Civil War Farmhouse
Saved

A rarity in Pittsburgh is the board-and-batten . . . farmhouse at 341 Lowenhill Road, a sturdy and simple house of around 1860 whose principal ornamentation is delicately-cusped verge and eaves boards. At the end of April the house was up for auction, and by this time may be no more than a memory.

PHLF News, Summer 1990

With that brief yet significant announcement from about 15 years ago, Landmarks alerted its members to the endangered status of the Lowen house, “Lowenhill,” built in Beechview in 1864 by John Lowen.

The property, which included six acres with a spectacular view of Pittsburgh, had passed through various hands and had then entered the marketplace.

In the December 1991 issue of PHLF News, the photo of the house was twice as big, and the story, twice as long, described the house caught in controversy: some wanted to tear the vacant and vandalized house down; others wanted it designated a City Historic Structure. The house survived, but was not designated.

It was next mentioned in the March 1995 PHLF News. The Jehovah’s Witnesses, who had acquired the entire tract of land in 1992, planned to build a church on a portion of land adjacent to the house but had agreed not to interfere with the house itself. Landmarks’ president Arthur Ziegler had been instrumental in facilitating that agreement. The 1995 article called for “someone committed to restoring a substantially deteriorated, but remarkable house on a fine piece of property.” Two years later, in 1997, the couple came forward.

Tom and Chris Simmons purchased the derelict house and one and a half acres from the Jehovah’s Witnesses, knowing that Landmarks was willing to partner with them to preserve “Lowenhill.” Landmarks purchased a preservation easement on the façade, thus giving Landmarks control over the façade in perpetuity and the Simmons some needed funds to apply toward the restoration. A painter by profession, Tom spent “five years of Saturday work” restoring the house, and Chris was in charge of progress during the week. The house had no foundation and the floor had sunk 20 inches.

The Simmons had a contractor install a foundation. They added a stylistically appropriate two-story rear entryway. They were able to save the metal roof, much of the exterior woodwork, and some of the original window glass.

In 1997 Landmarks purchased a preservation easement on the Lowen house in Beechview from Tom and Chris Simmons, who then used the proceeds to help them restore the endangered house of 1866. The need to save “Lowenhill” triggered Landmarks’ interest in the relationship between scenic open land and urban and rural buildings—an interest that evolved into the successful first phase of our Historic Farm Preservation Program (PHLF News, September 2004). Below: “Lowenhill” in 1997.

In this issue:

2 Our Work: Recent Progress
10 Oliver Miller Homestead Barn Raising
14 Our Historic Parks: Restore and Adapt
20 Event Preview: February–June

2005 Old House Fair in the David L. Lawrence Convention Center
It’s part of the Pittsburgh Home & Garden Show!
March 12 & 13
Saturday: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Sunday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

For complete information visit: www.oldhousefair.com or contact Cathy McCollom 412-471-5808, ext. 516 cathy@phlf.org

PHLF News
Published for the members of the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation
No. 168 January 2005
On November 17, 2004, Landmarks’ Historic Plaque Designation Committee, chaired by Richard M. Scaife, reviewed the 2004 nominations and awarded 15 plaques, described as follows in chronological order:

- **Grand Hall of the Priory,** formerly St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Church, Presquey and Nish Streets, Deutschtown, was designed in 1854 by Father John Stibel, architect Sidney Heckert added the vestibule in 1906. The award recognizes the building's physical prominence, historic character as one of the oldest churches in Pittsburgh, and revitalized function as the Grand Hall, preserved and adapted by the owners of the neighboring Priory (a 1988 Historic Landmark plaque recipient).

- **Willow Cottage, Squirrel Hill, c. 1860,** is a City of Pittsburgh Historic Structure, now owned by Chatham College. Its exterior was restored and its interior recreated by Landmarks Design Associates Architects. The Victorian Gothic/Swiss cottage, originally one and one-half stories with truncated arched windows, gables, and decorated barge-boards, is a prime example of the “picturesque” architecture championed in the 1840s and 1850s by Andrew Jackson Downing.

- **Jane Holmes Residence,** 441 Swissova Avenue, Wilkinsburg, was designed by Barr & Moser and constructed c. 1869 and after. It is a consciously and gravely handsome architectural presence in Wilkinsburg, erected originally as The Sheltering Arms, a home for wayward girls, that now provides housing for seniors.

- **Teutonia Maennerchor,** 1180 Murray Hill Avenue, Squirrel Hill, consists of some 40 houses constructed after 1890, sited on a particularly dramatic hillside street. Most of the houses are Queen Anne or Colonial Revival, augmented by an occasional Shingle Style dwelling. Willa Cather lived for a time at 228 Isabella Street, the designated area is a City of Pittsburgh Historic District.

- **Murray Hill Avenue Historic District, 1010–1201 Murray Hill Avenue, Squirrel Hill,** consists of some 370 houses constructed after 1890, sited on a particularly dramatic hillside street. Most of the houses are Queen Anne or Colonial Revival, augmented by occasional Shingle Style dwellings. Willa Cather lived for a time at 1180 Murray Hill Avenue. The designated area is a City of Pittsburgh Historic District.

- **Husler Building,** 1 West Main Street, Carnegie, was designed and erected in 1896 by Samuel T. McClarren. Today the building is the History Center of the Historical Society of Carnegie. Its exterior was restored and its interior recreated by Landmarks Design Associates Architects, who also reviewed the 2004 nominations and awarded 15 plaques, described as follows in chronological order:

- **The Pittsburgh Golf Club, Squirrel Hill**

The Pittsburgh Golf Club, designed by Alden & Harlow in 1889 and enlarged by them in 1904, is the oldest surviving designed golf clubhouse in Allegheny County. Margaret Henderson Floyd has written: “With elegant white woodwork and broad porches, the golf club design related closely to the classical interiors that [Alden & Harlow] were designing at this time in the East End and to country houses in Sewickley Heights that stood on spectacular sites.”

- **St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church,** 600 Pitt Street, Wilkinsburg, was designed and erected in 1903. The architect was English ecclesiastical architect and watercolorist George Nattress, who worked in Philadelphia from 1881 to 1904 (after 1889, with his son in the firm of George Nattress & Son). The Allegheny County Historic Site Survey called the church “one of the finer examples of Gothic Revival architecture in Wilkinsburg.”

- **Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Homewood Branch,** 7101 Hamilton Avenue, Homewood, was designed by Howard K. Jones for Alden & Harlow and erected in 1910. This library reveals a new attitude toward design: instead of the grave Classicism of the older buildings, there is a rather light English Gothic treatment. The library recently underwent a major rehabilitation by Pfaffman & Associates.

- **Schenley Park Visitors Center,** Schenley Drive, Schenley Park, designed by Rutan & Russell and constructed in 1910 as the Schenley Park Pavilion, is one of the earliest surviving buildings in the park. The exterior of the building has been restored by Landmarks Design Associates Architects, who also adapted interior spaces for its use as a Visitors Center.

- **The partly Venetian Gothic, partly French Gothic façade of the Osterling Studio and Office**, 228 Isabella Street, North Side, was applied by Frederick J. Osterling to an older building in 1917. The remodeling of the architect's office took place during construction of Osterling's Union Arcade, downtown on Grant Street, where similar Flamboyant tracery was used.

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Landmarks Awards $70,000 to 11 Historic Religious Properties

Grant funds support architectural restoration projects and are matched by each congregation. In addition, the following churches will receive technical assistance from Landmarks:

- Clark Memorial Baptist Church (Homestead)
- First United Presbyterian Church (Crafton Heights)
- Ensworth United Presbyterian Church
- Holy Virgin Russian Orthodox Church (Carnegie)
- Rose Lord Church (North Side)

Champion Philip B. Hallen presented the grant and technical assistance awards during the annual Historic Religious Properties seminar on October 19, 2004 at the Urban Mountain Gathering Place on Mt. Washington.

Landmarks’ Historic Religious Properties Program is funded through year-end gifts from its members; through grants from private foundations, including in 2004 the Anne L. and George H. Clapp Charitable Foundation, and the Katherine Mabs McKenna Foundation; and through general funds budgeted by Landmarks. Please contribute to the 2015 Historic Religious Properties seminar on October 19, 2004 at the Urban Mountain Gathering Place on Mt. Washington.

$70,000 to 11 Historic Religious Properties

- Zion Christian Church (Carrick)
- The Pittsburgh New Church (Homewood)
- Hawthorne Avenue Presbyterian Church (Crafton)
- Mulberry Presbyterian Church (Wilkinsburg)
- The Pittsburgh New Church (Homewood)
- Presbyterian Church of Mount Washington
- St. Andrew Lutheran Church (Shadyside)
- St. Thomas Memorial Episcopal Church (Oakmont)
- Zion Christian Church (Carrick)

First Offering of New Dollars/ New Partners in Pittsburgh Is a Success

Good news travels quickly. Just as parishioners from nine local congregations were writing to Cathy McCollom, chief program officer at Landmarks, to ask if a second training session would be held. “Landmarks hopes to raise $15,000 so we can bring the program to Pittsburgh again,” said Cathy. New Dollars/New Partners for Your Sacred Place gives participants the skills and resources they need to establish a maintenance plan for their historic religious property, determine its “public” value, and broaden its base of support.

In 2004, parishioners from more than 80 historic religious properties in Vermont, Atlanta, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and the Mid-Atlantic region and San Francisco Bay area participated in New Dollars/ New Partners. A member from St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Oakland, California said: “This is the single most important opportunity for breaking out of standardizing thinking we have.” Pastor Dan Cramer of Zion Christian Church in Carrick said, “There are manageable pieces that when put together make a big difference.”

