Preservation Easement Helps Save Armstrong Cork Buildings

For nearly 30 years, Landmarks worked with various developers to create a plan that would not only preserve but breathe life into the century-old Armstrong Cork buildings on 23rd and Railroad Streets in the Strip District. On January 8, 2005, Big River Development L.P. announced that it had obtained the necessary financing to convert the Armstrong Cork complex into 298 loft apartments. A 422-space parking garage and over 45,000 square feet of retail shops will also be constructed on an adjacent lot. The classic red brick façades and an historic silo will be incorporated into the redevelopment.

A key remaining finance issue was addressed when Landmarks agreed to accept a preservation easement on the Historic Cork Factory, a project that would ultimately preserve five buildings in the original H. J. Heinz Company factory complex on the North Side and create hundreds of new apartments. “Preservation easements are a viable tool for preservation and economic development,” says Landmarks President Arthur Ziegler. “In the end, they save a part of the community’s past and create a building block for its future.” The Armstrong Cork Company traces its roots to 1860 when Thomas M. Armstrong started a cork-cutting business in Pittsburgh. Following a disastrous fire at its ten-story building in the Strip District, a massive multi-building brick complex was constructed beginning in 1901. The two parallel sections, the 1901 originals, are the work of Frederick John Osterling, one of the busiest Pittsburgh architects of the 1900 period; Charles Uhl and Richard Glance are project architects. Among the numerous amenities to be offered is a private party room in the restored engine room, a fitness room with state-of-the-art equipment, a swimming pool, a 24-hour business center, and a conference room. The project is scheduled for completion during the summer of 2006.

IRS Examines Preservation Easement Valuations

In June 2004, the IRS issued a public notice indicating that it planned to look more closely at charitable deductions for conservation easement donations. At the time, IRS Commissioner Mark Everson stated that the IRS had uncovered instances where the tax benefits of preserving historic buildings had been “twisted for inappropriate individual benefit.” While the IRS does not question the legitimacy of charitable tax deductions for qualified preservation easements, it has called into question what it believes are excessive valuations in certain instances. Landmarks and the National Trust for Historic Preservation share the IRS concern, and, to address it, support:

- implementing a series of changes that would tighten appraisal requirements and impose new requirements for second appraisals for large donation claims;
- allowing the IRS to recognize accreditation programs for easement-holding organizations;
- requiring that appraisers certify to the IRS that the effect of existing local historic preservation laws, if any, has been expressly considered, disclosed, and addressed in the valuation analysis; and
- establishing a “safe harbor” percentage for easement donations that would, with certain qualifications, simplify the donation process for many property owners and reduce the possibility of over-valued easements.

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- 14 Tiffany: Who, What, and Why
- 20 Events: September & October
The Getty Foundation Awards Landmarks Major Grant for Historic College Study

On June 22, the Getty Foundation, based in Los Angeles, approved a matching grant to the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation in the amount of $185,000 for the preparation of conservation plans for Allegheny College, Slippery Rock University, Geneva College, and Grove City College, with work to be completed by the end of 2006. The grant requires a $10,000 match from each college, and Landmarks is working with each college to discuss how the match can best be met.

“The approach we used in applying for this grant was unique,” said Landmarks President Arthur Ziegler, “and we look forward to working with the four colleges to study their historic buildings and landscapes, and develop conservation and stewardship plans incorporating these historic assets.”

Several years ago, The Getty launched the Campus Grants Program for colleges and universities. The University of Pittsburgh was a recipient of one of these grants. Landmarks realized that there were a number of small colleges in Western Pennsylvania that have historic campuses with marvelous 19th- and early 20th-century buildings but which might lack the capacity to apply for grants under the program individually. Therefore, we approached several Western Pennsylvania colleges to see if they would like Landmarks to apply for such a grant on their behalf. Ultimately we were able to submit a proposal on behalf of Allegheny College, Slippery Rock University, Geneva College, and Grove City College. In order to meet the proposal deadline, Tom Keffer, superintendent of property maintenance for Landmarks, visited the four colleges in two days, driving 261 miles and taking 360 photographs.

Associate Director Joan Weinstein and Program Officer Antoine Wilmering at the Getty Foundation worked with us to develop our proposal. Joan was once a member of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh Fine Arts Department. We thank both of them for their willingness to talk with us and for permitting us to use a novel approach. Here, architectural historian Walter Sidney introduces the colleges.

Allegheny College

Sited in Meadville, 80 miles from Pittsburgh, this is the northernmost campus in our study, and the oldest. It was founded in 1815, and its 14 historic structures date from over 120 years. Bentley Hall is a curious Federal-style building of 1820, with later additions in three phases. Charles Morse Stotz, in The Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania, treated Bentley Hall as the most significant educational structure in the area before 1860. Of the later buildings, those that stand out are those by two architectural offices, Charles W. Bolton & Sons (Philadelphia) and M. H. Church (Chicago). The Bolton office produced the Cultural offices, Charles W. Bolton & Sons (Philadelphia)

Slippery Rock University

When this institution began in 1892, it was the Slippery Rock Normal School; it became part of the State educational system in 1926. Our study includes three buildings from the Normal School days, notably the Richardsonesque Old Main of 1892, all were by a little-known architect, Sidney Foule. Five buildings from the 1920s and '30s, by the W. G. Eckles Co., will follow, as will an unexpected work of Modernism, the Miller Auditorium of 1955; the President's House of 1939, architect unknown; and the Hickory Schoolhouse, a wooden one-roomer of 1860 brought to the campus in 1988. The campus has no historic landscape as such, but we will make suggestions as regard planting.

Geneva College

This is our second-oldest college, founded in Northwood, Ohio in 1848 but located in Beaver Falls since 1879. We will study six buildings on a six-acre campus, as well as the old, now-deserted college railroad station. The oldest and most notable building is the Old Main of 1881, mid-Victorian Gothic. A little unexpected is a mansard-roofed wooden house, “Ferncliffe,” also built in 1881. The name of the New Castle architect William George Eckles appears three times in this modest building group in the Johnstown Gymnasium, the McCarthy Library, and McKee Hall, a women’s dormitory. Again, a campus study is part of the project, in this case involving a proposed highway realignment.

Grove City College

This is the newest college, founded in the late 1920s and established on a unified campus planned by Olmsted Brothers. Six of the eight buildings under study, dating from 1931 to 1941, are by William G. Eckles. The style is Gothic of one variety or another, usually of red brick with limestone trim. Two buildings predate the College: Cunningham Hall, built in 1845 as a private home, and Carnegie Hall, a music hall given to Grove City by Andrew Carnegie in 1900. The Olmsted campus is 20 acres in area, and we will study it with an eye toward furtherance of the original design principles.

Recent Progress

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Landmarks and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have had a close working relationship since Landmarks’ founding in 1964, but now, in the midst of last-minute arrangements for the 2005 National Preservation Conference in Pittsburgh and initial planning for the 2006 conference in Pittsburgh, staff members from both organizations met daily.

The Trust’s National Preservation Conference provides practical advice, innovative ideas, and inspiration for people saving America’s historic places and revitalizing communities. The annual event is the premier educational and networking opportunity for community leaders, volunteers, and staff of the historic preservation movement.

In Pittsburgh, during the last week of September, Landmarks will have a Pittsburgh booth. We’ll be giving away Pittsburgh pins and gifts donated by local businesses and cultural organizations to lure the 2,500 Portland attendees to Pittsburgh in 2006. Landmarks members Sylvia Dallas and Peggy Standahl worked with our summer interns (see page 7) to organize the Pittsburgh booth. We thank them for their time and effort—and thank all the businesses/organizations who donated gifts. We will include a complete list of donors in the next issue of PHLF News.

Landmarks Awards $12,000 in Scholarships to Help Local Preservationists Attend Pittsburgh Conference

A group of 28 Pittsburghers, including some of Landmarks’ staff, several trustees and members, and 14 representatives from local preservation groups, will be attending the National Preservation Conference this September in Portland. “Funds from our organization are helping cover conference costs,” said Cathy McCollom, chief programs officer at Landmarks, “including, in many instances, registration, air fare, and hotel expenses. The conference is a valuable educational and networking opportunity, and our scholarship program ensures that preservation leaders from Pittsburgh will be able to go to Portland.” Scholarship attendees will volunteer at Landmarks’ Pittsburgh booth and provide feedback on their Portland experience, to help guide our planning for the 2006 conference. Scholarship recipients are:

- Andrea Wright Banks, Executive Director, Hill Community Development Corporation
- Rick Bellows, Executive Director, South Side Local Development Company
- Collen Derda, Chair, Neighborhood Improvement Committee
- Mark Fata, Executive Director, CTAC
- Maya Haptas, Associate Director, AIA Pittsburgh
- Keith Herriot, Family Advocate, Children’s Hospital
- Maggie Howard, Community Development Specialist, CTAC
- David McMunn, President, Pennsylvania War Streets Society
- Tara Menendez, Program Coordinator—Renovation Information Network, Community Design Center of Pittsburgh
- Eric Milliron, Project Manager, Allegheny County Department of Economic Development
- George Stropolous, Executive Director, Oakland Business Improvement District
- Evan Stoddard, Board Member, Business Development Committee, SSLDC
- Kate Trimble, Executive Director, Lawrenceville Corporation
- Connie White, Board of Directors & Chair, Neighborhood Environment Committee
- Friendship Preservation Group

INA Opens Pittsburgh Office Through Landmarks’ Help

INTA—the International Urban Development Association—is considering Pittsburgh as its North American Headquarters, and has opened a temporary office at Station Square, on the fourth floor of The Landmarks Building, adjacent to Landmarks’ offices. “We have been involved with INTA for a number of years,” said Landmarks President Arthur Ziegler. “Phil Hallen, our Chairman Emeritus, and members of our staff have attended INTA conferences and seminars, and Landmarks has also awarded conference scholarships to local planning and public officials. When we learned that INTA had screened Canadian and U.S. cities for a possible North American headquarters and was narrowing its focus on Washington, D.C., we pitched Pittsburgh,” said Arthur.

Landmarks hosted a reception at the Duquesne Club on May 11 to introduce foundation and community leaders to INTA President Mohamed Mbarki, Secretary General Michel Sadarski, Secretary General Michel Sadarski,

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Seven Years of Service

Philip B. Hallen served as Chair of Landmarks from April 1998 to March 2005. He was the third chairman of Landmarks since its founding in 1964, and the first being Charles Covert Arensberg and the second Albert C. Van Dusen.

