | 1898  | #      | NR/BHP |  |
|                                       | Terminal Way                      | freight house     | TRP      | 1900  | *      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | E Bell Cooperage                  | other             | REL      | 1880  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                                       | Carnegie Library                  | library           | REL      | 1909  | +      | MVS    |  |
|                                       | Iron & Glass Bank                 | bank              | REL      | 1926  | +      | BHP    |  |

| Location            | Site Name                          | Property Type     | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                        |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|
| South Side: (con't) |                                    |                   |          |       |        |        |                                 |
|                     | Mill Site Tavern                   | tavern            | REL      | 1940  | *      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | S Side Baths                       | other             | REL      | 1915  | *      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | Workingmans Benefit Un             | workers hall      | REL      | c1925 | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | Cleaves Temple                     | African American  | CH       | 1913  | #      | BHP    | Former 1st Ruthenian Presby     |
|                     | Holy Assumption Orth               | Rusyn             | CH       | 1943  | Q      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | Our Lady of Fatima-<br>Tridentine  |                   | CH       | 1880  | +      | BHP    | Former Trinity Evang Lutheran   |
|                     | St Adalbert RC Complx              | Polish            | CH       | 1888  | *      | BHP    |                                 |
|                     | St Casimir RC                      | Lithuanian        | CH       | 1893  | #      | BHP    |                                 |
|                     | St John the Baptist-<br>Byz Cath   | Rusyn             | CH       | 1953  | -      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | St John the Baptist-<br>Greek Cath | Ukranian          | CH       | 1895  | #      | NR/BHP |                                 |
|                     | St Josephat RC                     | Polish            | CH       | 1902  | +      | BHP    |                                 |
|                     | St Mary Russian Orth               | Rusyn             | CH       | 1900  | +      | BHP    | Former 1st German Mennonite     |
|                     | St Matthew RC                      | Slovak            | CH       | 1903  | *      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | St Michael RC Complex              | German            | CH       | 1855  | #      | BHP    |                                 |
|                     | St Paul Monastery                  | Italian/German    | CH       | 1854  | +      | BHP    |                                 |
|                     | St Vladimir Ukrain Orth            | Ukranian          | CH       | c1920 | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | Tabernacle of Union Bapt           | German            | CH       | 1881  | *      | BHP    |                                 |
|                     | Welsh Congregational               | Welsh             | CH       | 1880  | Q      | BHP    |                                 |
|                     | American Serbian Club              | fraternal org     | EO       | 1967  | -      | MVS    | Serbian                         |
|                     | Falcon Court                       | fraternal org     | EO       | c1880 | #      | =MVS   | Former Polish Falcons HQ        |
|                     | Falcon Hall                        | fraternal org     | EO       | 1920  | +      | BHP    | Polish                          |
|                     | Lithuanian Hall                    | fraternal org     | EO       | 1870  | *      | BHP    | Former Turner Hall - (German)   |
|                     | National Slovak-<br>Society HQ     | fraternal org     | EO       | 1979  | -      | MVS    | Slovak                          |
|                     | Polithuanian Bank                  |                   |          |       | *      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | Polish Army Vets Assoc             | fraternal org     | EO       |       | Q      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | Polish Falcons #8                  | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    | Polish                          |
|                     | Slovak Sokol Hall                  | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | BHP    | Former Schiller-Glocke (German) |
|                     | St Vladimir Hall                   | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    | Ukranian                        |
|                     | Ukrainian Home                     | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    |                                 |
|                     | East Carson Street                 | historic district | REL      | 1850  | *      | NR/BHP |                                 |

North Side:

Ridge Avenue "Millionaires' Row":

|  |                   |               |     |      |   |     |  |
|--|-------------------|---------------|-----|------|---|-----|--|
|  | Byers-Lyons House | owner's house | I&S | 1898 | * | BHP |  |
|  | B F Jones House   | owner's house | I&S | 1910 | * | BHP |  |
|  | H W Oliver House  | owner's house | I&S | 1871 | * | BHP |  |



