



ARCHITECTS *In Allegheny*



The North Side Work of Notable Architects: A Tour and Exploration

17 April 2010

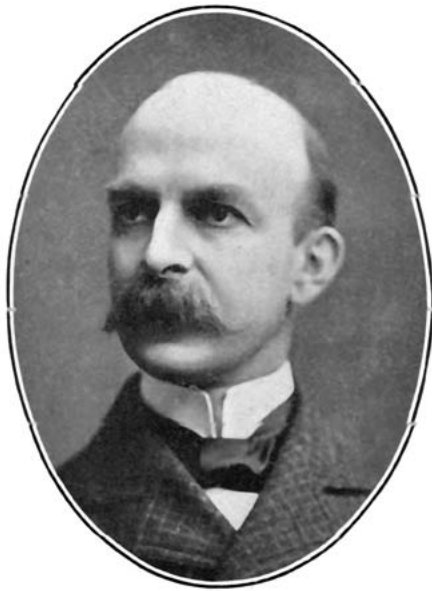
NEIGHBORHOOD	BUILDING/SITE	YEAR	ARCHITECT
Central N.S.	Russel Boggs House	1888	Longfellow Alden Harlow
Allegheny Commons	Commons Design	1876	Mitchell & Grant
	West Park	1964	Simonds and Simonds
Allegheny Center	St. Peter's RC Church	1872	Andrew Peebles
	Allegheny Post Office	1895	William Martin Aiken
	Children's Museum	2004	Koning Eizenberg
	Buhl Planetarium	1938	Ingham, Pratt & Boyd
	Allegheny Library	1889	Smithmeyer & Pelz
Allegheny East	IBM Branch Office	1975	Office of Mies /FCL & Assoc.
	Osterling Studio	1917	F.J. Osterling
	Sarah Heinz House	1915	R.M. Trimble
	Schiller School	1939	Marion M. Steen
	Workingman's S.B.	1902	James T. Steen
	JrOUAM Hall Bldg	1890s?	F.J. Osterling
	Latimer School	1898	Frederick C. Sauer
Central N.S.	Allegheny General	1930	York & Sawyer
	Garden Theatre	1914	Thomas H. Scott
	Engine Co. No.3	1877	Bailey and Anglin
	Orphan Asylum	1838	John Chislett
	N.S. Unitarian Church	1909	R.M. Trimble
Allegheny West	N.S. YMCA	1926	R.M. Trimble
	B.F. Jones, Jr. House	1908	Rutan & Russell
	J.C. Pontefract House	1886	Longfellow & Alden
	Calvary M.E. Church	1893	Vrydaugh Shepherd Wolfe
Manchester	Emmanuel P.E. Church	1885	H.H. Richardson
	Union M.E. Church	1866	Barr & Moser
Woods Run	Western Penitentiary	1876	E.M. Butz
	R.L. Matthews Dept.	1902	Frederick Scheibler Jr.
	McClure Ave Presbyt.	1887	Longfellow Alden Harlow

WILLIAM MARTIN AIKEN

William Aiken (1855–1908) was born in Charleston, South Carolina and educated at The University of the South (1872–1874) where he taught in his last year of attendance and moved to Charleston, S.C. to teach a special course on architecture. In 1877, he moved to Boston, Mass. and continued to teach Architecture at MIT until 1879. After leaving MIT, he served under in the office of noted American architect Henry Hobson Richardson and left that office in 1883 to serve under other architects until 1886. He left Boston to start his own practice in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Aiken was appointed as Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury and sworn in on April 1, 1895. During his tenure, he oversaw the design of many notable federal buildings such as the Denver and Philadelphia mints, and many post offices. He resigned his position on June 30, 1897 to practice architecture in New York with Bruce Price and act as a consultant architect to the City of New York.

» Allegheny Post Office 1895



Frank E. Alden

ALDEN, HARLOW AND LONGFELLOW

Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow (1854–1934) graduated from Harvard University in 1876, and then studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Frank Ellis Alden (1859–1908) was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Longfellow and Alden were senior draftsmen in H. H. Richardson's office, and Alfred Branch Harlow (1857–1927) worked with McKim, Mead & White in New York, Newport, and Boston. After Richardson's death in 1886, they set up their own practice with offices in Boston and Pittsburgh. In 1896, an amicable split left Longfellow in Boston and Alden & Harlow in Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh office reached its peak in 1905 with the addition to the Carnegie Institute. Alden, Harlow & Jones carried on through the 1920s in Pittsburgh.

For an in-depth discussion of the firm, see Margaret Henderson Floyd's *Architecture after Richardson: Regionalism before Modernism—Longfellow, Alden, and Harlow in Boston and Pittsburgh*, University of Chicago Press (1994).

