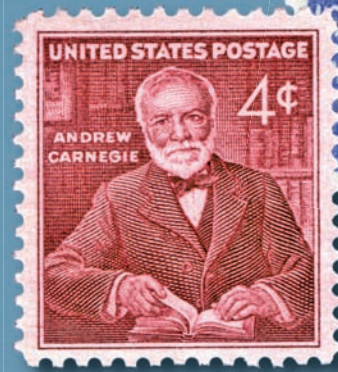
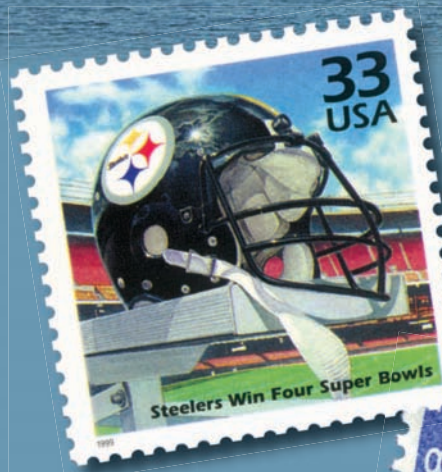


PITTSBURGH

The City of Champions



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Welcome to Pittsburgh!

Battle of Braddock's Field 1930 • Scott 688

The Battle of Braddock's Field (also known as the Battle of the Monongahela, or simply as Baddock's Defeat) took place July 9, 1755. A large but poorly organized and equipped British Expeditionary Force under Gen. Edward Braddock was advancing on the French outpost of Fort Duquesne when it was ambushed by a French and Indian force less than half its size. The British force was decimated and the inexperienced Braddock killed. The disastrous defeat is chiefly noteworthy today for the heroic efforts of one of Braddock's aides-de-camp, George Washington. The image of Washington that appears on the stamp depicts the statue that was erected in his honor at the battlefield site.

Bicentennial of the Capture of Fort Duquesne 1958 • Scott 1123

The point at which the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers join to form the Ohio River (known as the Forks of the Ohio) was recognized as an area of strategic importance by both British and French interests in colonial North America. In the 1740s, William Trent, an English fur trader and entrepreneur, built a small trading post at the Forks. It was captured by the French in 1754, at the start of what would become the French and Indian War (1756–63). The French erected their own outpost, Fort Duquesne. In 1758 a mixed British and Colonial force under General John Forbes advanced on the fort and the badly outnumbered French fled, after first burning their fort to the ground. Forbes ordered the construction of a new, larger fortification, which he named Fort Pitt in honor of the British Secretary of State (and later Prime Minister) William Pitt. Forbes named the village that grew up around the fort "Pittsburgh."

Andrew Carnegie 1960 • Scott 1171

Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) immigrated with his family from Scotland to the United States in 1848, where they settled in rented rooms at an aunt's house in Pittsburgh. The embodiment of the American immigrant dream of a rags-to-riches life, Carnegie worked his way up the industrial ladder, ultimately creating the Carnegie Steel Company. The sale of this company to J.P. Morgan in 1901 made Carnegie the richest man in the world. Ruthless and driven in business, once he had made his fortune, Carnegie turned to philanthropy with a special interest in libraries (he founded nearly 3,000 worldwide) and in education. He founded the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh; in all, giving away \$350 million in charitable gifts and donations.

Steel Industry 1957 • Scott 1090

With Pennsylvania's huge natural deposits of iron ore and high-grade coal, along with its vast hardwood forests for making charcoal, iron making has been a part of the state's industrial life since the first iron forge was opened by Samuel Savage in 1716 on a tributary of the Schuylkill River near Philadelphia. Savage's widow Anna would later marry an English ironmaster, and following *his* death, she established nearby Warwick Furnace in 1737. Warwick Furnace would make the first Franklin stoves and later go on to supply most of the cannon and shot for the American Revolution. Coal replaced charcoal and blast furnaces came into use in the 1800s, and Pittsburgh became "Steel City" beginning in 1857 when Andrew Carnegie founded the Carnegie Steel Company. By 1911 Pittsburgh was producing up to half of the nation's steel; during World War II, the city's furnaces produced 95 million tons of steel.