Phil assumed chairmanship of Landmarks at about the time when he retired as President of the Maurice Falk Medical Fund. His deep commitment to Pittsburgh and thorough knowledge of its neighboring social institutions, and leaders made him an effective leader of Landmarks. Wherever he went—whether in Pittsburgh or elsewhere—Phil was always armed with membership brochures and literature about Landmarks to offer to acquaintances. He will continue this practice, no doubt, as he represents Landmarks at the National Trust Conference in Portland this September (see page 3) and as he welcomes conference attendees to Pittsburgh in 2006 as host of a social event for planning committee.

Much was accomplished during Phil's chairmanship. Historic properties were restored in Homestead, Lawrenceville, Manchester, and South Side through our Preservation Loan Fund and façade grant programs, and we became involved with the South Side Local Development Company and PNC Bank in a “Neighborhood Assist Program/Comprehensive Service Program,” sponsored by the Department of Community and Economic Development (see page 10). We launched a Historic Farm Preservation Program with great success (see PHLF News, September 2004), an easement program (see PHLF News, March 2004), and from 1998 through 2005 awarded more than $380,000 to historic religious properties through our annual grant and technical assistance program. We opposed the Mayor's initial plan for Fifth-Forbes, opposed the development of big-box retailers on historic main streets, and opposed PennDOT's initial plans for widening Route 28. However, in each case, we offered constructive alternatives and advanced principles that, in time, have become widely accepted. We funded physical improvements at the Neville House in Collier Township (a National Historic Landmark and house museum owned by Landmarks), and became involved with Allegheny County in supervising the construction of an 18th-century-style barn at the Oliver Miller Homestead. With the Allegheny County Historic Properties Committee, Landmarks continued to oversee the restoration of the Allegheny County Courthouse, the renovation of the old Jail, and the creation of the Jail Museum (see page 5).

Twenty Pittsburgh Public Schools were designated as “City Historic Structures” during Phil’s chairmanship, and many thousands of students participated in community-based education programs. When students from Miller African Centered Academy in the Hill unveiled a Historic Landmark plaque for their school, Phil was there to lift Kufere Laing up so he could unveil the plaque. We launched the “Making Cities Work” lecture series in 1998, and, as a result, 23 nationally recognized speakers have come to Pittsburgh to speak; in 2004 we initiated the “Architecture & Historic Preservation Abroad” lecture series (see page 20).

Most importantly, Phil established a more extensive and effective committee structure, enabling trustees to work more closely with staff on program development. He encouraged Board discussion about preservation priorities and stressed the importance of integrating our educational programs and preservation services. As Chairman Emeritus, Phil will continue to represent Landmarks at conferences in Pittsburgh and elsewhere; at this time, we thank him for his years of service as Chairman.

Oliver Miller Homestead Barn is Finished

Center spread photos in the January 2005 issue of PHLF News showed an 18th-century-style barn-raising at the Oliver Miller Homestead in South Park, a project supervised by Landmarks for Allegheny County, in cooperation with the Oliver Miller Homestead Association. The barn is a replica of the original, which was built in the 1770s and raised by Allegheny County after it bought the Miller farm in 1927. Construction on the barn is now complete, and designs for interior furnishings and educational displays are taking shape. Art Farley constructed a scale model of the barn, complete with mortise-and-tenon joints for the timber framing, and donated it to Landmarks, which in turn donated it to the Oliver Miller Homestead so the model can be part of the educational displays. For tour and event information about the Oliver Miller Homestead, a National Register of Historic Places site, contact: 412-835-1554; www.15122.com/OliverMiller.

Landmarks Creates Revolving Loan Fund for Farmers

Landmarks has allocated $15,000 from its Historic Farm Preservation Program to create a revolving loan fund with Allegheny County to help farmers pay for surveys and closing costs associated with placing agriculture development easements on their historic farms. Assuming a farm is approved for the program, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will reimburse Landmarks for these costs at closing.

“This is small dollars with a huge payback and sound logic,” says Ron Beinlich, chairman of the Allegheny County Farmland Preservation Board. “Two-thirds of the fund has already been committed for new surveys on two farms on which we plan to purchase preservation easements,” he added.

“This revolving loan fund is another example of how nonprofits and government can work together to promote sensible growth,” says Landmarks President Arthur Ziegler. “We hope funders will follow our example and support our efforts in preserving historic farms and farmland in and around Allegheny County.” A grant from the Richard King Mellon Foundation in 2002 in support of Landmarks' Historic Farm Preservation Program made it possible for Landmarks to make this allocation.

Landmarks also helped the Friends of Hartwood secure a grant from Tobacco Free Allegheny to implement a smoke-free environment at Hartwood. The Allegheny County Parks Department is publishing various brochures with the tobacco-free message; a new brochure is being designed for Hartwood Mansion that will carry the tobacco-free theme; and benches and cigarette urns have been ordered for designated smoking areas outside the mansion.

Located on Saxonburg Boulevard in Indiana Township, Hartwood was the country estate of Mary Flinn Lawrence (featured in Where Women Made History—see page 9) and her family from the late 1920s to 1969, at which time she sold her estate to Allegheny County. Since then, the County has operated Hartwood as a cultural and recreational center open to the public.

Year-Round Assistance to Historic Religious Properties

Throughout the year, Tom Kerfer and Cathy McCollom of Landmarks meet with owners of historic religious properties to advise them on building maintenance and restoration issues. Here we describe some of the requests for assistance they have answered since February, to show the diversity of problems historic religious properties face.

• After inspecting the wet basement beneath the exterior stair at Belfield Presbyterian Church in Oakland, Tom recommended that the church hire a masonry contractor to repair the deteriorated sandstone stair.
• Tom encouraged the pastor of Hawthorne Avenue Church in Crafton to make sure that the contractor maintain proper ventilation when making improvements to the basement.
• The Christian Fellowship Center owns the former McClure Avenue Church in Woods Run, an architectural landmark designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987. The small congregation is still struggling with maintenance and utility problems; however, a Minnemite group has agreed to install a new roof if the congregation can pay for the cost of materials. Tom and Cathy have encouraged Reverend Frank Tillman, Jr. to apply to Landmarks' Historic Religious Properties Grant program. (For information about the conference and grants program on October 20, see page 20)
• After Tom visited the Hazelwood Christian Church, Jim Herbst wrote: “Thanks so much for your help. It really meant a great deal to us. It gave us hope that our building problems are not unmanageable. I'm even excited about the many things we can do on our own and about scheduling volunteer work groups to help us.”
• Zion Christian Church in Carrick welcomed Cathy and Glenn Avick, president of Lofrust Engineering, to the May 15 church service. Pastor Dan Grant thanked them for playing an “indispensable role” in getting their cafeteria smoke working again.

Historic religious property owners are urged to attend Landmarks’ Conference and Grants Program on October 20 from 8:00 a.m. to Noon at The Pittsburgh News Church at 299 LeRoi Road in Point Breeze. For more information, contact Cathy: 412-471-3808, ext. 516; cathy@phlf.org

Improvements at Hartwood, Thanks to Landmarks and Tobacco Free Allegheny Grant

Acting on the advice of Tom Kerfer, superintendent of property maintenance at Landmarks, 12 volunteers with the Friends of Hartwood restored 37 windows on the mansion at Hartwood Acres. They spent a total of 130 hours between April and June stripping, priming, chalking, and top coating all the windows.

Phil Halles at Miller School, May 16, 2002

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OUR WORK: Recent Progress (continued)
Miller and Kim Family Named Fund Aids North Side Church

A grant from Landmarks’ Miller and Kim Family Named Fund—plus a three-to-one matching gift from Jack and Donna Miller who established the Named Fund in memory of their parents—has resulted in a gift this year of $2,000 to Incarnation of the Lord Catholic Parish on the North Side.

The church is conducting a capital campaign to replace an 80-year-old roof that was damaged by fire on May 19, 2002. The original altar was destroyed also, and the fire caused tremendous smoke damage.

The building, the former Nativity of Our Lord Church at 4071 Franklin Road, was designed in 1923 by Carlson Strong. It features a stained glass window with the former Annunciation Church has been installed in the area behind the new altar. The church serves the community of Observatory Hill and the North Hills.

Historic Landmark Plaque Unveiling

The Graf family, owners of Pittsburgh’s Grand Hall at The Priory, celebrated the unveiling of a Historic Landmark plaque on May 19 with employees and representatives from Landmarks. Pittsburgh’s Grand Hall, formerly St. Mary’s German Catholic Church, was designed by Father John Stibiel in 1854, architect H. H. Richardson with additions in 1890. In 1995, Ed and Mary Ann Graf purchased the long-vacant landmark at Pressley and Noah Streets in Deutschtown and converted it into a banquet and conference facility.

Jail Museum Opens; Public Tours on Mondays

Connie Prybyla, supervisor of support services for the Juvenile Section of the Family Division, Ed Urban, deputy warden and historian, and representatives of Landmarks officially dedicated the “Old Allegheny County Jail Museum” during a public ceremony on July 12. Several years in the making and funded largely by H. H. Richardson with additions in 1904 by Drue Heinz Trust, the Jail Museum is located in the County Jail Museum” during a public ceremony on April 12 were, from left to right, Arthur Ziegler, president of Landmarks; Marilyn Ross Peckich; Dominic Youngner, Dr. Peter Salk; Marly Silverman; and John Robinson of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Salk Vaccine Plaque Dedicated—and a Tribute to Jerry Peckich (1935–2005)

One of our most intrepid members, the late Jerry Peckich, who with Art Silverman donated the Bessemer converter to Landmarks, realized that no State historical marker had been erected to commemorate Jonas Salk and the Salk Polio Vaccine. He began to pursue the nomination with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and coincidentally learned that the University of Pittsburgh was planning a symposium on April 11 and 12 commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Salk vaccine. Funds were raised and the historical marker unveiling was set for April 12. Unfortunately, Jerry died suddenly of cancer on February 4.

When the plaque was unveiled in Salk Hall at Pitt, Landmarks President Arthur Ziegler paid tribute to Jerry, who had acquired buildings on East Carson Street when Landmarks first initiated the revitalization program there in 1968, dedicated the Major General Anthony Wayne Foundation on the site of Wayne’s encampment in Baden, Beaver County, and secured a historical marker commemorating the Clinton Furnace site at Station Square (see PHLF News, January 2005)."Jerry was a historian and good businessman whose work was intertwined with civic interests. We remember him as the model of good spirits, good business, and good work," said Arthur.

