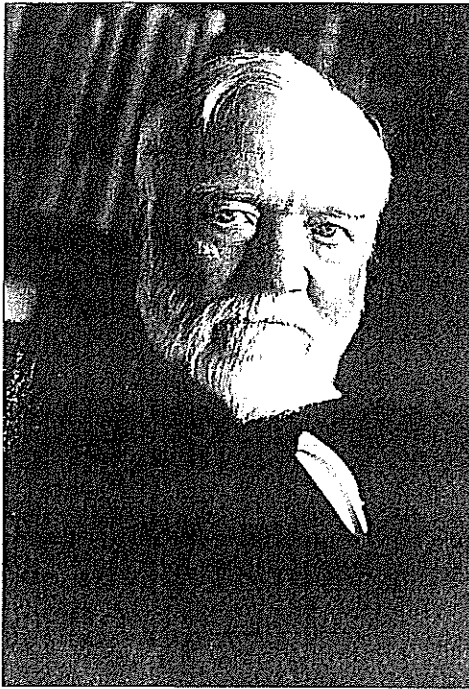


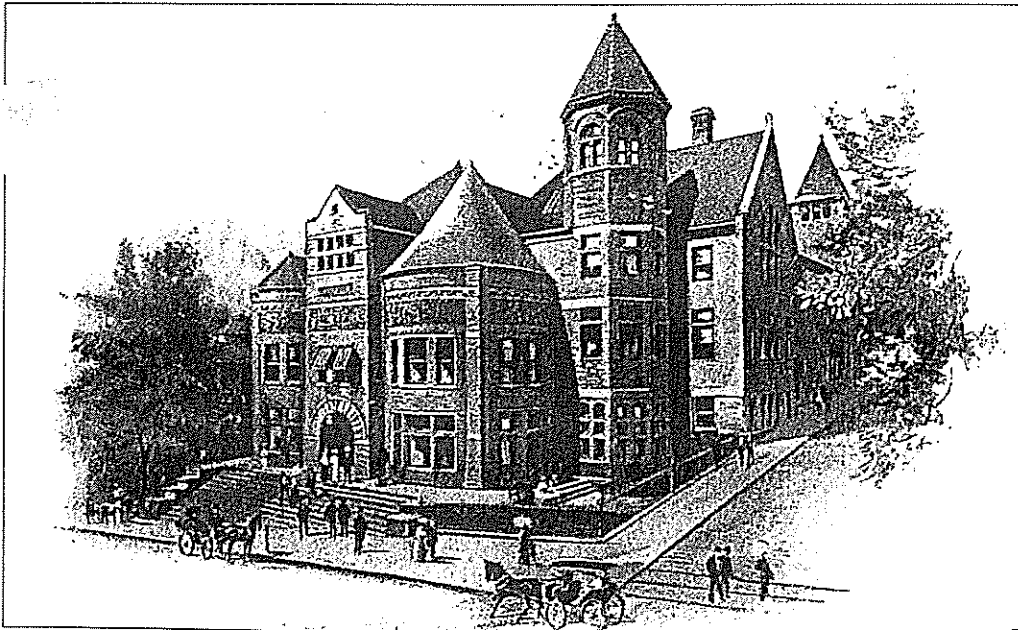
BRADDOCK, 1876. At a distance it was easy to grasp the rationale for Carnegie's placement of the Edgar Thomson mill's various structures. Some buildings were constructed between Braddock's main road and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks, others between the road and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. As the mill grew, more land was required. In 1893, Turtle Creek was diverted upstream and new mill buildings were erected on its old bed. (Courtesy of *The Unwritten History of Braddock's Field.*)

J. EDGAR THOMSON. As president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, J. Edgar Thomson was in many ways responsible for Carnegie's initial business success. At the time when Carnegie was developing his business plan and investing in construction of the Braddock mill, it was Thomson's business that he most desired. As one might imagine, it was not by happenstance that Carnegie named his first steel mill after his potentially largest client. (Courtesy of *The Unwritten History of Braddock's Field.*)