Andrew W. Mellon 1955 • Scott 1072

Born in Pittsburgh to a banking family, Andrew Mellon (1855–1937) possessed a knack for evaluating the potential of new technologies. His holdings in the Aluminum Company of America, the Gulf Oil Corporation, and the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, among others, made him one of the wealthiest men in America. Appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Warren G. Harding in 1921, he remained in that position under Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. His economic philosophy was a conservative blend of tax reduction, debt reduction, and a balanced budget. He founded the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC, filling it with priceless works of art from his private collection.

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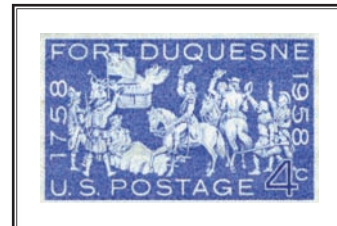
PITTSBURGH'S EARLY HISTORY



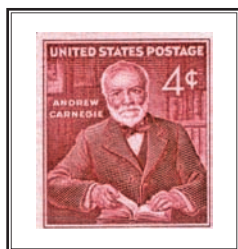
Battle of Braddock's Field
1930 • Scott 688



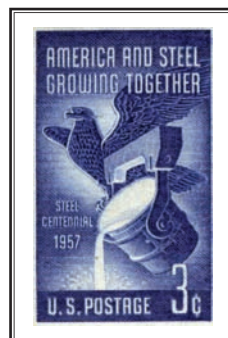
Taking of Fort Duquesne



Bicentennial of the
Capture of Fort Duquesne
1958 • Scott 1123



Andrew Carnegie
1960 • Scott 1171



Steel Industry
1957 • Scott 1090



Andrew W. Mellon
1955 • Scott 1072



Monongahela River Scene



PITTSBURGH & THE ARTS

Stephen Foster 1940 • Scott 879

Born in Pittsburgh in 1826, Foster was born into a musical family in the small town of Lawrenceville, just east of Pittsburgh, Stephen Collins Foster (1826–1864) became America's pre-eminent nineteenth-century songwriter, striking a chord in our popular culture that has never stopped resonating. His songs — such as “Oh! Susanna,” “Camptown Races,” “Old Folks at Home,” “My Old Kentucky Home,” and “Beautiful Dreamer” — still endure more than a century and a half after they were written. Although publishers and performers made fortunes from his music, Foster received a pittance for his work.

Ethelbert Nevin 1940 • Scott 883

American pianist and composer Ethelbert Nevin (1862–1901) was born on an estate in Edgeworth, near Pittsburgh. There he received all of his schooling, most of it from his father, Robert P. Nevin, editor and owner of *The Pittsburgh Times*. Ethelbert played the piano at the age of four and his father also provided both vocal and instrumental instruction for the boy. After a year at Western University (University of Pittsburgh), he went on to study at Boston and Berlin, making a successful professional debut in Pittsburgh in 1886. He continued to lecture, teach and perform in the United States and the capitals of Europe until stopped by poor health. His popular lyric and sentimental songs gained him entrance into the Songwriters Hall of Fame.

Martha Graham 2004 • Scott 3840

Born in Pittsburgh, Martha Graham (1894–1991) was a dancer and choreographer regarded as one of the foremost pioneers of modern dance. She formed her own dance troupe in 1927 and was the first to integrate her company with African-American and Asian dancers. She is remembered both as a dancer (Igor Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*) and choreographer (*Appalachian Spring*) and continued in her profession until her death in 1991. Graham danced her last role in 1969 at the age of 76. She was the first dancer ever to receive the nation's highest civilian award, the Medal of Freedom.

