# the Charette

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF:
PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB
PITTSBURGH CHAPTER, AIA
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

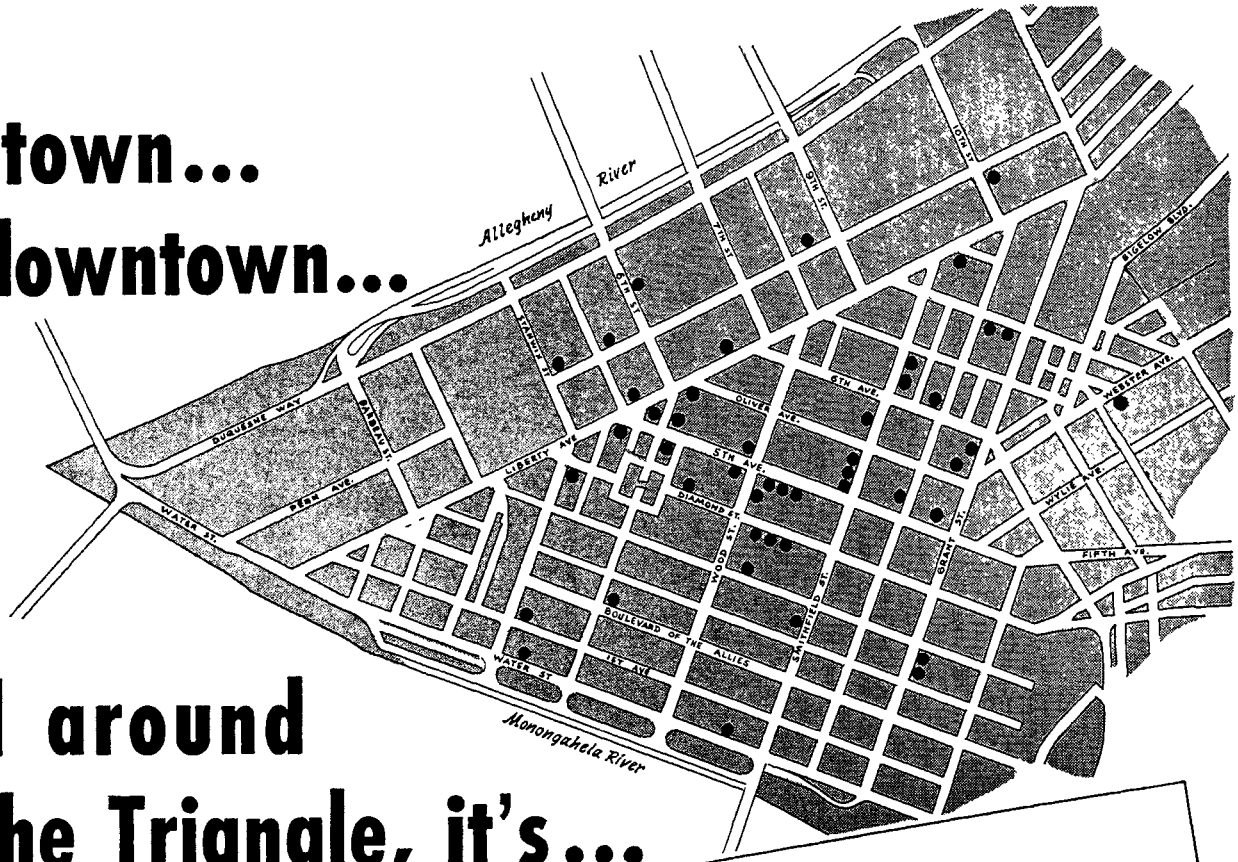
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November, 1951

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Tri-State Journal of Architecture & Building

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

Four Tech architectural students recently accomplished their own private revival of rugged individualism in the Pittsburgh area. Agreeing that there was only one way to learn as much as possible about building and that was to build, they set out to construct a luxury-class home. For details on how well they succeeded, see Page 9.

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# LETTERS

EDITOR:

Just why I have not found time to write before is beyond me but I want to tell you that I thoroughly enjoy receiving your publication, the *Charette*, and the good news it brings about a fine profession of which I am proud to be a part.

I recently enjoyed for the first time the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society at Bedford Springs and cannot see why more of the members will not take time to attend this sort of affair.

While attending the PSA meeting I was much taken with Bob Schmertz and his ballads among other items, and am asking where I can secure the recordings of his interesting ballads. Possibly you can let me know.

Central Pennsylvania should have more of the fine spirit that is in the Pittsburgh area.

Your early reply will be appreciated.

Milford H. Patterson
221 Pine Street
Harrisburg, Pa.

* * *

EDITOR:

Thank you for your kind letter showing so much interest in my wanderings and studies. I have just returned from Venice where I spent some time with Oskar Kokoshka, which explains my tardiness in replying.

My work and travel schedule has been quite erratic of late (still adjusting to Europe, etc.) but if you think you can afford the column-space I would be happy to do a periodic general report on contemporary architectural events in Europe. In the meantime, if you could forward some of your recent copies of *Charette* I would be most grateful.

Joseph L. Young
American Academy in Rome, Rome 28

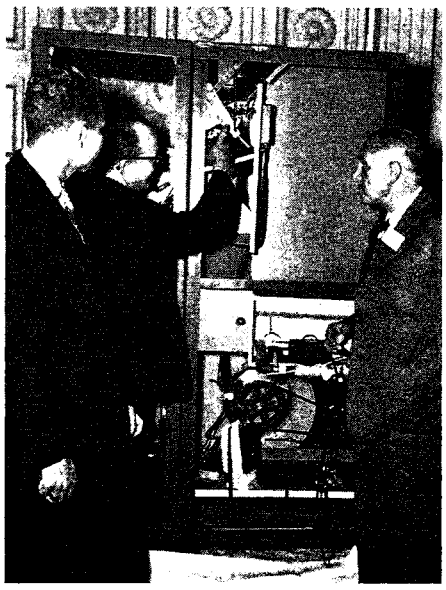
EDITOR:

It has been brought to my attention that a recent issue of your publication ran several pictures of buildings we have built, and while naming the buildings, made no mention of the fact that they were constructed by this company.

Perhaps this was simply an oversight, but in any case, we will be interested to receive your comments on the subject.

Barry Quirk

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Al Munson (center) points out interesting point in mechanism of Carrier air-conditioning unit to Leonard Harrison (right) and unidentified gentleman at recent Harrison-Carrier luncheon.

EDITOR:

Thought you might be interested in the enclosed photograph taken at a John Harrison Company luncheon at the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

The meeting was held to introduce the new 38B Carrier year-round "Weathermaker" and one of the most gratifying occurrences of the day was the enthusiastic response of local architects, engineers and building managers.

The question and answer period was highlighted by the genuine interest shown by these building professionals and about two-thirds of those present left a request that they receive further data and literature on Carrier products.

Everyone felt the meeting was a success, and for our part, we enjoyed meeting and talking to our many friends in the architectural and building professions.

Al Munson

John Harrison Co.
Etna, Pa.

*(Continued Next Page)*


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We received our copy of *The Charette* and certainly consider that you did a very fine job in presenting the Bradford Hospital. We want to congratulate you on your article and the very fine arrangement of pictures that was used and to tell you that we greatly appreciate this attention.

In case it is possible to secure them we would very much appreciate additional copies of this number if they are available. We should have asked for these earlier but overlooked it and if it is possible to furnish some we would greatly appreciate it and would be very glad to pay for them if necessary.

We have already had comments from a number of people who have seen this and they all agree with us that it was very well handled.

Thos. K. Hendryx

Box 173
Bradford, Pa.

EDITOR:

Will you please add my name to your mailing list? I am an architectural draftsman.

James K. Scheeren

Atkins Apartments
Kittanning, Pa.

* * *

EDITOR:

I am an architectural student and would very much like to have my name added to your mailing list.

Elmer Veres

1055 Morewood Ave.
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

* * *

EDITOR:

I am a student in architecture at Carnegie Tech and I would appreciate your putting me on your mailing list for *Charette.*

Robert M. Suckling

Box 415
Carnegie Tech
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

* * *

EDITOR:

I am an engineer employed by the Media Construction Co. May I be put on your mailing list for *Charette?*

Fred H. Brown

35 Orchard Spring Rd.
Pittsburgh 20, Pa.

* * *

EDITOR:

Many thanks for your fine presentation of the Builder's Office for Howard Leister, which we designed for him.

I'd like very much to have 12 copies of that issue of *Charette* . . . so that we could send Mr. Leister a couple of copies, and also use some ourselves. Our best wishes for the job you are doing. Carry on the cause of good contemporary architecture! We have been very much impressed over many issues, by the excellent selections you have been making for presentation.

G. H. W. Haag

Berninger, Haag and d'Entremont
308 Old York Road
Jenkintown, Pa.

* * *

EDITOR:

My trip here from the States was very interesting. Since arriving here, I have covered lots of ground and found the people and everything about this former city of Jeddeh quite unusual. I expect to be back in about four weeks.

Joseph Bontempo

On the go
Saudi Arabia





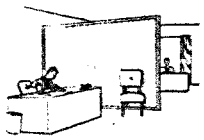
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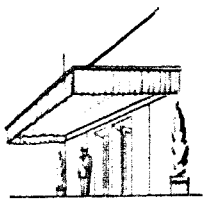
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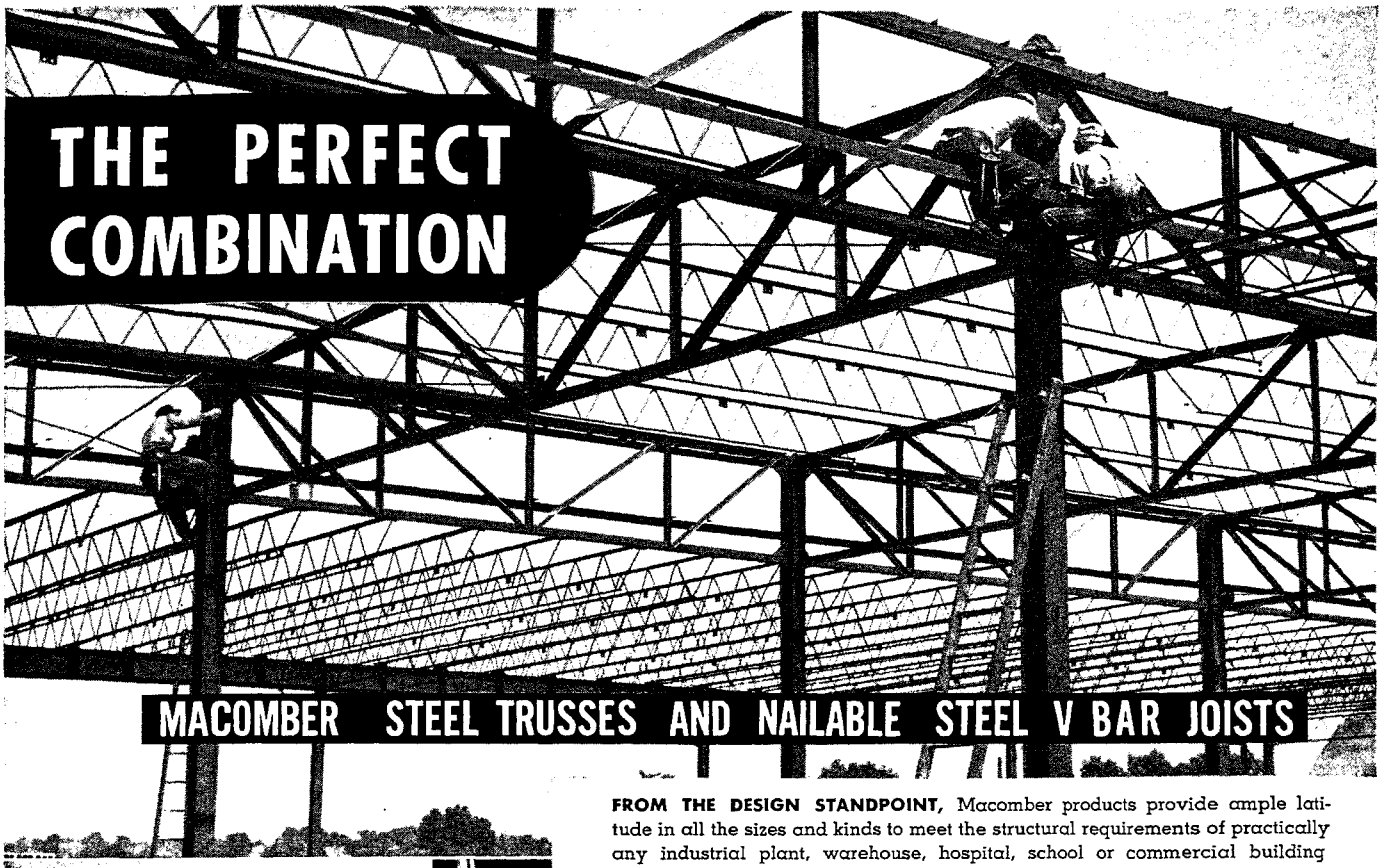