Several Thousand Attend Landmarks’ Tenth Annual Old House Fair

Landmarks held its Old House Fair on March 12 and 13, in conjunction with the Pittsburgh Home & Garden Show at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. There were lectures, demonstrations by craftsmen, and exhibits and booths of over 40 vendors and purveyors of materials and services relating to the restoration of old houses and small commercial buildings. The Community Design Center of Pittsburgh’s Renovation Innovation Network sponsored free one-on-one consultations between homeowners and architects or landscape architects, and Landmarks’ Walter Kinsey helped homeowners identify the styles of their houses.

In Memoriam

Frank B. Fairbanks, Jr. (1930–2005)

Frank B. Fairbanks, Jr., a trustee of Landmarks, died on March 30 after a lengthy respiratory illness. He will live on in the memory of Landmarks’ members and friends, though, because his extensive collection of rail and transportation memorabilia is housed in our James D. Van Trump Library on the fourth floor of The Landmarks Building at Station Square. A 1950 graduate of MIT and retired CEO of Horst Manufacturing Company, Frank traveled worldwide for more than 50 years to collect rail miles. “Every single mile of his train travel in America, South America, Africa, Russia, and elsewhere is precisely documented,” said Landmarks member and librarian Judith Harvey, who is cataloging the Fairbanks collection. “His collection of ticket stubs, employee timetables, huge rail map color slides, photography, railroad magazines, and correspondence with other rail-mile fans shows the engineering precision of his mind. He was consistent, absolutely precise, and by the time of his death had accumulated one of the highest rail-miles in the country,” Judith added.

Frank and his wife Joan were the guests of honor at the dedication of the Frank B. Fairbanks Rail Transportation Archive in our library on October 29, 2003. The archive will open to members and friends next year, once the cataloguing process is complete. “Frank’s decision to entrust Landmarks with his collection and endow its maintenance is a great contribution to our community,” said Landmarks President Arthur Ziegler. “All those who visit the archive to conduct research or to browse through the collection will quickly become absorbed in Frank’s life passion. His donation forms a significant and unique collection.”

Members interested in making a contribution in memory of Frank can direct gifts to: The Frank B. Fairbanks Rail Transportation Archive at the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation. The Named Fund supports the archive Frank established.

John Murdock (1934–2005)

Pittsburgh lost a champion of historic preservation when John Murdock died of congestive heart failure on March 25. In an eloquent tribute on April 2, Pittsburg Post-Gazette critic Patricia Lowry wrote: “Wherever there was a preservation battle to be fought, Murdock was Johnny-on-the-spot, a grandstander and showboater in the finest tradition. Except he always had the goods to back it up—the facts, the figures, the history, whatever he needed to prove his case.”

“Murdock…was a big man with unruly white hair, a booming, cigarette-deepened voice and a wry wit. All were tools he put to good use at public hearings, where his testimony could trigger rolling eyeballs, smiles, belly laughs, admiration, and applause….”

“To Murdock…the salvation of Pittsburgh’s historic architecture, from high-style churches to common row houses, was serious business…”

In a booklet that was published for John’s memorial service on April 16, Landmarks President Arthur Ziegler wrote: “We admired John, who provided all of us with endless leadership and inspiration, and a fierce preservation commitment that never faltered. He articulated every instance of his preservation advocacy with words and deeds in the best manner. In his presence, in his commitment, in his words, he established the ideal for all of us.”
An old trolley barn on South Craig Street, opposite what is now St. Paul’s Cathedral, was converted into Duquesne Gardens in 1899. The Gardens, shown here in the 1950s, had a large and adaptable space with surprisingly good acoustics. It accommodated ice hockey, ice skating, roller skating, tennis, boxing, and even opera. Schumann-Heink and Caruso sang there, and Victor Herbert and John Philip Sousa conducted there. The Gardens closed down in 1956. Courtesy of The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

**Our Work: Recent Progress (continued)**

The following excerpts from an article that appeared in the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review on May 9, 2005 are reprinted with permission.

Making Downtown More Livable

Laura Drella

...in order to attract people to live in the downtown, Pittsburgh needs to attract and more important, retain the investment of companies in creating and maintaining a presence in not just the region but in the central downtown area....

But the City of Pittsburgh has not been able to retain most of the out-of-town companies the region does attract. Companies that come here locate in the suburbs, which means their employees usually reside in the suburbs. But what if home and work were both located in the Fifth & Forbes Downtown corridor? Imagine how that story might otherwise play out.

If my employer were located Downtown and I could get a nice apartment or condominium for a “reasonable” amount of money, and I could have a place to park my car for a reasonable sum, and I could walk to work, and I could leave work and spend my money Downtown—imagine how the city could be revitalized.

One might ask, how do we pay for this? Tax subsidies, tax abatements—they all cost money and that money comes from somewhere. But if we can attract new companies and new residents to Downtown, then we can recoup that investment in the form of property and retail taxes over time.

If the city can give tax abatements to Lazarus and Lord & Taylor to build retail shops that don’t exist five years later, why can’t it give a tax reduction from somewhere. But if we can attract new companies and new residents to Downtown, then we can recoup that investment in the form of property and retail taxes over time.

Yes, it will take five or 10 or more years to find out if these ideas, once implemented, really can revitalize Downtown. But if we never try, we won’t ever know.

And imagine if we would have started this concept five years ago...
Students Volunteer Time and Talent to Landmarks

Landmarks involves high school, college, and graduate students as volunteers throughout the year, but particularly during the summer months. Amy Fisk and Sara Randall from the University of Pittsburgh volunteered at Landmarks during the first half of the year, and 14 more students assisted our staff between May and September. We thank the following people for helping with our educational programs; for helping plan the Pittsburgh booth at the Portland conference (see page 3); for assisting with our publications; for historic religious property research; for meeting with preservationists in Swinozale (see page 13); for helping with surveys in Wilkinsburg and on the North Side; and particularly for helping with the Cultural Resource Survey in Mt. Lebanon (see page 15), funded by a matching grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

We thank Abigail Carlin, a Harvard graduate; Wayne Chartfield from Slippery Rock University; Todd Henry from Cornell University; Heath Hogan from Roger Williams University; Marianne Kupin from Nazareth College; Margaret List from Carnegie Mellon University; Jennifer Mastro from Ball State University; Joseph Medwid who will be attending the University of Virginia; Emily Schantz from Kent State University; Melissa Simonetti from Cornell University; Leanne Stellato from Kent State University; Mahra Whitelock from Chatham; Melissa Simonetti from Carnegie Mellon University; and Nicholas Brashear, awarded the 2006 Brashear Family Scholarship. “While we hear that many young people who grew up here or were educated here intend to stay and want to experience their future,” Bennett described Bennett’s work with the Student Conservation Association. Spending time cleaning trails “by moving logs, planting flowers and trees, and restoring some features that were neglected for years” gave him a “sense of pride in restoring the park for everyone to enjoy.” Bennett is a resident of Alpha Terrace in East Liberty, an area that has been designated a City Historic District and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. He describes his neighborhood as “an amazing blend of new and old, which makes me feel special to live here.” Since 1999, Landmarks has awarded 19 scholarships to students in Allegheny County who share a love for the Pittsburgh region and understand the value of historic preservation. Most of the scholarship recipients are pursuing degrees in architecture or engineering, while others are majoring in communications, biology, or psychology. Landmarks’ Scholarship Program is funded by gifts from several trustees who are committed to connecting with a young generation of people who care about this region. Scholarship recipients have graduated from or are attending Brown, CMU, Chatham, Columbia, Cornell, George Washington, Howard, Kent State, Syracuse, and the universities of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Virginia. Landmarks’ tours with his high school. Bennett and Nicholas could meet some of the previous scholarship winners and talk with staff members and trustees.

Support Our Cause: Establish a Named Fund

Named funds are targeted endowment contributions. Although the ultimate responsibility for allocating income from Landmarks’ endowment rests with our trustees, donors who establish Named Funds are able to work with staff members to suggest how income from their fund might be used.

You can establish a Named Fund with a gift of $10,000 or more to Landmarks, and you—and others—can continue to contribute to that fund over time. Or you can create a Named Fund by making Landmarks a beneficiary of your will, living trust, IRA, or life insurance policy, or through other planned gifts that provide additional benefits to you and/or family members.

Support historic preservation in the Pittsburgh region by establishing a Named Fund. For more information, contact Jack Miller, director of gift planning, at 412-471-5898, ext. 538 or jack@phlf.org. The following Named Funds have been established at Landmarks:

- Barnefold Family Named Fund, supporting North Side religious properties restoration
- Brashear Family Named Fund, supporting Landmarks Scholarship program
- Carl Wood Brown Named Fund, supporting neighborhood preservation
- Janmini and Greg Davies Named Fund, undesignated
- Mary DeWinter Named Fund, supporting special project grants
- Richard D. Edwards Library Named Fund, supporting the James D. Van Trump Library
- Frank B. Fairbanks, Jr. Named Fund, supporting the Fairbanks Rail Transportation Archive
- Thomas O. Hornstein Charitable Named Fund, supporting neighborhood preservation
- Lorence M. Hunt, Sr. Named Fund, supporting Special Projects, supporting the Riverwalk of Industrial Artifacts and other programs
- Audrey and Kenneth Menke Named Fund for Education
- Miller and Kim Family Named Fund, supporting North Side preservation projects
- Shadybrook Named Fund, undesignated
- Vera Slaughter Shields Named Fund, undesignated
- Helen E. Simpson Family Named Fund, undesignated
- Dolores M. Smith Named Fund, supporting special preservation projects
- Robert L. Spear Library Named Fund
- Patricia Thuer Named Fund, undesignated
- Emma Ziegler Named Fund, supporting special project grants

Thanks for your generosity and support to Corporate/Major Benefactors. Thank you for helping us protect the places that make Pittsburgh home.
**OUR WORK: Recent Progress (continued)**

**Students Evaluate Pressley Plan for Point Models Show Solutions for a**

For the ninth consecutive year, about 130 middle and high school students from Westmoreland County participated in an Architectural Design Challenge hosted by Landmarks. Their challenge in the 2004-05 year was for each team of students to (1) evaluate the Point State Park Comprehensive Master Plan that was prepared by Pressley Associates, Inc. in 2003-04 for the Riverlife Task Force (www.riverlifetaskforce.org/main.php); (2) discuss how they agreed and disagreed with the plan; and (3) build a model showing their plan for a Visitor’s Center. They could locate their Visitor’s Center on the site recommended in the Pressley plan, or on a different site in Point State Park, as long as they justified their decision. This was the most complex design challenge Landmarks had ever posed for any students.

