To Be Closed

At the end of July a fear was confirmed: the Church of St. Michael the Archangel on the South Side Slopes is to be closed by late October, and a time may be coming when its gauntly beautiful tower will cease to exist. A new parish, Prince of Peace, will determine whether the church and its rectory will be sold, but sale is surely the expedient course — when and how wouldn’t be used again — and the roof structure is said to be weakening.

But this is a building — a group of six buildings, in fact — that seems to call for extraordinary efforts of preservation. Its hillside location, presenting difficulties of access and parking, may perhaps have been one reason for the closing, but it has also given the St. Michael’s group a dramatic and conspicuous setting. People think of Europe when they see St. Michael’s up on the hillside among the little houses, see the copper spire against the trees. The church, dedicated in 1861, may be the oldest functioning church in the city. Its spare mid-Victorian Romanesque architecture is simple, handsome, and lucid. Its tower is a true landmark, a familiar and prominent presence on the South Side over seven generations. And the church and its buildings, along narrow Pius Street, is one of the most visually effective architectural groups in Pittsburgh.

According to a news release of July 27 from the Diocese of Pittsburgh, 11 new parishes are to be established as part of “first phase reorganization/revitalization,” these parishes typically having a number of “worship sites,” i.e., church buildings. One result is that, of 63 parishes that submitted reorganization plans, 14 will have their churches closed. On the South Side, St. Michael the Archangel, St. Casimir, and St. John the Evangelist are to close, leaving four “worship sites” in the new Prince of Peace parish.

Another church of great architectural merit, St. Mary Magdalene in Homestead, has been under threat but may stay open if the parish can pay certain debts. This church, built in the 1890s to a Frederick Sauer design and remodeled, much for the better, by Lamont Button in the 1930s, would also be a sad loss. Hopefully the parish can meet the conditions under which it can remain.

Of the 14 churches to be closed by the Diocese, only two have Historic Landmark plaques while several bearing our plaques have been considered and spared.
Welcome New Members

The Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation welcomes the following new members who have generously supported our work.

Mr. & Mrs. William Barnes
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Beck
Mr. & Mrs. Nancy Bohr
Mr. & Mrs. Lisa Boring
Edward B. Brandt
Christopher D. Carr
Robert Chase
Bernard Cahay
Mary M. Colburn, M.D.
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Calhoun, Sr.
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Calhoun, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Sally Calhoun, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Margaret Van Calve
Dr. & Mrs. Robert L. Chinn
Yvann Koller
Mr. & Mrs. Kathleen Kinzler
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Kyns & Family
Mr. & Mrs. William Murray & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murray & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Stu Platt
Martha S. Martinez
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Donald
Mon Valley Travel
Mr. & Mrs. John Jr. Mullay & Family
Mr. & Mrs. John O'Neil & Family
Beauchemin P. O'Neill
Lydia Scott
Don Smith
Mr. & Mrs. Virginia Swisher
Mr. & Mrs. Mickey Ramey
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Rorer
Evan W. Wenkreich
Bill Weygandt
Ms. Betty Lou Young

Corporate Members

The Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation welcomes the following Corporate Members:

Earth Sciences Consultants, Inc.
Ruth J. Emslie
Armstrong Group of Companies
Beckwith Machinery Company
Crescent Construction
Ferry Electric Company

Partners

Allied Security, Inc.
Bell of Pennsylvania
Kirkpatrick & Lockwood
Port Authority of Allegheny County
Reynolds Lumber Company
West View Inn Hotel

Gifts

The Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation wishes to thank Anthony T. Rosenberger for 17 photographs from the 1930s of the A.M. Byers & Co. plant, Ambridge, in operation.

Correction

On page 10 of the July PHLF News, we inaccurately listed one of the conference participants and businesses. In fact, Thomas A. Euel attended the Religious Properties Conference on May 16. He is a member of the Religious Properties Committee whose company is ARCON Specialties Company, specialists in religious masonry.