Pastor Douglas H. Spittal from First Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (left) and Chairman Phil Hallen

Religious Properties program if you have not yet done so. See the sidebar at right for details.

In an e-mail to Cathy of December 7, 2004, Pastor Dan Cramer of Zion Christian Church summed up the importance of Landmarks’ outreach effort: “Thank you so much for the great news about the grant for the windows. That is wonderful, and we deeply appreciate it. You at PHLF continually surprise us with all the ways you help all of us who are not used to being helped—churches!”

Reach out with a gift to Landmarks to support its Historic Religious Properties program of grants and technical assistance.

100% of your gift will help caretakers of churches and religious properties restore stained glass, repair leaking roofs, paint exterior woodwork, create handicap-accessible entrances, renovate interior spaces, fund feasibility studies, and repair significant artwork, among many other restoration improvements.

Help us reach our annual fund-raising goal of $20,000 from members and friends.

Mail your tax-deductible gift to: Mary Lu Donny
Director of Membership Services
Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation
105 West Station Square Drive, Suite 450
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1134

Please reference your gift: Historic Religious Properties

If you would rather make a contribution to support either Landmarks’ endowment, or its neighborhood preservation services or education programs, then simply indicate this in a note with your gift. Such donations are also welcome and indeed are very much needed.
Landmarks Helps Flood-Damaged Building in Carnegie Secure Grant

In September 2004 Hurricane Ivan inundated the main street of Carnegie, as well as many other historic communities in the Pittsburgh region. So much of the restoration progress that had been undertaken in the past few years was washed away. A key building, the Hulser Building (see page 2), stands at the edge of Chartiers Creek and houses the all-volunteer Carnegie Historical Society. To avoid the flood waters, members carried exhibit materials from the first floor to the second but the heating system was destroyed. Landmarks' president Arthur Ziegler and superintendent of property maintenance Tom Keffer toured the building on October 29 with Historical Society president Marcella McGroghan. Former County Executive James Roddey toured the building later, and with the aid of the tour and a funding request submitted by Landmarks on behalf of the Carnegie Historical Society, the Allegheny Foundation, a Scale family charitable trust, agreed to provide funds to replace the heating system and cover the costs of miscellaneous building and roof repairs so that the volunteers can work through the winter to restore the building and exhibits. A considerable amount of money has to be raised to restore the 1896 landmark designed by Samuel T. McClure; a budget is being formulated for that purpose.

Landmarks Awards Preservation Loans to South Side & Wilkinsburg

In December 2004 Landmarks awarded a $250,000 Preservation Fund loan to the South Side Local Development Company (SSLDC) so it could purchase the long-directio Foto Hut building at 1505–07 East Carson Street. The three-story commercial building was constructed in 1881. SSLDC has formed a joint venture with TREK Development Group to create nine apartments and two commercial spaces in the historic building. SSLDC intends to move into one of the spaces. Construction on the $1 million project will begin in the summer of 2005.

As reported in the September 2004 issue of PHLF News, Landmarks is working with Wilbur Young, mayor of Wilkinsburg Borough, and local businesses and residents to develop a comprehensive neighborhood plan to revitalize the Wilkinsburg area. Thanks to a $68,000 Preservation Fund loan from Landmarks, Black Vietnam Era Veterans, Inc. will be able to purchase a heating system for its headquarters building at 1027 Wood Street in Wilkinsburg.

Homestead 8th Avenue Improvements Continue

Work has been completed on three more of the nine 8th Avenue properties in Homestead to which Landmarks gave facade grants and loans in 2003.

The Bulgarian-Macedonian Educational & Cultural Center at 449–451 West 8th Avenue was renovated to replicate the style of Bulgarian architecture. In a letter to Landmarks of August 20, 2004, Patricia French, president of the Center, wrote: "I am so happy to report that our façade is completed, thanks to your confidence and financial support. We are so proud of the result!"

Advantar has restored the façade balconies and brickwork on its building at 218 West 8th Avenue, and installed new windows and doors. Joe Small, president of Advantar, said: "We genuinely appreciate the help, guidance, and assistance that PHLF/LF has provided throughout the restoration process."

The façade of 218 1/2 East 8th Avenue has been restored, and owner Judith Tener has opened Annex Cookery in the inviting nine-foot-wide space. Stop in and support Homestead's newest main street business.

Annex Cookery, 218 1/2 East 8th Avenue

Technical Assistance Highlights in 2004

What is technical assistance? It's advice to an owner of a historic property, from a member of our staff, that helps the owner move forward with a restoration project.

In some cases, Landmarks agrees to fund a study of a building's condition. In any given year, we talk with numerous people, visit study of a building’s condition. In any given year, we talk with numerous people, visit property maintenance Tom Keffer toured the building later, and as a result of the tour and a funding request submitted by Landmarks on behalf of the Carnegie Historical Society, the Allegheny Foundation, a Scale family charitable trust, agreed to provide funds to replace the heating system and cover the costs of miscellaneous building and roof repairs so that the volunteers can work through the winter to restore the building and exhibits. A considerable amount of money has to be raised to restore the 1896 landmark designed by Samuel T. McClure; a budget is being formulated for that purpose.

Our Work: Recent Progress (continued)

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PHMC Grant Funds Van Trump Tape-Recording Conversion to Compact Disc

The James D. Van Trump Library received a 2004 grant of $5,000 from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) to convert deteriorating tape recordings by James Van Trump into a compact disc format, thus preserving Jamie's voice and unique historical knowledge for future generations. Landmarks provided the project staff and complete the project, and members Marianne and John Radelet contributed as well.

Most of the recordings were ten-to-fifteen minute vignettes prepared for regular broadcast on WQED FM between 1975 and 1983. As was typical of Jamie, topics were wide-ranging: secular and sacred landmarks; special places, both intimate and grand; prominent historical figures, etc. Although most of the pieces were about southwestern Pennsylvania, Jamie touched on other communities in the Commonwealth, and beyond. Several programs, which were carefully scripted, were published in "Life and Architecture in Pittsburgh (Landmarks 1983)." 52 studio tape reels were baked, then transferred, using digital remastering technology, to 53 compact discs by Digital Dynamics Audio, Inc. Landmarks’ chief information officer Ronald Yochum screened the programs for quality, organized them by title, prepared a program list, and transferred 268 programs to a single DVD.

Copies of the DVD are now available to PHMC, with Jamie describing the work of Benno Jannsen, were played at Longue Vue Club during our membership event there on July 26, 2004.

Landmarks Gives to Others

From time to time, Landmarks is able to make contributions from the Named Funds that our members have established, and from our organizational funds. Generally, our contributions support preservation/educational efforts that are being advanced by other organizations. Gifts we made to others in 2004 included:

Contributions from Our Named Funds:
- Barenfield Family Fund: Allegheny Unitarian Church, for ADA-accessible design work
- Beashear Family Fund: Contributions to underway eight student scholarships
- Carl Wood Bloom Fund: Northside Leadership Conference’s Allegheny Commons Restoration (see page 15)
- Mary DeWinter Named Fund: The American Chestnut Foundation
  - Beginning with Books
  - Badewill Cultural & Training Center
  - Cranberry Township Historical Society
  - Mars History & Landmarks Society
  - Radnor Railroad Station Project
  - McCook House Preservation Project
  - Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy
  - Rachel Carson Homestead Association
  - St. Luke’s Church
  - Union Project (see page 12)
- Audrey and Kenneth Menke Named Fund: For Education
  - Andrew Carnegie Free Library Restoration Fund
- The Shadyside Brook Fund: Northside Leadership Conference’s Allegheny Commons Restoration (see page 15)
- Watson Family Fund: Contributed to, to fund one student scholarship
- Emma Ziegler Named Fund: Asbury Heights Foundation
- WDUQ: WQED
- Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf

Contributions Generally:
- Center for Preservation Initiatives: Gettysburg National Battlefield Museum Foundation
- James W. Knox Scholarship Fund at the Irish Room at the University of Pittsburgh
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Preservation Pennsylvania

James D. Van Trump Library: Support and New Resources

Allegheny Foundation Grant Funds Library Assistant

Landmarks was notified in November 2004 that the Allegheny Foundation will fund a third year of staff support, through December 2006, for which we are most grateful. Since September 13, 2004, Laurie Schulte, a Duquesne University history graduate student, has been successfully filling the part-time position. Prior to that, Helen Donnelly (in July and August) and Kelley Stroup (January through June) worked with us. Much has been accomplished: as a result of their work: the historical sites survey, oversize book collection, and oversize journal collection have been organized; plat books and insurance maps have been re-inventoried and labeled; and an index has been prepared for an eight-volume Architectural Record scrapbook, among other tasks.

New Reference Materials

One range of shelving in the library is devoted to reference works. New to this section are African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary 1865–1945 (Routledge 2004), Sculpture from Antiquity to the Present, four volumes (Tochon 1996; a gift from Walter C. Kidney), and Pencil Points Reader: A Journal for the Drafting Room 1920–1943 (owner of the copyright) and to the PHMC. An index has been prepared for an eight-volume Architectural Record scrapbook, among other tasks.

Lists and Databases

Library Assistant Laurie Schulte edited a selected index to The Pittsburgh Bulletin 1887 to 1920 prepared over many years by Landmarks’ co-founder Jamie Van Trump. Volunteer Judith Harvey, several members of the secretary staff, and Laurie have all labored to convert information typed on a word-processed list that allows researchers to quickly scan highlights of articles on Pittsburgh architecture and design that appeared in a magazine written for Pittsburgh’s prominent citizenry. Certainly the most useful recently developed tool is the database index prepared by Judith Harvey indexing all our copies of PHLF News (only issue No. 16 is missing from our holdings). Judith’s index is compatible with the index prepared since the late 1980s by the National Trust library at the University of Maryland. It is also searchable, unlike The Bulletin list; researchers can search 1,680 articles published in PHLF News by author, title, or subject.