On February 9 and 10, 35 teams of students presented their models to a jury of architects and staff members from Landmarks, CMU’s School of Architecture, the Fort Pitt Museum, and the Riverlife Task Force. Some of the concepts for the Visitor’s Center were daring and bold and located on sites other than that recommended in the Pressley Plan, while others complemented the Fort Pitt Museum and affirmed the proposed location. Some teams agreed that it was sensible to fill in the most special events could take place closer to Commonwealth Avenue; others strongly disagreed and suggested that the park be saved. Riverlife Task Force members listened attentively to the lively exchange of ideas and took notes. Perhaps some of the students’ comments will influence the final plan for Point State Park.

These photos show a few of the models that were presented:

**Mt. Lebanon second-graders explore Washington Road**

Lectures, Tours, and Teacher Inservices

Since January, our staff, docents, and interns have presented 20 illustrated lectures, 29 private group tours, 60 school tours (teaching just over 2,000 students, teachers, and parents), 9 teacher workshops, 5 membership events, and 35 public tours in downtown Pittsburgh and on the South Side. Plus, we have involved about 1,200 more students, teachers, and parents from four South Side area schools in a host of community-based education programs through the South Side Local Development Company’s Neighborhood Assistance Program/Comprehensive Service Program, sponsored by PNC Bank and the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development.

**Miller School Publication Celebrates 100 Years**

We also worked with students from Miller African Centered Academy and mentors from Mercy Hospital to publish Memories from Miller. The 32-page booklet includes essays and collages by the students and mentors describing what Miller School means to them. (The original section of the school was designed in 1905 by John Blair Elliot, hence the centennial opportunity—see pages 10 and 11 for details about the Save Our History program—on top of a full schedule of tours, special programs, and other public commitments such as Images of America—Oakland; see page 6). So, what have we been doing?

**Burrell High School students located their Visitor’s Center on the site of the Flag Bearer, adjacent to the existing parking lot and pathway-and-tunnel system leading to the Fort Pitt Museum. The brick-and-glass structure would rise five stories at its central peak to accommodate the flag pole.**

(Continued on page 9)
State Park:
Visitor’s Center

What Pittsburgh Gifted Center Students Recommend

Ten teams of students in Helen Norfleet’s “Think Tank” class at the Pittsburgh Gifted Center also evaluated the Pressley Associates plan for Point State Park, constructed models showing their concepts for a Visitor’s Center, and created storyboards showing their scale drawings and written reports. This was the first architectural design challenge for the students, and they strengthened team-building and academic skills in the process.

On February 15 and 17, students presented their models and discussed their ideas with a jury of architects and staff members from Landmarks, Fort Pitt Museum, and CMU’s School of Architecture. Groups envisioned a Visitor’s Center with a photo gallery of Pittsburgh’s bridges, maps showing Pittsburgh’s neighborhoods and parks, a Heinz exhibit, and information about famous Pittsburgh artists and writers and the ethnic origins of Pittsburgh’s people. Others thought to include an arcade, a “sports center,” artwork from the Andy Warhol Museum and Carnegie Museum of Art, a café serving British, French, and American food (one group suggested), a theater, and kids activity center “filled with crafts and fun activities to do while learning about Pittsburgh’s history.” One group suggested that a telescope be placed on the roof of their three-story Visitor’s Center so people could more easily see Mount Washington, the North Side, Downtown, and even Oakland. One group envisioned their multi-story Visitor’s Center as a “trip through time,” beginning in the 1950s (a soda fountain would be mounted on the roof) and ending in 2000 (a non-alcoholic sports bar would also be on the roof).

While most of the Westmoreland County students had never been to Point State Park before their orientation tour with Landmarks, all the Pittsburgh Public School students were familiar with the park and had memories of exploring it with their families. They felt strongly about keeping the moat intact. One team wrote: “The Presley’s Plan wants to fill up the moat and build an amphitheater in its space. The moat is part of Pittsburgh’s history and getting rid of it will make Pittsburgh a lot less great than it really is. How many other cities have moats in their downtown areas?” One group located their A plan for the Visitor’s Center in the area of the Music Bastion.

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Attention teachers: If you want to involve your students in an Architectural Design Challenge, then e-mail maryann@phlf.org or call 412-471-5808, ext. 537 and request a copy of a 28-page booklet that Landmarks recently produced in cooperation with Carnegie Mellon’s School of Architecture. Architectural Design Challenge: Connecting Architecture and Urban Design to Classroom Learning includes a series of worksheets based on the design process, model-making tips from students, and a photo album of models from design challenges sponsored by Landmarks. Publication of the booklet was made possible by a grant from the PNC Foundation, which supported an Architectural Design Challenge for Steel Valley High School students in 2003-04.

The booklet is free to members of Landmarks and can be purchased by non-members for $5.00.

In addition, Patty Sughrue, a graduate student at the University of Pittsburgh, researched the history of Miller School and of public education in Pittsburgh’s African-American community; a portion of her essay is included in Memories from Miller. Visit our website to see the booklet: www.phlf.org/pub.html. Visit the James D. Van Trump Library to read Patty’s entire paper: “The History of the Miller African Centered Academy, formerly Miller Elementary School” (June 2005).

Where Women Made History
The Pennsylvania Commission for Women asked Landmarks to prepare the text and gather photos for a travel guide featuring places in the Pittsburgh region associated with notable women. Landmarks worked with the Senator John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center, Ladies United for the Preservation of Endangered Cocktails (a group devoted to celebrating women’s history), and several local historians to compile the travel-guide information. On July 1, we submitted concisic biographies on 65 women and information on 80-some places—plus more than 100 photographs—to the Commission. If all goes according to plan, a travel guide will be designed, printed, and distributed throughout Pennsylvania later this year. Visit www.phlf.org to see the list of women and places that we recommended. Photos of Rachel Hunt courtesy of Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

A Guide to Pittsburgh’s Modern Architecture
We just updated and reprinted a 32-page booklet by Al Tandler: A List of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County Buildings and Architects 1990–2005. New entries include the Children’s Museum of Pittsburgh (Koning Eisenberg Architects, 2004), the David L. Lawrence Convention Center (Rafael Vinoly, 2003), the Creative and Performing Arts High School (MacLachlan Cornelius & Filoni, 2003), and the First Avenue Light Rail Transit Station (L. D. Astorino and Associates, Ltd., 2002).

To obtain a copy for $5.00 (less a 10% membership discount), contact Frank Strober: 412-471-5808, ext. 525, frank@phlf.org
Save Our History

PARTNERS

Participating Schools
Arlington Elementary
Bishop Leonard Catholic
Philip Murray Elementary
Roosevelt Elementary
Westwood Elementary

Sponsors & Prize Raffle Participants
The History Channel
Comcast
PNC Bank

Cathy Niederberger of PNC Bank announces the name of a winner during the prize raffle.

Airheads Balloon Art
Brashear Association, Inc.
CMU School of Architecture
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—South Side
Dairy Queen
Cindy Esner’s Floral Shop
The E House Company
KOCH Vision
The Local History Company
Molly’s Trolleys
Nakama Japanese Steakhouse & Sushi Bar
New Video
Pittsburgh Pirates
The Pretzel Shop
Ron’s Pizza Palace
The Saturday Light Brigade

April 7 press conference with The History Channel at Phillips Elementary School.

Louise Stargess

The Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation made national news on January 20, 2005 when The History Channel announced that it would award a $10,000 inaugural Save Our History grant to Landmarks so it could carry out an “innovative educational project designed to bring communities together and engage children in the preservation of their local history.” Those were the stated goals of the Save Our History initiative, and that was, in fact, what Landmarks accomplished through its “Spotlight on Main Street” educational program. One of only 29 organizations selected out of a pool of 699 applicants, Landmarks worked with the South Side community from mid-January through May to make the most of this prestigious grant opportunity.

Landmarks was able to submit a first-rate proposal to the Save Our History grant program because of its participation, since 1998, in the South Side Local Development Company’s Neighborhood Assistance Program/Comprehensive Service Program (NAP/CSP). Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development and PNC Bank, the NAP/CSP program has given Landmarks the chance to develop an extensive offering of innovative community-based education programs for four South Side area schools: Arlington (K–8), Bishop Leonard Catholic (K–8), Philip Murray (K–8), and Phillips (K–5). We knew we could count on the principals, teachers, and students in those schools to help us carry out a Save Our History program. Since 2005 is the 25th-anniversary year of the National Trust’s Main Street program, Landmarks focused community attention on the importance of saving historic main streets because of the quality of life they support—and in particular, on the importance of saving the historic core of East Carson Street. Each student, teacher, and principal did his/her part, and the project gained momentum and came together with great impact. We thank all those who helped make “Spotlight on Main Street” a success (see the sidebar). By mid-May, when the grant period had come to an end, we saw the sidebar

• About 740 students from six schools participated in field trips, in-school programs, and community events incorporating lesson plans and activities from The History Channel’s Educator’s Manual. Students toured and learned about East Carson Street buildings; interviewed family members and collected memories about East Carson Street; and created artwork and poems based on East Carson Street buildings. Some students also worked with the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy to plant three gardens along East Carson Street, and with the Brashear Association to help clean-up Ormsby Park.

• About 300 people participated in a community celebration on April 30, from 6:30 a.m. to Noon, based at the South Side Market House. The celebration included a live radio broadcast by The Saturday Light Brigade (WRCT 88.3 FM), performances by Westwood Elementary Chorus and singer/songwriter Jay Hint, a scavenger hunt along main street including free rides aboard Molly’s Trolleys, and a prize raffle.

Landmarks partnered with The Saturday Light Brigade in the Save Our History project. The opportunity to collect, record, and broadcast oral history added an exciting new dimension for everyone involved. Radio host Larry Berger (above) facilitated chat sessions with students and community members and broadcast live from the South Side Market House during the April 30 community celebration.

Students had the opportunity to become actively involved in learning about South Side history and life. They were able to ask questions and form their own ideas...see their artwork reproduced...and see information they had gathered on the website, along with photographs taken of the field trips and programs they had participated in.

—Dr. Norma Rums, Philip Murray Elementary School

South Side businessman Cyril Esser teaches Phillip Murray School students the art of planting flowers.