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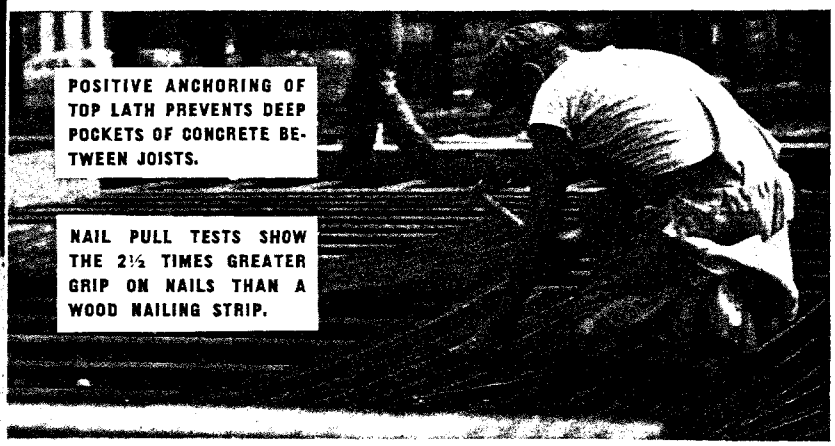
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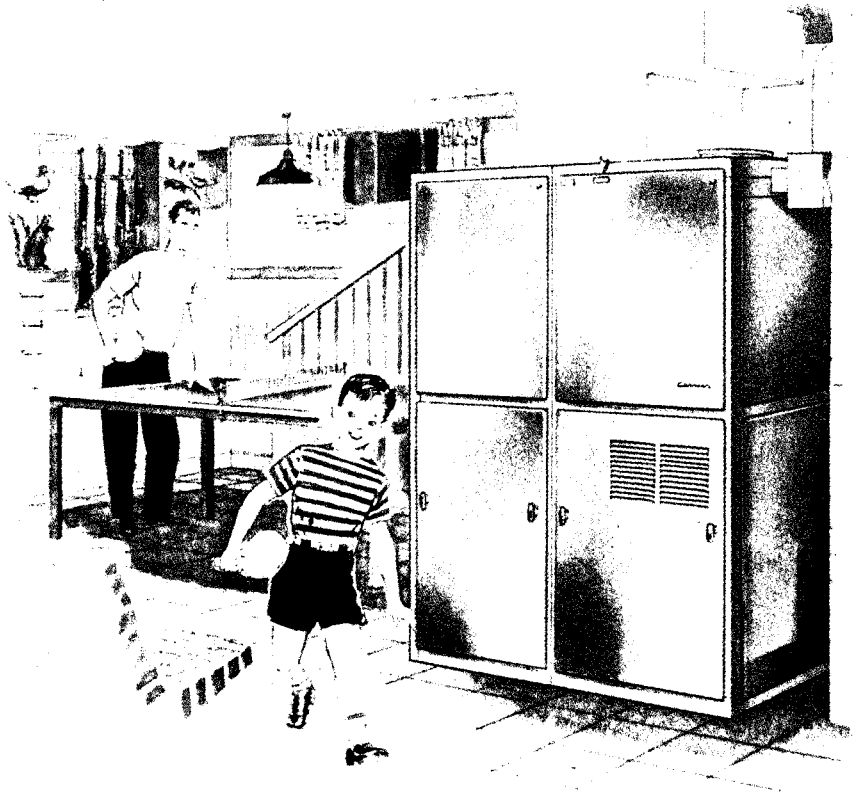

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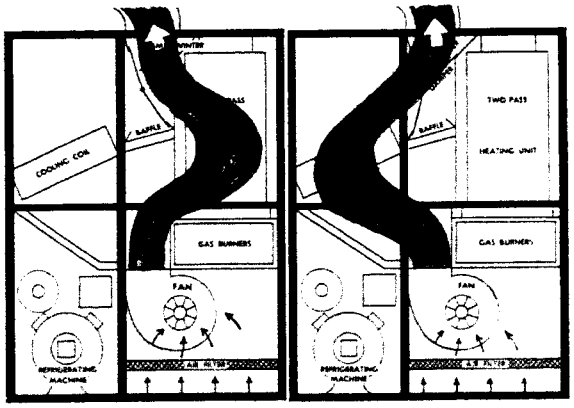
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# STUDENT HOUSE

Ralph Burt, Architectural Student
William Cole, Architectural Student
Donald Garrett, Architectural Student
Alva Hill, Architectural Student

*When we mean to build*
*We first survey the plot, then draw the model*
*And when we see the figure of the house*
*Then must we rate the cost of the erection.*

—SHAKESPEARE

Shakespeare, some 300 years ago, outlined the plan of procedure adopted and followed to the letter by four Carnegie Tech architectural students, fired by the ambitious desire to put into practice their five years of theoretical building know-how.

First came the decision to build—delayed somewhat by the unsure footing draftwise of two of the students—next came the problem of a site.

Three months extensive search ended in McCandless Township with the discovery of a scant acre of sloping ground, overlooking a magnificent stretch of valley. Then began the survey. As late as June of this year, after ground had been broken, still no rigid design had been completed. Yet there was unanimous agreement that the site should dictate the design. Eventually the arrangement and spacing of the trees and the step-like topography of the ground swung the balance in favor of a somewhat low-slung, L shaped, four level structure, so designed that the entrance of each level is on grade.

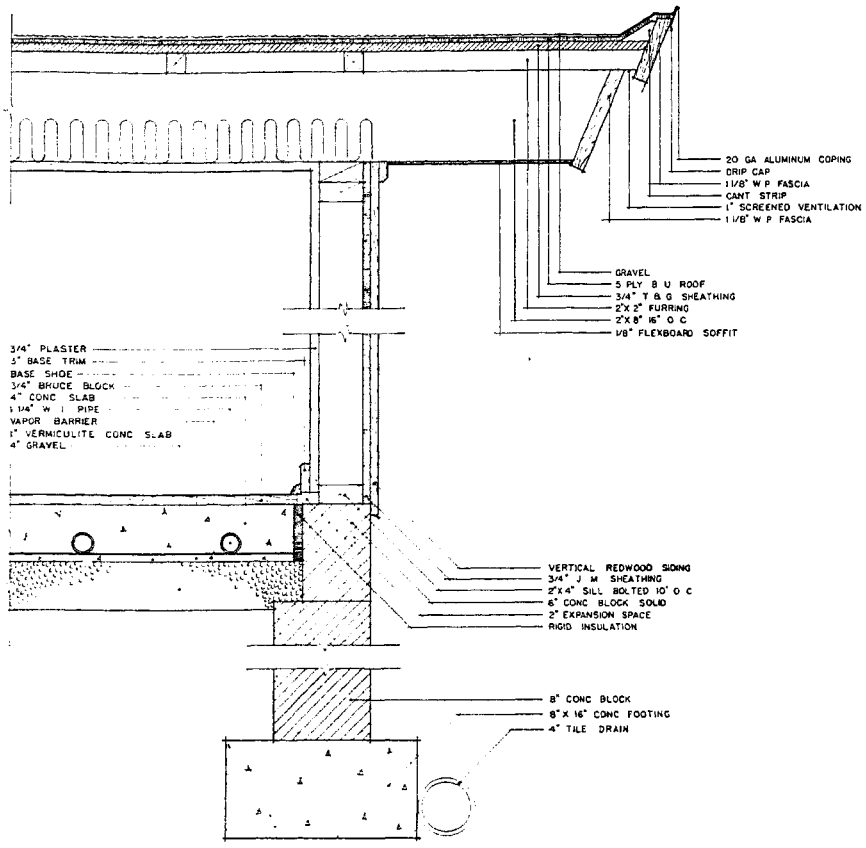
The whole building shows a sensitive handling of materials—brick, redwood, glass and slate—and a full exploitation of the legacy of a magnificent view.

The house, closely hugging the gentle slope of the site, is of contemporary design and makes lavish use of colorful redwood and brick in the exterior facing material.

The sunken living room, facing the back of the site, opens out on a sizeable terrace, overlooking the valley. The introduction of redwood on the all glass wall of this room effects a pleasing contrast in materials and planes. A fireplace of Norman brick, occupying another wall of the living room, points up the students' predeliction for using side by side or in close proximity, materials of different colors and textures. The slate flagging of the entry hall, with subdued, muted shades of green and purple, is carried down the two steps leading into the living room and merges into the brick of the fireplace, performing functionally as a built-up ledge for lounging. Incidentally, the buff brick of the fireplace travels right on through the living room windows and becomes part of the exterior trim, showing that the old cliche about bringing the outdoors indoors can be reversed to take indoors outdoors.

A built-in unit forms the division between the living and dining room, built on the third level. Structural supports necessary for the support of a ceiling beam, were the germ of the idea. The rest of the fixture just "grew," as one of the builders put it. Storage space for linens, glassware and china is pro-

(*Continued Next Page*)




Section through wall shows such interesting features as perimeter insulation around floor slab, 1" vermiculite concrete slab as base for wrought iron heating coils, and 2" x 2" furring strips atop ceiling joists making all wiring possible without drilling.

vided on the one side, thereby allowing full allocation of maximum space to the dining area. The living room side of this highly functional "divider" will have projecting structural members for the display of knick-knacks and greenery.

From the dining room, the full esthetic value of the staggered levels is realized. The trees and the sky seem to stretch down unendingly into the valley and yet at the same time to come right into the house.

A well arranged kitchen, with rubber tile flooring, opens off the dining area. Space has been allocated for dishwasher, clothes washer and drier and very ample cupboard space.

The three bedrooms and bathroom, on the highest level, are still a scant 3½ feet up from the main entrance. The master bedroom and the No. 2 bedroom, both boasting cross ventilation, are separated by deep 10 foot closets. Small windows were used on the walls facing the neighboring house for reasons of privacy. Here again, in this wing, as in the rest of the house, redwood abounds in trims and is of particular value in breaking up (with its vertical and horizontal strips), the somewhat "tunnel-like" impression of a narrow passage.

The bathroom, entered through the master bedroom and from the hall, has an added feature for convenience in the separate shower stall.

The garage, proud possessor of a sunken parking stall, and the basement level are under the bedroom wing. The basement could serve a host of purposes ranging from providing storage space to being utilized as a bar.

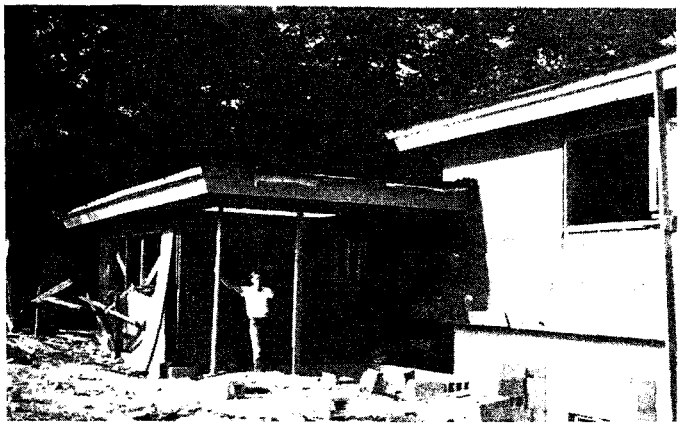
From a construction point of view,

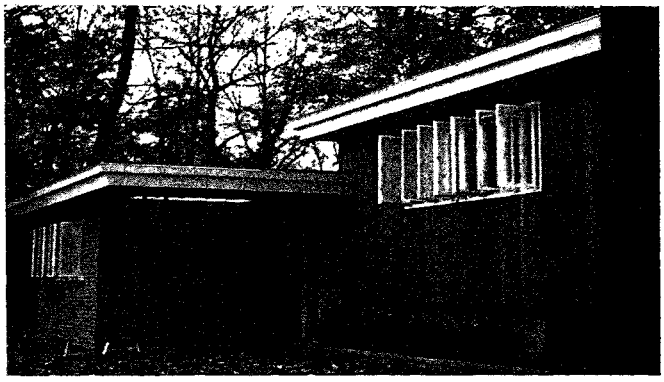


Ralph Burt and Bill Cole appear to be pleased with their idea for a built-in unit between the dining and living room.



Alva Hill plays "teacher" to Don Garrett and explains the intricacies of the ceiling radiant heating panel.





Left, the kitchen and dining room on one level and the bedroom wing on another, as they appeared during construction. Above, the same areas after construction.

the house overflows with carefully planned and meticulously executed details.