- » R.H. Boggs house 1893
- » Beyers-Lyon house 1898
- » James G. Pontefract house 1886
- » Joseph O. Horne house 1889
- » McClure Avenue Presbyterian Church 1887



Alfred B. Harlow

BAILEY AND ANGLIN

Joseph M. Anglin was born in Ireland in November 1847, and came to the US in 1868. Member of the Western Pennsylvania Chapter A.I.A (listed 1890). Offices in Allegheny City with J.M. Bailey.

- » The Methodist Episcopal Church of Freeport (Freeport United Methodist) 1877
- » Engine Company No. 3 “Friendship” 1877
- » Engine House (corner Spring Garden & Lager, Seventh Ward) 1889

BARR AND MOSER

John U. Barr was born in 1815 in Baltimore, Maryland. He worked as a carpenter in Ohio and studied architecture in Philadelphia before arriving in Pittsburgh in 1836. He appears in the 1850 Pittsburgh and Allegheny city directory as John W.[sic] Barr, architect. In 1852, he and Henry Moser (originally Möser and anglicized as Moeser or Moser) established Barr & Moser in Pittsburgh. Both partners lived in Allegheny but had a Pittsburgh office. Henry Moser was born May, 1821 in Germany. “He studied mechanical and architectural drawing at the Polytechnic School of Hesse-Darmstadt. After graduation from the University of Giessen, he became construction engineer on the Main-Neckar railroad.” He arrived in the USA in 1850.

John U. Barr and Henry Moeser remained in business together until 1880, when Moeser was made head of the German consulate in Philadelphia. Moeser had served his native country since 1867, when he was appointed consul to Pittsburgh for Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1869, he was knighted by the Grand Duke of Hesse. He remained a German citizen until his death in Allegheny City in 1908.

During their partnership (1852–1880), Barr & Moser designed Old Main at California University of Pennsylvania (1870), Old Main at Washington & Jefferson College (1875) and the Mercer County Courthouse (gone) and Jail (1869). Their surviving buildings in Pittsburgh include the Union Methodist Church (1867) and the Allegheny Cemetery Office Building (1870).

- » Union Methodist Church 1867 (New Zion Baptist Church) Manchester
- » Original Allegheny Observatory 1860 Perry Hilltop (demolished)
- » Central High School 1871 Pittsburgh (demolished)



Charles M. Bartberger

CHARLES M. BARTBERGER

Charles M. Bartberger (1850–1939) was born and educated in Pittsburgh. He studied architecture in Karlsruhe, Germany in 1870–73, and worked as a draftsman in Pittsburgh 1874–1881. He lived in Friendship on Pacific Avenue. Bartberger & East exhibited 42 entries at the 1897 Architectural Exhibition in Pittsburgh, held at the Carnegie Library Art Gallery, Allegheny, September 16–25, 1897, and sponsored by The Builder.

- » Stifel house, 1300 Liverpool Street, 1885
- » Entrance to Freemasons' Hall, Allegheny 1893



Thorsten E. Billquist

THORSTEN E. BILLQUIST

T.E. Billquist (1867–1923) was born in Sweden November 1867. He attended the Technological Institute in Gothenburg, and arrived in the US in 1887. He worked for McKim, Mead & White in Boston and New York for five years. Arriving in Pittsburgh in 1893, he worked as a draftsman for Longfellow, Alden & Harlow 1893–94. In 1895 he worked in the office of W. Ross Proctor. He apparently worked free-lance in 1896, before establishing his own firm c. 1897. He joined the A.I.A. in 1899. He married Mary H. Siebeneck c. 1905. Partnership of Billquist & Lee with Edward B. Lee from 1905–09. Member of Calvary Episcopal Church; spearheaded establishment of commission on church architecture by Pittsburgh diocese. Died February 17, 1923.

T. E. BILLQUIST (1897–1904)

- » Allegheny Observatory, 1899 and after

BILLQUIST & LEE (1905–1909)