Spotlighting Main Street
and Saving Our History

- Art Institute graduates Jesse Wilson and Kevin Rim created an extensive and impressive website (www.spotlightonmainstreet.com) incorporating student artwork and information, audio clips from radio “chat sessions” and the April 30 community celebration, activities and games based on student artwork (that are great fun to play), resources for teachers, and much more. The website includes more than 1,000 images and 200 pages of information.
  - Several sets of note cards featuring 99 student drawings of East Carson Street buildings were printed. SLB Radio Productions produced a CD with nearly 30 minutes of music and sound bites from South Side citizens, students, and community leaders.

We thank The History Channel for sponsoring a national grant program that supplements the teaching of history in America’s classrooms, educates the public on the importance of historical preservation, and motivates communities across the country to help save endangered local historic treasures. “Spotlight on Main Street” energized the South Side community and gave hundreds of young people the opportunity to help save local history, research and sketch significant main street buildings, and connect with their community through volunteer projects.

There was such a fun and good feeling out there, especially when the scavengers “swarmed” Carson Street...it was wonderful...to see so many people looking UP and IN and AROUND.
—Cheryl Towers of The Local History Company, commenting on the April 30 “Spotlight on Main Street” event

Student Wisdom

Young people have a way with words. Here are a few comments from students about the value of saving history. Visit www.spotlightonmainstreet.com for more student quotes:
• Save this building because it’s a Pittsburgh landmark. It has been here for more than 100 years. Do not waste the bricks.
• If you don’t cherish it, it might be gone tomorrow, and you can’t get it back.
• I’m glad this building is being re-used because it’s a waste to destroy something that has been a place full of life.
• Buildings help us remember things that happened, and it is important to take care of them so they stay useful.
• Exploring buildings is a great way to learn about history.
• The best way to save our history is to care about what we have.
• The world changes and not everyone experiences the same things. Sharing a memory lets you be a part of the past even if you weren’t there.
• We learn a lot from history books, but it is nice to do an oral interview. When people talk about how they felt and what they were doing, it almost makes you feel like you were there.
• You can find facts about places on the internet or in books, but you will never find out about how much fun people had in those places unless you ask.

“Spotlight on Main Street” in National Spotlight

- The History Channel invited Landmarks and Phillips Elementary School to create a main street walking tour lesson plan for inclusion in a new edition of its Educator’s Manual, to be distributed to schools and community groups across the nation.
- Larry Berger of the Saturday Light Brigade showcased “Spotlight on Main Street” while leading a session on Community Collaborations and Partnerships at the 30th annual National Federation of Community Broadcasters (NFCB) in Baltimore, Maryland, April 14 to 16. He also talked about the South Side program with senior staff from the National Endowment for the Arts and National Endowment for the Humanities.
- Louise Sturgess, executive director of Landmarks, will speak about the Save Our History program on September 24, during an educational session at the American State and Local History Conference in Pittsburgh.

Visit www.spotlightonmainstreet.com
**Longue Vue Listed on the National Register**

The Longue Vue Club in Pitts Run Township is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register nomination was prepared in 2014 under the supervision of Landmarks with funding support from members of Longue Vue Club. The 350-acre property includes the 1925 clubhouse designed by Benno Janssen, the landscaped grounds originally designed by Albert Davis Taylor, and the 18-hole golf course designed by Robert White. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places is an honorary designation that by itself imposes no restrictions on the property owner. It does confer potential tax benefits, access to grants, and protection of the property against development projects in which federal or state money is used.

**Oakland Square Becomes City Historic District**

On June 14, the Oakland Square neighborhood was designated a Historic District by Pittsburgh City Council. This designation will help protect the architectural character of the small neighborhood that includes the 3400 to 3700 blocks of Parkview Avenue and 3602 to 3728 Dawson Street. The core of the District includes 67 homes built from 1889 to 1896 by developer Eugene O’Neill and builder Charles Chance. O’Neill was likely inspired by residential squares in London and his native Dublin.

**Oakland Row Houses Rehabbed**

The Oakland Planning and Development Corporation (OPDC) has rehabbed 26 brick row houses (and had sold 22 as of the end of July) on Chesterfield Road in Oakland. When the non-profit organization bought its first house on Chesterfield in 1996, only three of the 96 properties were owner-occupied. The rest were blighted and overpopulated, mostly by college students. OPDC’s investment has sparked private development: today 37% of the homes are owner-occupied, about the same percentage as the rest of West Oakland. The houses, three-bedrooms and all new interiors, sell for $85,500. For more information contact OPDC: 412-621-7865; www. oaklandplanning.org.

**Former Buhl Planetarium Designated a City Historic Structure**

On July 24, Pittsburgh City Council designated the first federally-funded public housing projects under the Public Works Administration in the 1930s. A good example of a neighborhood that has benefited from the preservation of fiscal control standards and a comprehensive maintenance policy which makes repairs to the original structure, where possible, Chatham Village has survived in pristine condition while also being an active living community. The tour Chatham Village, see the side bar on page 18.

**“Restore America” Grant Helps Highland Park Houses**

East Liberty Development, Inc. and the Highland Park Community Development Corporation are renovating three Victorian houses in the 800 block of Mellon Street, thanks, in part, to a $60,000 “Restore America” grant from HGTV and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The goal of the “Restore America” program is to demonstrate that preservation is critical to building and renewing communities. The identical brick-and-shingle turreted houses designed in the Queen Anne style were built c. 1880 by James Parker, a water tank manufacturer and descendant of Navy Lieutenant James Parker who died in Veracruz, Mexico during the Mexican-American War. The turrets on the houses were constructed with the same technology Parker used to build his water tanks. In essence, they are water tanks with windows. HGTV is featuring these houses, and 10 other projects nationwide, in its series “Restore America.” When HGTV came to Pittsburgh for filming in June, Trustee David Vater met with them to discuss the positive impact of preservation on neighborhoods.

**Chatham Village Designated a National Historic Landmark**

On April 5, the United States Secretary of the Interior, Gail R. Norton, signed documents designating Chatham Village on Mt. Washington as a National Historic Landmark. This is the highest historic recognition awarded by the Federal government. Fewer than 2,500 properties in the nation are so designated, out of more than 78,000 listings in the National Register of Historic Places.

Chatham Village was built as a project of the Bulleiding &Neill Housing Corporation phases 1932, 1936, and 1940. In 1958 the development was sold to Chatham Village Home, Inc., a member-owned cooperative housing association. The 46-acre Chatham Village Historic District includes 197 townhouses on landscaped terraces and courtyards, Chatham Manor, a 19-unit apartment building; seven commercial storefronts; Chatham Hall, a community center that was originally the Thomas J. Bigham house of 1849, four acres of playgrounds; and Chatham Wood, a 25-acre nature preserve.

The planned community was designed by Clarence S. Stein and Henry Wright, who have since been acknowledged as America’s foremost urban planners of the Garden City movement. The buildings were designed by Pittsburgh architects Charles T. Ingham and William Boyd. The gardens and green spaces were designed by Ralph E. Griswold and Theodore M. Kohankie.

Chatham Village is one of the most celebrated and influential projects in which federal or state money is used.

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**Highland Park Entrance Restored**

A restoration project, when finished, always looks beautiful and effortless. So it is important to include a “before” photo to remind the viewer of the tremendous work and funding required to make any restora-
tion effort a success. Hence, this companion of Highland Park in the early 1990s (above) and in June 2005 (top): The Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy is to be commended for its renovation of the Highland Park entrance gardens, in collaboration with the City of Pittsburgh and several other project partners, including the Highland Park community. The restoration of the fountain and garden walkways gives the park, begun in 1889, a dramatic entrance once again.
Andrew Carnegie Free Library Wraps Up First Phase

The Andrew Carnegie Free Library in Carnegie has completed its first phase of renovation work by Landau Building Company. Work included accessibility improvements, upgrading the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems; renovating restrooms on three floors; and restoring the second-floor reception hall. Designed by Struthers & Hannah in 1899, the library opened in 1901. The Design Alliance has prepared a master plan for the library’s restoration, and $2.8 million has been raised toward the $8.6 million project. To contribute, or for more information: call Maggie Forbes, 412-247-5371.

7450 McClure Avenue, Swissvale

Robert Rogers, architect and vice-president of the Swissvale Historical and Genealogical Society, alerted Landmarks to the fact that a late 19th-century house at 7450 McClure Avenue was being demolished at the end of June. Once used as a convent for St. Anselm’s Church and recorded in the second-floor reception hall. Designed by Struthers & Hannah in 1899, the library opened in 1901. The Design Alliance has prepared a master plan for the library’s restoration, and $2.8 million has been raised toward the $8.6 million project. To contribute, or for more information: call Maggie Forbes, 412-247-5371.

Mt. Lebanon Survey: Phase 2

Seven of Landmarks’ summer interns and Mt. Lebanon residents are working on the section of the park between East Ohio Street and the Hampton Battery Memorial (north of the Sue Murray swimming pool) is under construction. In this pilot project for future restoration, the central path of the East Commons has been reconstructed and is lined with historically appropriate lighting. Thirty-one new shade trees have been planted. Park benches, signage, and perimeter railings will be added in Phase Two. Additional phases in the park’s restoration will proceed as money becomes available. To contribute, or for more information: 412-330-2569; christina@pittsburghnorthside.com.

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International Trades Conferences

Two Events at Belmont Technical College, St. Clairsville, OH (only one hour from Pittsburgh)

• International Trades Education Symposium, October 5 & 6
• International Preservation Trades Workshop, October 7, 8, & 9

Some of the country’s best preservation trades professionals will demonstrate their craft. Sponsors will include: Michael A. Tomlan, Cornell University; Morris Hylton III, World Monuments Fund; Gerard C. J. Lem, Mason Bricklayer.

For information: Preservation Trades Network 301-315-8341 www.ptn.org

FOR SALE

1839 Colonial house in Washington PA

Features include: 4 bedrooms, 2 full bathrooms, 4 fireplaces, an attached 2-car garage with an apartment, and a 2-story outbuilding. The house sits on 1/3 acre close to Route 19, I-79, and I-70.

For more information contact: Madria Hipper at 724-223-0152.