Hours of Operation/Procedure

The library is open by appointment Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Call Alan Taunell, Frank St.oker, or Walter Kidney at 412-471-5808 if you wish to schedule a visit. There is a fee for non-members.

A First-Person Report: A Visit to the Pennsylvania State Archives in Harrisburg

Judith Harvey, Library Volunteer

Along with many of you, I read the article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (August 11, 2004) detailing a two-year task, led by State archivist Jerry Ellis, to catalogue a collection of materials (covering the 1800s until 1939) from Allegheny City, even though Allegheny City was not in existence officially after 1907. In that year Allegheny was annexed (against its will) to Pittsburgh and became the North Side.

Since I, personally, am researching a specific area of the North Side, Fineview, once known as Ninny Hill, I visited the Pennsylvania State Archives in August 2004. For my purposes, the records did not offer any new information; however, in research, one must check all sources available or key information might not be discovered. The records are mostly financial government records: a resident’s taxes (property, water, and sewage) paid or not paid; assessments; road and other public construction approvals; and city bills approved and paid. There are also police records, and records of complaints to the Mayor. Minutes of Council meetings are there to read, some in the most beautiful of handwriting. The rag content of the ledger paper keeps the words as fresh, bright, and clear as the day they were written.

It was thrilling when I did find names and addresses of residents long ago at street addresses I know so well in Fineview. Some streets, so heavily populated and often mentioned 100 years ago, are totally or almost vacant today. Tobogann and Howard Streets came alive in the records, and today the opposite is true. I was able to read of dates and specifications for street and water lines and paving of most streets in Fineview, along with the planning and appraisal ordinances for the Fineview Trolley line.

It truly is an interesting trip back in history to the everyday financial records of Allegheny City. One thing was evident: the city expected the bills to be paid down to the last penny, and few records were kept as to when each resident paid a bill. As I perused the archives, I sensed that life was much the same then as it is today, filled with work, development costs, and taxes.

Contributions Generally:
- Center for Preservation Initiatives
- Gettysburg National Battlefield Museum Foundation
- James W. Knox Scholarship Fund at the Irish Room at the University of Pittsburgh
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Preservation Pennsylvania
The Grable Foundation Gives Three-Year Grant to Education

On December 1, 2004 The Grable Foundation informed Landmarks that it would be awarding a $60,000 grant to its education department, payable over three years, to support programs for students and teachers that develop an understanding of and appreciation for the urban environment. “This is excellent news,” said Dr. Herman Reid, chair of Landmarks’ Education Advisory Committee. “Support from The Grable Foundation for the next three years will enable Landmarks to continue offering a full schedule of tours, architectural design challenges, in-school resources, and teacher in-services (among many other activities) to more than 10,000 people each year.

In addition, Landmarks will be able to create several new programs, including a Web site to help build literacy skills that shows photographs of building details that resemble alphabet letters; an architectural scavenger hunt for Children’s Museum visitors; neighborhood explorations for several Pittsburgh public schools; and a database of digital images featuring significant Pittsburgh art and architecture that teachers will be able to access.

“As a result of this grant,” said executive director Louise Sturgess, “we will be able to continue our existing programs and create new resources that engage students in their community and help them develop a passion for discovery while strengthening academic, teamwork, and problem-solving skills.” In the process, Landmarks is able to encourage a “preservation ethic” among young people and nurture good citizenship values.

The Grable Foundation grant will help relieve the annual deficit incurred by Landmarks’ education department, and will enable Landmarks to continue its commitment to education—a commitment that so many schools and neighborhood groups count on. There is no group in Pittsburgh that uses the community as a resource for learning in such a comprehensive, creative, and engaging way as Landmarks.

“We are grateful to have the support of The Grable Foundation,” said Chairman Phil Hallen, “as we involve more people in exploring the rich architectural heritage of this region.” Photographs and artwork from recent programs show the impact of our work.

Landmarks’ Docents

Trained volunteers assist Landmarks’ education staff. Without them, we could not accomplish all that we do. These photographs were taken at the Drew Mathieson Center on the North Side during one of our monthly educational excursions. If you are interested in becoming a docent, contact Mary Lu Denny: 412-471-5808, ext. 527; marylu@phlf.org. We always welcome new recruits!

Landmarks’ Scholarship Programs Have an Impact

Through two scholarship programs supported by our trustees, Landmarks is able to connect with local students who have a genuine interest in historic preservation. In a letter to us of July 12, 2004, Columbia University freshman Alison Scherzer, who has worked at Landmarks, described how she toured Harlem to talk with long-time residents to determine how Columbia University could expand into that neighborhood without negatively impacting its economic, social, and architectural character. She also researched New York’s Lower East Side for a Pittsburgh-based cartographer, and led students on a tour of the neighborhood so they would understand the importance of preservation. To read her full letter, visit “Scholarships” at: www.phlf.org/education/.

In a letter of July 3, 2004 to Louise Sturgess, retired teacher Margaret Burley thanked Landmarks for its Walton Family Scholarship program: “You have made such a positive impact on the Pittsburgh Hill District Community by coordinating Landmarks’ Walton Family Scholarship… Due to your and Ellen Walton’s ongoing support, a total of 12 students have received $1,000 scholarships since I established the grassroots Miller School Scholarship Program in 1999….”

Margaret’s full letter and Miller School Scholarship Program in 1999….”

Margaret’s full letter and Miller School Scholarship Program in 1999….”

Pittsburgh Gifted Center students in Helen Norfleet’s class draw a floor plan (top), elevation (above left), and section (above right).
South Side Area Schools Benefit from Neighborhood Assistance Program

For the seventh consecutive year, students from Arlington, Bishop Leonard, Philip Murray, and Phillips Elementary Schools are participating in free field trips and in-school programs created by Landmarks, thanks to the South Side Local Development Company’s Neighborhood Assistance Program/Comprehensive Service Program, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development and PNC Bank. These photos show students creating collages at the Silver Eye Center for Photography after an “Eye Spy on the South Side” walking tour and art activity, and participating in a career awareness program with Jonathan Newell of PNC Bank and James Sheehan and Greg Newman from Renaissance 3 Architects.

Architecture Apprentices Graduate

Thirty-two students from high schools throughout the city and county participated in a five-session course introducing them to career paths in architecture and historic preservation. They were also asked to develop a design showing a new use for the vacant bank building at the corner of Eighth and Amity Avenues in Homestead. Architects Jonathan Greene and Kelly Doctor helped Landmarks teach the class.

Bridges & More

To kick-off a classroom unit on bridge-building, a group of Central Elementary School students visited Landmarks’ offices on October 26, 2004 to see several bridge models, constructed out of K’nexs by Landmarks’ Scholar and CMU student Todd Wilson. Then, students went on a Bridge Tour with Landmarks and explored the North Shore park as well.

Speaking of Preservation

Many municipalities are making poor economic decisions. Instead of fixing older and more historic, attractive downtown areas they are letting these city centers decay and moving development out into the suburbs and building strip malls. As a result, taxpayers now have to pay for the older decaying area and the new development. Furthermore, strip malls have about a third of the life expectancy of a traditional “downtown” area.

The correct path is to rebuild our urban centers through economic stimulus packages that encourage new business and housing in urban areas. The money for such initiatives is out there, it’s just being spent in the wrong places.

—TJ Morton
Executive Director
Aliquippa Alliance
August 4, 2004

In Pittsburgh, “hills and canyons support neighborhood character and identity. There are cul-de-sacs like Boston where generations of families live and prosper. It’s not the same in Los Angeles. People are less permanent. Urban geography along with climate shapes the local culture—the substance for differing urban designs….L.A. is a city of sticks and stones, and Pittsburgh is a city of bricks and mortar. Pittsburgh’s presence is embodied in this. Materials and methods do reflect the city’s culture.”

—William Fain
Jury Chair for the AIA Design Awards
(as quoted by Patricia Lowry, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, October 30, 2004)
How Landmarks Has Helped the Children’s Museum

1968: Landmarks and North Side citizens save the Allegheny Post Office from demolition.

Autumn 1971: Landmarks restores the building at a cost of nearly $800,000; moves its offices to the Allegheny Post Office; and formally opens the Old Post Office Museum in January 1972.

June 1983: When a group of people express interest in starting a Children's Museum, Landmarks invites them to use the lower galleries of the Old Post Office to test out the idea.

1983: Landmarks begins moving its offices to The Landmarks Building at Station Square; the Children’s Museum expands into the Old Post Office.

1991: Landmarks gives the entire Old Post Office building to the Children's Museum.

2000: When the Pittsburgh Children’s Museum announces that it is going to build a new wing to the west of the Old Post Office, Landmarks commissions a feasibility study to see if the vacant Buhl Planetarium can be adapted for its purposes and linked, with a new building, to the Old Post Office. The study is positive.

2001: Landmarks works with the Children’s Museum on the design of the new “connecting” building and on the adaptation of the Buhl Planetarium.

2004: Many historic artifacts from Landmarks’ collection continue to be displayed at the Children’s Museum, including the “Ladies of Stone” and keystones from the demolished Fourth Avenue Post Office, as well as stained glass.

Longtime members of Landmarks will remember the annual Holiday party at the Old Post Office Museum, shown here in 1973.

Children’s Museum Grows Up

Charles L. Rosenblum

This is the seventh in a series of articles by Charles L. Rosenblum, a member of Landmarks, an architectural historian and critic, and adjunct assistant professor at Carnegie Mellon University.