20 Years of Membership Support

The strength of a non-profit organization lies in its membership. At Landmarks, we are fortunate to have many members who have proudly supported our efforts in historic preservation for 20 years or more. This is an admirable record of service. We greatly appreciate the faithful support and continuous participation of the following people:

Dr. & Mrs. R.E. Fitten, Family
Edward W. Finkle
Mr. & Mrs. William S. Garrett, Jr., Family
Mr. & Mrs. Wynn Gearan
Mr. & Mrs. David L. Geiser
Mr. & Mrs. Margaret M. Giffings
Mr. & Mrs. David Gilmour & Family
Dr. & Mrs. William Gilmour
Larry C. Goess
Kenneth V. Goodman & Family
Mr. & Mrs. J.H. Gongad
Ms. Carolyn E. Goodwin
Mr. & Mrs. J.E. Grimald, Jr., Family
Mr. & Mrs. John W. Grantham & Family
Mr. & Mrs. G.B. Gribble
Mr. & Mrs. G.R. Gribble & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Robert C. Gribble
Mr. & Mrs. George B. Gribble & Family
Ms. Elizabeth H. Grey
Mr. & Mrs. Francis E. Greiner
Ms. Francis E. Greiner
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Greiner
Mr. & Mrs. Margaret Greiner
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Greiner & Family
Mr. & Mrs. John Greiner
Mr. & Mrs. Jonathan Greiner
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Greiner
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Greiner & Family
Mr. & Mrs. John Greiner
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Mr. & Mrs. John Greiner
Mr. & Mrs. Jonathan Greiner
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Greiner

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Greiner & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Guernsey
Mr. & Mrs. Edward H. Gwinn, Jr., Family
Mr. & Mrs. Edward H. Gwinn, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Harry T. Hardin
Mr. & Mrs. George H. Hardin & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Henry C. Hardin & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Helen Hardin & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Robert C. Bartlett
Mr. & Mrs. J. Henry Estes
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Estes & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Estes, Jr., Family
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Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Estes, Jr.
Education News

Pittsburgh Heritage & Hands-On History

Landmarks' two summer workshops, offered this June and July through the Allegheny Intermediate Unit, received rave reviews. Seventeen teachers participated in the Hands-On History course, taught by Diane DeNardo, and 20 teachers participated in Pittsburgh Heritage, taught by Sue Neff. Here are some of the teachers' comments:

Pittsburgh Heritage

- The instructor was the main strength. She has a wealth of knowledge which she shares with enthusiasm. Sue Neff creates an environment conducive to learning for everyone.
- I enjoyed the combination of classroom work and out-of-class tours; many ideas were presented for use in a school setting. The instruction and hand-outs were excellent.
- The first-hand accounts by residents of life in the "industrial bottoms" of McKees Rocks were interesting, and the tour of the churches was excellent.

One of the Pittsburgh Heritage art activities was to construct cardboard bridges and test their strength.

Hands-On History

- The instructor really knew her material, believed in, and enjoyed her work. The variety of guest speakers was excellent.
- The guest speakers, walking tours, and assignments were the strengths of the course. The archives and census workshops were especially interesting. The use of oral history has motivated me to record my family history.
- The wide variety of activities and topics were interesting. The guest speakers were fantastic.

School & Community Groups

Now that September has begun, Landmarks will be working with many schools and community groups in the Pittsburgh region. Our educational programs include Portraits Pittsburgh: Architects-in-the-Schools; Architecture: The Building Art; the Landmark Survivors exhibit and video; tours; slide lectures; and in-service programs. These programs feature the history and architecture of Pittsburgh, and can be used to enrich any classroom curricula; or they provide an entertaining program for a community, corporate, or professional group.

Call Diane DeNardo at (412) 471-5808 for details.

Richard Williams of Plum Senior High School was one of twelve historians and grant seekers who visited the Hands-On History teacher in-service.

Above: "View of Pittsburgh from the South Side" by Candea Anderson, an art teacher, commercial artist, and Pittsburgh Heritage participant. Right: Teachers made "Something Special Books" during Pittsburgh Heritage.

Kathy Marcellina with her team's award-winning bridge.