29th Annual Women’s Committee Decorative Arts Symposium

The Gilded Age: Newport and Its Mansions

Monday, October 17

9:00 a.m. to Noon, followed by lunch in the Music Hall Foyer

Speakers:

• Paul F. Miller, Curator of the Preservation Society of Newport County

• Richard Grey Wilson, Commonwealth Professor of Architectural History at the University of Virginia

• Richard Morris Hunt and the Architecture of Gilded Age

For information: 412-622-3325

Carnegie Museum of Art

4400 Forbes Avenue • Pittsburgh, PA 15213

www.cmoa.org

Looking eastward on Penn Avenue

East Liberty High-Rise Apartment Buildings

Many East Liberty residents and preservationists throughout the city rejoiced over the demolition of two high-rise apartment buildings, beginning in June and continuing through the summer. Constructed in 1968 to 1970 as part of the urban renewal effort in East Liberty, the apartment buildings are being replaced by smaller housing units in keeping with the architectural character of the historic area. Landmarks had argued against the “renewal” plan in the 1960s, to no avail, at last these unfortunate developments are being removed.

24, Jennifer Mastri and Wayne Chatfield, had been vacant for several years. On June 24, Jennifer Mastri and Wayne Chatfield, based on real world experience. Available online or at bookstores. www.BoldlyLive.com

LEARN HOW TO LIVE AND INVEST IN “CUTTING EDGE” COMMUNITIES.

• Discover the rewards.
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• Discover opportunities in Big Cities and Small Towns.
• Discover how to find finance and buy properties.
• Discover how to rehab, manage and live off your investment.

Written by local urban pioneer and real estate consultant Mark Harvey Smith.
Tiffany: Who, What, and Why

Albert M. Tander

“Tiffany”—the name is synonymous in the U.S. with “stained glass.” Despite the notoriety, the high-prices, the constant stream of publications, the reproductions sold in museum shops, there is little understanding of what Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848–1933) actually did.

Sketch of a Life and a Career

Louis Tiffany was the son of Charles Lewis Tiffany (1812–1902) who started the silverware and jewelry store, Tiffany & Company, in New York City in 1837. Louis became a painter, studying in the 1860s with American landscape painter George Inness and in Paris with French Academician Leon Belly, best known for exotic Oriental paintings. Tiffany traveled throughout Europe, and visited North Africa, which particularly intrigued him. In the 1870s, Tiffany turned toward the decorative arts. He began modestly, teaching a pottery class for the Society of Decorative Art led by textile artist Candace Wheeler. Wheeler, Tiffany, painter Samuel Coleman, and decorator Lockwood de Forest joined in a series of interior decorating ventures during the later 1870s and early 1880s. Tiffany began to experiment with decorative glass. He established Tiffany Glass Company in 1885 to make ecclesiastical and secular windows and, shortly thereafter, lamps. (Tiffany & Company, his father's firm, was independent.) In 1892 Tiffany renamed his firm Tiffany Glass & Decorating Company and established a glass manufacturing plant on Long Island run by glassmaker Arthur Nash. Vases were introduced, as well as ceramics and metal-work.

The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago demonstrated the nation's growing fascination with the Renaissance ideal of a partnership of merchant princes and architects and artists. Tiffany's display brought him national acclaim. In 1896 Tiffany's work was lauded internationally by James Tissot, the French Academician Leon Belly, best known for exotic Oriental paintings. Tiffany traveled throughout Europe, and visited North Africa, which particularly intrigued him. In the 1870s, Tiffany turned toward the decorative arts. He began modestly, teaching a pottery class for the Society of Decorative Art led by textile artist Candace Wheeler. Wheeler, Tiffany, painter Samuel Coleman, and decorator Lockwood de Forest joined in a series of interior decorating ventures during the later 1870s and early 1880s. Tiffany began to experiment with decorative glass. He established Tiffany Glass Company in 1885 to make ecclesiastical and secular windows and, shortly thereafter, lamps. (Tiffany & Company, his father's firm, was independent.) In 1892 Tiffany renamed his firm Tiffany Glass & Decorating Company and established a glass manufacturing plant on Long Island run by glassmaker Arthur Nash. Vases were introduced, as well as ceramics and metal-work.

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Perhaps the earliest documented windows from Tiffany Glass Company are the 1889 Alumni Memorial Window (shown) for Pennsylvania Female College, now Chatham College, and the three-panel 1890 Hay Memorial at Emmanuel Episcopal Church on Pittsburgh's North Side. It is not known who designed either window, although Jacob A. Holzer (1858–1938) followed D. Maitland Armstrong c. 1887 and remained with Tiffany until 1896, when he was succeeded as chief designer by Frederick Wilson.

Tiffany and Opalescent Glass

Tiffany was born with financial and artistic advantages. His successful and socially prominent mercantile family could afford to support his artistic training and extensive travel. Many of his father's customers became his as well. Tiffany's artistic sensibility was shaped to a large degree by Edward C. Moore (1827–91), his father's chief designer from 1868 to 1891 and an avid collector of Japanese and Islamic art (reflected in Moore's metalwork). Moore was the first of many individuals who, willingly or otherwise, contributed to Tiffany's developing taste. Around 1878 Tiffany met painter John La Farge (1835–1910), who had also studied in Paris, and who had invented a new type of window glass and a new glass-making process. Traditionally, glass had been colored with metal oxides and hand-blown into a tube, then cut and flattened into transparent colored pieces. The glass was called pot-metal or “antique” and the pieces were assembled into “enamels,” used as pigment and painted on clear glass panels. La Farge disliked the opacity of enamel painting, but he was attracted by the attempt to create perspective in his work. Tiffany's workshops, of course, made thousands of windows. A rare few were made from his own designs. Most were from designs by artists on his staff.

Tiffany & Company

Tiffany retired in 1919. Although Tiffany & Company continued to prosper (and is still in business), Tiffany Studios declared bankruptcy in 1932. Tiffany died in 1933.

Opalescent glass was known as “American Glass” or American stained glass, to distinguish it from antique glass, traditionally called “stained glass.” Opalescent glass is translucent, not transparent, yet reflects light. A single pane may be richly multifaceted, and the lack of transparency made this an ideal glass for skylights, lamp shades, and decorative windows in private homes. La Farge applied for a patent in 1879, and later sued Tiffany for patent infringement when Tiffany acquired his own patent in 1881. Many of Tiffany's first commercial opalescent glass windows were designed by David Martland Armstrong, a leading U.S. glass artist, who worked for Tiffany from 1880 to 1887.

Tiffany commissioned window designs from leading painters and illustrators, such as Elihu Vedder, but the majority of the windows and the lamps and objets d'art were designed (but not made) by staff designers such as Armstrong and many gifted but lesser-known women artists such as Agnes Northrup, who joined the firm in 1884 and designed the first opalescent landscape windows, and Clara Driscoll, who started designing lamps in 1887, such as the now famous Dragonfly, Rose, and Butterfly patterns.

Execute a Tiffany window design involved glassmakers, glass cutters, artists who painted hands and faces, “builders” who assembled the windows, and crews of installers who set them in place.
L. C. Tiffany—Artist of the American Renaissance

The literature on Tiffany is extensive—and largely hagiographical. He is identified with the Arts & Crafts movement when in fact his mechanized glassmaking process and his hierarchical division of labor are its antithesis. He is celebrated as a Modernist although there is nothing modern, i.e., abstract, about his artwork, while he himself denounced modern art. He was influenced by early Art Nouveau; many Tiffany objects exhibit the naturalistic, “organic” qualities found in the Roccoco-based glass of Emile Galle; an influence Tiffany acknowledged.

Tiffany’s artistic sensibility was rooted in the Art Nouveau Movement, which juxtaposed antiquarian, contemporary, and exotic objects and furnishings, and his firm’s products reveal him to be the great art entrepreneur of the “American Renaissance” era.

Tiffany transformed the Renaissance workshop and its successor, the 19th-century atelier, into an American factory. As Siringo Ring enthusiastically noted in 1896, Tiffany Glass & Decorating Company was “a vast central workshop that would consolidate under one roof, an army of craftsmen ... all working to give shape to the carefully planned concepts of a group of directing artists.” Historian Martin Eidelberg observes: “Tiffany’s figure windows after 1900 still bore the dulling effects of nineteenth-century academic propriety.” Tiffany windows are glass “paintings” derived from Renaissance classicism and the pictorial realism espoused by French Academic painters, as reinterpreted and elaborately and exuberantly presented in the U.S. between 1880 and 1920.

Tiffany designed few of the windows that bear his name. He supervised the most important jobs. He was an astute businessman and promoter who employed a gifted staff. Historian James Sturm reminds us that the art that bears L. C. Tiffany’s name “testifies to the talent, lost in the shadow of their employer’s reputation, of the designers and craftsmen at Tiffany Studios.”

Indeed, some of the finest opalescent windows were designed and made by artists, with few or no ties to Tiffany. (See below).

Suggestions for Further Reading:


Opalescent Glass Artists in Pittsburgh

Most American glass studios used opalescent glass exclusively from 1890 to 1920, although some Americans made windows that combined traditional hand-blown antique glass with opalescent and other machine-made glasses. Two of Tiffany’s best window designers are known to have designed windows in Pittsburgh. The Sermon on the Mount (1894) at First United Methodist Church, East Liberty, and these windows (1893–95) at Calvary United Methodist Church, North Side, were designed by Edward Peck Sperry (1850–1925) who worked for Tiffany for 13 years. Frederick Wilson (1855–1932) was employed by Tiffany for over 40 years; he designed windows in First Lutheran Church (Black Memorial, 1898), Downtown; Third Presbyterian Church (Abraham & Isaac, 1903), Shadyside; and First Presbyterian Church (1905), Downtown. Wilson’s 13 windows at First Presbyterian are unique, an unrepeated experiment that combined enamel painting techniques with opalescent glass.

Among Pittsburgh’s noteworthy local glass artists were Henry Hunt (1867–1951), who worked with Leake & Greene in Boston and Pittsburgh from 1889 to 1905, and then founded his own studio; J. Horace Rudy (1870–1940), who studied with Frederick Wilson, and whose firm was established in 1893; and William Willet (1867–1921), who arrived in 1897 as art director of the L. Grosse Art Glass Company and formed his own firm in 1899. Willet, one of the first Americans to move away from opalescent glass, first combined antique and opalescent glass c. 1901, and later used antique glass exclusively.

Distinguished Visitors (arranged chronologically)

Ford & Brooks were from Boston; Healy & Millet were from Chicago; and the others listed below came from New York City.