The renovated and expanded Children’s Museum of Pittsburgh opened just before the holiday season, making it seem like an early present. It serves the purpose very well, with new toys inside to appeal to pleasingly diverse age groups. Also, true to the nature of the institution, it’s highly educational. The exhibits have plenty to teach young minds, and so does the architecture, which offers numerous important lessons.

Realistically, the educational process began before ground-breaking, through an ethos of openness and responsiveness that Director Jane Werner pursued from the outset. Community charrettes allowed the museum to learn from its neighbors and vice versa as the building program developed. Then, a National Endowment for the Arts-funded design competition with nationally ranked talent raised the bar for both the process and the final product. People could expect the best possible designs and make real comparisons in the process. If anyone questioned that context and community with artistically progressive design, Koning Eizenberg Architects of Santa Monica (assisted locally by Perkins Eastman Architects and Mascaro Construction Company) have put doubts to rest.

Their addition is a crisply modern multi-story box placed between the Renaissance style old Children’s Museum (the former post office and headquarters of the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation) and the Moderne style former Buhl Planetarium. The new construction connects to both older buildings, both of which feature domes. The new piece is centralized and iconic enough to form an effective ensemble with its predecessors, but it nonetheless is clearly of its own time. The lesson here is that modern architecture can be stylistically progressive while still maintaining a healthy relationship with its historic surroundings. It can even improve them.

Of course, most people will pay most attention to the mesmerizing windscreen, a collaborative work between the architects and artist Ned Kahn, who has created this sort of work elsewhere. Consisting of thousands of polycarbonate squares hinged at the top and mounted on the building’s outward-tilting façade trusses, the screens ripple in patterned waves like water when it’s windy. The rotunda space (right) has been beautifully restored and adapted as an art center and exhibit area.

The expanded Children’s Museum of Pittsburgh on the North Side connects 19th and 20th century landmarks with a three-story 21st-century structure whose façade of hinged, polycarbonate squares ripples in patterned waves like water when it’s windy. The rotunda space (right) has been beautifully restored and adapted as an art center and exhibit area.

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Mark Bibro, a Landmarks’ trustee since 1985, and the son of Jim Bibro, one of Landmarks’ founding trustees, is overseeing the restoration and adaptive use of the Pittsburgh Terminal Buildings, 333–400 East Carson Street, along the Monongahela River on the South Side. Mr. Bibro’s principal renovation partners are Dan and Joe Lackner, Pittsburgh Terminal Properties board members, Landmarks Design Associates Architects (the building’s newest tenant), Jendoco Construction Corporation, and Ferry Electric Company.

The Terminal Properties include a power plant along the river’s edge, two six-story buildings extending from the river along a private street, Terminal Way, to Carson Street, and an office/ storefront building that runs along Carson Street. The latter three buildings share two stories below grade; the viewer sees only the upper floors of what is in fact a single one-million-square-foot structure connected by tunnels and a bridge. The Terminal Buildings were designed in 1898 by Charles Bickel, a prolific Pittsburgh architect, and construction was completed in 1906. Walter C. Kidney wrote of the Terminal Buildings in Pittsburgh’s Landmark Architecture: “The architect and the bricklayer worked out a scheme of ornamentation—enough to demonstrate that they cared—but it is obvious that efficiency is the real object.”

In a Business Times article (December 12–18, 2003) announcing the renovation project, Suzanne Elliott reported: “The Terminal Buildings’ original investors included George Westinghouse. Its development a century ago cost $1.5 million and it took two brickyards one year to provide enough bricks to build the structure. . . . At the time, the Terminal Buildings complex was considered state-of-the-art because it had a sprinkler system, which was unheard of at the time.” The solid steel and concrete-frame building also had 41 freight elevators—and all are in operating condition today.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Properties renovation initially involves transforming 250,000 square feet of the property into office space at a cost of $18 million. The handsome brickwork has been cleaned, many of the 1,200 windows have been replaced with modern facsimiles, and historically appropriate lighting is being installed. There is adjacent parking; there are handicapped accessible sidewalks; and a roof garden is being installed. The buildings are conveniently located, accessible from the “T,” the Monongahela Incline, bus transportation, and the riverfront trail. Space rents for between $3 and $14 a square foot, and 70% of the space has been leased. For a listing of tenants and further information call Mark Bibro (412-390-4736) or visit: www.pittsburghterminalproperties.com.

The Terminal Buildings have been recognized as National Register-eligible and qualify for historic preservation tax credits; the process to full designation is under way. Although work continues, the building received a 2004 Pittsburgh Historic Review Commission Preservation Award as a result of the care that is being shown as this immense historic structure is revitalized.

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For additional information, visit our Web site: www.phlf.org or contact Jack Miller (412-471-5808, ext. 538; jack@phlf.org).

Please continue giving. The need is great.

Charles Bickel (1852–1921), born in Ohio and trained in Germany, established his Pittsburgh firm in 1885. His extant building designs include:

- many of the city’s early police stations;
- the 1889–90 German National Bank, Wood Street and Sixth Avenue (with J. P. Brennan);
- the 1891 Ewart Building, 925 Liberty Avenue;
- the 1898 Kaufmann’s Department Store building;
- Spear & Company, 1906, 915 Penn Avenue, now condominiums;
- the 1906–07 Hartje Building, Wood Street at First Avenue; and
- the c. 1912 Reymer Brothers’ Candy Factory, 1421 Forbes Avenue.

All are included in Pittsburgh’s Landmark Architecture, and the Reymer building is on the National Register of Historic Places.
Construction of the Homestead and Its Connection to the Whiskey Rebellion

The Miller family, of North Irish origin, were among the earliest settlers in what is now South Park Township. In 1772 Oliver Miller built a two-story log house with a shingle roof. Twenty-two years later, the first shot of the Whiskey Rebellion was fired near the Homestead on July 15, 1794 when U.S. Marshal David Lenox went there to serve a warrant on William Miller, Oliver’s son, who had failed to register his still.

The next day, a disgruntled band of men, including William’s nephew, also named Oliver Miller, marched on John Neville’s “Bower Hill” mansion. Neville hurriedly prepared to defend his home, and may have fired the first shot which mortally wounded Oliver Miller. The “Bower Hill” conflict ended on July 17, 1794 when a second insurgent, James McFarlane, was killed and the angry mob burned “Bower Hill” to the ground.

In 1808 son James Miller added a stone section to Oliver Miller’s original log house, and in 1830 James’ son Oliver replaced the original log house with the large stone section, creating the house that visitors can tour. The Homestead includes the original stone manse and spring-house; a reconstructed log house, beehive bake oven, and blacksmith shop; and various gardens. For information call 412-835-1554 or OMHA94@hotmail.com or visit: www.15122.com/OliverMiller.

As the snow came down on December 14 and 15, 2004, the timber frame of an 18th-century-style barn at the Oliver Miller Homestead in South Park went up. The barn-raising—and other improvements to the Homestead—are being funded through a $500,000 grant from the Allegheny County Department of Community & Economic Development, and are the result of a partnership with Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, and the Oliver Miller Homestead Associates (OMHA).

The grant process began in 2001 when Tim Murphy, then a State Senator and now a Congressman, visited the Oliver Miller Homestead and decided that more could be done to evoke 18th-century life, around the time when Oliver Miller settled the land in 1772.

In July 2002, at the request of Tom Donatelli, director of public works for Allegheny County, and the OMHA, Landmarks underwrote the cost of a preliminary restoration plan for the stone manse and property so the County could secure a state grant to fund restoration improvements and construction of a new barn. (The original barn had been demolished in 1927 when the County purchased the Homestead during acquisition of land for South Park.)

On the occasion of the barn-raising on December 14, Allegheny County Chief Executive Dan Onorato said, “This important addition will serve the region for years to come and will improve our ability to attract visitors and engage the public in the historic events that occurred at the Homestead.” Arthur Ziegler, president of Landmarks, thanked Tom Donatelli for helping to secure the state grant, for working closely with the Oliver Miller Homestead Associates, and for asking Landmarks to implement the project.

“Thanks to the grant,” said Kathleen Marsh, president of the 70-member OMHA, “Congressman Murphy’s vision for the Homestead has been realized: we will have the space we need to display many farm tools and furniture; modern intrusions are being removed; and our new educational materials are giving visitors a better understanding of farm life 200 years ago.”
Since 1992, Chartiers Valley High School students have been participating in a field study immersion unit exploring 18th-century life, the theme of change over time, and conflict resolution techniques. Students visit four historic sites: “Woodville,” (the Neville House) in Collier Township, owned by the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation and operated on a daily basis by Neville House Associates; Old St. Luke’s in Scott Township; the Oliver Miller Homestead in South Park; and the David Bradford House in Washington, Pennsylvania. Once back at school, students create individual projects centered on 18th-century life, perform a play about the “Whiskey Rebellion,” and prepare and serve an 18th-century breakfast for fellow students, school officials, community leaders, and docents.

At “Woodville,” students learn about the life of John Neville (1731–1803) and his family. In the Great Room, Docent Nancy Bishop (above right) tells them about Fan Tan, a popular 18th-century card game. Students photograph objects of interest as they explore the bedrooms, dining room (where names, dates, and messages have been inscribed on window panes), and kitchen. The experience comes to a dramatic conclusion when Todd Johnson, a Native American re-enactor, enters the house, selects a student as his wife, and describes the rising tensions between his people’s way of life and that of the frontier settlers.