Henry O. Tanner 1973 • Scott 1486

The first African American painter to gain international acclaim, Henry Ossawa Tanner (1859–1937) was born in Pittsburgh, the son of a minister and an escaped slave whose mother had sent her north along the underground railroad. In 1879 Tanner enrolled at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia. The young artist, unable to earn a living in the United States, left for France in 1891, where he remained for most of his life. An attempt to portray the Black experience with dignity rather than as a caricature resulted in the lyric and moving *The Banjo Lesson* (1893), now in the Hampton University Museum, Norfolk, VA. However, the genre proved unpopular and after only a few paintings Tanner returned to portraits and religious works.

Nellie Bly 2002 • Scott 3665

Journalist Nellie Bly was born Elizabeth Jane Cochran (1864–1922) in Cochran's Mills (named for her father, Judge Michael Cochran), forty miles northeast of Pittsburgh. An 1880 column in the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* asserting that the only suitable role for a female was in the home prompted her to write a fiery rebuttal to the editor, who was so impressed that he asked her to join the paper. Bly later went on to work for Pulitzer's *New York World* where she became famous for her undercover exposés and her successful attempt to better the time of Phineas Fogg from Jules Verne's *Around the World in 80 Days* (Nellie took only 72 days to circumnavigate the globe).

Mary Cassatt 1966 • Scott 1322

Mary Cassatt (1844–1926) was born into a well-to-do family in Allegheny City, now part of Pittsburgh. Cassatt began studying painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at the early age of fifteen in 1859. In 1866 she traveled to Paris where she met Degas (who was to become her mentor) and other members of the Impressionist movement. It was through her efforts and personal contacts that many early Impressionist collections were started in the United States. Although her later style reflected a growing interest in Japanese printmaking, her work continued to portray intimate, casual human moments, often between a mother and child. Seven U.S. stamps honor her work.

Robinson Jeffers 1973 • Scott 1485

Born in Allegheny City (today part of Pittsburgh), John Robinson Jeffers (1887–1962) was a poet best known for his work about the central California coast near Carmel and Big Sur. He entered the University of Western Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh) at the age of 15 but moved with his family to Los Angeles the following year. Most of Jeffers' poetry was written in classic narrative and epic form and dealt with the natural strength and beauty of nature as opposed to the degraded condition of man. Today he is also known for his short verse and is considered an icon of the environmental movement.

Victor Herbert 1940 • Scott 881

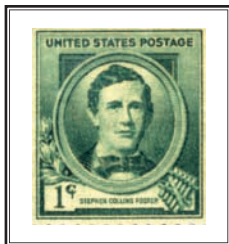
Victor Herbert (1859–1924) was born in Dublin, trained as a musician in Germany, and immigrated with his wife to New York in 1886 to play the cello with the Metropolitan Orchestra. In 1898 Herbert became the principal conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony, a position he held until 1904. Under his leadership, the orchestra became a major American ensemble and was favorably compared by music critics with the New York Philharmonic and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Herbert was a major composer of light operettas, forty-three in all, some of which — *Babes in Toyland*, *The Red Mill*, *Naughty Marietta* — are still being performed today. Through his friendship with Thomas Edison he became one of the first composers to have his music preserved on photograph records.

Rachel Carson 1985 • Scott 1857

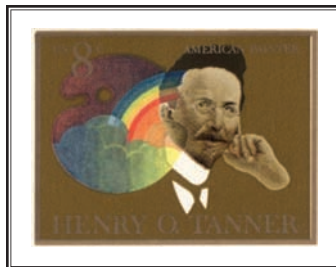
Born on a farm in Springdale, along the Allegheny River just north of Pittsburgh, Rachel Carson (1907–1964) was an American marine biologist and nature writer whose work advanced the environmental movement. Hired by the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries in 1936 to write science radio scripts, she eventually became editor-in-chief of all publications for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Disturbed by her observations of the growing misuse of chemical pesticides, she wrote her most famous book, *Silent Spring*, in 1962. *Time* magazine named her one of the 100 Most Influential People of the Twentieth Century