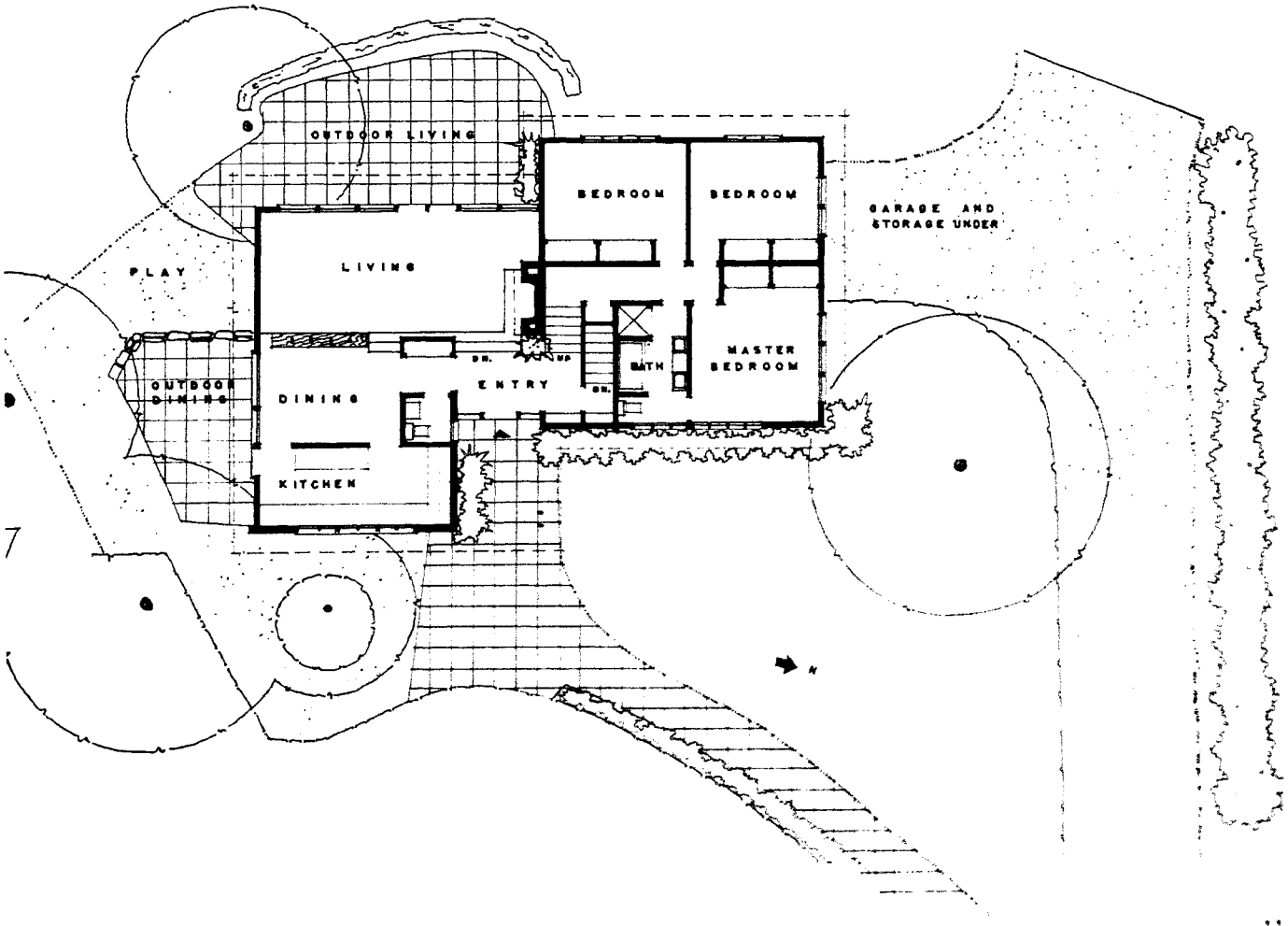
The roof has furred on 2x2's to allow complete, easy through ventilation, thus eliminating any problem in joist arrangements resulting from the overhang. These 2x2's proved invaluable when it came to wiring. All wiring could be done over the top of the joists so that no drilling was necessary.

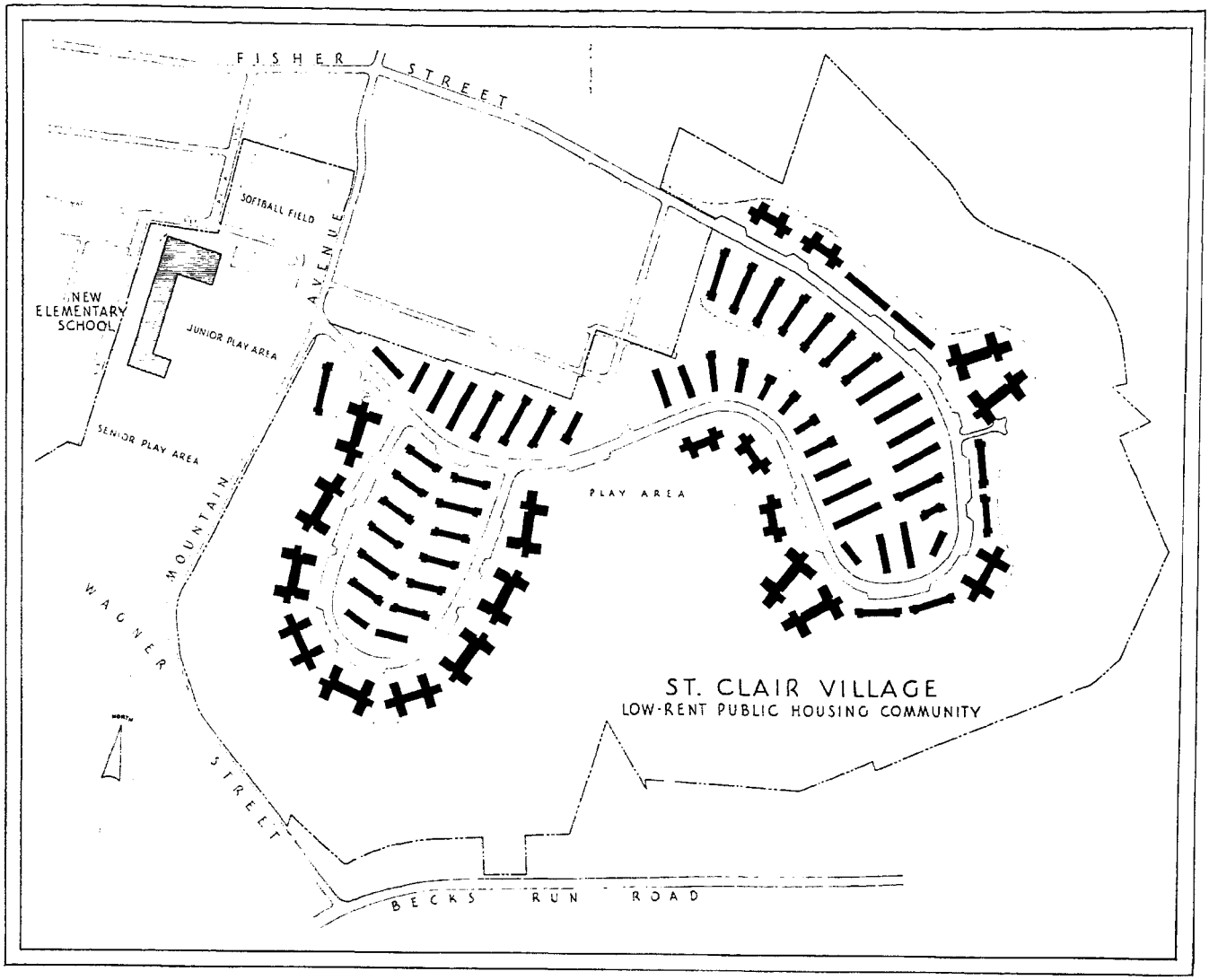
Another "almost original" idea was the insertion of felt vapor barrier mopped in hot tar under the concrete floor to lock out dampness.

Although modestly giving credit to the late Mr. C. A. Hawk for his help with the radiant heating system, the students evolved a three-zone system of which they can be justifiably proud. The living room, because of the fireplace, makes up one separately controlled zone, dining room, kitchen and basement comprise another and the bedrooms are the third.

The magnitude of this project is underscored by the fact that none of the four students had ever done anything more ambitions than the building of a garage. No sidewalk supervisors, they did all the work except the plastering, plumbing and welding of the radiant heating pipes.

Now that the house is nearing completion, the young builders finds "the rating of the cost of the erection"—Shakespeare's final admonition—to be a most formidable problem. The chief difficulty is that, as yet, they have not been able to determine their wage scale as Jacks of All Trades.






# SCHOOL • RECREATION • HOUSING

Architects for St. Clair Village:
Marks, Fisher and Simboli
J. F. Stright, Landscape Architect

by C. Ronal Woods
Planning Director, Department of City Planning, City of Pittsburgh

On a hilltop in the southeast section of Pittsburgh, another effort in coordinated planning is succeeding. This follows an earlier successful effort on a more modest scale, which was pioneered about a year and a half ago in the Stanton Heights-Sunnyside District in the eastern section of the city. In that instance, the coordination involved the Board of Public Education and the City of Pittsburgh. In the past, the location of school buildings and play space by the board, and the development of recreation centers and playgrounds by the city have resulted in duplication of facilities in some sections of the city at added expense to the taxpayer.

Through the efforts of the City Planning Commission and its staff, acting as a coordinator, the space requirements of the new Sunnyside School and the Stanton Heights community were provided for in a single development plan. A program of effectuation is being followed by the Board of Public Education and the city on a "fifty-fifty" basis. The result will be a new $675,000.00 modern elementary school building, a Junior-Senior Playground, and a small park, in an area where none had existed before. The plans for the school building are finished, and construction is expected to begin as soon as materials, especially steel, are available. As the building construction proceeds, the development of the recreation areas by the city will follow.

Perhaps the first effort in coordinated planning would not have been made in this neighborhood if it had not been for the extensive construction of private housing on a large part of old Stanton Heights Golf Course during the past few years.

In this second effort, the coordinated planning began with the selection by the Housing Authority of Pittsburgh of this South Side hilltop as the site for a new low-rent housing project. In both cases housing, private and public, would inevitably intensify the need for school and recreation facilities in the neighborhoods and would call for action on the part of the public authorities. In both cases, also, the object was to secure community services for a neighborhood in line with the Planning Commission's Master Guiding Plan for the city.

According to the "Plan," the city has been subdivided into improvement districts or neighborhoods, one of three types—residential, commercial, or industrial. The type of district in each instance represents the highest and best future use of the land, in the opinion of the Commission. The size and shape of each district is largely determined by the physical conditions which surround and affect it. In addition to the physical conditions, the size and shape of the residential improvement district is influenced by the probable density of child population therein, in relation to the capacity of an elementary school that will serve it.

Present-day school curriculum includes classes in physical education and training, and requires that outdoor as well as indoor space be provided for such purposes. The modern school building usually provides a gymnasium, club rooms, toilets, showers and dressing rooms for use by the classes in physical education. In addition to these indoor facilities, the school usually has play space out-of-doors for games and calisthenics.

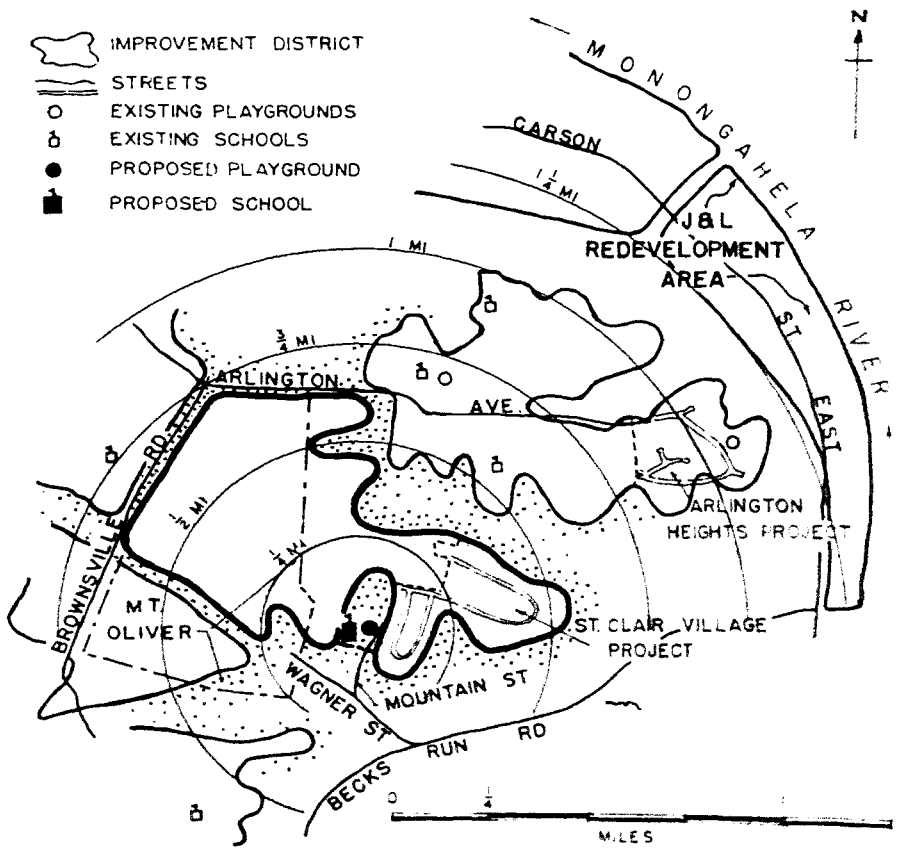
With such facilities being provided from public funds by the Board of Public Education, part of the recreation needs of a neighborhood can be met through year-round use of these facilities. Modern planning practice recognizes this situation and seeks to combine other recreation facilities at the same location. In the layout of the modern school building, the interior space devoted to physical education and recreation activities is well integrated with the outdoor complementary space and less to the other space within the building. In fact, distinct advantage is afforded by isolating this type of activity and space from the rest of the building. In so doing the facilities can be used to serve both the school and the community without affecting the rest of the building, and thus avoid the double expenditure of public funds which would result from facilities provided separately by the Board of Public Education and the city. Coordinated planning by public agencies in other neighborhoods of the city will most certainly follow this "repeat" performance on the South Side.