The 1992 Pittsburgh Heritage show.
A U T U M N  T O U R S

September 10 Walking Tour

Dormont
Join Al Tannler of Landmarks as we explore the borough of Dormont, established in 1909. Our tour encompasses the thriving Potomac Avenue business district as well as nearby domestic architecture both grand and humble. The tour will begin and end at the light rail station at Potomac Avenue and Broadway. Parking is available in the borough lot at the corner of Potomac and Espy — one block south of the light rail station and two blocks north of West Liberty Avenue. The tour begins at 6:00 p.m. and ends at 8 p.m. Tour fares: $2 for Landmarks members and $5 for non-members.

October 14 Walking Tour

The Borough of Thornburg

The walking tour begins at 6:00 p.m. in Thornburg on Princeton Avenue near Hamilton Road. It will end around 8:00 p.m. Four fares: $2 for Landmarks members and $5 for non-members.

November Walking Tour

Albert Gallatin's Friendship Hill

Members and friends of Landmarks will travel by bus to "Friendship Hill," near Univeristy Town. This was the home of Albert Gallatin from 1791 to 1825. Gallatin, who lived to be 88, was one of the most remarkable Americans of his time. As Secretary of the Treasury, he nearly halved the national debt arranged to buy the Louisiana Territory without serious trouble to the budget, and spread the debt once more when the U.S. undertook the National Road. He was also Minister to France for five years.

Gallatin bought "Friendship Hill," 340 acres overlooking a Monongahela River bend, in 1785. He began to build a brick house completed in 1791, then a frame annex of 1793 then a stone part finished in 1895. It was a handsome nine-block historic district, and was an early beneficiary (from 1983) of the Pennsylvania Historic Main Street Program, executed in collaboration with the National Trust. Successful economic revitalization has included careful restoration and preservation of houses, institutions, and buildings in the area around the 1890 Italianate Courthouse. Brookville prospered in the Victorian period through lumbering and wood products, and there is some lavish residential architecture as a result. Along and near Main Street are 26 historic buildings of interest.

The Victorian Christmas celebration tour will include an introduction to the Main Street Project by David Taylor, borough secretary, while tour participants enjoy a walking tour at The Meeting Place. Following lunch, participants will be able to explore the Main Street area at their leisure: there will be toy sales, street crafters, walking tours, maple syrup displays, home and buffalo rides, strolling carolers, a brass ensemble, and a "Christmas tree lane" in the Courthouse. At 4:00 p.m., tour participants will gather at The Meeting Place for a cup of hot chocolate and a pastry before returning to Pittsburgh.

The tour bus will leave Station Square at 12:45 p.m., returning at 6:00 p.m. Tour fares: $40 for Landmarks members and $55 for non-members.

Tour Information/Reservations

If you would like further information on any of these tours, or if you would like to make a reservation, please call Marilyn Parris, superintendent of the Preservation Fund, at (412) 471-5808, Monday through Friday of these tours, or if you would like to make a reservation, please call Mary Lu Denis at (412) 471-5048 Monday through Friday between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Mark your calendars now, and plan to tour with Landmarks this autumn.

Historic Thornburg:

Variations On a Theme

Albert M. Tannler

Four miles southwest of downtown Pittsburgh, the borough of Thornburg, founded in 1909, rises on a terraced bluff in the Charters Valley. In 1890, Thomas Thornburg acquired 400 acres of land including the parcel on which the borough of Thornburg now sits. This parcel — some 250 acres — was acquired by Thomas' heirs Frank Thornburg and his cousin David in 1899; they established the Thornburg Land Company and began developing their share of the family estate into a planned suburban residential community.

Thornburg houses appear to be family members who share primary building materials of fieldstone, brick, stucco, and wood shingling, and whose differing details are charming expressions of individuality.

The decade from 1899 to 1909 saw the development of the unique character of Thornburg. K began with Frank Thornburg's arrival from Clinton, Iowa. The inception of the project engendered acclaim and rapid growth; of the 75 buildings in the Thornburg Historic District, 28 were in place by 1905. It ended with high drama: the bankruptcy of the Thornburg Land Company, the permanent departure of Frank Thornburg for California, and the establishment of the borough. Dur- ing the intervening years residents were attracted by the beauty of the region, the convenient rail links with the city, the novelty of the first golf course in the area, and the special character of the community emerging under the direc- tion of its founder — businessman, showman, and architectural aficionado.