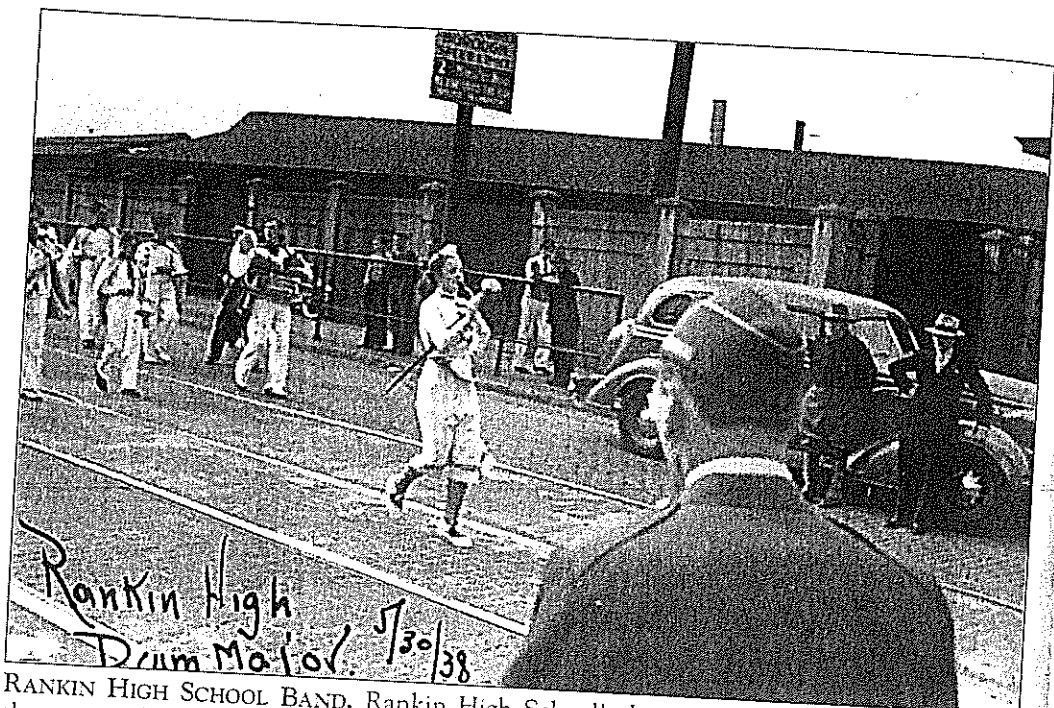




**ANDREW CARNEGIE'S LIBRARIES.** Andrew Carnegie conceived, developed and funded the construction of Braddock Carnegie Library. Its prime purpose was to support and benefit Edgar Thomson employees and their families. The Carnegie library of Braddock was to be his very first in America and served as a singular act of beneficence that subsequently led to the development of many hundreds of similar libraries around the country over a 30-year period. (Courtesy of the Library of Congress.)