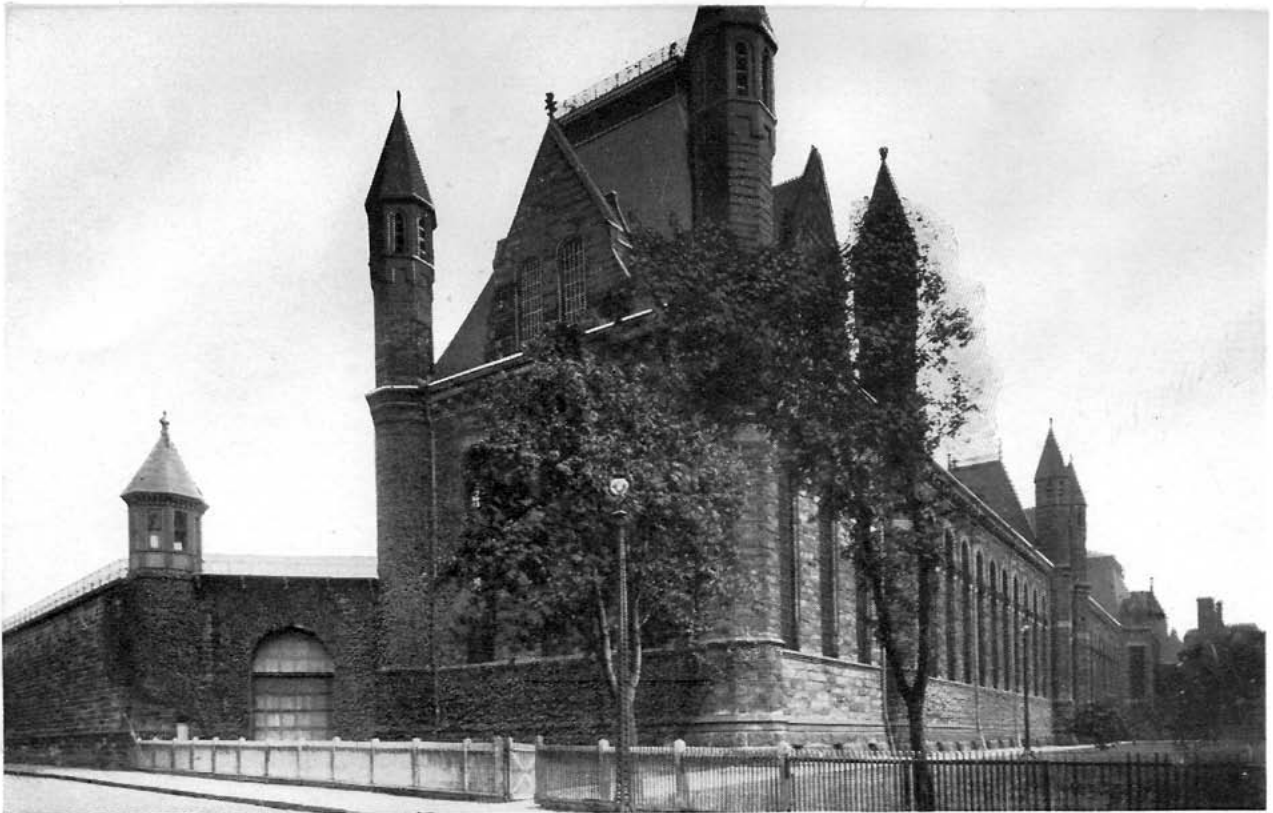
- » Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh and Allegheny [1907?]
- » Montefiore Hospital [1908?]

E.M. BUTZ AND COMPANY

Edward M. Butz (ca. 1859–1916) designed a number of buildings in Allegheny, Pittsburgh, surrounding communities, and nationally, including the Clarion County Courthouse (1883–1885). In 1879 his office was at 114 Federal Street in the First National Bank building. Frederick C. Sauer was a member of the firm.

Allegheny City and North Side:

- » First National and Franklin Savings Banks (demolished)
- » Second Ward Public School (demolished)
- » Trinity Lutheran Church 1872 Stockton Ave. (demolished)
- » Central Presbyterian Church (demolished)
- » Dalzell, McKee and Long residences
- » Western State Penitentiary 1876–82 (mutilated)



Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, North Side

JOHN CHISLETT

John Chislett (1800–1869) is believed to have been born in Bath, England. He trained in Bath as an architect in the office of builder Walter Harris. He practiced in Pittsburgh from 1833. He designed and served as superintendent of Allegheny Cemetery 1845–1867. He was said to have served as consulting superintendent to Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana.

- » Burke's Building 1836 Pittsburgh
- » Orphan Asylum of Allegheny 1838
- » Allegheny Cemetery Butler Street Gateway 1849 Allegheny Cemetery Lodge, 1861; enlarged 1867
- » Bank of Pittsburgh c. 1835 (demolished)
- » Allegheny County Courthouse 1841 (demolished)



John T. Comes

JOHN T. COMES

John Theodore Comes (1873–1922) was born in La Rochette, Luxemburg. His father was a woodcarver. The family emigrated to St. Paul, Minnesota in 1882. John studied architecture at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Maryland. He arrived in Pittsburgh in 1894. He first worked for F. H. DeArment and the Pittsburgh office of Peabody & Stearns. He is credited as the catalyst behind the founding of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club in 1896. Comes designed churches for Rutan & Russell and Beezer Brothers before opening his own firm c.1902. In 1921, Comes established Comes & McMullen, later Comes, Perry & McMullen with William R. Perry and Leo McMullen; the firm dissolved c. 1928. Comes died April 13, 1922 at the age of 49 at his home at 3242 Beechwood Boulevard. Comes was a prolific writer on the topic of church architecture and design.