On this South Side hilltop, the Housing Authority has now started grading the 107-acre site for a 1089 dwelling unit project. However, many months before, a meeting was called in the offices of the City Planning Department to discuss the preliminary plans of the Housing Authority for this project. It was the first of a series of meetings between representatives of the Housing Authority of Pittsburgh, the Board of Public Education and the City of Pittsburgh. Mr. William Schlenke, Technical Director for the Housing Authority, presented the housing problem; Mr. M. M. Steen, Chief, Division of Plant Operation and Maintenance for the School Board, presented the school problem; Mr. Howard B. Stewart, Director, City Department of Parks and Recreation, presented the public recreation problem; and the staff of the Planning Commission presented the overall planning viewpoint.

The total problem to be solved may briefly be stated as follows: In a sparsely-developed neighborhood without school or playground, a housing project was to be built consisting of 1089 dwelling units and involving some 530,000 cubic yards of re-grading. A new school, rather than long hauls to existing schools, seemed necessary to care for the increased population and only a few sites were available. Playground area would be necessary to serve the neighborhood and suitable sites were limited. The neighborhood is estimated to cover 265 acres and is ultimately expected to contain approximately 2700 dwelling units and have a population of about 9,500 persons.

Separate solutions by each agency might have resulted if the joint effort to find a common solution had not been made. Instead, a single plan was worked out on which the Housing Authority, the School Board, and the city will cooperate, and is illustrated by the plan which accompanies this article. Briefly, it provides for the housing project substantially as originally intended, but 100,000 of the 530,000 cubic yards of regrading will be used to help fill an adjoining valley between a new school site and the project. On this filled area, after an additional 50,000 cubic yards from the school building excavation and a like amount from other sources has been placed, a school play area and a city playground will be developed. Both will be readily

(*Continued on Page* 24)




Portion of the Planning Commission's Master Guiding Plan for Pittsburgh

# FHA COOPERATIVE HOUSING INSURANCE

by Oakley W. Heselbarth
Director, Federal Housing Administration
Western Pennsylvania

When Congress was debating as to the type of cooperative housing law that would be finally considered, as to whether or not it would be done directly by the Government or whether or not private enterprise would have the opportunity of creating cooperative housing with the assistance of the Federal Housing Administration, the conclusion finally resolved itself in the passage of Section 213 of the National Housing Act which provides for the insurance of mortgages to finance cooperative housing as well as to lend the technical assistance in an advisory capacity by the Federal Housing Administration. While cooperative ownership of apartments has been utilized in a very small way in Pittsburgh, its acceptance in other communities in the East, notably in New York, has reached large proportions.

We believe, here in the FHA, Section 213 is a vehicle for the creation of management type cooperatives that will have the advantage for the final membership of good housing at low cost. This lower cost arises from the fact the cost of improvement and building is non-speculative and membership receives this benefit together with the continuing security of occupancy with a minimum down-payment and a proportionately smaller monthly payment than would otherwise be the case. A cross-section of the applications for cooperative housing processed in other sections of the county indicated required down-payments range from $500 to $2,000, depending on the type of units and the replacement cost thereof, with monthly charges ranging from $58.50 to $85.00 per month.

A cooperative housing project eligible for mortgage insurance under Section 213 must consist of not less than twelve dwelling units. A project may be of the "management type" with occupancy limited to the cooperative members.

A cooperative group must consist of persons of legal age who have agreed among themselves in good faith to obtain a suitable site and to build a housing project. Each member also must have agreed, among other things, to occupy personally or to acquire for his own use and not for speculative resale for profit one of the dwelling accommodations included in the project. It is recognized that ocoperative groups will require skilled services in organizing, planning and construction, which will involve normal fees or expenses.



Veteran Housing — Gwathmey

Full information about the FHA cooperative housing program, under Section 213 of the National Housing Act, should be obtained from the local FHA office.

A meeting of the interested group should be called, to which a representative of the local FHA office may be invited to explain FHA requirements and answer questions concerning FHA policies.

In the early organizational stage, payments made by members should be sufficient only to cover the FHA application fee and miscellaneous expenses. The full amount of the participating interest need not be paid until after the credit standing of the individual member has been approved by the Federal Housing Administration. Initial advance payments made by cooperative members should be held by a temporary treasurer appointed by the group.

Five or more members of the group should form a committee composed, if possible, of members who have had some practical experience in mortgage financing, real estate, architecture or building construction.

The committee should find available sites and request the local FHA office to inspect these sites and advise the committee which site has the most advantages. When the site is approved, professional legal and architectural services should be obtained to handle negotiations for options on the land and to prepare surveys, preliminary site plans, and suggested housing unit plans. This material, when completed, should be submitted to the local FHA office with a "Request for Preliminary Analysis." The FHA will then determine the general acceptability of the project. No fee is charged by the FHA for the services rendered in this preliminary stage.

Having made up their mind what kind of project they intend to produce, these builder-sponsors have prepared, by competent architects and engineers, plans, specifications, plot plans, topographic surveys and other material well known to be required in submitting an application for mortgage insurance. The sponsor uses his own funds to cover the expense of these necessary exhibits and provides the application fee of $1.50 per thousand and, having obtained the signatures of five prospective occupants of the project,

(*Continued on Page 25*)

# HEAT PUMP WATER HEATER

by A. P. Larson

The heat pump, always a lively topic of discussion these days, has received some recent publicity as a new means of providing hot water in the home. The reason for all this interest is that the unit looks and performs as a conventional water heater but in addition may also serve as a dehumidifier or room cooler.

Consolidated-Edison Company has conducted a series of heat pump water heater tests for the Utilities Research Commission as part of a case assignment on "Year-Round Air Conditioning." The first tests were performed in 1948 on a water heater designed and built in the Testing Department laboratory expressly for experimental study. The heater was later rebuilt as a result of information gained from these tests.

The insulated 67-gallon tank which is a part of the heater is of the same construction as the conventional electric water heater with the exception that there are no resistance heating elements. Heat is transferred from the air to the water by a refrigerating system.

In the cabinet connected to the tank are housed the fan, motor, refrigerant compressor and evaporator. A one-half horsepower, 120 volt motor drives the standard refrigerating compressor. Air is drawn in by the fan, passed over the motor and compressor and cooled by the evaporator. The evaporator resembles an automobile radiator but performs the function of extracting heat from the air rather than disposing of it.

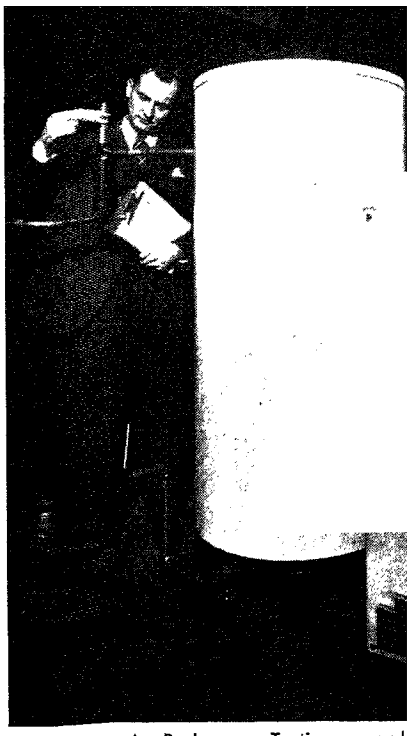
Just as the household refrigerator removes heat from the food storage compartment and dissipates it into the surrounding air, the heat pump water heater removes heat from the surrounding air and transfers it to the water in the storage tank. The essential difference is that in the first case the object was to get rid of the heat, in the second the heat is utilized. Technically, the transfer process is the same.

During the summer, basement air has a relatively high humidity. When cooled it must give up some of its moisture. In this respect a heat pump water heater operates exactly in the same manner as a basement dehumidifier.

To test the performance of the experimental heat pump water heater in the laboratory, the tank was filled with cold water at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit and the unit operated continuously until the water attained a temperature of 150 degrees. The time of operation was ten and a half hours, the electrical energy required 5.72 kilowatthours and the maximum demand was 670 watts.

These figures indicate that the heat added to the water was 2.69 times as much as is supplied to the motor in equivalent electrical energy. This is one of the characteristics that make the heat pump water heater attractive, and is called performance factor.

In addition to many similar tests made in the laboratory, tests were performed under actual service conditions in a home, covering an extensive period of time.



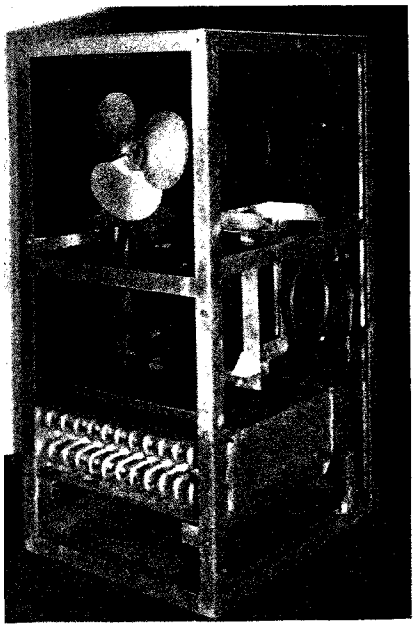
Engineer A. P. Larson, Testing record mometer readings during laboratory on the experimental heat pump water

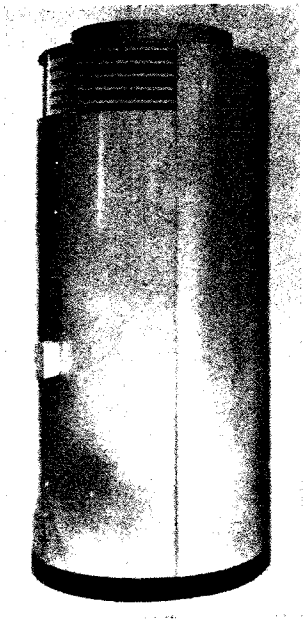
More recently a heat pump heater purchased from a manufa was tested. It is one of 27 pilot m which were built with the unders ing they would be sold to electric companies for trial and test.

Throughout the 91-day period o testing the purchased water heate nished an average of 56 gallons water per day, an ample supply f requirements of a family of four average water temperature was 1 grees Fahrenheit. It kept the bas comfortably dry and was especiall ful in speeding the drying of la on damp and rainy days. A to 427 kilowatthours was required a maximum demand was 560 watts heat transferred to the water wa times as much as the heat equi of the energy supplied to the

It is noted that the performanc tor for the laboratory test on pump water heater is higher th the field test. Laboratory tests a relatively short periods. The hom are of much longer duration and are many hours when little or water is used. Heat must be pr however, to offset the normal losses from the storage tank in to maintain water temperatures. result, the efficiency in the ho lower than for laboratory tests.

The heat pump water heater yet commercially available, alt there is active interest in it on th of a few manufacturers. Predict terial shortages may delay the m ing of this type of water heate





At far left the experimental model is shown. In this view the fan, motor, compressor and evaporator appear. Unit was designed and built in the Consolidated-Edison Testing Department.