Only two restrictions were placed on prospective residents: (1) houses must cost a minimum of $2,300, and (2) the first stories must be built of brick or stone to prevent fires. In 1900, the first five houses were erected along Prince- ton Road. These can be described as "simplified Queen Anne," a style found in abundance at the turn of the century in urban as well as suburban communities. Very soon, however, distinctive housing came into being: comfortable, informal, rustic yet sophisticated. Some houses wear the attire of the earlier "Shingle Style," others the emerging "Craftsman" style, and both traditional and contemporary ornamentation were used. However diverse such decorative elements may be, however varied the roofs or the facades, Thornburg houses appear to be family members who share primary building materials of fieldstone, brick, stucco, and wood shingling, and whose differing details are charming expressions of individuality.

A key factor in the development of the communal character was Frank Thornburg's interest in contemporary California architecture and his con-
Frank Thornburg’s “mission,” c. 1907; Samuel T. McClaren, architect.

Frank Thornburg arrived home from Los Angeles, Cal., last Friday, after two months’ absence. While away Mr. Thornburg, who laid out and is developing Thornburg, adjoining Crafton, secured 60 photographs of Los Angeles residences, and intends reproducing most of the dwellings at Thornburg. The suburb is noted for its pretty homes, nearly all of which are patterned after houses in other cities, of which pictures were taken by Mr. Thornburg from time to time. The 60 new photographs are mostly of homes of the mission type and scene are very artistic. Mr. Thornburg says that throughout California house architecture is rapidly improving. Until a year or two ago nearly all dwellings in California cities were built of wood exclusively and few were provided with cellars. Now stone foundations are being used, some first stories are brick or cobblestone and the upper stories are brick.

One can almost hear Frank Thornburg’s voice. He was apparently aware of residential design “throughout California.” He therefore probably knew about the revival and extension of the Shingle Style taking place in the San Francisco Bay area in the work of Bernard Maybeck and his colleagues. But Los Angeles and surrounding communities most certainly provided the locus of his inspiration; one can discern visual affinities between houses in Thornburg and the early work of Greene and Greene and Hunt and Grey in Pasadena as well as the “Mission Craftsman” bungalows designed by Roehrig, the Heineinan brothers, and others in the Los Angeles area, such as Roslyn Farms (1903) and Schenley Farms (1905), have suffered from urban encroachment and un sympathetic development. Finally, and most significantly, the houses of Thornburg are expressions of the avant garde of their time, unusual in the Pittsburgh area where new buildings have most commonly been reactive rather than innovative in design. The houses were erected during those years — 1901-1909 — when architects in California, Frank Lloyd Wright in the Midwest, and Gustav Stickley in upper New York were creating and defining an indigenous American residential architecture. It would be 1907 before Stickley’s immensely influential Craftsman would devote an article to the “California” house; at the same time Samuel McClaren was building Fritsk Thornburg’s splendid stone and shingle house on the summit of the borough.

We are told that on long summer evenings, Samuel McClaren would sit on his porch and serenade his Thornburg neighbors with a rendition of “The Handsome Wedding with Variations” wafting through Thornburg. One can, however, experience felicitous architectural variations on the theme Frank Thornburg composed in the community that bears his name.

T homsburg’s significance is three-fold. It is an outstanding example of the 19th-century planned residential suburb modeled after Frederick Law Olmsted’s Riverside, Illinois, and Bruce Price’s Tuxedo Park, New York — communities that combined the benefits of country living with metropolitan proximity. Beyond this, Thornburg’s communal character and integrity — both natural and architectural — has been retained to a remarkable and gratifying degree. Other turn-of-the-century planned suburbs in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area, such as Rosslyn Farms (1903) and Schenley Farms (1905), have suffered from urban encroachment and un sympathetic development. Finally, and most significantly, the houses of Thornburg are expressions of the avant garde of their time, unusual in the Pittsburgh area where new buildings have most commonly been reactive rather than innovative in design. The houses were erected during those years — 1901-1909 — when architects in California, Frank Lloyd Wright in the Midwest, and Gustav Stickley in upper New York were creating and defining an indigenous American residential architecture. It would be 1907 before Stickley’s immensely influential Craftsman would devote an article to the “California” house; at the same time Samuel McClaren was building Fritsk Thornburg’s splendid stone and shingle house on the summit of the borough.