Churches include:

- » St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church (Risen Lord Parish, 1993), North Side
- » St. Agnes, Oakland 1917
- » St. Josaphat, South Side 1909–1916
- » St. Agnes, Cleveland (demolished, tower remains) 1915

INGHAM & BOYD ARCHITECTS (1911–1946)

The architectural firm of Ingham & Boyd was established in Pittsburgh in 1911 when Charles Tattersall Ingham (1876–1960) and William Boyd, Jr. (1882–1947) merged their talents to create some of Western Pennsylvania's finest buildings.

Charles Tattersall Ingham (1876–1960) was born in Pittsburgh to English-born Tattersall and Ellen (Ward) Ingham, January 1876. He was educated in Pittsburgh and Philipsburg, Pa. He studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania from 1893–95 but left school before graduating, and is said to have traveled to England with his parents. He is said to have worked for the Pittsburgh office of the Boston architectural firm of Peabody & Stearns. In 1898 Ingham exhibited sketches of buildings in York, England. He may have worked in Peabody & Stearns Boston office in 1899. In 1900 Ingham was working as a draftsman at Rutan & Russell; he was associated with this firm for the better part a decade. In 1904 Ingham and John T. Comes wrote *A Plan for the Architectural Improvement of Pittsburgh*. Throughout his career Ingham was very active in local and state architectural organizations. He died August 19, 1960 at the age of 84.

William Boyd, Jr. (1882–1947) was born in Scotland on August 24, 1882 to William and Mary Boyd. He and his family immigrated to the United States in 1888 and were living in Pittsburgh by 1900. He attended Shady Side Academy and was graduated in 1902. Boyd was graduated with a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1907. He continued his studies in the Atelier [Joseph-Eugene-Armand] Duquesne at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris 1907–08. During this period he went on sketching tours of Scotland and England in 1907, and of France and Italy in 1908. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1909. In 1910 Boyd was working at the office of Rutan & Russell, as was Charles Ingham. Boyd began teaching architecture, drawing, and later watercolor, at Carnegie Technical Schools in 1910. William Boyd died March 1, 1947.

Ingham & Boyd designed residences throughout Western Pennsylvania, especially in Edgeworth and Sewickley; a few churches, most notably Waverly Presbyterian and All Saints Episcopal (1931); many school buildings, including the Henry Clay Frick Training School for Teachers and Westinghouse High School and all the school buildings for Mt. Lebanon Township 1917 through the 1930s; prominent public buildings such as the first building for the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; the Board of Public Education Administration Building; and Buhl Planetarium (now part of the Pittsburgh Children's Museum) 1939. In 1946 the firm was reorganized as Ingham, Boyd & Pratt when Ingham's son, Charles S. Ingham, and Thomas C. Pratt joined the partnership. The successor firm is IKM, Inc.

KONING EIZENBERG ARCHITECTURE

Koning Eizenberg of Santa Monica, California, was established in 1981 by Julie Eizenberg and Hank Koning. Childrens Museum of Pittsburgh: Koning Eizenberg design architects, Perkins Eastman architects of record, Ned Kahn collaborative artist. Upon its completion in 2004, the museum was the largest Silver LEED museum of any kind in the US.

Articulated Cloud; Ned Kahn, sculptor

“Forty-three thousand individual square panels are hinged to a steel screen, moving in the wind and reflecting light and shadows,”

Pittsburgh Art in Public Places.



Julie Eizenberg



Hank Koning

MITCHELL GRANT AND COMPANY (NEW YORK)

William H. Grant (1815–1896) was the superintending Engineer for Central Park in New York and also the designer of a park in Albany, New York.

Donald Grant Mitchell (1822–1908) was a writer and designer of colleges and parks. The New York firm of Mitchell & Grant designed the plan for Allegheny Commons, Pittsburgh’s oldest park, in 1867. It was designed to provide “breathing places” for the citizens of Allegheny. The name derives from its previous use as public grazing land, or common. The creation of the park reflected the 19th century movement to beautify American cities and improve urban living conditions. Well-known predecessors were New York’s Central Park and Philadelphia’s Fairmount Park.

GEORGE S. ORTH & BROTHER

George S. Orth (1843–1918) and his brother Alexander B. Orth (1868–1920) were the sons of Martha Jewett and George H. Orth who owned woolen factories in Connellsville and Canonsburg, Pa., and Steubenville, Ohio. He first appears in Pittsburgh city directories, and listed as an architect, in 1876–1877. Orth was elected the first president of the newly formed Pittsburgh chapter of the American Institute of Architects, March 28, 1891. Orth had a substantial practice; buildings and designs are documented from 1886 to 1915, and he exhibited between 1898 and 1915 in five of the architectural exhibitions held in Pittsburgh. George Orth died on April 14, 1918.