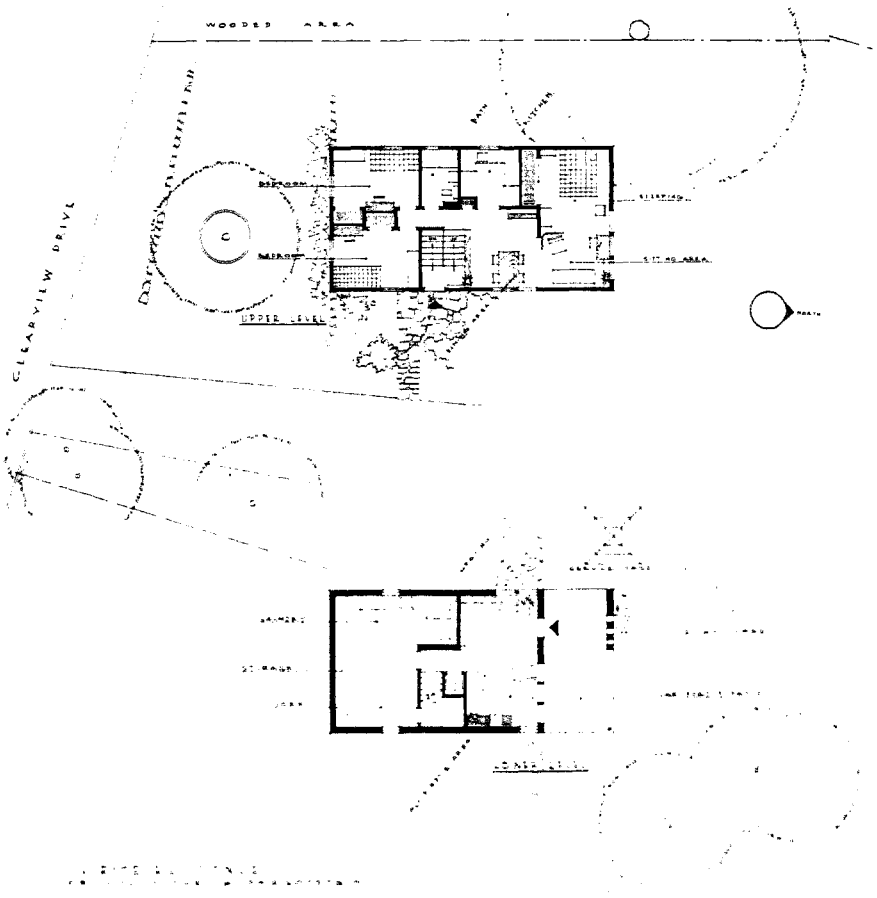
The unit at left was made by a manufacturer. It uses a one-third horsepower motor, has a capacity of 53 gallons and the evaporator is mounted above the tank.



Straddling the crest of a hill, the house exploit natural land contours for minimum excavation, maximum light and view.

# LARGE HOUSE - - SMALL BUDGET

Fred Fargotstein, Architect



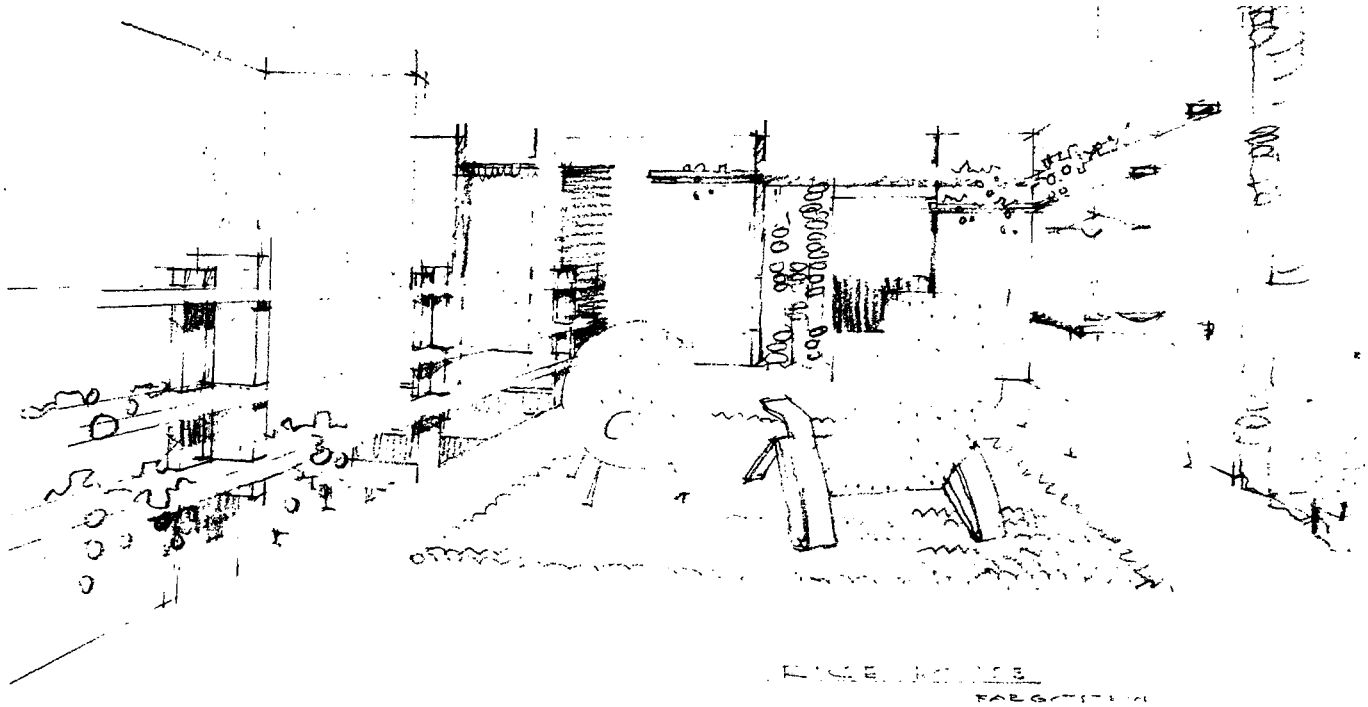

No words in the building industry today have been so persistently overworked or so euphemistically used as *Dream House*.

Many of these houses, coming within the price range of $7,000 to $12,000, are built with scant recognition of the fact that small families have an almost unfailing habit of enlarging and later contracting when the children become adults. During this cycle of living, the space requirements for a typical family differ tremendously and what may have been called a *Dream House* during the early years of marriage can later be hopelessly inadequate to meet the problems of family expansion and the changing needs of children at different periods of growth.

Various solutions to this difficulty of designing a house capable of providing the varied space requirements of a growing family during a whole generation of living have been forthcoming from enterprising architects and builders since the end of the war.

Most of these solutions, ranging from flexibility of floor plans with collapsible partitions to expandible houses, have remained mostly in the blue print stage. The chief prerequisite of such suggestions is space, naturally at a premium in the average floor area of 800 to 1,000 sq. feet.

The time-honored way to overcome this obstacle of shoe-horning an increasing family into inadequate quarters has been to move from a smaller home to



a larger when the children are adolescents and back again to a smaller one when they have left the parental wing.

Architect Fred Fargotstein's latest clients, the Rices, believe in the practicality of this solution. They, belonging to that rare class of client not expecting any Houdini-like performance on the part of their architect, realized, when they decided to build a few months ago, that any house, built on a small lot and a $15,000 budget, could provide for the happy integration of child and adult living for a *limited* number of years only. After about ten years, they reasoned that a separation of adult and adolescent activities will be necessary and that there will be an increasing demand for privacy by their then teen-aged family. Youthful optimism being what it is, they feel that at that time they will be financially able to afford a larger house, capable of providing the expanded space needs of their children.

Encouraged by the enlightened attitude of his clients, Fred Fargotstein designed a house whose interior layout was based on his theory that space, particularly in the smaller house, should not be thought of in terms of exclusive uses or permanently fixed boundaries, but instead a flexibility of purpose and use.

The result is a two level structure of straightforward contemporary design. Situated on a sloping end lot in Green Tree, the architect turned the house so that only one corner is set on the normal building line, thereby exploiting to the full the possibilities of a small lot both with regard to view and privacy.

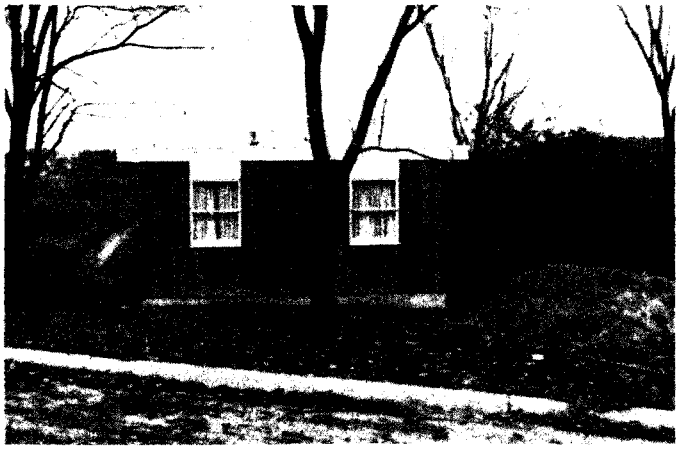
## Construction

On the upper level, the wormy chestnut boards of natural finish contrast pleasingly, both in color and texture, with the concrete block of the lower part of the house. Wasting no money on applied ornamentation the very simplicity of the materials used, give this house its fresh, well-scaled appearance.

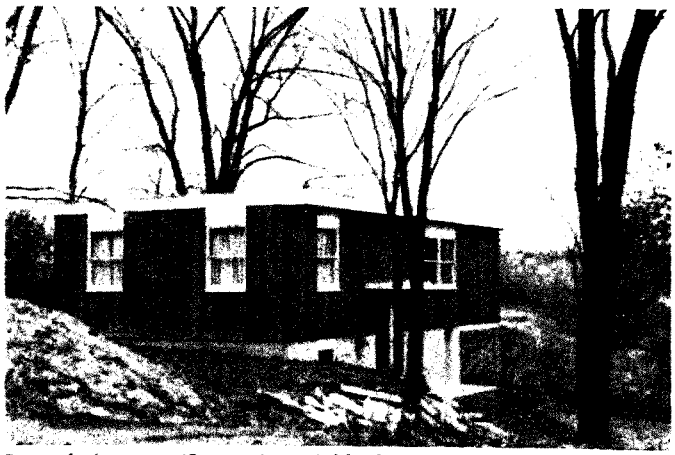
From the main entrance at the intermediate level, seven steps lead down to a large all-purpose room, now being used as the main living room by the Rices. Adjoining this is space for work, storage and equipment.

The upper level is reached by a rising flight of steps from the main entrance. Here the kitchen is centrally placed, flanked on the right by a free-flowing space comprising dining, sitting and sleeping areas. Floor to ceiling drapes allow for the opening up or partitioning off of the sitting or sleeping area. This feature is of particular benefit when the noisy activities of children conflict with the parents' desire for peace and quiet. At such times, the lower level living room could be turned over to the children and the adults could occupy the curtained-off sitting room. At night, the curtain may be

(*Continued on Page* 21)

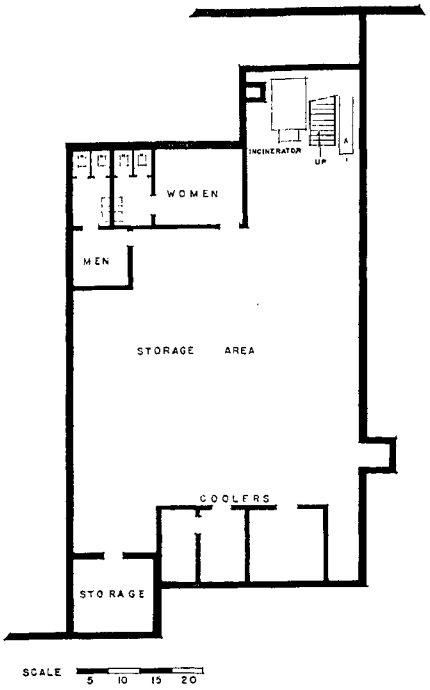


Angled to the street Architect Fargotstein's house affords maximum privacy on suburban street.



Part of the magnificent view visible from the parent's sitting area and all-purpose room is seen here.




BASEMENT PLAN

# SQUIRREL HILL SUPERMARKET

Harold L. Schwartz, Architect
Clarence V. Blezard, Associate Architect

H. Parker Co., General Contractor

Although not bound to adhere rigidly to any standardized exterior appearance for identification purposes, Architect Harold Schwartz, in designing the new Star Supermarket in Squirrel Hill, favored the straightforward contemporary design of other existing Star markets.

Situated on busy, steeply sloping Murray Avenue, near the Squirrel Hill tunnels of the Penn-Lincoln Parkway, the new market is a one-story building with partial basement. The exterior finishing material of grey brick, backed up with concrete block, blends unobtrusively with the aluminum of the entrance doors and stainless steel of the canopy. The canopy—in three levels, following the natural slope of the street, and a 40-foot pylon, on which is emblazoned the name of the market—give the structure its touch of individ-



A retaining wall, 235 feet long, had to be built at the back of the property, serving as the rear wall of the building and also the wall of the parking area.

Contractor Parker claims to have "moved a mountain of earth" before building the retaining wall which made the lot usable.

The first floor is structural steel, with steel joists and concrete slab being used. The roof is comprised of long span trusses, steel deck, insulation and roofing.