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A "Spanish Mission" style home on Cornell Road.
The Preservation Fund
Since 1985

Stanley Lowe, Director

Since 1985, loans and grants of over $2 million, plus technical assistance, have demonstrated the effectiveness of Landmarks’ Preservation Fund.

Essentially, the Preservation Fund is available for start-up costs and bridge financing in projects benefiting historic Allegheny County buildings and neighborhoods. Eligible are nonprofit 501(c)(3) community-based organizations of demonstrated competence that can secure their loans with full collateral. Loans are for two years or less, with interest at the prevailing prime.

These are the Fund’s accomplishments to date:

- The Houkerson-Metz house at 1516 Warner Street in Finleyville was converted into nine low-to-moderate-income rental units. Loan amount: $40,000.
- The owner of 481 North Lincoln Avenue in Allegheny West received a bridge loan for acquisition and restoration. Loan amount: $45,000.
- The Perry Hilltop Association for Successful Enterprises Inc., received a loan to purchase 108-10 Lafayette Avenue. Loan amount: $5,000.
- Nevin Row in Allegheny West was restored. Loan amount: $38,000.
- Through the Home Ownership for Working People program, five vacant buildings in the Central North Side were rehabilitated for low- and middle-income families. Loan amount: $162,000. In phase two, five vacant houses in Manchester at 1100-09 Pennsylvania Avenue were acquired; four have been renovated and sold. Loan guarantee: $15,000. In phase three, the Manchester Citizens Corporation bought five houses beginning at 1009 Manhattan Street and remodeled them for single-family occupancy. Loan amount: $145,000.
- The endangered Dickson log house (c.1797) on Western Avenue in Ben Avon was purchased and renovated by a local historical association. Loan amount: $10,000.
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The Preservation Fund: What the Communities Say

A meeting of Preservation Fund lenders and borrowers, held on June 8 to determine what effect the Preservation Fund has had on the neighborhoods where it has operated, elicited the following:

Susan Golomb of the South Side Local Development Company called it "indescribable," citing the construction of Edwards Court. This 10-unit project not only added new housing but has stimulated rehabilitation near by.

Jim Nordi of the Spring Garden Neighborhood Council said that the Fund allowed community control of site-development issues.

Harriet Henson of the Northside Tenants Reorganization stated that the Brighton Place rehabilitation has depended on the $270,000 loan that allowed the purchase and closing of two nuisance bars. This has given lending institutions and residents necessary faith in the project.

Mark Fatla of the Allegheny West Civic Council says that the Fund has helped his neighborhood tremendously. He cites, as first application, the fire-damaged Nevin Rows at Gothicville and Lincoln Avenue. No other lender would finance rehabilitation. The restoration of the Darlington house at Brighton Road and Lincoln Avenue, 901-6 Western Avenue, and 940 Beech Avenue were other Fund beneficiaries that helped stabilize and improve the neighborhood.

Nancy Schaefer of the Northside Conference called the Fund extremely helpful. The purchase of the Masonic Hall, made possible by the Fund, was a desirable stabilizing action.

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In addition, neighborhood representatives spoke of how many projects could not have happened without the Fund, and encouraged its continuing emphasis on loans to low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

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A meeting of Preservation Fund lenders and borrowers, held on June 8 to determine what effect the Preservation Fund has had on the neighborhoods where it has operated, elicited the following:

Susan Golomb of the South Side Local Development Company called it "indescribable," citing the construction of Edwards Court. This 10-unit project not only added new housing but has stimulated rehabilitation near by.

Jim Nordi of the Spring Garden Neighborhood Council said that the Fund allowed community control of site-development issues.

Harriet Henson of the Northside Tenants Reorganization stated that the Brighton Place rehabilitation has depended on the $270,000 loan that allowed the purchase and closing of two nuisance bars. This has given lending institutions and residents necessary faith in the project.