PITTSBURGH & THE ARTS



Stephen Foster
1940 • Scott 879



Henry O. Tanner
1973 • Scott 1486



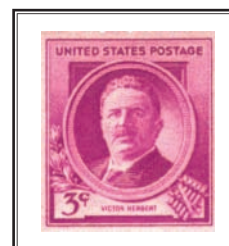
Robinson Jeffers
1973 • Scott 1485



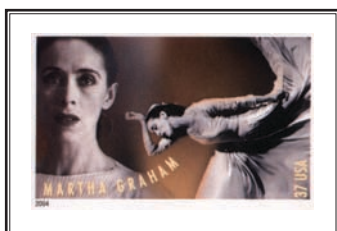
Ethelbert Nevin
1940 • Scott 883



Nellie Bly
2002 • Scott 3665



Victor Herbert
1940 • Scott 881



Martha Graham
2004 • Scott 3840



Mary Cassatt
The Boating Party
1965 • Scott 1322



Rachel Carson
1985 • Scott 1857



PITTSBURGH & THE ARTS (CONT.)

Andy Warhol 2007 • Scott 3652

Born in Andrew Warhola in Pittsburgh, Andy Warhol (1928–1987) showed early artistic talent and studied commercial art at the School of Fine Arts at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh (now Carnegie Mellon University). Following graduation he moved to New York where he began a very successful career as a commercial artist, working for *Harper's Bazaar*, *Vogue*, and *The New Yorker*. In the 1960s he began showing his own work, featuring highly recognizable images from popular culture such as *Campbell's Soup Cans* and *Marilyns*. By the 1980s he was an international celebrity, the "Prince of Pop" who had himself become an icon of twentieth century art. The Andy Warhol Museum opened in Pittsburgh in 1994.

Henry Mancini 2004 • Scott 3839

Henry Mancini (1924–1994), Academy and Grammy Award-winning composer, conductor, and arranger, began his music career at age 8 when his father taught him to play the flute and piccolo. Although he was born in Cleveland, Ohio, the family moved to the mill town of West Aliquippa outside Pittsburgh so the elder Mancini could work in the steel mills. Henry and his father played together in the Aliquippa Sons of Italy Band. After studying at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Mancini enrolled in Julliard School of Music, but was drafted to serve in the U.S. Army during World War II. After the war he joined the Glenn Miller Band as a pianist. Mancini became the most successful movie and television composer of his time, winning 20 Grammys, 4 Oscar, and achieving 7 Gold records. His theme for the "Peter Gunn" television series as No. 1 on the *Billboard* chart for 10 weeks.

Radio Station 1999 • Scott

On November 2, 1920, in a makeshift studio (a wooden shed on top of the Westinghouse "K" Building in Pittsburgh), a switch was flipped and announcer Leo Rosenberg began reporting election returns in the Harding-Cox Presidential race. KDKA had just become the pioneer broadcasting radio station in the world. The first radio license was issued to KDKA just a week earlier on October 27, 1920. Already a major builder of ham radios, Westinghouse had reasoned that more people would buy radios if they had programing to listen to, and so the experimental KDKA came into being. Still in action nearly ninety years later, KDKA was the first radio station to broadcast a major league baseball game (1921) and the first to host comedian and political commentator Will Roger on the radio (1922). It was also the first to provide a national broadcast, reporting on the 1921 Jack Dempsey-Georges Carpentier fight with live commentary sent via teletype from New Jersey.

Motion Pictures 1944 • Scott 926

On June 19, 1905, one of the world's first all-motion picture theaters — the Nickelodeon — opened on Smithfield Street, in Pittsburgh. People lined up by the hundreds to spend a nickel to watch a 15-minute moving picture show. The huge success of the John Harris and Harry Davis enterprise (on the second day more than 1,500 people waited in line for their turn to see a short film) has caused historians to dub Pittsburgh venture "the beginning of the motion picture theater industry." The four Warner Brothers began their movie-making career by showing films in the mining towns of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1903 they opened their first theater, the Cascade, with borrowed chairs from a local funeral parlor, in New Castle, northwest of Pittsburgh, and in 1904 they founded the Pittsburgh-based Duquesne Amusement & Supply Company — precursor to Warner Bros. Pictures — to distribute films.