• (Edwin) Ford & (Frederick) Brooks, First United Methodist Church, East Liberty, 1894

• (George) Healy & (Louis) Millet, Church of the Ascension, Shadyside, 1898

• D. Maitland Armstrong and Helen Maitland Armstrong, H. K. Porter residence, 1900 (gone; status of window unknown)

• John La Farge, Fortune, Frick Building, Downtown, 1903

• Mary Elizabeth Tillinghast, Urania, Allegheny Observatory, North Side, 1903

• Charles R. Lamb, Neville-Craig Memorial, First Presbyterian Church, Downtown, 1905

• Herman T. Schladermundt, Rodef Shalom, Shadyside, 1907 (see page 16)

• Kenyon Cox, Memory and Hope, Third Presbyterian Church, Shadyside, 1908

• Clara Miller Burd, Transepts, St. Andrew’s Church, Highland Park, 1908–11

The opalescent window, Urania (below), the Muse of Astronomy, was created in 1903 by Mary Elizabeth Tillinghast (see page 16) for the new Allegheny Observatory on Observatory Hill in Riverview Park. It was but one of the generous gifts of Allegheny residents Jane and Matilda Smith to the Observatory and to the Western University of Pennsylvania, later the University of Pittsburgh. Tillinghast and the Smith sisters are among 65 notable women to be featured in Where Women Made History (see page 9).
Landmarks’ Research Brings Pittsburgh National and International Recognition

Unlike many other historic preservation groups nationwide, Landmarks has always devoted staff time and resources to architectural research and publishing. Al Tannler, historical collections director, is now leading Landmarks’ research efforts and adding to the distinguished collection of work compiled by Landmarks’ first architectural historian, James D. Van Trump, and current architectural historian and well-known author Walter Kidney (see page 6). The following articles share news of recent discoveries and recognition for Pittsburgh.

2005 Connick Foundation Lecture

Al Tannler has been invited to present the 2005 Orrin E. Skinner Annual Lecture on Stained Glass, sponsored by the Charles J. Connick Stained Glass Foundation, Ltd. of Boston. The lecture will be held on November 7 in the Undercroft of H. H. Richardson’s Trinity Church (1872–77).

Journal of Stained Glass America Issue

The America Issue of The Journal of Stained Glass, Volume 28, 2004, published by The British Society of Master Glass Painters, explores stained glass in the United States from the Civil War to World War II. Three of the six historical articles in this most recent issue examine stained glass artists trained in Pittsburgh or important to Pittsburgh. The cover illustrates a section of a window in Heinz Memorial Chapel. The issue provides an international perspective on the importance of Pittsburgh’s architectural glass artists and studios in the development of this art form in the 20th-century.

The three articles are: Joan Gaul, “Pittsburgh 1894–1912: Five Artists” (46–49); Albert M. Tannler, “We only have one window”: Stained Glass and the Arts & Crafts Movement in the United States (65–76); and Peter Cormack, “Glazing with ‘careless care’: Charles J. Connick and the Arts & Crafts Philosophy of Stained Glass” (79–94). In addition to historical articles on Donald MacDonald of Boston, John La Farge, and James Hogan, the 222-page issue covers research and technology, contemporary stained glass in Britain, and book reviews.

Although no library in Western Pennsylvania currently subscribes to The Journal of Stained Glass, a copy of the America Issue, published February 2005, has been donated to the James D. Van Trump Library and can be read there by appointment. Copies may be purchased from Art in Architecture Press, 54 Cherry Street, North Adams, MA 01247; www.aaig.com, for $45 plus $6.95 shipping and handling. Quantities are limited.

Rodef Shalom Glass Identified

While assisting in the preparation of Walter C. Kidney’s Henry Hornbostel: An Architect’s Master Touch (1997), Al Tannler discovered that Herman T. Schladermundt had exhibited the design of the glass lunette over the main entrance of Rodef Shalom, as well as an unidentified “window,” at the 1909 exhibition of the Architectural League of New York. This information was added to the works lists prepared for the book by David Vater, and a sketch of the artist—a leading New York muralist and glass artist who designed the ornamental glass in the reading room of the Library of Congress—was added to the Associated Artists section of the book.

William Tillinghast identified as Designer of Allegheny Observatory Window

While searching through 1903 Pittsburgh newspapers (on the track of something completely different), Al Tannler saw an article describing and illustrating a new glass window at the Allegheny Observatory. The artist was Mary Elizabeth Tillinghast (1845–1912) of New York City. Tillinghast studied painting in Paris. In 1878 she began a seven-year affiliation with New York artist John La Farge. She became an expert textile designer, served as manager of the La Farge Decorative Art Company, and learned the art of designing and making opalescent windows from La Farge. Primarily a window designer, she also designed furniture and, in one case, was architect, decorator, and glass artist for a private chapel. Her glass was exhibited and won gold medals at several World’s Fairs. In addition to church windows, she designed windows for residences, and for institutions, most notably Uranus in Pittsburgh (see page 15) and The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1908) in the New York Historical Society. She was one of the great glass designers of her era.

James E. Allison Identified as Vandergrift Casino Architect

Thanks to the generosity of Landmarks’ trustee Richard Edwards, we were able to purchase, through his endowed book fund, a copy of the 1905 Pittsburgh Architectural Club catalog. Not only did this catalog contain Thorsten Billquist’s perspective drawing and floor plan for the Allegheny Observatory, it also identified the architect of the Vandergrift Casino. James E. Allison of Pittsburgh, Vandergrift, Westmoreland County, is the one Western Pennsylvania community designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and his sons while Olmsted, Sr. was still active in the firm. The Casino—a theatre, library, and borough building—is the centerpiece of the Vandergrift National Register Historic District.

James Allison opened his architectural practice in Pittsburgh in 1894. In 1905 his younger brother David joined the firm, and they practiced together in Pittsburgh until 1910, when they moved to Los Angeles, California. Although little-known here, Allison & Allison are well-known in California. Their work is included in the principal Los Angeles architectural guidebooks.
**Worth Reading**

**Boldly Live Where Others Won’t: An Introduction to Urban Pioneering**
Mark Harvey Smith

This is a book of advice on “the practice of rehabilitation in neighborhoods” lower real-estate values, high rental to homeowner ratios, deferred property maintenance, and social decay,” but that are “at the ‘cutting edge’ of opportunity, poised for revitalization.” The profit motive and altruism both are presented as motivations for the potential urban pioneer, and Smith makes it clear that the work is arduous and the profits modest (though the investments tend to be modest too); and that urban pioneering is “not for the faint of heart.” Smith himself lives in Milwaukee, a Pittsburgh suburb frequently cited in the 242-page book, and serves on its neighborhood revitalization committee.

**New Classicism: The Rebirth of Traditional Architecture**
Elizabeth Enders Duval

We can look at new developments on the North Shore, at South Side Works, and elsewhere around here, and wonder if we have any sense of architectural direction. Most of the stuff looks as if it is vagely, lumpish attempts to be in fashion, that is all. Some of us have gotten tired of Modernism, have found it tame, a Barmecide feast, a self-righteous bore: the old fires kindled by Charette around 1950 have flared out. But Post-Modernism has not quite given us what we have wanted either; it has been too mannered, too frivolous. We have wanted something—classic in a certain sense—something that will always make a good, solid impression, in or out of fashion. Some manner of design that very possibly uses features that have attained seeming immortality: the pointed arch, the Five Orders, the gabled roof for instance. We long too, perhaps, for a new Palladio to lead our architects. You see the temptation of New Classicism, rooted in the European and American past, with precedents galore for present-day architects and versatile, capable of expressing simple but useful rusticity or civic grandeur in compositions weighty with detail. And, for that reason, ready to design in this book make that clear.

Yet you may have misgivings. Old Modernist sentiments may hang on and nag you in the direction of, if not Roarkian originality, at least toward some of sort of conformity to the present-day Zeitgeist. To draw so much up from the past—be like climbing into a well-padded coffin and laying the lid down. Furthermore—in at least in this book—the houses illustrated are those of the very rich, and rich and powerful can lead you to project something parvenu and snobbish, a conscious Aristocracy of Wealth. (I suspect that the Colonial homeowners whose rustic places are imitated by New Classicists were snobs themselves, and would have unabashedly used sculpted Portland stone and marble, not carved and painted wood, had they had the means to get them.)

One warms most, it may be, to the work of Demitri Porphyris, high-budget indeed but spare and refined, relying mainly on proportion and a few telling details, and to that extent enviable by anyone who can afford to build. And yet it is great to see some of the grander essays in this book: for instance, look at the all-out facade of the Bass Performance Hall in Fort Worth, with its colossal trumpet-blowers dominating an abundance of Art Nouveau (or something) detailing. Or the Art Deco auditorium of Severance Hall in Cleveland, half 1931 by Walker the other half new by David M. Schwarz, and starting after the demise Classical entrance front. New Classicism seems like a contribution to an evolving architecture rather than an embodiment, in its various works, of all that we need. But it seems to have more permanence, and more to offer. It will respond, than the “starchitects” of our time have been offering, 240 pp., 243 color illustrations and plans. $55.00.

New York: Rizzoli.

**Traveling: Lakeside, Ohio, and Environs**

August 31 to September 1, 2004

Arthur F. Ziegler

I entered a wood gateway to Lakeside Village one evening, having never been there, and I had an extraordinarily “resort” experience: I parked my car and strolled along a quiet street looking at an ancient HOTEL. LAKESIDE sign with the old fashioned back-lighted frosted ivory letters. Historic, but self-effacing, nothing like contemporary American signs. There stood an ancient wooden hotel (now covered in vinyl siding but looking good) with a big L-shaped screened porch. The tall screens surrounded the wood porch on this historic building, which faces out to a fountain sending water up about ten feet and sounding pleasant as it falls. Off to the right of the hotel is a pavilion under which one passes to go out on a concreted walk into Lake Erie. Flanking it, at a two-story house, are verandas which have chairs for the public.

As I passed under the pavilion, a clock tolled 9 a.m. and carillon began to play what I believe was perhaps a hymn. Lakeside is, after all, a Christian community patterned after Chautauqua, New York. The season had been suspended because this was the week before Labor Day and children had gone back to school; most of the houses were dark, only a few rooms were taken in the hotel, and the dining room was not going to function until Labor Day weekend.

I wandered out on the dimly lit pier, where a few people were sitting in the darkness, and I joined them. The water rippled quietly, and lights from the distant islands made it seem pleasant rather than forbidding, as large bodies of water at night can be.