| Location                | Site Name                           | Property Type     | Function | Date  | Rating | Survey | Comments                                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| North Side: (con't)     |                                     |                   |          |       |        |        |  |
|                         | W P Snyder House                    | owner's house     | I&S      | 1911  | *      | BHP    |  |
|                         | Eberhart & Ober-<br>Brewery         | brewery           | REL      | 1897  | *      | BHP    | German-currently site of Allegheny Brewery |
|                         | Carnegie Library                    | library           | REL      | 1888  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                         | Sarah Heinz House                   | other             | REL      | 1901  | +      | NR/BHP |  |
|                         | German Evangelical                  | German            | CH       | 1877  | 2      | BHP    |  |
|                         | Holy Ghost Byz Cath                 | Rusyn             | CH       | 1928  | +      | MVS    |  |
|                         | Holy Trinity Greek Orth             | Greek             | CH       | c1967 | -      | MVS    |  |
|                         | Immanuel Evang-<br>United Methodist | German            | CH       | 1889  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                         | Metropolitan Baptist                | African American  | CH       | 1905  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                         | Most Holy Name RC                   | German            | CH       | 1868  |        | MVS    |  |
|                         | North Side Ch of God                | African American  | CH       | c1890 | +      | BHP    | Former Evang Luthu-German                  |
|                         | Pittsburgh Chinese                  |                   | CH       | 1960  | -      | MVS    |  |
|                         | Regina Coeli RC                     | Italian           | CH       | 1906  | 2      | MVS    |  |
|                         | St Anthony Chapel                   | German            | CH       | 1880  | *      | MVS    |  |
|                         | St Gabriel RC                       | Slovak            | CH       | 1974  | -      | MVS    |  |
|                         | St John the Baptist Byz             | Rusyn             | CH       | 1937  | 2      | MVS    |  |
|                         | St Mary RC                          | German            | CH       | 1853  | +      | BHP    |  |
|                         | St Nicholas RC                      | Croatian          | CH       | 1894  | *      | BHP    |  |
|                         | Croatian Nat'l-<br>Hall "Javor"     | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | MVS    | Croatian                                   |
|                         | Fraternal Hall                      | fraternal org     | EO       | 1880  | 2      | BHP    | Pan-Slavic                                 |
|                         | Kazimir Pulaski Soc PMA             | fraternal org     | EO       |       | +      | BHP    | Polish                                     |
|                         | Slovak Civic Federation             | fraternal org     | EO       | c1960 | -      | MVS    | Slovak                                     |
|                         | Teutonia Mannerchor                 | fraternal org     | EO       | c1870 | *      | MVS    | German                                     |
|                         | Allegheny West                      | historic district | REL      | 1846  | +      | NR/BHP |  |
|                         | Central North Side                  | historic district | REL      |       | +      | BHP    |  |
|                         | Deutchtown                          | historic district | REL      | 1840  | *      | NR/BHP |  |
|                         | E Deutchtown                        | historic district | REL      |       | +      | BHP    |  |
|                         | Manchester                          | historic district | REL      | 1820  | +      | NR/BHP |  |
|                         | Mexican War District                | historic district | REL      | 1820  | +      | NR/BHP |  |
| Other Pittsburgh Sites: |                                     |                   |          |       |        |        |  |
|                         | Clayton                             | owner's house     | C&C      | 1870  | #      | BHP    | H.C. Frick home                            |
|                         | Christian Ch of-<br>North American  | Italian Pent      | CH       |       |        | MVS    |  |
|                         | Immaculate Conception RC            | Italian           | CH       | c1960 | -      | MVS    |  |
|                         | Italian Mission                     | Italian           | CH       | c1905 |        | MVS    |  |
|                         | Italian Presby                      | Italian           | CH       |       |        | MVS    |  |
|                         | St Raphael's                        | Italian           | CH       | c1960 |        | MVS    |  |