To schedule an educational program or private group tour of “Woodville,” one of eight National Historic Landmarks in Allegheny County, call 412-221-0348 or visit: www.WoodvillePlantation.org.
Good News

Federal Courthouse and Post Office
The first phase of the $88 million renovation of the Federal Courthouse and Post Office at 700 Grant Street was completed in the fall of 2004. New courtrooms were added in the original light wells, and an atrium was constructed to allow natural light to illuminate the new third-floor lobby space and historic fourth-floor courtrooms. The new courtrooms are elegantly detailed and include new murals of Pittsburgh by artist Brian Shure. The third-floor lobby and entrance include re-discovered murals from 1932 by Kindred McLeary. Renovations to the Grant Street lobby will be finished in April of 2005, and renovations to floors five, six, and seven will begin at that time. The exterior stonework has been cleaned of years of soot. Shulon, Barberes Associates (Washington, D.C.) are the architects; Dick Corporation is the contractor. The Federal Courthouse and Post Office was designed in 1932 by Trowbridge & Livingston (New York), Baranes Associates (Washington, D.C.), and Freeman Brothers (Pittsburgh).

History Center Expands in Strip District
The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania celebrated its 125th anniversary by opening a new, five-story addition to the streetscape because of its appropriate historic colors, once construction work is done.

Downtown Bank to Become Condos
By the end of this year you could be living downtown in the former Union National Bank, designed in 1906 by MacClure & Spahr. Ten years ago the E. V. Bischoff Company of Columbus purchased the bank building at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, along with the former Commonwealth and Keystone Banks. Bischoff plans to convert the 21-story building into 61 condominiums, ranging from 1,200 square feet to the Penthouse with 6,300 square feet. All city permits have been granted and designs by George Berardi have been approved. The impressive lobby with green Capolino marble columns and silver-dollar ceiling motifs will be preserved for commercial construction. Space is scheduled for the summer of 2005 with occupancy planned for the end of the year. We will be visiting the building during our membership tour of Historic Loft Apartments on April 2. See page 20 for details, and join us for the tour.

East Allegheny Homes Being Renovated
The Pittsburgh Housing Development Corporation and East Allegheny Community Council are renovating three historic homes, dating from the 1850s to early 1930s, at 414 Tripoli, 416 Suismon, and 907 James Streets. Work is being funded by the Urban Redevelopment Authority and Mellon Bank Community Development Corporation, with Tai + Lee architects and Carratel Construction Co., Inc. The houses will be painted in appropriate historic colors, once construction work is done.

New Lofts & Office Studios in East Liberty and North Oakland
New retail space and eight office studios fill the Werner Building (above) of c. 1905, originally the headquarters of the Werner Dry Cleaning Company which began operation in Pittsburgh in 1864. The Classical Revival building at 124 South Highland Avenue in East Liberty was renovated by no wall productions. It is an important addition to the streetscape because of its corner location and enriched façade. Renovation of the Liberty Bank Building at 6101 Penn Avenue in East Liberty was completed in September 2004 at a cost of $1 million. The building contains 11 office lofts and two retail spaces on the ground floor. The developer was no wall productions, with EDGE studio and Tedco Construction. The Liberty Bank Building was originally designed by Frederick J. Osterling in 1890.

Liberty Bank Building

Edgewood Club Celebrates
On November 13, 2004, The Edgewood Club, Edgewood Historical Society, and Landmarks hosted a luncheon and tour in celebration of the centennial of the Club’s founding and its 88th year in the Mission-style clubhouse at One Pennwood Avenue. Landmarks trustee and architect David Vater spoke about the career of Edward B. Lee, the clubhouse architect. Members and friends toured the recently renovated club building with Susan Lani and Robert Grubb, architects for the renovation. A new and larger space has been created in the clubhouse for the Edgewood Public Library, and a newly remodeled snack bar, dining area, and locker rooms have been added. Colleen Dreda and other club members have published a handsomely illustrated clubhouse history. To purchase The Edgewood Club: 100 Years of Memories call 412-731-3443. The Club welcomes all East Enders as members.

The same development team also transformed the former car dealership at 410 North Craig Street in North Oakland into LUNA Lofts. Open since December 2004, the building now offers 14 resident lofts of one to four bedrooms, beginning at $820 per month. Indoor parking is provided on site, as well as laundry facilities and broadband access. For information: 412-434-7080; info@wedoproperty.com.

Munhall Cathedral to Become National Cultural Center
In April 2004 the Carpatho-Rusyn Society purchased St. John’s Cathedral at 427 Tenth Avenue in Munhall. The Art Nouveau landmark, vacant since 1993, will become the National Carpatho-Rusyn Cultural Center. Architect Joseph Parimucha of Alexandria, Virginia estimates that only about $300,000 will be needed to complete all restoration. The church was designed by Hungarian architect Titus de Bobula in 1913, who used as his model for the church a Rusyn Cathedral in Ukraine. Immigrants from Slovakia, Ukraine, Poland, and Hungary helped build the church. Many of the Society’s current members are descendants of those immigrants.
Mount Washington congregation.

Architects to restore the masonry and roof, a triplet of pointed lancet windows facing the street, simple and handsome with a lancet, arches that make Pittsburgh home.

The architect for the Sewickley Presbyterian Church, St. Anne, designed by the well-known architect John T. Comes. The church was dedicated to be a shrine to St. Nicholas for the Croatian community. The Diocese also has agreed to spend $50,000 to replace a faulty boiler.

The Diocese of Pittsburgh permanently closed St. Nicholas Church in 1901 and the first Croatian Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The Church has been a subject of controversy over the past few years in relation to PennDOT’s plan to widen Route 28. Thanks to the efforts of Landmarks and other preservation organizations, PennDOT revised its initial plans so St. Nicholas could be saved. The closing of the church now threatens the life of the landmark yet again.

On a more hopeful note, this drastic loss of historic real estate has prompted a new preservation effort: Tina Doose has been appointed program director of the newly formed Economic Community Development Group for Braddock.

Kill the Buildings?

In the United Kingdom a new “reality” show asks viewers to name their most hated piece of architecture. According to ICOMOS, the international preservation organization, at the end of the season the most hated building will be demolished.

Penn Manor, East Liberty

A vacant and vandalized building at Penn Avenue and North St. Clair Street was demolished in October 2004. The property had been working with South Side residents and organizations, and is a partner in the on-going Neighborhood Assistance Program/Comprehensive Service Program.

Worth Knowing

New Granada Theater, Hill District

The New Granada at 2009–13 Centre Avenue was designated a City Historic Structure on October 8, 2004. Designed in 1927 as the Pythian temple by African-American architect Louis Bellinger, the Granada was a long a focal point of cultural and social life on the Hill. Restoration plans are pending.

South Side Local Development Company Honored

The South Side Local Development Company received the Urban Redevelopment Authority’s Overall Excellence Award on October 21, 2004 at the Citywide Mainstreet Ceremony. This award recognizes the tremendous success of the Main Street on East Carson program in reducing vacancy rates, generating millions of dollars in public and private investment, and promoting preservation. Since the 1960s, Landmarks has been working with South Side residents and organizations, and is a partner in the on-going Neighborhood Assistance Program/Comprehensive Service Program.

Demolished

H. Samson Funeral Home, Shadyside

Samson Funeral Home at 537 North Neville Street was demolished in October 2004. The Samson name had been associated with the Pittsburgh funeral business since 1859. The 1.7 acre site was purchased by Walnut Capital Partners, which plans to build a nine-story high-rise containing about 40 condominiums. Autonio has been retained as the architect. Walnut Capital continues to work closely with neighborhood groups and the nearby churches as plans develop for the site. Completion is expected late in 2006.

Penn Manor, East Liberty

A vacant and vandalized building at Penn Avenue and North St. Clair Street was demolished in the fall of 2004. Community Builders, owners of the property, plan to re-build residential townhouses on the site. Construction is scheduled to begin in the spring of 2005.

Art Deco Landmark Restored in Mt. Lebanon

Mt. Lebanon’s Municipal Building, designed in 1929 by William H. King, Jr., officially re-opened on December 9, with the successful completion of a 14-month, $4.5 million renovation/restoration. Rothchild Doyno Associates served as architects, with Landmarks Design Associates Architects as historic preservation consultant. Tedco Construction managed overall construction, and Nello Construction served as the general contractor. The Municipal Building, located at 710 Washington Road, includes staff offices and public meeting rooms. (The fire and police departments now occupy a new Public Safety Centre at 555 Washington Road.) The original fire bays were redesigned into commissioner chambers with giant windows so people can literally see their government in action. The building exterior was cleaned and lighted, and the interior foyer space, with its aluminum chandelier and stair railings, is especially worth seeing. Join us on a membership tour to the Mt. Lebanon Municipal Building on September 21.

Historic Edgeworth Church Restored and Renamed

The old Shields Presbyterian Church in Edgeworth is now Grace Episcopal Church at Shields Chapel. Built in 1869, possibly to the designs of Joseph W. Kern who was the architect for the Sewickley Presbyterian Church, this is one of the oldest buildings in the area, simple and handsome with a tripart of pointed lancet windows facing the street. For some years it was a subsidiary of the Shields estate. The estate’s trustees called on Landmarks Design Associates Architects to restore the masonry and roof, and make improvements called for by the building code. The trustees have leased the church to Grace Episcopal Church, a Mount Washington congregation.

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Thank you for helping us protect the places that make Pittsburgh home.
Our Historic Parks: Restore and Adapt

Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr.

Those who engage in planning, managing, restoring, and protecting significant parks of our major cities here and abroad are debating how to use those parks. Many were designed by landscape designers who have achieved significant distinction as time has passed, such as Frederick Law Olmsted and Jens Jensen in the US.

Too many of these parks have suffered from a severe lack of maintenance through the years, losing their historic features including structures, landscapes, and plants.

As attention now becomes focused on these losses and the lack of maintenance, fresh planning for restoration begins and major fund raising must be undertaken. However, new constituencies, new ideas, and new designers enter the scene, and their ideas, plus lessons learned from our inability to maintain the great parks that we have, whether here or in other countries, become ingredients that must be taken into account along with the original park designs.