A problem, implicit in all supermarket operations, is the necessity of unloading and dispersing merchandise with the minimum interference with customer traffic. To sidestep this difficulty, the architect placed the freight unloading area at the rear of the building, away from the customer entrance. Meat is immediately dispatched to the refrigerators on the

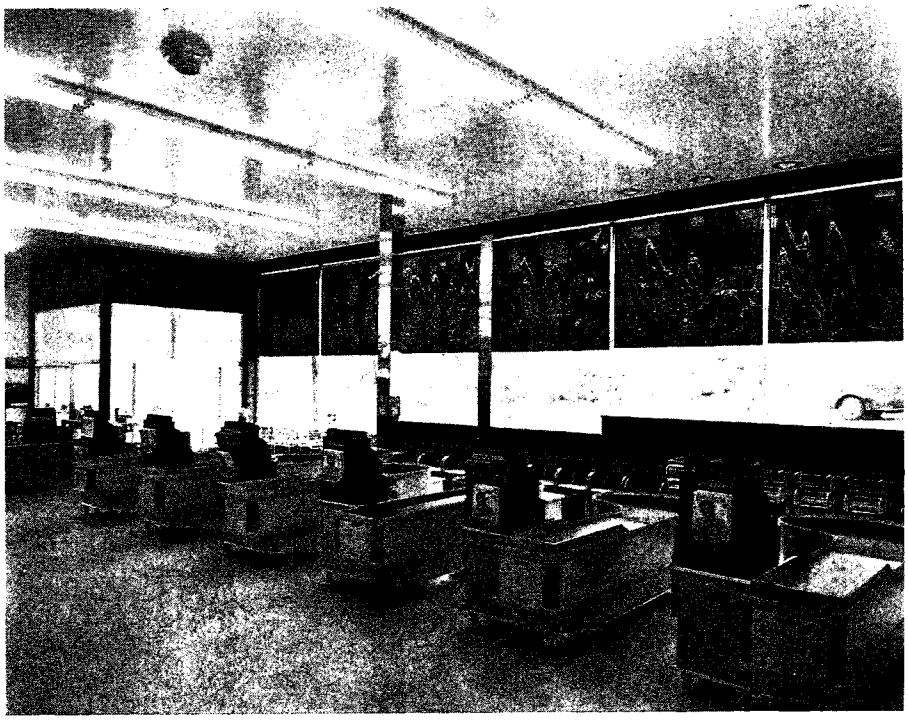
main floor. Other merchandise goes either directly to the first floor shelves or to the basement by means of a reversible conveyor, newcomer in the food retailing field.

The reversible feature of the conveyor facilitates transfer of goods from the basement to the first floor.

The merchandise lay-out was planned mathematical precision. Last minute purchases like cigarettes and candy are near the checking area, related items are placed near each other on the shelves, aisles are wide to enable the shopper to get a bird's eye view of the whole store upon entry and thus facilitate location of goods. The checking out process, the *bete-noir* of so many supermarkets, is expedited by providing a larger number of registers than usual for a store of this size.

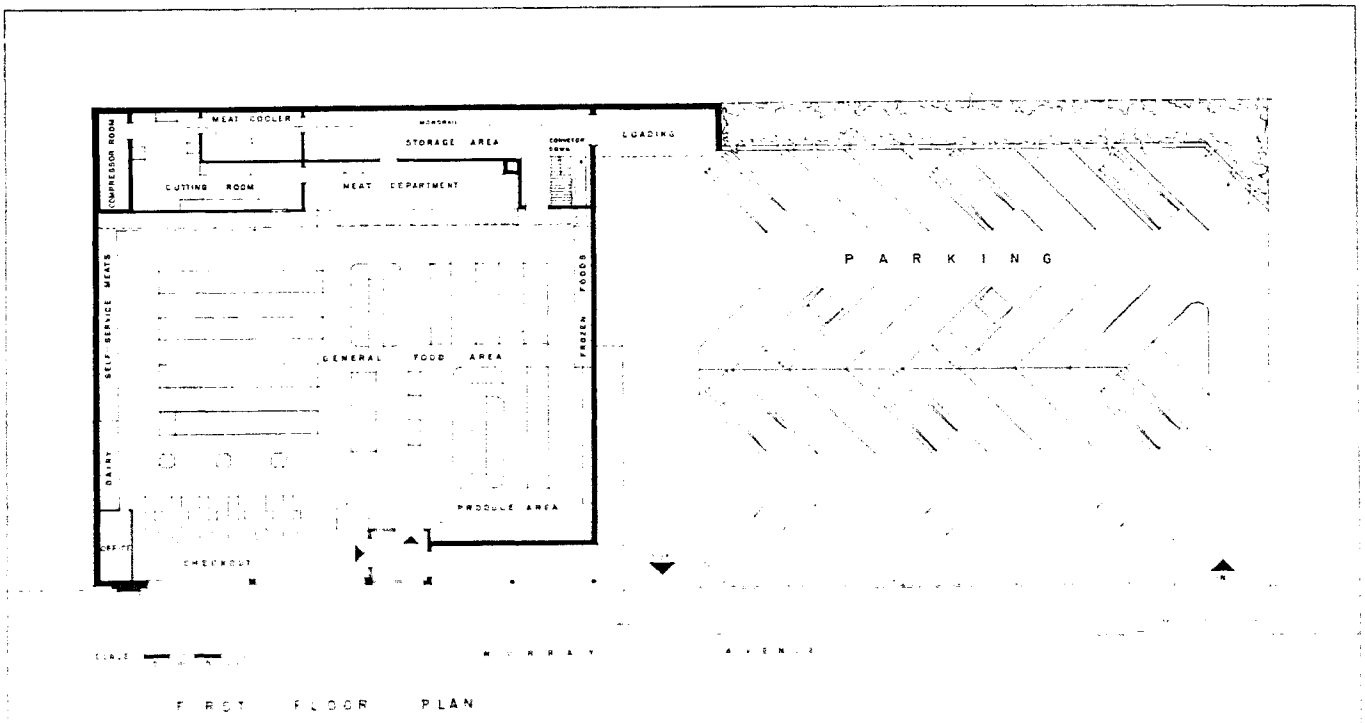
Such features as rest rooms in the basement and chairs near the entrance have been provided for the comfort of the shoppers.

The parking area, immediately adjacent to the building, occupies more than half of the entire 100′ x 239′ lot. This side parking, clearly visible from the street, abets the "drive-in" psychology upon which most supermarkets rely heavily for customer potential. Since the entrance is at the lower end of the parking lot, pedestrian and automobile and freight traffic are separated, a very definite safety measure. A covered area, extending from the entrance door around the side of the building parallel with the parking lot, enables cars to be driven in and loaded under cover, a feature of particular value during bad weather.



## Sub-Contractors

Air Conditioning Equipment, York Corporation; Concrete, Kissane Supply Co. and D. J. Kennedy Co.; Concrete Reinforcing Materials, W. N. Dambach, Inc.; Electrical Contractors, Levinson Electrical Co.; Glass & Store Front, United Plate Glass Co.; Incinerator, Morse Boulger Co.; Masonry Contractors, Goldstein & Bonn; Painting Contractors, Smith & Heitchue; Plastering Contractors, J. J. Morris & Son; Plumbing Contractors, Maurice S. Martin; Refrigerators, Armstrong Cork Co.; Roofing and Stainless Steel Facia; H. C. Smith Co.; Sign Work, Pittsburgh Outdoor Advertising Co.; Steel Erection, W. R. Konkle; Steel Stairs, Keystone Ornamental Iron Co.; Steel Windows, Detroit Steel Products Co.; Terrazzo Floor, Patrizio Art Mosaic Co.



# PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB MEETING

**Officers, 1951-52**

Grant Curry, Jr.....President
William L. Wurmb.....Vice President
James C. Armstrong, Jr.....Secretary
Stanley Pyzdrowski.....Treasurer

**Directors**

Norman J. Frey, Jr.....1954
Hugh M. Neilson.....1953
Frank W. Ringel.....1952

**REPORT OF MEETING,**
**OCTOBER 30, 1951**

The Architectural Club held its October meeting at the Dutch Room, Fort Pitt Hotel, with cocktails at 5:30 and dinner served in the room at 7:00. Some thirty members were present for the dinner.

Thereafter, the guest speaker, Mr. Clyde Taylor, head of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Building Inspection, gave an account of his department's duties and its relationship to the new Building Code. At the close of Mr. Taylor's talk there was a brief discussion period, followed by the regular business meeting.

Reports of the various committees as well as the secretary's and treasurer's were read and accepted as correct.

Activities for the future begin with the November meeting when George Patton of Simonds & Simonds office will give an illustrated account of his recent sojourn in Europe. Then comes the Children's Christmas Party, with Mason's Marionette Show as the star attraction, on Sunday afternoon, December 16. And, on a date still to be decided, before Christmas, preparations are being made to have a Christmas-buffet dinner for the members and their wives.

Finding permanent quarters is the principal problem fronting the club and we investigate every possibility that is presented. If any member or reader has a suggestion, please let us hear it.

Our next meeting will be held in the Dutch Room, with cocktails at 5:30 and dinner at the grille, at whatever you wish to pay. Let's see you at the November meeting!

Your Secretary,
James C. Armstrong, Jr.

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**SYNOPSIS OF CLYDE TAYLOR'S DISCOURSE ON "THE NEW BUILDING CODE FOR PITTSBURGH"**

Mr. Taylor, a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, was a coal engineer in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio during the years 1922-26, after which he was made assistant engineer for the Bureau of Engineers. In 1950 came his appointment to the Public Works Department, thence to head of the Bureau of Building Inspection.

Chief responsibility of the Bureau is to inspect and approve, or disapprove, all applications and plans for constructing buildings, erecting signs, placing fire escapes, and remodeling various types of structures. The department of inspection requires a director, an assistant, and ten field inspectors. All plans must undergo the scrutiny of counter clerks, plan examiners, zoning examiners and engineers before approval is given. The normal time for such procedure is two or three days if the originally submitted plans meet requirements in every detail.

The condemnation of buildings necessitating tenants to change their residence is one of the bureau's most difficult duties. There were forty-six such condemned buildings in 1950. Seven hundred and seventy-seven buildings were razed—six hundred and eight by the owners—as a result of the Heinz and Jones & Laughlin expansion programs. An additional one hundred and twenty-three were condemned and razed by the state for highways and the Point Park improvements.

The bureau not only passes on the original plans for buildings, signs, marquees, billboards, etc., but makes quarterly inspection of schools, hospitals, theaters, dance halls and other places of public gatherings.

Also under this department's jurisdiction are warm air heating; electrical installations, both new and replacements; zoning occupancy violations; gas and oil tank storage installations; film exchanges and X-Ray laboratories; explosive and ammunition storage; dry cleaning establishments; drug and chemical stores.

The bureau licenses motion picture operators, stationary engineers and welders.

Mr. Taylor stated the before-mentioned items are directly controlled by his bureau and that plumbing inspection is under the State Health Department as set up by law.

The present building code has been amended since its initial printing and each of the present owners of the code will be supplied with copies of these amendments in the near future.

**REGULAR MEETING**

## PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

**Tuesday, November 27, 1951**

DUTCH ROOM
FORT PITT HOTEL

•

5:30 P. M. Cocktails
8:00 P. M. Meeting

•

*Speaker:* GEORGE PATTON of the Simonds & Simonds Office

*Subject:* "Europe Through the Eyes of a Landscape Architect and Site Planner"

SLIDES EXHIBIT

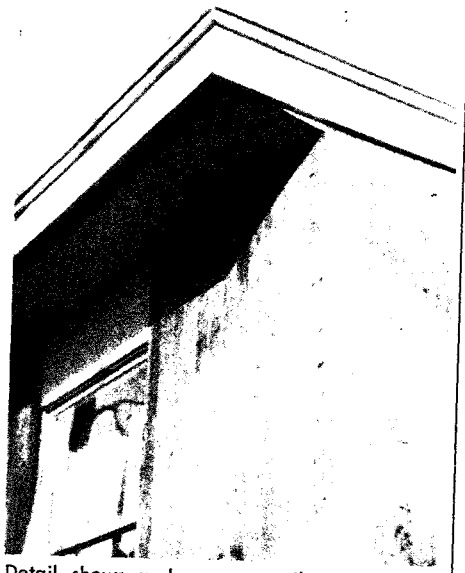
## LARGE HOUSE— SMALL BUDGET—*(Continued)*

drawn, expanding the master bedroom to a 20-foot length.

Two 8 x 12 bedrooms are provided for the use of the two young Rice offspring.

Asphalt tile of the same color has been used throughout the house. The tiles in the lower level are applied on the concrete slab. On the upper level they are applied over the ¾" plywood sheet used as a sub-flooring.

The economical production of the Rice house—and here architect Fargotstein gives credit to the enthusiasm and thoroughness of the builder, Theodore A. Rauch, in carrying out all construction details—began with the design. Costly labor-consuming features were pared to the minimum. Framing members were used wherever possible



Detail shows under-eave ventilation and plywood panel above windows.

in lengths as they came from the mill, trims and mouldings being applied in their simplest forms. Double-hung operating sash and basement sash were standard sizes.

The heating system points up the consistent effort of the architect to exploit every opportunity to cut costs with regard to upkeep as well as construction. Heat is provided by a forced warm air system which is in effect a partial radiant system because of the return air ducts embedded in the lower level floor slab.

Another cost-cutting innovation, which paradoxically resulted in increased space, was the use of a transite flue in place of the customary masonry one. This type of flue precludes the usual large area lining tile, thus providing a few extra inches in the bathroom.