| <u>Location</u>                 | <u>Site Name</u>                             | <u>Property Type</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Rating</u> | <u>Survey</u> | <u>Comments</u>               |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Other Pittsburgh Sites: (con't) |  |                      |                 |             |               |               |                               |
|                                 | Am Carpatho-Rus Club                         | fraternal org        | EO              |             |               | MVS           | Rusyn                         |
|                                 | Ateleta Club                                 | fraternal org        | EO              |             |               | MVS           | Italian                       |
|                                 | B'Nai B'Rith, District 3                     | fraternal org        | EO              |             |               | MVS           | Jewish                        |
|                                 | Castel Di Sangro                             | fraternal org        | EO              |             |               | MVS           | Italian                       |
|                                 | Concordia Club                               | fraternal org        | EO              | 1916        | *             | MVS           | Jewish                        |
|                                 | Croatian Beneficial Club                     | fraternal org        | EO              |             |               | MVS           | Croatian                      |
|                                 | Croatian Fratnl Union-<br>Nat'l HQ           | fraternal org        | EO              | c1970       | -             | MVS           | Croatian, has CFU museum      |
|                                 | Felader Memorials                            | other                | ES              |             | +             | MVS           | Jewish gravestone company     |
|                                 | French Cultural Center-<br>of Western Pa     | fraternal org        | EO              |             | -             | MVS           |                               |
|                                 | GRCU Knights of-<br>St George                | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Rusyn                         |
|                                 | Hebrew Institute (old)                       | fraternal org        | EO              | 1916        | +             | BHP           | Jewish                        |
|                                 | Hebrew Institute (new)                       | fraternal org        | EO              | 1944        | +             | MVS           | Jewish                        |
|                                 | Hillel Academy (old)                         | fraternal org        | EO              |             | -             | MVS           | Jewish                        |
|                                 | Hillel Academy (new)                         | fraternal org        | EO              |             | -             | MVS           | Jewish                        |
|                                 | Kazimier Pulaski Society                     | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Polish                        |
|                                 | Liedertafel Singing Soc                      | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | German                        |
|                                 | SNPJ Lodge 106                               | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Slovene                       |
|                                 | SNPJ Lodge 245                               | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Slovene                       |
|                                 | Slovenian Assn of Center                     | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Slovene                       |
|                                 | Tamburitzans                                 | fraternal org        | EO              | 1920        | #             | BHP           | Multi-cultural, mostly Slavic |
|                                 | West End Pulaski Soc-<br>Lodge 1052          | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Polish                        |
|                                 | Yeshivah Achei-<br>Tmimim (new)              | school               | ES              | c1980       | -             | MVS           | Jewish                        |
|                                 | Polish Falcons of Am-<br>Nat'l HQ            | fraternal org        | EO              | c1960       | -             | MVS           | Polish, has Falcon museum     |
|                                 | Russian Orth Cath-<br>Women's Mutual Aid Soc | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Pan-Slavic                    |
|                                 | William Penn Association                     | fraternal org        | EO              |             | +             | MVS           | Hungarian or Magyar           |
|                                 | San Lorenzo Club                             | fraternal org        | EO              | c1910       | *             | MVS           | Italian                       |
|                                 | Carnegie Inst                                | museum               | REL             | 1895        | #             | BHP           | Carnegie built                |
|                                 | Phipps Conservatory                          | other                | REL             | 1893        | *             | BHP           | Phipps built                  |
|                                 | Heinz Chapel                                 |                      | CH              | 1938        | +             | BHP           | Heinz built                   |

## 6.20 LOCAL MUSEUMS REPORT

The Mon Valley Survey designed a four-part questionnaire that was sent to 150 museums, historical societies and affiliated associations within the Study Area. The goal of the survey was to gather extensive information on area archival, industrial and material cultural collections. In addition, the survey had each association note various ethnic archival or material cultural collections they had. Thirty-five organizations responded and the MVS recommends the following collections:

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History  
5800 Baum Boulevard  
Pittsburgh, PA 15206  
(412) 665-2602  
Contact: Verna L. Cowin

The collection contains the following archival materials (collection not confined to Pennsylvania):

Boat Building: Maps  
Other Transp: Financial  
Other Industr: Correspondence and Financial

The collection also contains furnishings, clothing, tools and equipment, foodways equipment, musical instruments, artwork, advertising, ceremonial artifacts, games and souvenirs on the following ethnic groups (list incomplete): Belgian, Croatian, English, Greek, German, Hungarian, Russian, Scots-Irish, Serbian, Slovak and Swedish.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Donora Historical Society  
7th Street and McKean Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15033  
(412) 379-5604  
Contact: Ruth Miller

The collection contains 800 glass-plate negatives on the Donora Mill 1915-1925, including buildings, interior mill and community scenes.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Civic Organization for Community Outreach  
Community Buildings  
Rices Landing, PA 15357  
(412) 592-6055  
Contact: Norma Jean Kline

The collection contains the following archival material from Rices Landing Borough, Dry Tavern and parts of Cumberland Township:

Machining: Printed, Photographic, Scrapbooks and Maps  
 Coal: Printed, Photographic, Scrapbooks, Maps  
 Boat Building: Printed and Maps  
 Railroads: Printed, Photographic, and Legal  
 Other Transp: Printed, Photographic and Maps  
 Ceramics: Printed, Photographic and Scrapbooks

There is also Printed material from the following Ethnic Groups: Austrian, Czech, Dutch, English, French, German, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Lebanese, Pa. German, Polish, Scots-Irish, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian and Welsh.