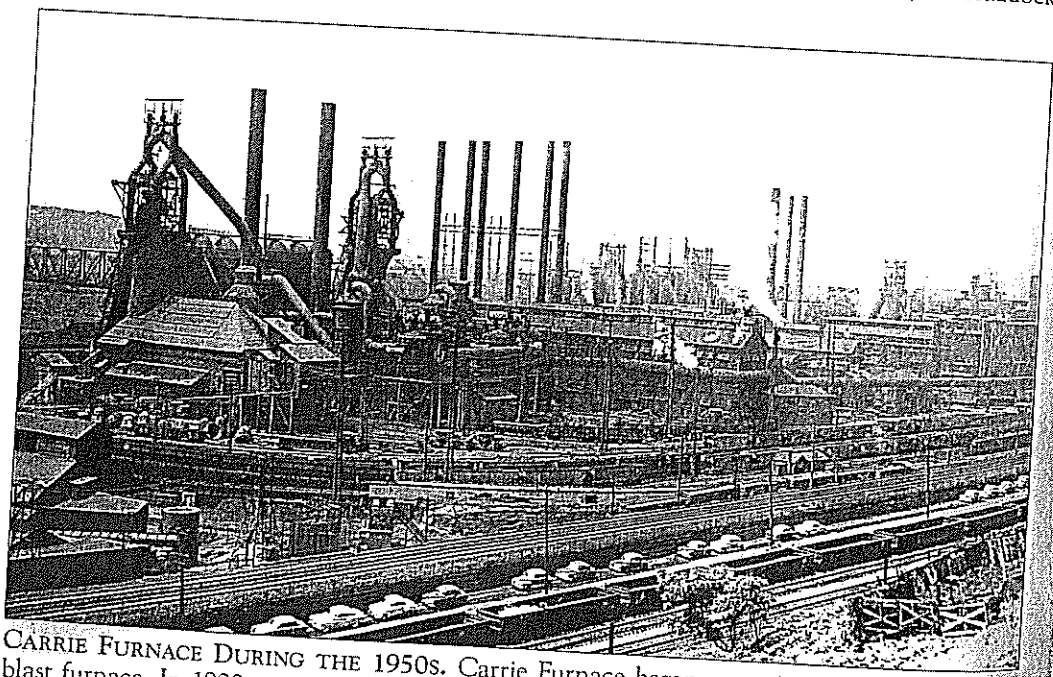


**CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF BRADDOCK.** America's first Carnegie library was dedicated on March 30, 1889. Construction took slightly more than a year to complete. Among Carnegie's dedicatory remarks, he stated, "I venture to predict that when generation after generation shall have passed away, this Library will remain and be recognized as a center of light and learning; a never ending spring of all good influences; and perhaps it may serve to remind those generations that are to come, that the duties of capital towards labor, even in this age, are not altogether forgotten." (Courtesy of Braddock Carnegie Library.)