Alexander Beatty Orth was born in Connellsville, Pa., May 15, 1868. He was educated in Allegheny City and studied architecture at Cornell University, graduating in 1899. He was a landscape designer as well as an architect. He died on November 30, 1920. George S. Orth & Brother was formed in 1899 and continued after George's death under Alexander's direction until his death in 1920.

- » Spencer residence, 1886, Amberson Avenue, Shadyside
- » Western Pennsylvania School for Blind Children, 1893-94, Oakland
- » George P. Orth res. Bridgeville
- » William Penn Snyder residence, 1911, Ridge Avenue, North Side



Frederick J. Osterling

FREDERICK JOHN OSTERLING

Frederick J. Osterling (October 4, 1865–July 5, 1934) was born in Duquesne, Pennsylvania. He was an accomplished architect of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. After grade school, he attended the Lessing Institute. Osterling received his architectural training from Joseph Stillburg. Following a period of European travel, he launched his own office in 1888. He went on to design many great buildings, such as the Union Trust Building in 1915–17. Osterling's practice faltered after controversy relating to his anticipated alteration to the landmark Richardson Allegheny County Courthouse and a public lawsuit filed by Henry Clay Frick. Osterling's studio was in a self-designed building (1917) on Isabella Street, North Side.

Selected Allegheny & North Side Buildings

- » Original Allegheny High School 1889 (demolished)
- » Allegheny High School Annex (Allegheny Traditional Academy) 1904
- » Heinz Company Factories 1889
- » Horace Mann Public School
- » Manchester Presbyterian Church
- » Gustav Langenheim house
- » Osterling Flats, Brighton Heights
- » Osterling studio 1917
- » Jr.OUAM Fraternal Hall

ANDREW PEBBLES (c.1866–c.1869 and 1873–?)

BALPH & PEBBLES (c.1870–c.1872)

Andrew Peebles (c. 1835–1919) was born in Scotland, came to Quebec, Canada and then to Pittsburgh. Listed in Pittsburgh directories 1866 to 1896. Peebles initially practiced alone and lived and worked in Allegheny. In 1869 he resided in Sharpsburg. The 1870 directory lists the partnership of Balph & Peebles, 116 Federal Street, Allegheny. James Madison Balph and Peebles both lived in Allegheny. In 1872, Edward Peebles, architect, is listed at Andrew's home address, 95 Arch Street, Allegheny (and is only listed for that year). The firm of Balph & Peebles dissolved sometime between 1872 and 1874. In 1875, Peebles opened a downtown Pittsburgh office, although he continued to live in Allegheny. Peebles died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, 5 April 1919.

- » St. Peter R.C. Church, 1872–74, Allegheny
- » Supervised interior decorating of Henry Clay Frick residence 1882–1883
- » First Lutheran Church, 1887–1888, Pittsburgh



H. H. Richardson

HENRY HOBSON RICHARDSON

H.H. Richardson (1838–1886) has been called the leading American architect of the nineteenth century. His adaptation of eleventh-century Romanesque architecture produced some of the most powerful and imaginative buildings of the period. In 1883, Richardson submitted the winning design for the new Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail. He finalized the design in 1884, when construction began. The jail was opened in September 1886 and the Courthouse was dedicated in September 1888. Richardson was commissioned to design Emmanuel Episcopal Church (Allegheny) in 1883 or 1884 but it was only in 1885, after rejection of a more expensive design that his plans were approved and put into execution. The distinctive Romanesque of H.H. Richardson, once it appeared in Pittsburgh, was imitated in churches and commercial building for a decade.

For a discussion of Richardson, see:

Margaret Henderson Floyd: *Henry Hobson Richardson: A Genius for Architecture*, Monacelli Press, New York, 1998

James F. O'Gorman: *Living Architecture: A Biography of H.H. Richardson*, Simon & Schuster Editions, New York, 1997



Frank E. Rutan



Frederick A. Russell

RUTAN & RUSSELL (1896–1911)

RUTAN, RUSSELL & WOOD (1911–1921?)

Frank or Franklin Elmer Rutan (1863–1911) was born in Newark, New Jersey. In c. 1883, he joined the office of H. H. Richardson, where his brother, Charles, had been employed since 1880. He was sent to Pittsburgh “to assist in the completion of the Allegheny County Court house” in 1886. In March of 1887, Rutan replaced Frank Alden as supervising architect. After several months, Rutan joined the firm of Longfellow, Alden & Harlow. He left Longfellow, Alden & Harlow in 1896 and formed his partnership with Frederick Russell. He died in Atlantic City, New Jersey on February 25, 1911.