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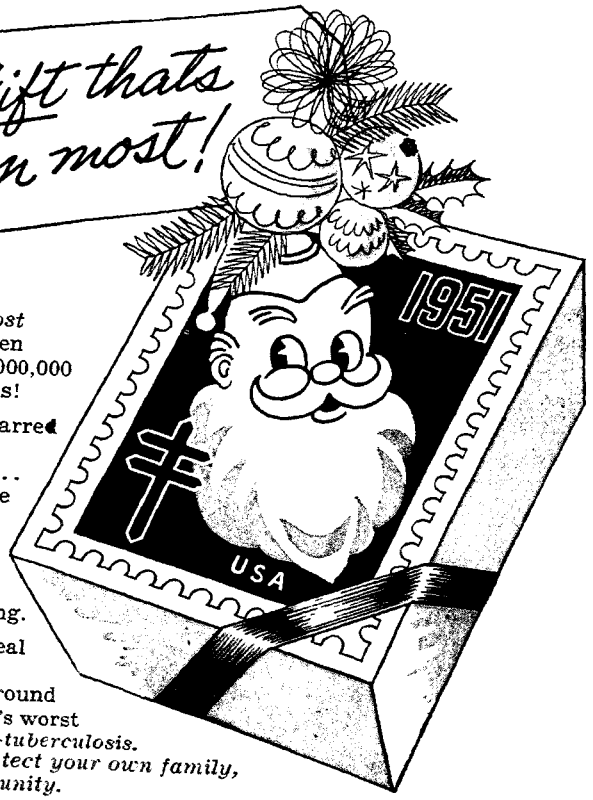
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# psa letter

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Pennsylvania Society of Architects is embarking upon a transition period wherein it is responsible for the promotion, organization, and decisions of the members of the American Institute of Architects within the State, primarily at State level. The Society must rely upon the members and the Chapters to keep it advised of problems which are occurring and discussed in the Chapter meetings. Through these News Letters the Society will attempt to inform the membership as to its actions and progress. Further, it will promote those interests which are advantageous to the members in the State of Pennsylvania.

Under all Chapter by-laws and the PSA by-laws each corporate member must also be a member of and pay dues to the PSA. Further, all billings for PSA and Chapter dues will be through the PSA offices. This is mentioned to clear up certain misunderstandings. Your Chapter dues will be remitted to your respective Chapters by the Treasurer of PSA, Mr. L. Adrian Doe, 1717 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. If you have questions regarding your billings, please contact Mr. Doe. Please also keep Mr. Doe advised as to any changes of address.

The membership of the Chapters and PSA has remained relatively constant in the last few years. It is suggested that each Chapter promote a membership campaign which will include all those eligible for membership within their respective areas. It is possible, because of defense conditions and restrictions, that we may have members transferring to other areas. However, it is desired that they continue their contacts with the local Chapters and the PSA. If any individual has acquaintance or knowledge of an architect eligible for membership it should be his duty in the interests of the profession to actively sponsor this architect for membership.

In addition to promoting new corporate members it is believed that each Chapter should seriously consider the various forms of associate members permissible under the AIA organization. Certainly, the associate members are interested in their professional organizations, and as prospective future corporate members should be imbued with the principles of practice and the various other phases of the work being carried on by both the national body and the Chapters.

The end of the current fiscal year is approaching. There are some members who are tardy in their payment of dues. This tardiness entails extra work for the organization and is, therefore, costly. Your attention to dues payments both for this year and the coming year will be helpful.

Your Executive Committee held its first meeting November 17, 1951, at Harrisburg. Standing and special committee appointments were made. Announcement of these committee members will be postponed until the next issue of *Charette*, as the appointments are subject, of course, to acceptance of appointees. It is hoped that all members selected for committees can see fit to accept and carry on the work of the committees in the interests of the membership.

Mr. Harvey Schwab of Pittsburgh has been carrying on the work of the Committee on Contracts and Fees and reports that the AIA Board has indicated that this work has received considerable attention. Two points have been submitted to the Institute Board for an expression of policy:

(1) The question of regional fee schedule.

The opinion of the Board was to the effect that while regional schedules might be desirable they were practically impossible to attain as yet. They did favor a uniform "Statement of Service" however.

(2) Question of competition on a fee basis.

The Institute Board took no action on the proposal to change Mandatory Rule No. 3. They have instructed the Executive Director to compile instances of competition on a fees basis. This matter should be of interest to all architects. We should cooperate in obtaining this information for the AIA, not for the purpose of preferring charges but to compile data for clarification of the Mandatory Rule and thereby give each of us a clear understanding of the full intent. Your Committee on Contracts and Fees must know your desires in this connection. It has been found that in many instances the clients selecting the Architect have created a situation wherein there is confusion as to proper fees. Your cooperation in reporting your experiences and facts will be helpful in determining proper procedure by the national Board and your PSA committee.

As you know, Mr. Schwab submitted a very comprehensive report to the Annual Meeting at Bedford, which you approved in principle, and your Directors were instructed to expand and study further the committee's recommendations.

Mr. Henry Shaub and your President met with the State Council of Associated General Contractors at Hershey, October 25, 1951. The contractors also invited to this meeting representatives of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers. In the past there have been meetings of this group to study particular problems and their experience has indicated that continued cooperation is to the advantage of all parties concerned. The PSA, through its Committee on Relations with the Construction Industry, is to compile and consider a number of items for study and review during the coming year. The other groups are to do likewise and a combined committee is to determine the policies and attempt to rectify those conditions which need clarification. The contractors now have a Construction Advisory Council which is in close contact with the building agencies of the Commonwealth. As evidence of their cooperation and desire to further the interests of all groups it was suggested that the combined committee establish a procedure wherein the Architects and the Engineers would be included in this Advisory Council.

The Pennsylvania Society of Architects has been advised that the Philadelphia Chapter will be host to the Middle Atlantic States Regional Conference sometime in April or May, 1952. Chapters should consider and present to this Regional Conference problems which are of a regional nature. Further, all members should cooperate in attending this conference. Details will be forthcoming from the Philadelphia Chapter.

In order that you may have the names of your present PSA officers and directors, they are listed as follows:

F. Clifton Pearce.....President
M. Edwin Green.....Vice-President
Charles S. Conrad, Jr.....Secretary
L. Adrian Doe.....Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Charles S. Conrad, Jr.
L. Adrian Doe
Thomas Kennedy Hyndryx
Louis E. McAllister
F. Clifton Pearce
Thomas C. Pratt
Theo. Ballou White
Harry Viehman

F. Clifton Pearce, *President*

## CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER

The Central Pennsylvania Chapter of the A.I.A. held a meeting on "Modular Coordination" at the Hotel Harrisburger, November 13. The speakers were William Demarest, Jr., M. Edwin Green, and Cyrus E. Silling. By the roster of speakers, you can be sure that it was an interesting and informative meeting. Ed Green told us something of the background of modular coordination and of the early struggles in getting recognition from architects and builders until finally Bill Demarest was appointed Secretary of Modular Coordination, American Institute of Architects.

Bill took over then and told us among other things that the "heart of the brick and tile industry in the Ohio Region" had gone over to modular coordination, and had made available a variety of colors and textures in face brick. He said that modular coordination brings the construction process as close as possible to assembly-line methods, and allows non-similar products to be assembled in an efficient manner. One North Carolina architect, Charles Hartmann, I believe it was, said that it decreased drafting time 20% in the first year of its use, and considerably more than that later on.

But it was Cy Silling who really scored the touchdowns for M. C. Your reporter lost track of the thousands of dollars Cy has been able to garner into that modest little "backwoods" firm of have a large turn out. The program is not set as this goes to press, but will be announced by Chapter News Letter. his, through savings in drafting time, better bids, streamlined specifications, etc. Such magic in the West Virginia hills left the audience starry-eyed and drooling. Certainly, when efficiency in office procedure can be translated into bonuses, office vacations, and trips to Florida, everyone is bound to listen. Cy did an awfully good job for modular coordination because it apparently has done a good job for him.

After the talk, several architects were badly trampled in the rush to get a look at Cy's drawings and specifications.

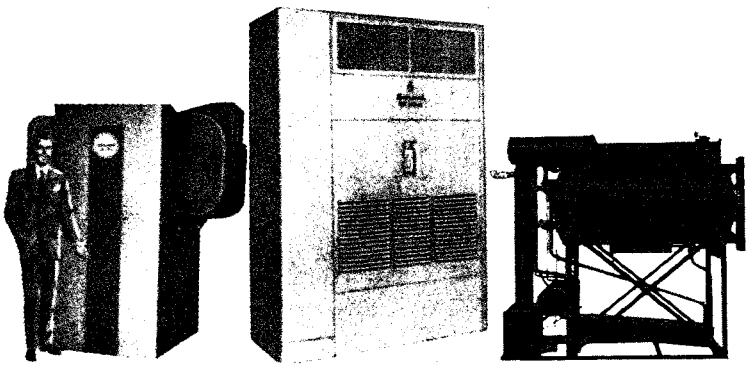
Milton S. Osborne, *Secretary*

## PITTSBURGH CHAPTER, AIA

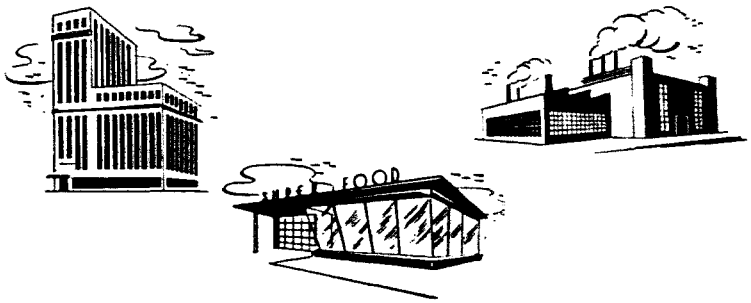
On Tuesday evening, October 16, the Pittsburgh Chapter held its regular monthly meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel with A. Whitney Murphy as the speaker. Mr. Murphy reported on his visits to fifty-four cities under populations of 50,000, during which he gathered on the spot data on the participation of architects in the solution of community planning problems.

This study was made under the joint sponsorship of an AIA Langley Fellow-

(*Continued on Page* 29)

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SCHOOL - RECREATION - HOUSING *(Continued)*

accessible from the new elementary school, the housing project, and the neighborhood, as can be seen from the accompanying diagram of the improvement district layout. The site for the school and playground involves existing publicly-owned property and private property in a ratio of almost equal amounts. Thus, an area consisting of a gully and adjacent higher land, already partly publicly-owned, centrally located in the neighborhood, and adjacent to the new housing project, will be made into an A-1 site of approximately 16 acres for school and recreation purposes.

In addition to the savings which will result from this coordinated single plan for development, an additional benefit comes from the fact that marginal publicly-owned land was used to reduce the amount of private property taken off the tax books. In this connection, it should be stated here that 47 per cent of the housing project site was also publicly-owned land.

Mayor Lawrence, City Council, and the Board of Public Education, have agreed upon the plan and contract arrangements are being worked out by the solicitors of the city and the School Board. The Housing Authority has agreed to cooperate and through its re-grading operation will supply the much-needed "fill" to begin with the actual construction of the school and playground site.

## Local Men Attend Air-Conditioning Sales Conference

John Mills, manager, heating and air conditioning of Demmler Bros. Company, 100 Ross street, attended the first annual Servel air conditioning sales conference in Chicago, November 8, 9 and 10.

Demmler Bros. Company is the distributor in this area for Servel air conditioners, which provide both heating and cooling, and can be operated on gas or steam. The Servel models may be installed in homes, business places or commercial buildings.

"The growth of the air conditioning industry in the past few years," Mr. Mills said, "is emphasized by the fact that the introduction of Servel's 1952 line took place at a separate conference that was devoted entirely to air conditioning. Heretofore, new air conditioning models have been introduced at a general meeting with Servel's other products."

FHA COOPERTIVE *(Continued)*

submits the applications in their names to the Federal Housing Administration Insuring Office.

This initial application for "Statement of Eligibility" which, when the case has been processed so as to determine the replacement cost of the land buildings and the amount of insurable mortgage together with FHA requirements, is delivered to the applicants. With this information in hand, it is possible for the builder-sponsor to determine what his cost of the whole project including the land and, on that basis, to know what each individual subscriber will have to pay down for his purchase of stock and permanent occupancy in one of the units.

To illustrate as to the practical application of the information received in the "Statement of Eligibility," we will assume the builder-sponsor desires to erect a row house garden project. We will assume further the "Statement of Eligibilty" indicates a reproduction cost of $10,000.00 a unit including land. The statement will indicate a maximum mortgage of $8,100.00 per family unit. If, however, 65% of the prospective purchasers are veterans, this mortgage amount may be $8,550.00 per unit. The units, of course, must be not less than four rooms each in order to secure this amount of loan. After the sponsor has secured a membership representing 90% of the units he proposes to build, then he may submit the applications in the name of the members. At this time, each member's application will be processed individually by the Federal Housing Administration and a firm commitment finally issued to insure a loan. The maximum loan for one project is five million dollars.