PITTSBURGH & OTHER DIGNITARIES

Fallingwater 1982 • Scott 2019

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867–1959) designed many notable buildings in his career, but the one the American Institute of Architects voted the most important building of the twentieth century is Fallingwater, built in 1936. Constructed of concrete and local sandstone, the dramatic structure is cantilevered out over a rocky outcropping and small waterfall near the village of Mill Run, about fifty miles southeast of Pittsburgh. The house was built as a mountain retreat for the wealthy Kaufmann family of Pittsburgh and was donated to the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in 1961, along with more than 1,500 acres of land. Opened to the public as a museum in 1964, it is the only Wright building to have been preserved exactly as it was built, including all the original furnishings and artwork.

Polio Vaccine Developed 1999 • Scott 3186a

In the summer of 1921 thirty-nine year old Franklin Delano Roosevelt was one of the victims of an outbreak of the highly contagious disease *poliomyelitis*. The disease had a devastating effect on thousands of people, most often children. Dr. Jonas Salk (1914–1995) began his research on finding a preventive vaccine in 1947, shortly after he received an appointment to the University of Pittsburgh Medical School. In 1952 he developed the first successful vaccine, and, following massive nationwide trials, in 1955 the government granted permission to distribute the vaccine nationwide. Salk refused to patent the vaccine as he had no desire to profit from its use. An alternative vaccine developed by Dr. Albert Sabin (1906–1993) in 1957 at the nearby University of Cleveland became available in 1963. The use of these vaccines was so successful that in 1994 polio was declared eradicated in all of the Americas.

George Marshall 1967 • Scott 1289

George Catlett Marshall (1880–1959) was born in Uniontown, now part of the Pittsburgh Metropolitan area. The son of a coal miner and one-time aide-de-camp to Gen. "Black Jack" Pershing, he went on to become a superb military leader during World War II. As chief of staff 1939–1945 he was responsible for building and directing the largest army in history. Winston Churchill would later call him "the true organizer of victory." As U.S. Secretary of State 1947–1949 he formulated the famous "Marshall Plan," an unprecedented proposal for the United States to assist Europe's economic recovery through massive amounts of aid. In 1953 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.



PITTSBURGH & THE ARTS



Andy Warhol
2002 • Scott 3652



Henry Mancini
2004 • Scott 3839



Radio Station
1998 • Scott 3184i



Motion Pictures
1944 • Scott 926

PITTSBURGH & OTHER DIGNITARIES



Fallingwater
1982 • Scott 2019



Polio Vaccine Developed
1999 • Scott 3186a



George Marshall
1967 • Scott 1289



PITTSBURGH — THE CITY OF CHAMPIONS

Honus Wagner 2000 • Scott 3408

Born in the Chartiers neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Johannes Peter “Honus” Wagner (1874–1955) was a baseball shortstop considered by many to be the best all-round player the game has ever known. He was a hitter, fielder, and base runner known as “The Flying Dutchman” for his speed. After a short stint (1897–99) with the Louisville Colonels, he joined the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1900 and continued to play with the team until he retired in 1917 at age 43. He later rejoined the club as a coach from 1933–51. His performance in the 1909 World Series, where he hit .333 and stole six bases, was not beaten until 1967. Wagner was one of the original five players to be inducted the Baseball Hall of Fame.

First World Series 1998 • Scott 3182n

In an effort to promote unity between the veteran National League and the newly formed American League, an experimental post-season championship was proposed for the 1903 baseball season. The Boston Americans (AFL) defeated the favored Pittsburgh Pirates (NFL) five games to three in baseball’s first modern World Series. The popularity of the event led the National Baseball Commission to establish an official seven-game World Series, starting in 1905.