Frederick A. Russell (1861–1921) was born August 16, 1861 in Ravenna, Ohio, and attended Ravenna High School. He apprenticed in architecture in Cleveland from 1880 to 1883, and then moved to Boston. He joined H. H. Richardson’s office (date unknown) and is said to have been assigned to the Pittsburgh team working on the Allegheny Country Courthouse. He joined Longfellow, Alden & Harlow in July of 1887, remaining there until 1896 (Russell’s younger brother, Edward, was also a Longfellow, Alden & Harlow employee). Russell built his house c. 1898 in Edgeworth and served as Burgess [mayor] of Edgeworth Borough from 1907 to 1909. He died in Miami, Florida on February 25, 1921—10 years to the day after Frank Rutan.

- » Hotel Schenley 1898
- » Duquesne Club Addition 1904
- » Century Building, Pittsburgh 1906
- » Benjamin Franklin Jones, Jr. residence c. 1908 North Side
- » John Morrow Public School 1900 Allegheny
- » David B. Oliver High School 1912 North Side

FREDERICK C. SAUER

Born in Heidelberg, Germany, Frederick C. Sauer (1860–1942) worked as a stonecutter, carpenter, and bricklayer for three years before studying architecture at the Stuttgart Technical School. After graduating in 1879, Sauer came to the United States and apprenticed with architect E. M. Butz in Allegheny City. He opened his own office in 1884. He moved from Allegheny to Aspinwall in 1898. In 1904 he organized the Aspinwall-Delafield Land Company. His Sauer Buildings in Aspinwall, which he worked on intermittently until his death in 1942, are on the National Register of Historic Places.

- » St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church, 1891–1892
- » Latimer School (Third Ward School), Allegheny, 1898
- » St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church, Millvale, 1900 (Vanka murals)
- » Sauer Building, 804 Penn Avenue, c. 1910
- » Sauer Buildings, Aspinwall, 1894–1942

FREDERICK GUSTAVUS SCHEIBLER, JR.

Scheibler was born May 12, 1872 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to William Augustus and Eleanor Seidel Scheibler. His paternal grandparents had emigrated from Düsseldorf, Germany. He attended local public schools, but dropped out at age 16 to become an apprentice architect. From 1888 to 1898 he trained in the Pittsburgh firms of Moser, V. Wyse Thalman, and Longfellow, Alden & Harlow. He died in 1958.

Scheibler's body of architectural work, nearly 150 commissions over five decades, was in early 20th century Pittsburgh's neighborhoods and suburbs, many in the East End. His grandest works are only medium sized. He is best known for having taken inspiration from international progressive movements like Art Nouveau and the Arts and Crafts Movement.

For a detailed discussion of Scheibler, see Martin Aurand's *The Progressive Architecture of Frederick G. Scheibler, Jr.* Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press (1994)

- » Robert L. Matthews Department Store 1902, Allegheny
- » Old Heidelberg Apartments 1905
- » Minnetonka Building 1908
- » Highland Towers Apartments 1913



Thomas H. Scott

THOMAS H. SCOTT

Thomas H. Scott (1865–1940) was born in West Alexander, Washington County Pa. He established his own firm in 1890. From 1919 to 1928, he worked with his son Walter O. Scott as T. H. Scott & Son in Middletown, Ohio. He died July 15, 1940.

- » Allegheny Preparatory Academy 1892
- » J. F. Diffenbacher residence, Allegheny
- » C. Pettet residence, Allegheny
- » Mrs. Catharine Stewart residence, Allegheny
- » Keystone Laundry Building, Allegheny
- » Garden Theatre, 1914, Allegheny
- » Machesney (Benedum-Trees) Building, Fourth Ave., 1905

SMITHMEYER AND PELZ

John L. Smithmeyer (1832–1908) was born in Vienna, Austria and came to the US in 1848, settling in Chicago where he studied architecture. He then moved to Indianapolis, Indiana and after the Civil War was appointed superintendent of the construction of government buildings in the south. He settled in Washington and became associated with Paul J. Pelz. The designs of this firm were accepted for the Library of Congress in 1873, although the work was not started until 1886. Among other buildings erected by Smithmeyer & Pelz are Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., Carnegie Library in Allegheny (1889), and the Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Mr. Smithmeyer was elected an Associate of the American Institute of Architects in 1875 and a Fellow in 1886. He was a member of the Washington Chapter and served three terms as its president.

Paul Johannes Pelz (1841–1918) was born in Silesia, Germany and came to the US in 1858 to join his father, who was a refugee of 1848. He trained in New York, and was architect for the US Lighthouse Board. He designed the University of Virginia Hospital in 1901, and later, a brokerage house (1908) that became the Playhouse Theater in Washington, D.C. Pelz also designed Machinery Hall for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

» Carnegie Free Library 1889

SIMONDS AND SIMONDS

John Ormsbee Simonds (1913–2005) was born in Jamestown, North Dakota. In 1935 he graduated with a B.S. in Landscape Architecture from Michigan State University. He went on to receive a Master's from Harvard Graduate School of Design. In 1939, after his Harvard graduation, he moved to Pittsburgh, where he opened a landscape architecture practice, Simonds and Simonds, with his brother Philip Simonds, who also was a landscape architect. Over the years their firm grew from a small residential practice to a successful multidisciplinary landscape architectural and planning firm with offices in Pittsburgh, Washington D.C., and Miami Lakes, Florida. The firm was later known as Environmental Planning and Development Partnership. In 1973 Simonds received his first and most honorable award, the ASLA medal. Before his death, Simonds received the ASLA President's Centennial Medal (1998). The basis of Simonds' firm was centered on parks, recreational facilities, playgrounds, urban area and space, and many large gardens. Mellon Square, in Pittsburgh, was built in 1951 and is one of Simonds major designs.