Restore or Change?

For historic parks the question can be defined as whether to restore fully or partially the parks, depending on funding and practicality of future maintenance, and, whether to introduce new uses for new constituencies.

During the July 2004 "Great Parks, Great Cities" international conference in London, which we attended, one speaker strongly argued that parks should be adapted in any and all ways that people want to use them. In fact, he suggested that such adaptation furthers the democratization of democratic nations and helps make people more equal, and is therefore important to do for social and ethical reasons.

We in the historic preservation movement who have been trying to save and reuse buildings have long subscribed to permitting adaptive uses rather than insisting on pure restoration, except in the case of great monuments such as Drayton Hall in South Carolina or Notre Dame in Paris. Even in Pittsburgh, our own internationally important building—H. H. Richardson's Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail—has been adapted to changed uses, usually without objection (although Landmarks has strongly objected to some of the adaptations). We ourselves have changed things there: one of the most salient being the installation of the courtyard in 1976, in place of the original horse courtyard and eventual parking lot. Walk the streets of any old city and you find endless adaptations that enliven historic buildings and extend their useful lives.

Given this history of adapting architecture to new uses, we have many precedents that can be applied to adapting our parks to new uses—change from original designs, no matter how good, cannot in and of itself be looked upon as the wrong thing to do. In fact some of the former ways of using our parks have disappeared, and no amount of park restoration will restore people dressing in elaborate finery to promenade through the park at a certain time of day enjoying splendid gardens and fountains. In fact, we are glad to attend concerts in New York's Central Park or in London's Hyde Park in our blue jeans or shorts, while listening to contemporary popular music or enjoying a Shakespearean play.

It would also be pointless to install an elaborately picturesque lake such as we might have once had at Lake Elizabeth in Allegheny Commons on Pittsburgh's North Side; much as we might like to see that, it might simply cost too much, not meet today's standards of safety, or be assured of future maintenance shortfall.

Safety

Another issue in park restoration is that of safety. We learned at the conference that the budget item that had become the most ascendant in the London Royal Parks was not planting or plant maintenance; it was "health and safety," which means meeting the disparate demands of people for a park world that is perfect for them, in which no branch will fall upon them, no walk will be too slippery, and no animals will spread infection if coaxed up for prohibited feedings. Safety has long scored its results in some of our parks, most notably the Allegheny Commons, where all the shrubbery was removed some years ago because of the potential of someone's lurking behind a bush and leaping out and accosting someone for robbery or assault. There is little evidence in the London Parks or in our own parks that shrubbery has ever been so used, but again fear of crime and fear of lawsuits have resulted in preemptive action which has disfigured the original fine designs.

I recall a historic feature at the Oliver Miller Homestead in South Park (see page 10) that might today be looked upon as a potential for lawsuits for anyone who risked walking out on the outcrop of slippery stones that a stream once passed over.

Lake Elizabeth in Allegheny Commons on Pittsburgh's North Side was given a modern design in 1966 by Simonds & Simonds, a nationally prominent Pittsburgh firm. Recently, much debate has occurred as to whether the 1960s design should be maintained or whether Mitchell & Graas's original design of 1868 for Lake Elizabeth should be restored. Pressley Associates of Cambridge, MA, who completed a master plan for the Commons in 2002, recommends the practical course of action: retain the 1960s lake, save money, and honor mid-20th-century design.

In historic St. James' Park, London, a cottage and cottage garden have been fully and meticulously restored.

An elegant restoration of a gazebo in St. James’ Park.

In historic Battersea Park in London, a new fountain and pool have been created in a fully modern design.

The problem of designing modern bathroom facilities in a historic park is addressed head-on at Battersea Park with this fully contemporary design of concrete, glass block, and steel set off by new terraces of roses.
We also now have the requirements of our Americans with Disabilities Act, and many of the historic fixtures of our parks might not meet the standards of the law. The question of maintaining or restoring major areas should simply be assigned to practicality. While we might be able to raise money to reestablish a herbaceous border, is there any possibility of continued funding each year to maintain such a beautiful garden that requires so much special attention? Therefore, a number of questions of restoration resolve themselves based on practical modern situations and budgets. Just as the need to adapt buildings to new and different functions and conditions has become a practical principle of the preservation movement, so should it become a guiding principle for parks.

Everything for Everyone?
But there is a danger, I believe, in the point of view expressed by the young speaker at the Conference that parks should be adapted to any and all needs that anyone expresses. I think that we must add to that sentence the words "provided those people are sensitive to the needs of others, and to the park fabric itself." I thought about that as I heard the supervisor for St. James' Park in London, a beautifully designed historic park which has been treated with great sensitivity, talk about small but vocal groups who would like to establish various kinds of playing fields in the park. The Royal Parks conducted a survey and found that the top priority out of all possible uses of all the parks is "for peace, quiet, and tranquility." But one might well expect that those people seeking peace would not be as vocal about advocating their desire as the group might be who wants to take over a large greenward, cut down big trees, and establish a playing field to use every so often for its few members or players. Their desires should not override the basic design of that park or of any historic park.

The superintendent said that the second priority of people was exercise as opposed to game playing. However, those who like to run in St. James' Park as opposed to game playing. However, those who like to run in St. James' Park do not want to run on the asphalt paths; rather they want to run through an alley of great London plane trees on a greenward that would compact the roots and kill the grass. That falls into allée of great London plane trees on a greensward, cut down big trees, and establish a playing field to use every so often for its few members or players. Their desires should not overrule the basic design of that park or of any historic park.

The superintendent said that the second priority of people was exercise as opposed to game playing. However, those who like to run in St. James' Park do not want to run on the asphalt paths; rather they want to run through an alley of great London plane trees on a greenward that would compact the roots and kill the grass. That falls into the category of not respecting the park and its major plantings.

After the conference, Greg Yochum, our horticulturist, and I went walking in Edinburgh along a trail along the river Water of Leith from Dean's Village to where the river meets the Firth of Forth. Many people were using the trail. Some were walking as we were, some were sitting, but many were running their dogs that were fouling the park. Some people seemed to be using the park for drugs and alcoholic intake (perhaps a growing constituency for our parks?), and people who lived above the wall that defined one edge of the park or who walked along the street above this wall were throwing their trash down into the park as if it were a dumping ground.

These seem to me to be illegitimate constituencies, but we cannot solve that kind of problem by simply decreeing that it is immoral or unethical or illegal. In the effort to "democratize," as the speaker hoped to do by allowing any and all uses, we need to educate. We cannot simply open these landscape treasures to any and all uses by any and all persons without educating people about the design aesthetics of parks, their history, their plantings, their historic structures, the desires of major constituencies of people, and the costs of maintenance and future use.

The East Commons?
When a group of Allegheny Commons residents agreed to create a park out of a squalid dumpsite nearly 150 years ago, they envisioned "breathing places...for the elevation of the masses." It would be difficult, today, to say to what heights those 19th-century masses were elevated, but we do know that the breathing places Allegheny Commons provided them were durable as well as popular. Allegheny Commons remains a prominent, heavily used park that is one of the first public parks west of the Allegheny Mountains and the oldest in the City of Pittsburgh. It was recently declared eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and has been a City Historic District since 1998.

In addition to being surrounded by the historic East Allegheny, Central North Side, and Allegheny West neighborhoods, the park is a mere quarter mile from the developing North Shore, making it a doubly strategic location for urban improvement. Plans for its extensive rehabilitation should breathe new life into both a historic landscape and Pittsburgh's North Side.

As a result of a comprehensive community master planning effort completed by Pressley Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts in 2002, fundraising to implement the park plan began in 2004.

Total revenue for the restoration for 2004 (including such donations of services) exceeded $250,000. The Northside Leadership Conference organized two major volunteer projects in the fall of 2004 that resulted in a new playground along Cedar Avenue and landscaping improvements in West Common. Goals for 2005 include:

• Completion of funding for the East Common Pilot Project (see the illustration below) and project management;
• Tree planting in West Common and along North Avenue;
• Initiation of a membership program;
• A kick-off fundraising event; and
• Development of a graphic design and signage program for the park.

The Pressley plan describes a park with a distinguished design legacy, both from the 1860s and from the 1960s, that deserves protection and rehabilitation. Neighbors know it as an oasis of shade in summer, lacy branches in winter, new greenery in spring, and warm color in fall. It offers natural beauty year-round, as well as (relative) peace and quiet. It has proved to be the breathing place its founders envisioned.

The Allegheny Commons Steering Committee welcomes comments or questions about the park master plan and future activities. Phone 412-231-4774, ext. 21, or e-mail Christina@pittsburghnorthside.com. Contributions are gratefully accepted and may be made to the Northside Leadership Conference, earmarked for the "Allegheny Commons Fund."
Worth Reading

Fallingwater Rising
Franklin Toker

Here, in a 482-page hardcover book, Franklin Toker, University of Pittsburgh history of art and architecture professor and a member of Landmarks’ Historic Plaque Designation Committee, tells the full story of “the most famous house of the 20th century.” Based on 18-years of research and personal insight, Toker documents the unlikely collaboration between Jewish merchant Edgar J. Kaufmann and architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who was nearing 70 when he received the commission in 1937 to design “Fallingwater” in Fayette County. 16 pages of color photographs; plus 97 illustrations; $35.00

Routes to Roots
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area

This is a very rich little book, a guide to the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area: Armstrong, Beaver, Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Greene, and Fayette Counties. Naturally, it looks at them partly from the viewpoint of industrial history but also examines subjects in labor, ethnic, and cultural history, and calls attention to museums, commercial establishments, and restaurants where the tourist may want to stop. Five tour routes are given, each with symbols to indicate why it is of interest. There is a helpful index and a map with a square inch of information of some sort. Alas, architectural history as such has no place, but this is a specialist’s quibble. The 228 pages, handsomely illustrated book will lead to multiple discoveries, even for native Pittsburghers. $20.00

The American Porch
Michael Odell

A rather wordy book, but a good history of its subject, tracing its origins in ancient Europe, Asia, Africa, and the American tropics, but dwelling mainly on its popularity and vicissitudes in the United States, with much to say, among other things, on such porch-friendly features of our architectural and social history as the bungalow and, at the end of the story, the New Urbanism; and such porch-hostile features as Wollmanized lumber (allowing rot-proof backyard decks), the ranch house, television, and air conditioning. This is a social, rather more than an architectural history, but it is some of each. $24.95

Pittsburgh: Views in the 21st Century
J. B. Jeffers Ltd.