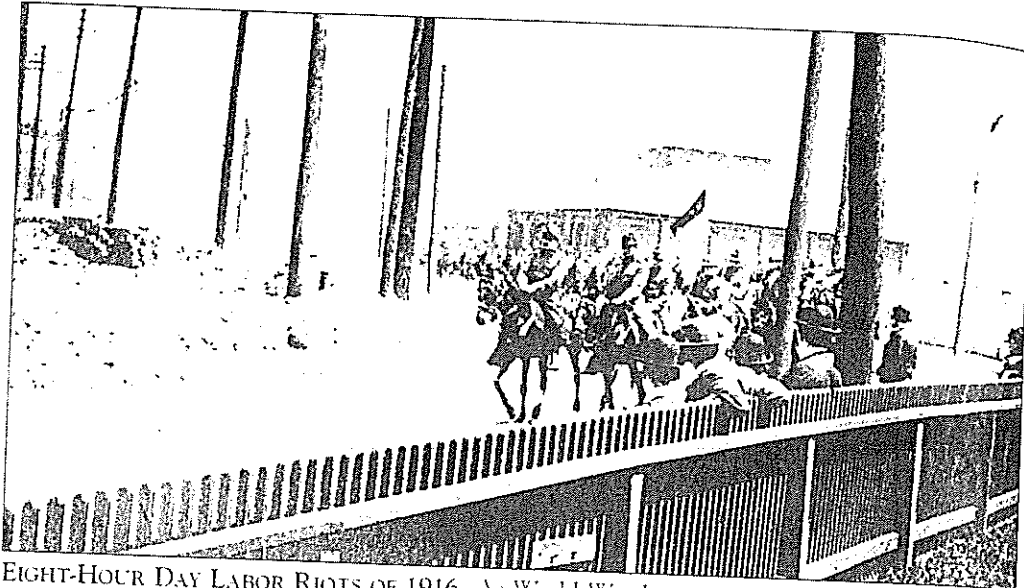


Rankin High  
Drum Major. 7/30/38

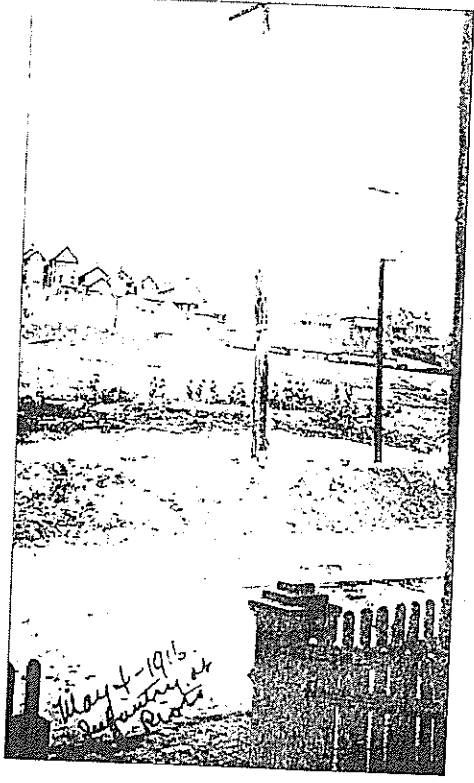
RANKIN HIGH SCHOOL BAND. Rankin High School's drum major leads the band through the streets of North Braddock during the 1938 Memorial Day parade. (Courtesy of Braddock Carnegie Library.)



CARRIE FURNACE DURING THE 1950s. Carrie Furnace began operations in 1884 with one blast furnace. In 1900, a second furnace was brought on line, just in time for the company's merger into the Carnegie Steel Company. Once the ink was dry on the sale, two additional furnaces were installed. By 1907, additional furnaces had been added bringing the total to seven. (Courtesy of the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area.)

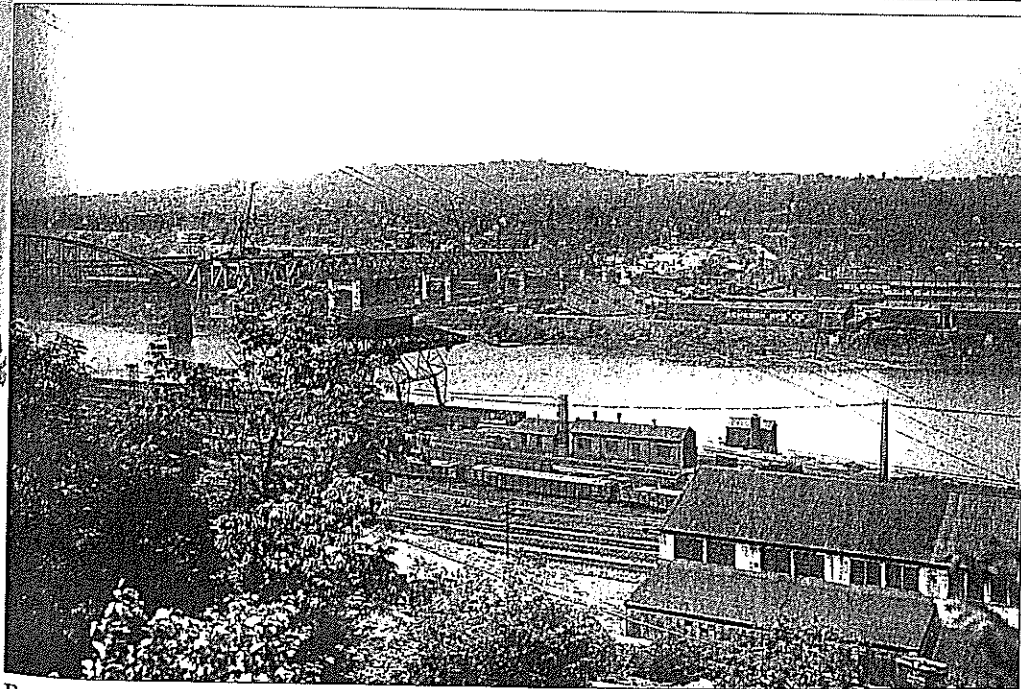
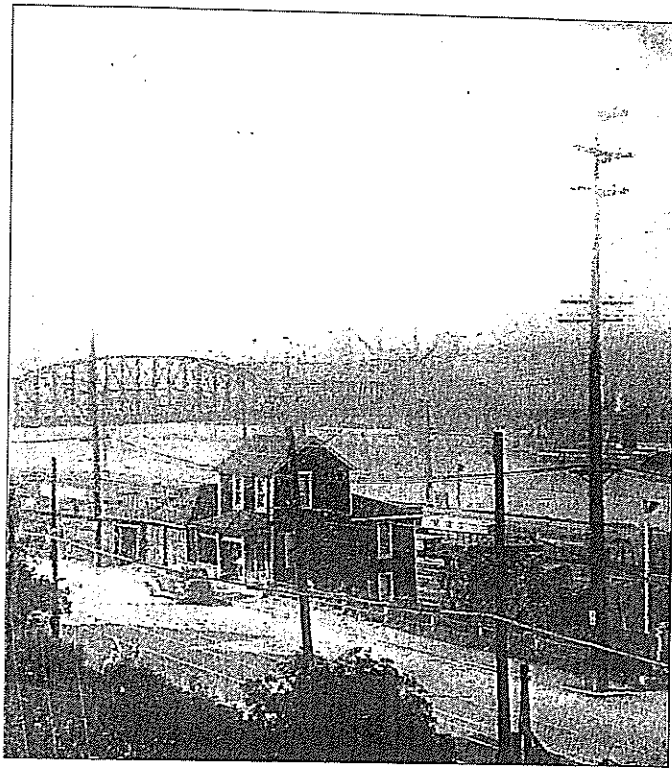