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Construction Begins at Brighton Place

After more than three years of planning, Brighton Place Associates gave the "Notice to Proceed" with construction on the Brighton Place project on Tuesday, July 28. The project includes the renovation of 19 existing historic townhouses on the Northside into 34 units of rental housing, a neighborhood laundromat and offices for Northside Tenants Reorganization, the developer owner and manager of the properties. The project will be historic tax credit certified. The architect for the project is Landmarks Design Associates. The contractor for the project is MWB, Inc. The contractor will employ WBE, MBE, and neighborhood residents. The project is partially funded through low-income and historic tax credits, the URA, PHFA, Intega Bank, the Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development, Pittsburgh National Bank, and the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Preservation Fund. The first units should be ready for occupancy in early 1993.
Plaque Awards
The Historic Landmarks Plaque Awards Committee met at the end of June and awarded plaques to:

- Bellefield Hall, the former YMHA on South Bellefield Avenue that in a work of 1934 by Bennie Janssen. Homewood Cemetery, with its picturesque buildings by MacClure & Spahr and others:
- Few years ago.

Victorian house.

- Allegheny Middle School, the old Allegheny Schenley High School, a Grecian Ionic work of 1916 by Edward Stotz on the edge of High School, and specifically the 1904 part of Pittsburgh, a handsomely-restored Mid-bly high state of integrity.

- Market Streets, the sole reminder of the old Schenley Farms.

- South Vo Tech High School, the old South Side High School of 1897 by Edward Stotz, its restoration won our Award of Merit a few years age.

- Schenley High School, a Grecian Ionic work of 1916 by Edward Stotz on the edge of Schenley Farms.

- Allegheny Middle School, the old Allegheny High School, and specifically the 1904 part by Frederick, John Osterling.

- 410 Lincoln Avenue, at the northwest part of Pittsburgh, a handsomely-restored Mid-Victorian house.

- Fort Pitt Boulevard between Wood and Market Streets, the sole remainder of the old Monongahela waterfront, and in a remarkably high state of integrity.

Six other decisions were deferred pending further investigation or necessary repairs, and one application was denied.

Landmark's Historic Plaque committee meets once a year. If you would like to receive information on obtaining a Landmarks plaque in 1993, please call Walter Kidney at (412) 471-5808.

McClandless
$29,900

1.5 wooded acres provide the natural backdrop for this immaculate home with guest cottage.

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The African-American Historic Site Survey was to be completed by July, but the survey is the first of its kind in the state. Survey Focus: Churches Many old black churches that are no longer used stand vacant and threatened street in 1980, but its strong brick structures, and lead to a better understanding of the original building in which it began. although a congregation may not inhabit the church, the mining company is conforming with the conditions of “Woodville’s” log kitchen, probably of Gunston Hall in Virginia to his noted). If you want to introduce your child or a young friend to the pleasures and significance of places and structures, there are a few suggestions (all selections are in paperback unless otherwise noted).

Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation FIFTEENTH ANNUAL Antiques Show Station Square, Sharaton, Nov. 13-15, 1992 Friday & Saturday: 11 am to 9 pm Sunday: 11 am to 6 pm Suggested Admission, $4.00 Partial Listing of Dealers:
Ohio
Bill A. Baker
Bible & Cowen
Antiques
Morgantown Antiques
Pennsylvania
David's Galleries
Hance & Ruskin
Antiques
Duxbury Galleries
Friday & Saturday: 11 am to 9 pm Sunday: 11 am to 6 pm Suggested Admission, $4.00 Partial Listing of Dealers:
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Hance & Ruskin
Antiques
Duxbury Galleries

The Cornerstone The Shops at Station Square
Pittsburgh, PA 15205 Period and Country Furniture Fine China, Americana
William J. Porter 412-481-4464

if you own appreciated securities or real estate and would like to:
• Realize additional income
• Avoid an inheritance tax
• Receive an income tax deduction
• Benefit your community
If you are not a member of Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation you may join us.
Gifts of appreciated property can be made to Landmarks without the donor realizing a capital gain, under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code, while at the same time the donor receives an income tax deduction in the amount of the fair market value of the property given.
After the death of the donor, the remaining principal becomes a separate fund in the name of a friend, family member, or special organization to be transferred to the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation.