This is a successor to two other books, Pittsburgh: Views Between the Rivers (1996). You will not want it for the prose, but the pictures—all color except for a few archival shots—do give a nice introduction to the city for those who have never been here. 104 pages; altogether 250 photographs, softcover; $19.95

Historic Landmark Plaques (continued from page 2)

Firth Street (Washington Crossing) Bridge, was constructed across the Allegheny River in 1923 by architect Benno Janssen and an engineering team led by Charles S. Davis. The bridge consists of three deck spans with three-hinged closed-web arches and massive concrete piers and abutments. Decoration is limited to escutcheons with the County arms covering the middle hinges of the arches, like keystones, and metal railing panels cast with the arms of the 13 original states. The graceful silhouette of the two-hinged crescent-arched Jerome Street Bridge in McKeesport, 1937, is the work of engineer George S. Richardson. Known now as the Lyle Boulevard Bridge, the 315-foot structure crosses the Youghiogheny River close to its entry from the Monongahela. Alcoa Building, 1950–51 (now Pittsburgh Regional Enterprise Tower), Sixth Avenue and William Penn Way, Harrison & Abramovitz, New York, was the first multistory building to employ curtain walls of aluminum. “The building shows off aluminum in every possible application,” writes Landmarks’ architectural historian Walter C. Kennedy, “from electrical work to cladding.” Historic Landmark Plaques do not protect a building from demolition or alteration; they simply identify the site as a significant part of our local heritage. Landmarks orders the plaque for a few archival shots—do give a nice introduction to the city for those who have never been here. 104 pages; altogether 250 photographs, softcover; $19.95

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Jerome Street (Lyle Boulevard) Bridge, McKeesport

“Robin Hill,” Moon Township

“Robin Hill,” 949 Thorn Run Road, Moon Township, is a Neo-Georgian house designed by Henry Gilchrist and erected in 1926 by Frances and Mary Nimick. The 24-room house is set on 52 acres; together they comprise Robin Hill Park, a gift from the Nimick family to the township.

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Seeking Pittsburgh at the Longfellow House and Finding Japan

Albert M. Tannler

On October 19, 2004, I revisited the Longfellow Historic Site, otherwise known as the Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House, at 105 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, built in 1739 and purchased for Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in 1837 as a wedding gift. Longfellow lived there with his wife Mrs. Craigie’s boarding house, and his father-in-law bought his room—and all the other rooms—briefly visited the house in 2002; now I had an appointment with archivist Anita Israel to examine letters from architect Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr., to his mother in Cambridge while Longfellow was working in Pittsburgh, in partnership with Alfred H. Harlow and Frank E. Alden (1886–1896).

Leake & Greene

My earlier research on Theodore H. Leake and George Greene, published in “A Visit to Boston,” PHLF News 163 (February 2003): pages 14–15, established that Leake and Greene formed their decorating firm in Boston c. 1889; they were joined by English glass artist Henry Hunt and moved to Pittsburgh in September 1889. In 1891 the firm returned to Boston where it remained through 1892; it relocated to Pittsburgh again in 1893 and the partners built a house in Edgeworth, Pennsylvania. In 1896 Henry Hunt established Henry Hunt Studios and the firm of Leake & Greene disappears. Leake lived in Edgeworth for another five years; Greene became a stained glass artist and he and his wife Leonora remained in Edgeworth for at least 30 years. However, Margaret Henderson Floyd had written in Architecture after Richardson: Regionalism before Modernism—Longfellow, Alden, and Harlow in Boston and Pittsburgh (University of Chicago Press/Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, 1994): “Leake & Greene was already working with Longfellow and Alden on the richly decorated interior of the fourth East Liberty Presbyterian Church in 1886 according to Longfellow’s letter [of March 14, 1887].” I had come to the Longfellow Archives to read this letter for myself.

The March 14, 1887 letter does not mention East Liberty Church or Leake or Greene by name. We read that drawings for “the church” were being prepared by an “Englishman.” I looked through other letters but found nothing relevant.

The March 14, 1887 citation appears to be an error; if not, it is certainly obscure. Perhaps Leake, who was a draftsman in Boston 1886–88, did prepare drawings for Longfellow prior to establishing his decorating firm in 1889, but he was not English. According to census records Leake (b. 1859) and Greene (b. 1864) were both born in New York State. Margaret’s students had read many of the A. W. Longfellow letters and provided summaries. I was reminded of the years of research that underlay her book and that her death in 1997 deprived Boston of a gifted teacher and Pittsburgh of a friend.

Charley’s Room

I then took a guided tour of the house, walking up the decorated staircase I had briefly seen in 2002, whose interest for architectural historians lies not in the many famous people who trod upon it, such as George Washington in the 1770s, but because its balusters were replicated by H. H. Richardson at Glessner House in Chicago (1885–87) and by A. W. Longfellow at “Sunnyledge” (1886) in Pittsburgh.

The [Charles Appleton] Longfellow suite [is] the earliest known example of a “Japan Room” in the United States, but whether or not it exerted any influence on later domestic interiors is unclear.

—Christine M. E. Guth

Throughout the Longfellow house one sees Japanese furnishings and art-work. These, we were told, had been acquired by Henry’s eldest son, Charles (1844–93), who lived in Japan in 1871 and 1872. I saw a special exhibition in the house of Japanese art—books, textiles, furniture, and some of the hundreds of photographs “Charley” sent home; the exhibit celebrated the publication of Christine M. E. Guth’s Longfellow’s Tattoos: Tourism, Collecting, and Japan (University of Washington Press, 2004).

Margaret Floyd had written in Architecture after Richardson that A. W. Longfellow helped his cousin Charley—whose “interest in Japan was avant-garde in the 1870s”—decorate Japanese rooms at the Longfellow house in 1874. Charley’s journals and letters from Japan were first transcribed in the 1990s and published as Charley Appleton Longfellow: Twenty Months in Japan, 1871–72, edited by Christine W. Laidlaw (Friends of the Longfellow House, 1998). The influence of Japanese art and architecture in the West is usually dated from the International Exposition in London, 1862; the display of Japanese goods influenced architects and designers such as E. W. Goodwin, Thomas Jekyll, and Christopher Dresser. Americans saw Japanese design at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Dresser attended this Exhibition on his way to Japan for a three-month visit; in 1882 his Japan: Its Architecture, Art, and Art Manufactures was published in England. In 1885 Edwin S. Morse, director of the Peabody Museum in Salem, Massachusetts, published Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings, based on his 1877 visit to Japan. Upon his return and prior to publication of his book, Morse gave public “magic lantern” lectures on Japanese architecture and design throughout the Boston area. In 1872 Charley Longfellow built a Japanese house in an area of Tokyo where few foreigners lived and at a time when most visitors preferred Western-style accommodations. (He also had himself tattooed with traditional Japanese designs; hence the title of Ms. Guth’s book.) A. W. Longfellow displayed photographs of Charley’s house and decorative items sent from Japan in his Harvard College room. After Charley’s return to Cambridge in 1874, the cousins decorated his rooms at 105 Brattle Street. Charley’s Japanese photographs and his “souvenirs” were often shown to visitors to his distin- guished father’s home, and a description of the Japanese “suite” was published in 1877 by Richard Henry Stoddard in Poets’ Homes. (After his death in 1893, the contents of Charley’s rooms were placed elsewhere in the house or given to relatives, who subsequently donated some items to museums.)

By 1881 Japanese forms appear in H. H. Richardson’s work. Did Richardson see Morse’s magic lantern slides? Did he visit the Longfellow house? (A. W. Longfellow worked in Richardson’s office 1881–86.) A tantalizing clue to the latter query appears in John J. Glessner’s The Story of a House: Ms. Richardson insisted on one or two small extravagances….He was particular about the stair rail and balusters. Of the latter there are four different patterns, one of each on each step, all slender, graceful, fine, reproductions from some distinguished old Colonial house—the Longfellow house at Cambridge, if my memory is not at fault—but I distinctly remember that they cost one dollar each.

The Longfellow house staircase balusters will reappear in Glessner House in Chicago and in “Sunnyledge” in Pittsburgh. Courtesy National Park Service, Longfellow National Historic Site.

Section of the “Sunnyledge” staircase. Photograph by William Mathis.

Welcome New Members (July 1 through December 1, 2004)

Members are vital to the work and growth of Landmarks. Many members volunteer their time to help with education programs, office work, and preservation projects. By joining, each person demonstrates his/her belief in our mission—and contributes to a strong, collective voice for historic preservation in the Pittsburgh region.

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Jeffrey and Michele Bees
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Helen Domelly
Mary Jane Edwards
Steven and Beverley Elliott
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Letters from Our Members

September 7, 2004

Dear Mr. Ziegler,

I’ve been a Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation member for a few years now and an admirer of its work for many years. What a blessing to our area it is to have such people who are dedicated to saving and honoring the marvelous heritage of the Pittsburgh region.