Another Pittsburgh project was his plan for the redesign of Allegheny Commons, the oldest park in Pittsburgh. William H. Grant, of Mitchell Grant &

Co, New York City, originally designed the park in 1867; Ralph Griswold redesigned it beginning in the late 1930s. The 1966 rehabilitation project was part of an effort to reclaim a historic landscape. Here Simonds' respect for the history of a site, and his sensitivity to the work of others whose designs preceded his, combined with a consideration for contemporary needs, resulted in a preservation of the earlier picturesque design and a sympathetic integration of new modern materials, forms and features.

JAMES T. STEEN

James T. Steen (1844–1923) was born in Wellsburg, West Virginia. He co-founded Drum & Steen in Pittsburgh in 1864. The partnership dissolved in 1874 and Steen practiced alone. About 1922, his sons James Howard (1883–1938) and Marion Markle (1886–1966) joined the firm, which became James T. Steen & Sons. James T. Steen died in Pittsburgh, April 17, 1923 and is buried (with his family) in Homewood Cemetery. James T. Steen & Sons dissolved c.1934; J. Howard Steen practiced alone until his death.

- » Allegheny City Home for the Friendless
- » Western University of Pennsylvania, 1890 Allegheny
- » Workingman's Savings Bank 1902 Allegheny
- » YMCA Building 1883–84, Pittsburgh
- » [Pittsburgh] Dispatch Building, 1890



Workingman's Savings Bank 1902

M. M. STEEN (1886–1966)

Marion Markle Steen was born in Pittsburgh, the youngest son of architect James T. Steen. Marion Steen studied architecture at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and was graduated in 1908. After graduation he worked for Henry Hornbostel as a draftsman on campus buildings. In 1918 he left Pittsburgh and briefly worked in Chicago, returning later that year to head the architectural department of the Carnegie Land Company. Photographs of houses designed by Steen for the Carnegie Land Company were published in *Your New Home: Photographs and Plans of Fifty-Eight Beautiful Homes* (Cleveland 1925). In 1922 he joined the family firm, James T. Steen & Sons, as junior partner with his father and his older brother, James Howard Steen. James T. Steen & Sons dissolved c. 1934.



Schiller School of 1939

In 1935, the Board of Education decided to hire an architect to design school buildings and supervise their construction, ending the practice of employing different architectural firms. M. M. Steen was appointed assistant to the superintendent of buildings, Pittsburgh Board of Public Education. One of Steen's first schools as board architect was a 1936 addition to Allegheny Middle School (AHS Annex, Osterling) on Sherman Avenue.

Steen enlarged many older school buildings during his tenure. An outstanding example is the auditorium he added to the 1908 Conroy School (1936), Page and Fulton Streets in Manchester. He hired Edward L Weber to design two distinctive school buildings: the 'Mayan' Lemington School (1937), and the German Expressionist Schiller School (1939), Peralta Street in East Deutschtown.

A. Leo Weil (1942) in the Hill was M. M. Steen's last school design as Board architect, although he held that position until 1954. He then joined theatre architect Victor A. Rigauumont (1889–1983) in a partnership that lasted until 1959; Rigauumont & Steen designed Minadeo School (1957) and Phillips School (1958).

JOSEPH STILLBURG

Joseph Stillburg (1849–1920s), born in Austria, arrived in the US in 1868. He was living in Springfield, Illinois in 1870, working as an architect. He first appears in the Pittsburgh & Allegheny City Directory in 1879–80; he lived in Allegheny and his occupation is listed as architect. Stillburg partnered with architect C. L. Staub c.1880–83. Frederick J. Osterling is said to have apprenticed with Stillburg in the 1880s. Two of Stillburg's three sons, Frederick (b. 1882) and Oskar (b. 1885) became architects. Frederick Stillburg remained in the Pittsburgh area and is said to have taught at Carnegie Institute of Technology. By 1920, Joseph Stillburg, retired and a widower, was living in Reserve Township.