**EIGHT-HOUR DAY LABOR RIOTS OF 1916.** As World War I progressed, demand for munitions and machine tools grew dramatically. When pressure mounted on factories, workers were forced into making concessions on the number of hours per day that they worked. It was not long before labor unrest started to create strikes and work stoppages. In May, 1916, local labor organizations marched and rioted over working conditions and the eight-hour day. Pictured here are Pennsylvania National Guard troops as they march into Braddock from East Pittsburgh. (Courtesy of Braddock Carnegie Library.)

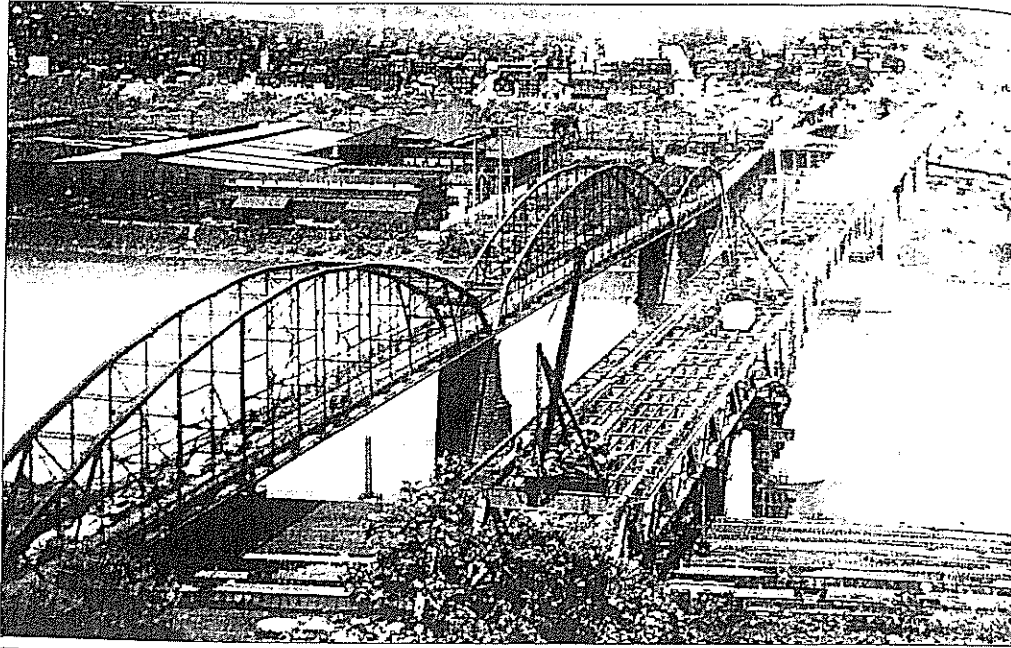


**"ALL WE WANT IS AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY."** Pennsylvania National Guard troops encamped on a hillside outside Braddock's Edgar Thomson plant maintaining a vigil of the mill and main streets. The striker's slogan was "All we want is an eight-hour day / With nine and one-half hours' pay." By the time that this image was recorded, the strike involved almost 30,000 employees from four of Westinghouse's area plants and many more from mills and factories in Braddock and Rankin. (Courtesy of Braddock Carnegie Library.)