A few weeks ago I attended a family reunion at Round Hill Park on a beautiful Saturday afternoon. I was heading home towards Rt. 51 around 7 pm. It was that brilliantly-lit time of day that photographers call the “golden hour.” I stopped on Round Hill Road at Rt. 48, just below the old Round Hill Church.

As I looked straight ahead I noticed a wonderful old anti-bellum farmhouse with multiple chimneys. The fields across from it were lit with a golden glow as a young woman slowly rode a horse across them. I was transfixed by the scene and for a wonderful moment I felt like I was carried back to the 19th century. Like all such moments, it was quickly past but made a lasting impression. I drove homeward with a melancholy feeling that on another trip in the future I would find a subdivision at that spot.

As you can imagine I was thrilled to open the recent issue of PHLF News [September 2004] to see that very farm (the Van Kirk farm) pictured as part of the Historic Farm Preservation Program. I feel so pleased to know that another gem will be saved for the future! Thank you all for the marvelous work that you do…

Jeni Wilson

October 1, 2004

Dear Mr. Ziegler,

Thank you for the recent mailing for membership in your Foundation. I am enclosing a check in the amount of $150.00.

As a point of information for you, when I opened up the brochure I recognized the street on which I lived as a young child! Our family lived at 1304 Liverpool Street in the 1940s. What a pleasure to learn that it was saved from demolition in the 1960s due to the efforts of your Foundation.

My sister and I returned to the area in September 2003 and visited the site. We took pictures of the house where we lived. We have a similar picture from when we lived there as children. (We left the area and came to California in 1950)….We were happy to see that very farm (We left the area and came to California in 1950)….We were happy to see that very farm saved from demolition in the 1960s due to the efforts of your Foundation.

Please phone 412-381-1665 for a membership.

Jeni Wilson
Contributions & Gifts — Thank You

(3.41 through December 1, 2004)

Named Fund Donations

• Jamini Davies, for a contribution to the Jamini and Greg Davies Named Fund;
• Marion V. Geer, for a contribution to the DeWint Named Fund;
• Janice M. and Ken T. Abraham, for contributions to the Audrey and Kenneth Menke Named Fund for Education. The following people also contributed to the Audrey and Kenneth Menke Named Fund for Education: Audrey and Ken Menke gave a gift in memory of Elizabeth Zierden; Michael J. and Karen Menke Paizter gave a gift in honor of Audrey and Ken’s anniversary; and Jack Zierden made a contribution in honor of Ken’s birthday;
• Jack and Donna Miller, for creating a Named Fund to support North Side preservation efforts; and
• The Estate of Delores M. Smith, for a contribution to support preservation services;

Program Support

• Allegheny Foundation, for a grant in support of our Historic Religious Properties Initiative, educational programs, and a new neighborhood restoration initiative;
• Dickie, McCamey & Chilcote Law, for a contribution to underwrite the James D. Van Trump Library—Pittsburgh’s most beautiful building (see page 10), and for a grant to support preservation programs;
• Steel Industry Heritage Park Program, for a grant in support of our Historic Religious Properties Initiative; and
• The Estate of Delores M. Smith, for a contribution to underwrite preparation of the Longue Vue National Register nomination;

Ten Courthouse Benches

Visit the Allegheny County Courthouse—Pittsburgh’s most significant architectural landmark—and you’ll see that handsomely carved benches, each inscribed with a donor’s name, are replacing the morose collection of inappropriate chairs that once cheapened the historic corridors. Each oak bench is constructed by Jerry Wilson of Wilson & McCracken, to the design of County Architect Sam Taylor. Cathy McCollom, chief programs officer at Landmarks, accepts orders for the benches. If you would like to sponsor a bench for $2,700, please contact Cathy (412-471-5808, ext. 316; cathy@phlf.org). Our goal is to install 20 benches in the Courthouse. Your gift will add to the beauty of H. H. Richardson’s masterpiece.

To date, we thank the following people and organizations for sponsoring a total of ten Courthouse benches:

1. Carl Wood Brown
2. Robert G. DeGreco, of Dickie, McCamey & Chilcote
3. The Hillman Family, who donated a bench “to the citizens of Allegheny County in appreciation of the Court of Common Pleas”
4. Henry Hoffstot, for sponsoring a bench “in memory of Chief Justice James B. Drew”
5. Raymond Novak
6. Patton Family Partnership
7. Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, “in gratitude to Richard M. Scalf, who has donated to the restoration of the Courthouse for three decades, beginning with the transformation of the courtyard from a parking lot to a public park”
8. Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation
9. Reed Smith LLP
10. James C. Rodye

Corporate Matching Gift

• Joe DeMenno, for a gift membership to our education department; and
• Dorothy Ju, for a gift membership to Barbara Berger, and
• Sharyl and Tom Phillips, for a gift membership to Mark Phillips.

Gift Memorials

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• Many rewarding volunteer opportunities
• Acknowledgement of your support in PHLF News
• Free subscription to PHLF News and a 10% discount on all of Landmarks’ publications
• Invitations to preservation seminars, lectures, and special educational events and tours
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• Free materials upon request, including Pittsburgh postcards, colorful posters of various architectural landmarks, and a timeline of key events in Pittsburgh and/or African-American history
• Free access to the James D. Van Trump Library of architectural and historical books, magazines, photographs, and slides
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• Savings on school tours and traveling exhibits
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• A 10% discount at certain Pittsburgh-area historic hotels, bed & breakfasts, and city inns
• An annual membership fee of $25 that supports the work of PHLF in preserving the places that make Pittsburgh what it is.

To become a member contact: Mary Lu Dennis
412-471-5808, ext. 527
maryl@phlf.org
On our Web site at www.phlf.org

Annual membership fees are affordable, beginning at $25 for an individual and $30 for a family. A senior membership is $15.
Let Sydney's Success Inspire Pittsburgh


Tasman described the award-winning, multi-use Walsh Bay Sydney Harbor Redevelopment Project being developed by the Mirvac Group. The Walsh Bay project was the fifth attempt to transform a brownfield (a former dockland of wharfs and warehouses) in a way that attracted the wealthy back to the city and created many public amenities. Forty stakeholders were involved, and, according to Tasman, "they were vocal people who had to approve everything." Walsh Bay's success, however, is an "example of what can be done when developers, city officials, professionals, and citizens all work together." A few other comments from Tasman worth remembering are:

"Every building should be identifiable of its time and compatible with its surroundings. We designed a wharf-like residential building that is about 7,000 square meters. It's 600-feet long with private moorings for yachts. There's an on-the-water lifestyle that people love. Walsh Bay also mixes modern buildings with Georgian proportions with some quite dramatic buildings that roll around the corner. There are curves in every direction. "Everything in Walsh Bay is grand. There are cafes, shops, and a drama theater with perfect acoustics. The "industrial heritage of the place is great value. The history is as interesting as the present. Hotels, jacks, and cranes have been restored and preserved. Two houses from long ago were discovered during excavation, and the archaeological site is now revealed for people to see. Mirvac has done all sorts of things to get people to stop and ask: What's that? Where did that come from?

"There is only one Walsh Bay. People have been working for a long time; solving many problems. It glimmers in the sunlight... but doesn't glimmer any more than it's allowed to glimmer. It sits very happily with its neighbors."

To learn more, come see the book and CD that Tasman donated to our library.

EVENT PREVIEW: February – June

Sunday afternoon, February 27
Open House Church Tours and Lecture on Architect Ralph Adams Cram
Celebrate the 150th anniversary of Calvary Episcopal Church by attending a free special event that the Church is hosting in cooperation with Landmarks.
• On your own, between 1:00 and 3:45 p.m., visit three churches designed by Ralph Adams Cram: Calvary Episcopal Church in Shadyside, First Presbyterian Church, and Holy Rosary Church in Homewood. Docents at each church will give you a self-guided tour booklet.
• 4:00 p.m., lecture on Ralph Adams Cram, by author and architect Ethan Anthony. The lecture will be held at Calvary Episcopal Church, followed by a reception.
For reservations: 412-471-5808, ext. 527; marylu@phlf.org

Saturday, April 2
9:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Bus Tour of Historic Loft Apartments
What would it be like to live in a loft? Join us for a tour of the Heinz Lofts on Pittsburgh's North Shore, the Liberty Bank Building in East Liberty, and the former Union National Bank, downtown.
Fee (including refreshments): $35 members; $45 non-members

Saturday, April 16
9:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
Bus Tour of Historic "Green" Buildings
Tour the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, downtown; the Children's Museum of Pittsburgh on the North Side; and the Terminal Building and E-House on the South Side. Plus, we'll give you a list of other historic "green" buildings in the Pittsburgh area that you can visit on your own. This tour will be offered in cooperation with the Green Building Alliance.
Meeting location: CCI Building, 64 South 14th Street.
Fee (including lunch): $45 members, $55 non-members

Wednesday, May 4, 11, 18, 25
12 Noon – 3:00 p.m.
Bus Tours & More Walking Tours
In honor of National Preservation Month and in cooperation with the "Working Hearts" special events program, Landmarks will lead free bridge walks on the "Three Sisters" Allegheny River Bridges, and along the North Shore and Ft. Duquesne Boulevard, past "CAPN" and the Convention Center.
Meeting location: Renaissance Pittsburgh Hotel, 107 Sixth Street, downtown.
For reservations: 412-471-5808, ext. 527; marylu@phlf.org

Summer Architecture Camp for Kids
June 20 through August 19 (one and two-week sessions available; full or half days)
For details: 412-622-3288

For complete details AND to confirm this information, check our Web site at www.phlf.org, or contact Mary Lu (412-471-5808, ext. 527; marylu@phlf.org).

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Or, if you prefer, you can leave a message at 412-784-8015 and a member will return your call.