For additional information concerning the advantages of Landmarks, please contact Eric Dickerson at 412-765-1042.

ANTIOCH
2192 East Carson Street Historic South Side Pittsburgh, PA 15205
Period and Country Furniture Fine China, Americana
William J. Porter 412-481-4464

What It Feels Like To Be A Building (Preservation Press, $9.95) explores the world of architecture through puzzles, games, cut-outs, and other hands-on activities. Antiques at Architecture from A to Z (Preservation Press, $9.95) presents an architectural alphabet of the most common features of buildings and neighborhoods. Miniature pop-ups of great architecture, old and new, are found in The Seven Ancient Wonders of the World (Chronicle, $8.95 in hardcover) and The Seven Modern Wonders of the World (ditto, $9.95). Finally, historic preservation of an individual structure is the subject of Victoria House (Harcourt Brace Janovanov, on sale for $69.5, $12.95, hardcover) which tells the story of a family who purchased a neglected Victorian farmhouse and moves it to a new urban neighborhood, while the changes — good and bad — taking place in an entire town between 1910 and 1990 are depicted in New Providence: A Changing City (Preservation Press, $9.95),

Members receive a 10% discount.

Books on Architecture and Preservation for Children Learning about the principles of building design, architectural history, and the why’s and how’s of saving important sites and neighborhoods isn’t only an adult activity. That’s why The Cornerstone has a special section of books on architecture and historic preservation written and illustrated for young readers. If you want to introduce your child or a young friend to the pleasures and significance of places and structures, there are a few suggestions (all selections are in paperback unless otherwise noted).

What It Feels Like To Be A Building (Preservation Press, $10.95) uses animal and human figures to demonstrate basic engineering principles. Round Buildings, Square Buildings & Buildings that Wiggle Like A Fish (Knopf, $10.95) examines the elements of buildings — doors, windows, roofs — through photographs of famous European and American buildings. I know That Building! (Preservation Press, $14.95) explores the world of architecture through puzzles, games, cut-outs, and other hands-on activities. Antiques at Architecture from A to Z (Preservation Press, $9.95) presents an architectural alphabet of the most common features of buildings and neighborhoods. Miniature pop-ups of great architecture, old and new, are found in The Seven Ancient Wonders of the World (Chronicle, $8.95 in hardcover) and The Seven Modern Wonders of the World (ditto, $9.95). Finally, historic preservation of an individual structure is the subject of Victoria House (Harcourt Brace Janovanov, on sale for $69.5, $12.95, hardcover) which tells the story of a family who purchased a neglected Victorian farmhouse and moves it to a new urban neighborhood, while the changes — good and bad — taking place in an entire town between 1910 and 1990 are depicted in New Providence: A Changing City (Preservation Press, $9.95),
Remodelings and Purity: 
A Few Passing Remarks

Preservationists are apt to see remodeling as a bad thing, and certainly the view of 1975, showing a remodeling of 242 Forbes Avenue, with which we begin this essay gives us no basis for contradiction. Yet the South Side Market House was surely changed for the better after a fire of 1915.

And the Courthouse: as designed in 1884, the side archways of the Courthouse were open to the weather at both ends, with the first-floor corridors running through them like covered bridges. In the early 1910s their proportions were rendered taller because the street level was lowered, and in 1923 the whole first- and second-floor level in the archways was filled in for more office space. Only the informed will sense that this was done.

In 1936, an architect wrote of the "renovizing" of a hypothetical Victorian "atrocity," which he saw transformed from an affair "full of curves and wiggles" into an academically-correct piece of Neo-Georgian. Our moderns might demand every curve and wriggle intact, on the contrary. But Bloodgood Tuttle, the architect, showed a midway stage in the house's economically-timed evolution that seems agreeable in itself — no white paint on the bricks yet, the homely but ample porch, porte-cochere, double doorway, and upstairs corner bay untouched though the roof and chimneys have been tamed. One might stop the remodeling about here.
PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURE: Associative Architecture