- » St. Anthony's Chapel, 1880, Troy Hill
- » Ursuline Young Ladies Academy Convent, c.1886, Oakland (demolished)
- » Old Main, Seton Hill College, 1889, Greensburg
- » Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Co. stock house, 1894, Troy Hill



Robert Maurice Trimble

ROBERT MAURICE TRIMBLE

Robert M. Trimble (1871–1943) was born in the Sixth Ward of Allegheny City, son of businessman John H. Trimble (1841–1908). John Trimble founded the family construction business. R. Maurice graduated from Allegheny High School in 1887, and studied at the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1888. He then associated with his father in the general contracting business until 1892, when he began the study of architecture with Frederick J. Osterling. He worked with Osterling as a draftsman until 1898, when he opened his own architectural office.

His local work includes commercial buildings, high schools, churches, hospitals, and residences. He produced numerous institutional buildings in Western Pennsylvania, Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee. He had something of a national, indeed, international reputation. He served on the Committee on Design of President Hoover's Housing Conference and designed a series of United States foreign consulates in, among other places, Shanghai, China and Calcutta, India. Trimble wrote frequently for *The Charette*, the journal of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club. Autobiographical articles appeared in *The Charette* in 1936 and 1938.



North Side Unitarian Church 1910

- » St. Thomas Memorial Episcopal Church 1905 Oakmont
- » North Side Unitarian (Allegheny Unitarian Universalist) Church 1907–1909
- » Ben Avon Presbyterian Church 1911
- » Ben Avon (Woodland) United Presbyterian Church 1911 (burned)
- » Ben Avon High School 1912
- » Sarah Heinz Settlement House 1915 North Side
- » First UP Community House 1916 North Side
- » North Side YMCA 1926
- » Perry High School 1931
- » Taylor Allderdice High School 1927
- » Lawrenceville YMCA (razed in 1930s)



Thomas B. Wolfe

VRYDAUGH & WOLFE (1894–1918)

Thomas Barnes Wolfe (1860–1923) was born in Sewickley Heights and trained as a carpenter. He traveled to Kansas City, Kansas/Missouri and worked for Vrydaugh & Shepherd. Senior partner and chief designer Martin U. Vrydagh [or later, Vrydaugh] (b. 1863) was one of the three sons of Belgium-born architect Josse Vrydagh who came to the US and established his practice in Terra Haute, Indiana.

Vrydagh & Shepherd won the commission to design Calvary Methodist Church in Allegheny City. Thomas Wolfe returned to Pittsburgh to serve as supervising architect. In 1894 Vrydaugh & Wolfe formed a partnership in Pittsburgh that continued until 1918. After the Vrydaugh & Wolfe partnership dissolved, Wolfe formed the partnership of Wolfe & Wolfe with his son, Lawrence (1890–1953). Wolfe lived in Ben Avon with his wife and eight children. He died on May 5, 1923 in his home. Martin Vrydaugh lived in Avalon with his wife Clara and three children; he retired there in the 1920s.

- » Calvary Methodist Church, Allegheny and Beech Avenues, 1892–95
- » North Presbyterian Church, Galveston at Lincoln Avenues, 1896 (demolished)
- » Heinz Family Mausoleum, Homewood Cemetery, 1898
- » Parish House, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 1901 (demolished)
- » Howard Heinz residence, Morewood Heights, 1910–11
- » Dilworth School, Highland Park, 1914

YORK & SAWYER (c.1898–1948)

The architectural firm of York and Sawyer produced many outstanding structures, exemplary of Beaux-Arts architecture as it was practiced in the United States. The partners Edward Palmer York (1863–1928) and Philip Sawyer (1868–1949) had both trained in the office of McKim, Mead, and White. In 1898, they established their independent firm, based in New York City.

York and Sawyer became known as specialists in the design of banks and hospitals. Their palatial Renaissance and classical bank buildings express the reassuring stability and awe-inspiring splendor the institutions wished to project. In each typical case a spectacular banking hall was the public space, often integrated within an office building. In addition to Allegheny Hospital, they designed the first Children's Hospital building in Oakland (1927).

- » Allegheny General Hospital, 1928–30
- » Allegheny High School (new building) 1936

OFFICE OF MIES VAN DER ROHE (1969–1975)
FUJIKAWA, CONTERATO, LOHAN & ASSOCIATES
(1975–1982)

Joseph Fujikawa, Bruno B. Conterato (1920–1995) and Dirk Lohan (Mies' grandson) inherited The Office of Mies van der Rohe at Mies' death in 1969. The firm had become a partnership only one year before, with the understanding that within five years after any partner's departure, his name would be removed from its title. In 1975, The Office became Fujikawa, Conterato, Lohan & Associates.

The three architects had been with Mies since school days—Conterato since 1948 (with four years out in the middle for the armed forces, stints at Pace Associates and SOM, and a brief partnership with Jacques Brownson in 1954). Conterato was responsible for the design of the IBM Branch Office Building (1975) in Allegheny Center.

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