Pie Traynor 2000 • Scott 3408o

Harold Joseph “Pie” Traynor (1920–1972) is generally considered one of the greatest third basemen to play the game due to his lightning reflexes and accuracy. He also is said to be the only Major League player to steal home during an All-Star game. Traynor played for the Pirates for his entire career, 1920–1937, and was one of the most popular players on the team. He attributed his odd moniker to a childhood nickname, “Pie Face,” derived from his love of the dessert. In all he served the Pirates for more than a half century as player, manager, sportscaster, and scout, and is only one of ten players to have had their number retired by the team. Traynor was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1948.

Forbes Field 2001 • Scott 3515

In March 1909 construction began on one of the first modern steel and concrete ballparks, Forbes Field in Pittsburgh. Similar ballfields soon appeared in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and New York. Named for the British general who captured Fort Duquesne in 1758 and built Fort Pitt on the same site, Forbes Field became a storied baseball park. The first night game was played there in 1940 and Babe Ruth hit the last three home runs of his career there in May 1935. It was the third home to the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team (Recreation Park 1887–90 and Exposition Park 1891–1909) and the first home to the Pittsburgh Steelers, the city’s National Football League team. In June 1909 the team won its opening game against the Chicago Cubs. The last game to be played at Forbes Field came in June 1970, when the Pirates rounded out their career at the historic ballpark with a decisive double-header victory against the same Chicago Cubs

Black and Gold

Pittsburgh’s dedication to and support of its sports teams is legendary. It is the only city where all three of its major professional teams — the Pirates, the Steelers, and the Penguins — wear the same team colors: Black and Gold. Pittsburgh fans wear their colors proudly. This color scheme has even spilled over into other areas such as the city’s official flag and both the police and fire departments.

Roberto Clemente 1984 • Scott 2907

Puerto Rican-born Hall of Famer Robert Clemente (1934–1972), “The Great One,” was perhaps the game’s best all-round right fielder with one of the best arms in baseball history. Drafted by the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1960, he became the team’s dominant player, winning four National League batting championships, twelve Gold Glove awards, National League MVP in 1966, and World Series MVP in 1971. His number, “21,” he chose for the twenty-one letters in his name. Passionately involved in charity work, he died in an air disaster when the overloaded plane he was riding crashed shortly after takeoff while en route to deliver aid to earthquake victims in Nicaragua. His number was retired at the start of the 1973 season, and the right field wall at the new PNC Ballpark is twenty-one feet high in his honor.

Steelers Win Four Super Bowls 1999 • Scott 3189c

Founded in 1933 by Arthur J. Rooney who grew up on Pittsburgh’s North Side near the future site of Three Rivers Stadium, the Pittsburgh Steelers are the oldest franchise in the National Football League. Despite a rocky beginning (they lost their first game, against the NY Giants, 23 to 2), they have won more Super Bowl titles, won more AFC Championship games, and hosted more conference championship games than any other NFL team. From 1974 to 1979, the franchise became the first to win three and then four Super Bowl titles — in 1974, 1975, 1978, and 1979. The indomitable Steelers have since added to more to that total with Super Bowl wins in 2005 and 2008.



PITTSBURGH — THE CITY OF CHAMPIONS



Honus Wagner
2000 • Scott 3408q



First Modern
World Series
1993 • Scott 3182n



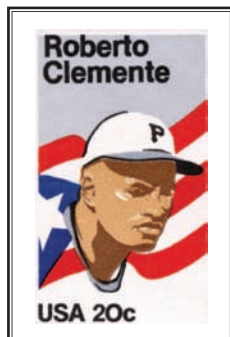
Pie Traynor
2000 • Scott 3408o



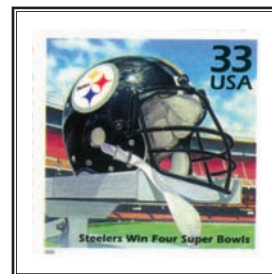
Forbes Field
2001 • Scott 3515



PNC Park
Current Home of the Pittsburgh Pirates



Roberto Clemente
1984 • Scott 2097



Steelers Win Four
Super Bowls
1999 • Scott 3189e









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