Walter C. Kidney

A half-century ago a vocal part of the architectural profession was in high dudgeon about the long-conjured habit of most architects and clients in designing, and commissioning, buildings in one or another historic style, or at least in something that looked like a historic style. Much of what was being built at that time was, indeed, silly, fäkey, wasteful, and worse yet, bland. Now of course Modernism itself has come to seem habit-ridden, self-satisfied, and visually barren; we have been looking back to history and the possible applications of its forms once more. Such applications have their dangers, as a builder’s magazine we receive at Landmarks shows. The magazine displays on the cover, every time, an expensive house that in its details makes traditional noises but—almost every time—lacks coherence, the whole thing is a jumble, as if the builder could not see from one Palladian window to the next. Whatever he lacked in intellectual integrity, a competent architect of 1925 did have a sense of the whole design and subordinated his details to it rather than exhibiting them, as so often is the practice today, like so many trinkets on the humiliated carcass of his building.

Left: The Gothic arch has been the ubiquitous, within its short period of existence, as the Classical column. A Danish Renaissance castle, an 18th-century Oxford college, even a Greek Revival church in Ohio, have accepted the pointed arch as a symbol of religion or learning. In Cologne Episcopal Church in Shadyside, Ralph Adams Cram used a personal improvisation on Early English Gothic to symbolize a church whose roots were in England. He himself was an Anglican, indeed an Anglo-Catholic, and for him to use a style with English associations in this case was absolutely natural. There is a little more behind the design than this, though. The smooth limestone facing suits an urban church in a way that a rougher material would not, though the ample site and enclosure of its tower keep transpires and a spire from being faint. The whole expression is generalized, succinct. Not clumped but Cram wanted a strong, telling design that should not be fretted away by ornament and that would bear being seen from a considerable distance. Indeed the spires, of whose composition he was especially proud, shows up as a light, clear form from miles away. Despite the Gothic associations there is a kind of modernity in the apparent simplicity.

Right: The Longue Vue Club in Fons Hills has no real style under the usual classifications, though rural building in both France and England are housed at. Rather, it has an air of long-established gracious rusticity, sophisticated and relaxed. Behind its apparent simplicity is artifice. The roof slates look purposely as if the weather of centuries has been at them. The wall’s mixture of rough brick and thick mortar looks totally artless, but the effect is very carefully controlled, expensive hand-worked stones for country wear; behind the scene, in well may be, is brick or even hollow tile.

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Above: Alpha Terrace in Highland is, in drab reality, a double black front of 25 row houses, plain brick boxes. But the builder would not have it seem thus. He so faced the houses to the east that they give the effect of a rambling Queen Anne country houses — or perhaps, houses squeezed together. And the houses to the west so that they seem like a castle, or castles — with porches! — submitted to the same treatment. This sort of thing is apt to be irritating, but here it is beautiful. It may be something to do with the scale: the width of the street, the height of the houses, the distance they are set back from the street. It may be a latent sense of drama of the many individual lines behind the façades that their restless variety in masses and windows forms imply. It may be a naive sense of conviction about the whole absurd thing that wins sympathy. Or some combination of these.

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We want you to purchase the historic home you’ve always wanted and provide you the funds to restore it to its original splendor. Integra Bank/Pittsburgh is pleased to announce the introduction of the Historic Rehabilitation Mortgage. This combination loan enables you to receive a mortgage and a home improvement loan all in one. This means greater borrowing potential with a single loan. Here are some of the advantages:

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The property must be in low to moderate income census tracts in Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Washington, or Westmoreland Counties, or an area served by Pittsburgh Community Reinvestment Group (PCRG). Many National Register, National Register-Eligible, or City Designated Historic Districts fall within these geographic areas. An Integra Bank/ Pittsburgh Mortgage Lending Representative can give you a map showing qualifying neighborhoods, towns, and townships in your area.

Integra Bank has been a major lender for historic properties for the past six years. For more information about the Historic Rehabilitation Mortgage or any of our other mortgages, contact our Mortgage Representative at 644-6254.

*Preservation tax incentives are administered by the National Park Service and are available for any qualified project that is certified "historic" as determined by Federal, State or local authorities. For more information contact the National Park Service's Regional Office in Philadelphia at (215) 597-1577 or your State or Local Historic Preservation Office.

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