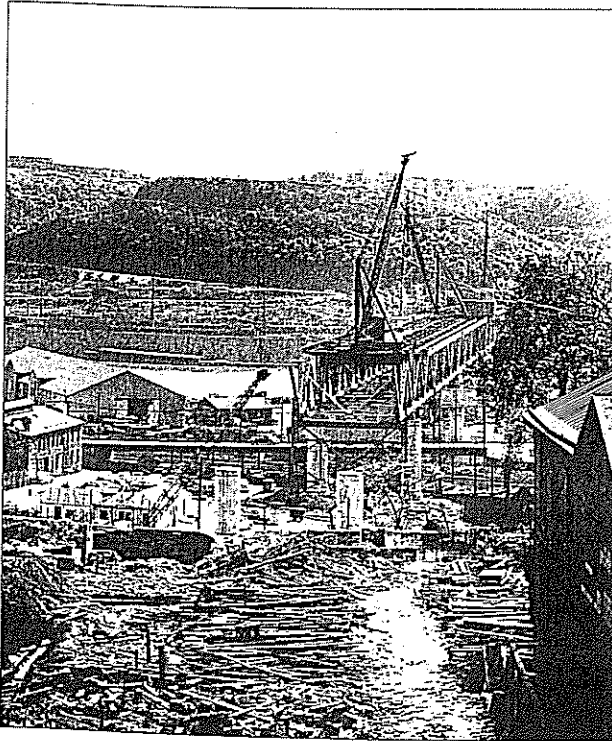
**DUQUESNE JUNCTION.** Viewed from the Whitaker side of the Monongahela River, the George Rankin Jr. Bridge is seen while under construction around 1950-1951. The new 505-foot bridge was designed as a steel cantilever spandrel-braced bridge and built by Bethlehem Steel under contract with Allegheny County. Bethlehem Steel and Carrie Furnace can be seen in the background. (Courtesy of Victoria Hruska.)



**RANKIN BRIDGE.** The George Rankin Jr. Bridge is under construction in this c. 1950 view from the Whitaker side of the Monongahela River. The communities of Braddock and Rankin are seen in the background. (Courtesy of the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area.)



**TWIN BRIDGES.** The West Braddock bridge was constructed in 1897 connecting the Monongahela Street Railway for use in connecting its trolley line to that of the Braddock Electric Line that began business in 1893. Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Rankin community can be seen in the upper left area of this c. 1950 image. (Courtesy of the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area.)



**RANKIN VIEW OF BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.** This view of construction of the Rankin bridge is seen from the Rankin side, around 1950. (Courtesy of the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area.)