The collection also contains the tools and equipment, products and artworks for the machining, coal, boat building, railroads, transportation, ceramics, and other industries.

In addition, the collection contains clothing, currency and souvenirs for the above listed ethnic groups.

\*\*\*\*\*

Archives of Industrial Society  
 Hillman Library  
 University of Pittsburgh  
 Pittsburgh, PA 15260  
 (412) 648-7998

The collection contains extensive Printed and Photographic material on Ethnic and Immigrant groups in the Pittsburgh area, in addition to an extensive archival collection on Pittsburgh industry.

\*\*\*\*\*

Historical Society of Western PA  
 4338 Bigelow Boulevard  
 Pittsburgh, PA 15213  
 (412) 681-5533  
 Contact: Bart Roselli

The collection contains archival material from Western Pennsylvania.

Steel: Printed, Photographic and Maps  
 Iron: Printed, Photographic and Maps  
 Coal: Printed, Photographic and Maps  
 Coke: Printed, Photographic and Maps  
 Boat Building: Printed, Photographic and Maps  
 Railroads: Printed, Photographic and Maps  
 Glass Making: Correspondence, Diaries, Printed,  
 Photographic and Maps  
 Labor/Unions: Printed and Photographic

In addition, the HSWP archival collection contains correspondence, printed, photographic and scrapbooks for the following ethnic groups: African American, Belgian, Bulgarian, Carpatho-Rusyn, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Dutch, English, Filipino, French, Greek, German, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Latvian, Lebanese, Lithuanian, Pa. German,

Polish, Romanian, Russian, Scots-Irish, Scots, Serbian,  
Slovak, Slovenian, Swedish, Swiss, Ukrainian, and Welsh  
\*\*\*\*\*

Monongahela Valley Railroad Historical Society  
c/o Dennis Vaccaro  
RD 5, Box 187C  
Belle Vernon, PA 15012  
(412) 939-2190

Collection contains the following archival materials from  
Southwestern Pennsylvania:

Steel: Printed, Photographic and Map  
Coal: Correspondence, Printed, Financial, Photographic and  
Map  
Coke: Correspondence, Printed, Photographic and Map  
Railroads: Correspondence, Diaries, Printed, Financial,  
Photographic, Legal, Scrapbooks, Maps and  
Recording

The collection also contains furnishings, clothing, personal  
gear, tools and equipment, artworks, advertising, currency  
and souvenirs for the Railroad industry.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Monongahela River Buffs Association  
P.O. Box 401  
Monongahela, PA 15063  
(412) 938-7856  
Contact: Dr. John Folmar

Collection contains the following archival materials from  
the Upper Mon Valley:

Boat Building: Correspondence, Diaries, Printed, Financial,  
Photographic, Scrapbooks and Maps

The collection also contains furnishings, clothing, personal  
gear, tools and equipment, products, artworks, advertising,  
ceremonial artifacts and souvenirs from boat building  
industry.

\*\*\*\*\*  
National Park Service  
Historic American Engineering Record Division  
303 East 8th Avenue  
Tindall Building  
Homestead, PA 15120  
(412) 464-0784  
Contact: Joel Sabadasz, Mark M. Brown

The collection contains archival materials from Western  
Pennsylvania:

Steel: Correspondence, Printed, Photographic, Maps  
Iron: Printed, Photographic and Maps  
Machining: Printed, Photographic and Maps

Labor Unions: Printed

In addition, the collection contains printed material and Maps on the Carpatho-Rusyn ethnic group.

\*\*\*\*\*

Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation  
450 The Landmarks Building  
One Station Square, Pittsburgh, PA 15219  
Contact: Walter C. Kidney  
(412) 471-5808

Collection contains the following archival materials from Allegheny County:

Steel: Printed, Photographic & Map  
Iron: Diaries, Printed & Photographic  
Coke: Photographic & Map  
Boat Building: Printed, Photographic & Map  
Railroads: Maps  
Other Transp: Photographic & Map  
Electr/Machine: Printed

The collection also contains tools and equipment for the steel, iron, boat building, electr/machine, and other Industries. PHL&F is also a repository for BHP forms.