I drove around the shores of the peninsula, out to Marblehead and back again to Port Clinton. I couldn’t find a single waterfront restaurant. One near the Hotel Lakeside, but not on the water, was functioning and looked pleasant, but served no alcohol. At Port Clinton, there was an assortment of restaurants that looked of dubious quality. The Tin Goose on the main street was lively, but I chose to go to the Island House, a Christian community patterned after Chautauqua, New York. The restaurant was pleasant if undisguised, as was the food. A good size piece of Walleye Pike with a baked sweet potato and icebox lettuce and an undistinguished glass of Cabernet ran $25. At the Tin Goose one could have had Walleye with French fries for $12.

At Lakeside, there was once a single-track railroad that brought people to the Marblehead Peninsula and its quarries in its early days. The rail station is large, board and batten, painted a handsome light tan and rich brown and in excellent condition. It stands next to the campgrounds. Curiously it seems to be located in a newer section of Lakeside, where there are some brick houses, modern ranch style houses and a mixture of lesser architecturally interesting places.

The next day I had a scene at a tea shop, which was operated by two women who said they were going to experiment with being open through the winter, a first. They said about 400 people are in Lakeside year-round, and some of them live there full-time. Irish Tea, Coffee and Gifts in Lakeside is open year-round.

Property values have risen to where the average cottage sells for around $350,000. However, the ladies said that the Fountain Inn across the street is going to experiment with being open all winter this year. Indeed, the Fountain Inn is now an all-season hotel. There is a 3,000-seat wooden auditorium and a building used for educational programming with a heavy cultural schedule during the summer, including children’s programming, lecture and seminar series, classes, and the symphony.

Lakeside was an amazing experience. Not many Pittsburghers would know that close at hand in Ohio is this marvelous Victorian Chautauqua.

**Lakeside, Ohio, c. 1884**

Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

**PHLF News**

September 2005 Page 17
Welcome New Members

(Membership 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005)

Members are vital to the work and growth of Landmarks. Many members volunteer their time to help with educational 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 Pittsburgh.

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Mr. Walter C. Kidney:
I wanted to let you know how much I thoroughly enjoyed your book, Pittsburgh’s Landmark Architecture. I purchased it after I contacted Landmarks when my husband and I were considering buying an 1870s Italianate home in the Borough of Marshall....[Your book has] become an invaluable reference tool as we continue to search for our “new” home. A constant source of information and insight, the book has quickly become tattered and torn...and is peppered with a rather odd assortment of “bookmarks” for our favorite homes.

Your book has taught me so much, not only about architecture and Pittsburgh’s neighborhoods and history, but also about myself. While your book enabled me to recognize what a real estate agent called a “funny roof” on a home in East Liverpool, Ohio as an imitation of thatch, it also led me more personal discoveries. After believing for most of my adult life that I would love to own a Victorian home, I am surprised to realize that I would much more prefer a large “country home” with a simple inform-

We’ve got 3 questions for you:

1. Are you fascinated by Pittsburgh history and architecture?
2. Do you have some free time?
3. Do you enjoy working with people?

If you answered “Yes” to those questions, then contact marylu@philph.org (412-471-5808, ext. $27) to learn more about becoming a docent.

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With your help, we can involve more people in our award-winning educational programs (see pages 8-11).
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• Christopher Müller, for a gift membership for Bernadette Donnelly; and
• Ellen Walton, for a gift membership for R. M. Walton.

Historic Religious Properties Initiative
These gifts will underwrite our Historic Religious Properties Conference and Grants Program on October 20 (see page 20)

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• The Allegheny Foundation, for a grant to support Landmarks’ archival efforts, and
• Mr. & Mrs. Richard D. Edwards, for a donation to the Richard D. Edwards Named Fund in support of Landmarks’ library and architectural research efforts.

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• Arthur P. Ziegler, for a gift to the Emma Ziegler Fund in memory of Arthur P. Ziegler, Sr.

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• David and Janet Brashar, for a gift to their Named Fund supporting Landmarks’ Scholarship Program (see page 7);
• Carl Wood Brown, for a gift to his Named Fund;
• George and Eileen Dorman, for gifts to support our Historic Religious Properties Initiative and Endowment Program;
• Tom and Kate Horstein, for a gift from The Thomas O. Horstein Charitable Fund of The Pittsburgh Foundation to their Named Fund at Landmarks;
• The Roy A. Hunt Foundation, for a gift to the Torrence M. Hunt, Sr. Named Fund for Special Projects, to support our Riverwalk program; and
• Michael and Karen Menke Paciorke, for a gift to the Audrey and Kenneth Menke Named Fund for Education in honor of Audrey’s birthday.

Oakland Book Donors (see page 6)

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• Anonymous
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Longue Vue Club Historic Preservation Fund
• Gregory and Mary Bendt
• Thomas and Patricia Canfield
• Gay and Cynthia Ceblone
• Halcyon Financial Advisors, LLC
• Mark and Stacey Verrill
• Stephen and Donna Lee Walker
• Charles R. Wilson, Jr., M.D.

Memorial Gifts
• Lee L. Cohen, for a gift to Landmarks’ Neighborhood Preservation Programs, in memory of Jan D. Cohen and William A. Cohen, and
• Arthur P. Ziegler, for a gift to the Emma Ziegler Fund in memory of Arthur P. Ziegler, Sr.

Named Funds
• David and Janet Brashar, for a gift to their Named Fund supporting Landmarks’ Scholarship Program (see page 7);
• Carl Wood Brown, for a gift to his Named Fund;
• George and Eileen Dorman, for gifts to support our Historic Religious Properties Initiative and Endowment Program;
• Tom and Kate Horstein, for a gift from The Thomas O. Horstein Charitable Fund of The Pittsburgh Foundation to their Named Fund at Landmarks;
• The Roy A. Hunt Foundation, for a gift to the Torrence M. Hunt, Sr. Named Fund for Special Projects, to support our Riverwalk program; and
• Michael and Karen Menke Paciorke, for a gift to the Audrey and Kenneth Menke Named Fund for Education in honor of Audrey’s birthday.

Oakland Book Donors (see page 6)

Oliver Miller Homestead Project

County of Allegheny

Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development

Program Support (including Preservation and Education)
A & E Television Networks (The History Channel)
Barbara and Marcus Aaron Fund of The Pittsburgh Foundation
Anonymous (2)
The Bachmann Strauss Family Fund, Inc., for a gift in honor of Barbara Radcliff
H. M. Brown Charitable Trust
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JOIN PITTSBURGH HISTORY & LANDMARKS FOUNDATION
E V E N T S  
September & October
To confirm this event information, visit www.phlf.org

**Saturdays, September 3, 10, 17, 24**
10:30 to 11:45 a.m.
South Side Strolls

This tour is free for all, thanks to the South Side Local Development Company’s Neighborhood Assistance Program/Comprehensive Service Program, sponsored by the ICEDC and PNC Bank.

Meeting location: In the parklet at 12th and Fort Avenue Streets

Reservations appreciated: 412-471-5088, ext. 527; marylu@phlf.org

**Wednesdays, September 7, 14, 21, 28**
Noon to 1:00 p.m.
**Fifth & Forbes Walking Tours**

The area around Fifth and Forbes Avenues has declined significantly over the past few years, as the result of misguided urban renewal plans, but much of the architecture is still worthy of attention. Discover more about the significant structures and elements of this historic district.

Meeting location: The clock in Market Square

Reservations appreciated: 412-471-5088, ext. 527; marylu@phlf.org

**Thursday, September 8**
3:00 to 5:00 p.m.
Landmarks Heritage Society Event

Every year Landmarks hosts an exclusive event for people who have either made a gift of $1,000 or more within the past 12 months, created a Named Fund, or notified Landmarks that it is a beneficiary of a will or planned gift. This year, Heritage Society members will tour the Heinz Lots on Pittsburgh’s North Side and meet with Peter Brink, senior vice president of programs at the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Arthur Ziegler, president of Landmarks, to discuss preservation priorities in Pittsburgh and nationwide.

For details/reservations: Jack Miller (412-471-5088, ext. 538); jack@phlf.org

**Mondays, September 12, 19, 26**
11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Jail Museum Tours

Bob Loos, a Landmarks docent, will open the Jail Museum in the former Allegheny County Jail on Ross Street for public tours on Mondays in August and September (except for September 5). Free for all.

Reservations appreciated: 412-471-5088, ext. 527; marylu@phlf.org

**Sunday, October 2**
5:00 to 8:00 p.m.
An Evening at Fox Chapel Golf Club

Building on the success of last year’s tour of Longue Vue Club, Landmarks and the Fox Chapel Golf Club are hosting a special event for members and friends. Architect David Vater, a trustee of Landmarks, will present an illustrated lecture on Brandon Smith (1889-1962), whose 1930 design created the picturesque club house we know today. The evening will begin with cocktails (cash bar) on the patio over-looking the golf course. Following the presentation, guests will be able to tour the clubhouse and grounds, see a display of historic photographs and blueprints showing the original clubhouse of 1925 designed by Alden & Harlow, and enjoy a buffet supper in the club’s spectaculararius.

Fee: $25 members (of Landmarks and of the Club); $35 non-members

For reservations: 412-471-5088, ext. 514; marylu@phlf.org

**Reservation deadline: Wednesday, September 28**

**Thursday, October 20**
8:00 a.m. to Noon
**Historic Religious Properties Conference & Grants Program**

Learn about the best practices in maintaining and restoring historic churches and synagogues and congratulate Landmarks’ 2005 Historic Religious Property grant recipients.

Location: The Pimbsburgh New Church

Meeting location: 100 North Le Roy Road, Point Breeze.

For reservations: 412-471-5088, ext. 516; cathy@phlf.org

**Sunday, October 23**
2:00 to 6:00 p.m.
**Historic Religious Properties Church Tour**

Four churches to see the progress being made as a result of Landmarks’ Historic Religious Properties Initiative. We will meet at First Baptist Church in Oakland (1912) and tour that church, and then travel by motorcoach to The Pittsburgh New Church in Point Breeze (1929), The Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in Squirrel Hill (1937), and Zion Christian Church in Carrick (1926).

Meeting location: First Baptist Church, North Belfield Avenue and Bayard Street, Oakland. (Park in the church lot, or take Port Authority bus 71A.)

Fee: $20 members; $30 non-members

For reservations: 412-471-5088, ext. 516; marylu@phlf.org

**Reservation deadline: Wednesday, October 19**

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