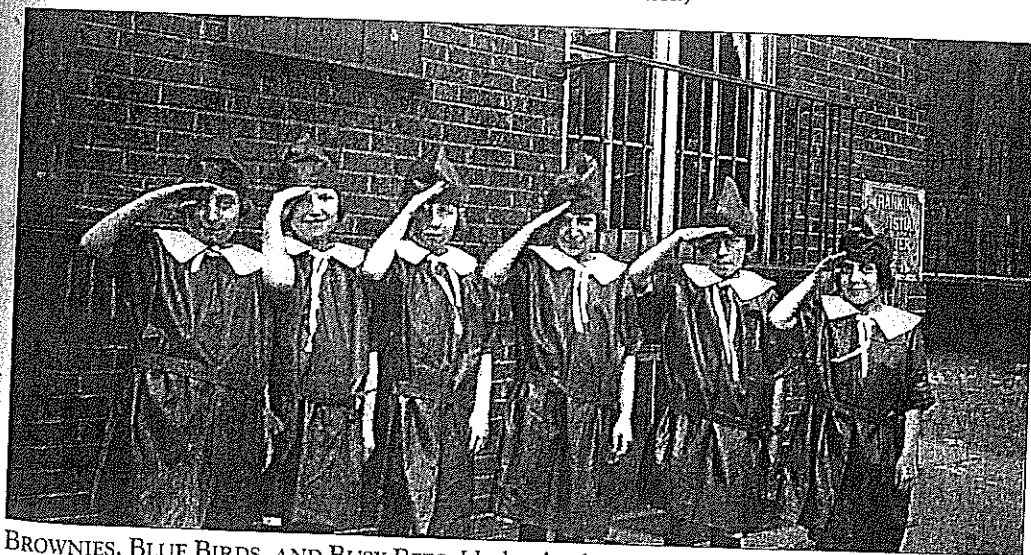
**BABY SHOWS.** Not long after opening its doors, Rankin Christian Center administrators worked with the Public Health Nursing Association to open a clinic and soon began offering "baby welfare work." A "Baby Show" was developed to initiate the clinic's services, and 66 babies were entered after being weighed and registered. The first group of mothers and babies to attend the clinic in 1924 are seen in the image. (Courtesy of Rankin Christian Center.)



**BABY CLINIC.** Local physicians Dr. O. I. Polk and Dr. M. B. Weber, along with two public health nurses, began the service that presented mothers with information on raising healthy children. A doctor and nurse are seen here examining a baby during one of the center's early clinic visits. (Courtesy of Rankin Christian Center.)



**CITY OF UNDERSTANDING.** In 1926, the Rankin Christian Center's annual report described Rankin as a "city of understanding, friendly, helpful folk," acknowledging that major changes were occurring throughout the community. By then, the center had created a wealth of opportunities for children of all races and nationalities to come together at the center for educational and recreational activities. (Courtesy of Rankin Christian Center.)

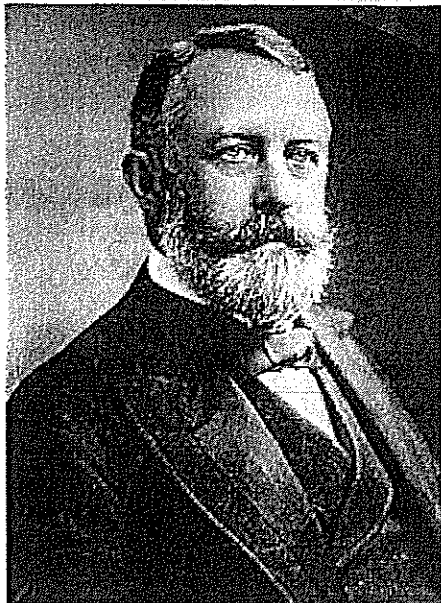


**BROWNIES, BLUE BIRDS, AND BUSY BEES.** Under the direction of center director Luella Adams, a diverse range of activities and clubs were created. During the mid-1920s, it was reported that six clubs were held each Tuesday, including the Brownies I, Brownies II, Pathfinders, Heralds, Blue Birds, and Busy Bees. Song, stories, handwork, and gymnasium were among the various activities that were lead by volunteers from Wilkinsburg High School. (Courtesy of Rankin Christian Center.)



B17

### Henry Clay Frick



Henry Clay Frick

owned by the Henry Clay Frick Coke Company, Mount Ple

*Pleasant  
circa 1890*



**Born** December 19, 1849  
West Overton,  
Pennsylvania, United  
States

**Died** December 2, 1919  
(aged 69)  
New York City, New  
York, United States

**Cause of death** Heart attack

**Nationality** American

**Education** Otterbein University  
(did not graduate)

**Occupation** Industrialist and art  
collector

**Known for** Strikebreaking, Frick  
Collection, Johnstown  
Flood

**Spouse(s)** Adelaide Childs Frick  
(1859-1931)

via State Archives

ia's coke industry was low paying, back-breaking and dangerous. With more  
e Henry C. Frick Coke Company was the nation's leading producer of coke.

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