\*\*\*\*\*

OTHER RESOURCES (Area Specific):

Greene County Historical Society  
R.D. #2  
P.O. Box 127  
Waynesburg, PA 15370  
(412) 627-3204  
Contact: Carol Fisher

The collection includes archival material on the Coal industry. The historical society also operates sites including a machine shop.

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Monongahela Area Historical Society  
717 W. Main Street  
P.O. Box 152  
Monongahela City, PA 15063  
(412) 258-7148  
Contact: Sally Kearnan

The collection contains archival materials from the City of Monongahela, Carroll Township and the Borough of New Eagle:

Steel: Recordings  
Iron: Printed  
Machining: Printed and Recordings  
Coal: Recordings  
Coke: Recordings

**Railroads: Photographic and Scrapbooks**

The collection also contains furnishings, tools and equipment from the steel and coke industries.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Peters Creek Historical Society**

Thomas Venitia Road  
Finleyville, PA 15332  
(412) 348-5991

Contact: Leonard Marraccini

The collection contains archival material from Union Township:

**Coal: Printed, Photographic, Literary Prod., and Maps**

The collection also contains tools and equipment, display models, and currency from the coal industries.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Washington County Historical Society**

49 East Maiden Street  
Washington, PA 15301  
(412) 225-6740

Contact: Roy Sarver

The collection contains archival material from the Greater Washington area:

**Machining: Legal**

**Coal: Legal, Maps**

**Coke: Legal**

**Railroads: Maps**

**Other Transp: Literary Prod.**

**Other Indust: Correspondence, Printed, Financial, Sheet Music**

The collection contains Diaries, Scrapbooks and Recordings from Armenian, English, German, Scots-Irish, and Slovak ethnic groups.

The collection also contains tools and equipment, products and artworks from transportation, ceramics and other industries. Furnishings, clothing and personal gear are from African American, Chinese, English, French and Scots-Irish ethnic groups.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Polish Falcons**

615 Iron City Drive  
Pittsburgh, PA 15205

Contact: Tim Kuzma

The collection contains archival and cultural materials relating to the history of the Polish Falcons.

\*\*\*\*\*

West Overton Museums  
 Kimberly Bringe  
 West Overton Village  
 Scottdale, PA 15683  
 (412) 887-7910

The collection includes the preservation and interpretation of a nineteenth century industrial village including, grist mill, distillery, and worker's housing. Museum also include birthplace of H. C. Frick.

\*\*\*\*\*

George Westinghouse Museum  
 Castle Main Marguerite Ave.  
 Wilmerding, PA 15148  
 (412) 825-3004

The collection includes archival and industrial materials relating to George Westinghouse and the Westinghouse Company from c1869-1930.

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OTHER POTENTIAL RESOURCES:

Center for the Industrial Heritage of Beaver County  
 Fern Cliffe  
 Geneva College  
 Beaver Falls, PA 15010  
 (412) 847-6632  
 Contact: Dr. David H. Wollman

Organization is trying to create a permanent archival collection on the history of the J & L Aliquippa Works.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS THAT RESPONDED:

Beaver Area Heritage Foundation  
 California Area Public Library  
 Crafton Historical Society  
 Edgewood Historical Society  
 Elizabeth Township Historical Society  
 Fort Necessity/Friendship Hill  
 Friends of the Tener Library  
 Laural Highlands TBA  
 Lawrenceville Historical Society  
 Mon Valley Progress Council  
 Montour Trail Council  
 National Duncan Glass Society  
 Pa. Society of Sons of the American Revolution  
 Perryopolis Area Heritage Society  
 Resource & Research Center for Beaver County & Local History, Inc.  
 Robinson Township Historical Society  
 Stephen Foster Memorial  
 Three Rivers Narrow Gauge Historical Society  
 Tri-State Historical Steam Engine Association  
 West Newton Historical Society  
 West Virginia University Regional History Collection





# Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania

*Bridging the Past to Our Future*

February 5, 1992

Robert Gangewere, Editor  
Carnegie Magazine  
4400 Forbes Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Dear Bob,

Here's a copy of the survey of the greater Mon Valley. As you look through it there are several things to keep in mind:

this survey was the largest, in terms of geographical area, funded by the National Park Service to date

the entire project was completed in 10 months (2 years is a usual project duration)

future studies will further refine the findings of this preliminary survey

If you have any questions, please call me at 281-2465.

Feel free to give it to the Library.

  
Bill Keyes