It will be readily seen from the above that both the terms and the cost to the final ownership effects considerable savings and many advantages. With the mortgage interest of 4% and a 40-year term, payment to principal and interest would be approximately $34.72 to which, of course, would be added taxes, hazard and mortgage insurance premiums and a share of replacement reserves and operating costs. The low interest, long term mortgages and exceedingly low amortization produces an extraordinarily low monthly payment requirement, placing these projects in a very favorable competitive position.

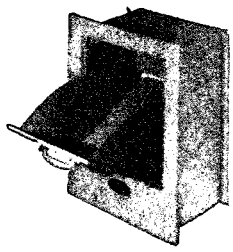
It must be remembered FHA estimate of replacement cost includes a maximum of 3% for organization expense, an adequate allowance for legal, architectural services and builder's fees as well as the improved land valuation.



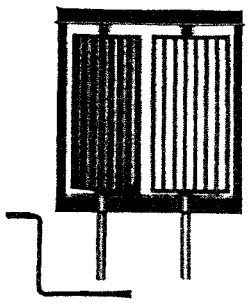


INCINERATION

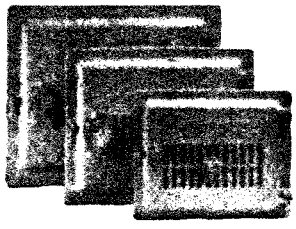
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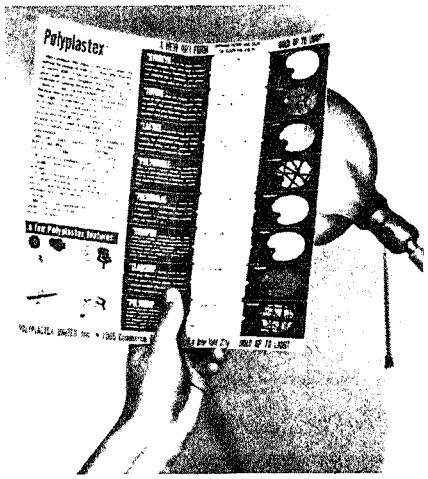
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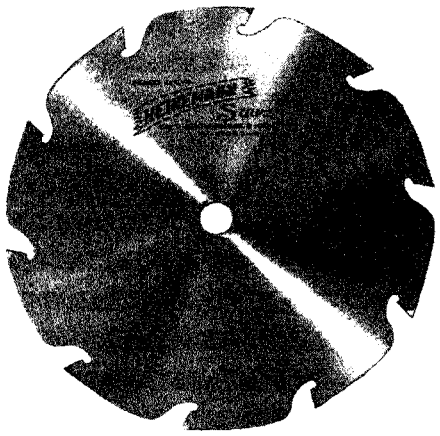
# PRODUCTS PARADE

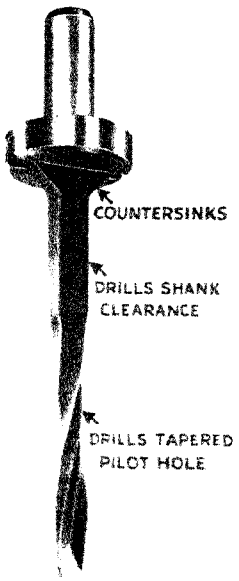



Polyplastex, widely used by decorators, designers and artists, is an artistic fusion of modern plastics and fiber glass. Both decorative and functional, Polyplastex can be used for lampshades, display material, decorative screens, wall paneling and many accessories in the home. This substance, colorfast and washable, will not warp or deteriorate with age. Here are a few of the features claimed for Polyplastex:

1. It is not affected by atmospheric conditions.
2. It may be washed by soap and water, or brushed.
3. It can be made flame-resistant. A color chart, containing descriptive material can be obtained from the manufacturer, **Polyplastex United, Inc., 1385 Commerce Ave., Bronx 61, N. Y.**

The Micro-Cut Saw, a new coarse-tooth circular saw, manufactured by the **Heinemann Saw and Mfg. Co., of 2017 Navarre Rd., Canton 6, Ohio,** is said to eliminate the need for expensive sharpening equipment and permit easy resharpening by hand. As the stock is filed back on the cutting edge in resharpening, a convenient gullet which offsets the cutting edge, can also be moved back—thus the original tooth pattern can be maintained after several sharpenings. This saw is available with all standard bore sizes: 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16-inch diameters.

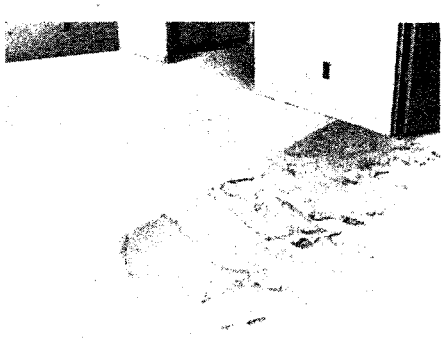


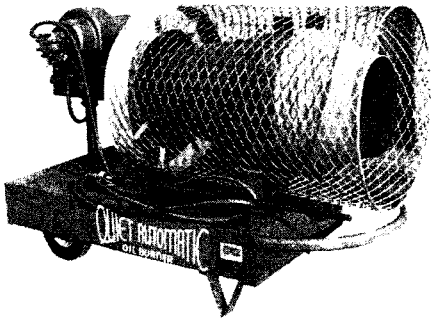



A 3-in-1 drill is the "newest twist" in twist drills, according to the **D. R. Carner Co., 106 Hospital St., Providence, R. I.** Called **Screw-Mate,** this 3-in-1 drill will countersink, drill shank clearance, and drill tapered pilot hole all in one operation. The tapered pilot hole allows even the first threads of a wood screw to do their share of the holding. Formerly, when a straight pilot hole was drilled, only a portion of the screw threads did the work, necessitating the use of longer screws. All Screw-Mate drills are made from hardened and ground high-tungsten steel, ensuring long life.

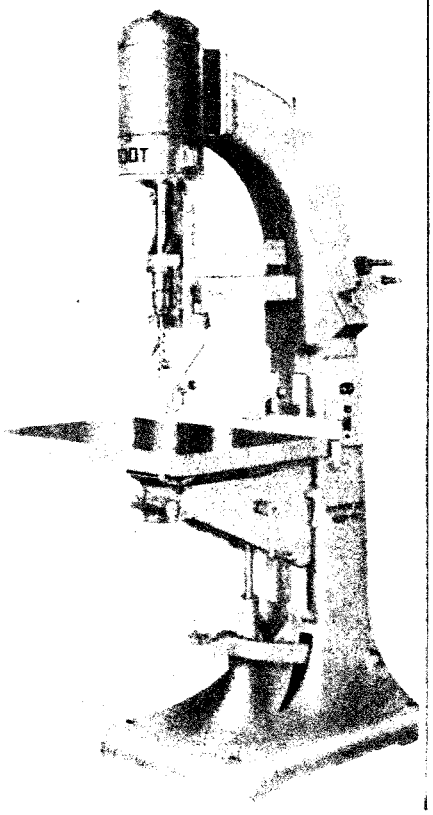
# PRODUCTS PARADE

Many advantages are claimed for a new **synthetic rubber flooring** material recently marketed by **Flash-Stone Co., 30 E. Rittenhouse St., Philadelphia 44, Pa.** Most important of these is exceptional strength and long life, high resistance to acids, alkalis, water and other destructive agents, low cost and ease of application. **Vulcrete,** as this new flooring is called, dries to a light concrete color, bonds inseparably without need for preliminary bonding with wood, metal, brick, slate, composition, etc., and has very high resistance to point loads of considerable weight.






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The **Style G250 Single Spindle Manually Operated Boring Machine,** manufactured by the **B. M. Root Co. of York, Pa.,** accomplishes miscellaneous boring covering a wide variety of work. The machine is equipped with a rugged 2 H.P. 2-speed motor providing 1800/3600 spindle R.P.M. This allows a slower speed to be used for large hole boring. A further feature is the fact that a mortising attachment can be used with the machine. Equally useful for large or small work, the G250 is designed to bore in the middle of a piece of stock up to 40 inches in width. Full information can be obtained in Bulletin No. 151, issued by the company.


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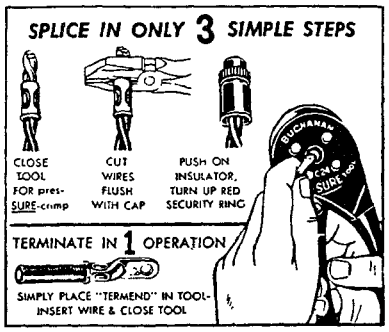
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*A Few of our Current Contracts:*

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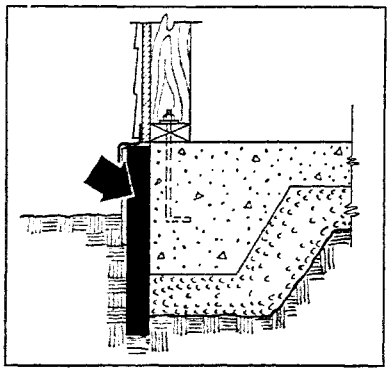
RUBEN RESIDENCE
BRANDON SMITH, Architect

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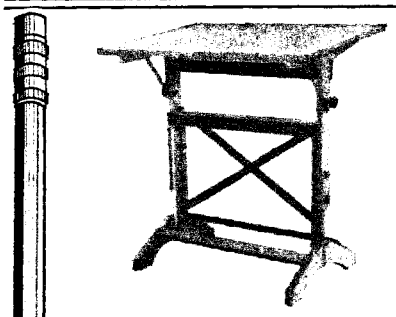
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PSA LETTER *(Continued)*

ship and the Winchester Fellowship awarded by Yale University. Mr. Murphy's travels carried him from coast to coast and in each community he interviewed the civic leaders as well as the architects most concerned with planning. Some of the results of his study will probably appear as an article in *Charette*. They are too numerous to report here except to say that the data showed that a high percentage of civic leaders consider the architect as the logical person to turn to for help on community development problems. On the architect's side, however, a relatively small proportion were participating in planning activities, either formally or informally. As Mr. Murphy pointed out, there seems to be a gap between what the community leaders hope the architect may contribute and what he is actually contributing. There are exceptions, of course, and Mr. Murphy cited a number illustrating conclusively that time and effort spent on community development can pay off many times over in both prestige and commissions.

Harvey Schwab made a short report on the status of the proposed minimum fee schedule prepared by PSA and discussed at Bedford Springs. In essence, no action was taken and the study is still under study.

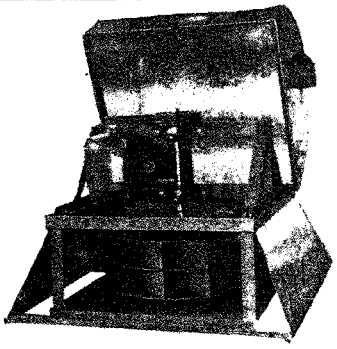
At the Annual Meeting the two new Chapter Directors, Harry Viehman and Tom Pratt, assumed their duties.

The Committee on Associates under Ed Bachman, has been busy reviewing applications for associate membership and interviewing candidates. Six applications are pending and we hope to welcome the new members at our November Meeting.

Mark your calendars now to reserve January 15th, the date of the Chapter's Annual Meeting. Again it will be held at the University Club and we are calling it to your attention this early because it will be special. Three members of the Chapter have each practiced approximately fifty years in Pittsburgh and all three are more active than many younger men, and still going strong. The Annual Meeting will honor all three: Charles T. Ingham, Charles J. Palmgreen, and Bernard M. Prack. Mark your calendar now for a fine evening.

The November Chapter Meeting will be guest night for the younger men in offices of corporate members. Each member is asked to bring one or more of his employees as his guest. Let's have a large turn out. The program is not set as this goes to press, but will be announced by Chapter News Letter.


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| Building Specialties Co. | AT 1-1890 |
| Engineering Sales Co. | LE 1-3545 |
| McCrady-Rodgers Co. | GR 1-4600 |
| P. Larsen Co., Inc. | FR 1-4900 |

## Carpeting

| | |
|---|---|
| Limbach Co. | AL 1-5600 |
| Standard Floor Co. | GR 1-7070 |

## Concrete Accessories

| | |
|---|---|
| W. N. Dambach, Inc. | CH 1-6808 |
| Pittsburgh Steel Products Corp. | GR 1-3600 |

## Concrete Block, Concrete Products

| | |
|---|---|
| McCrady-Rodgers Co. | GR 1-4600 |
| Ed. Vero Co. | MI 1-1800 |

## Doors

| | |
|---|---|
| Building Specialties Co. | AT 1-1890 |
| Engineering Sales Co. | LE 1-3545 |
| Golomb Paint & Glass Co. | EX 1-1300 |
| P. Larsen Co., Inc. | FR 1-4900 |
| Levinson Steel Sales Co. | HU 1-3200 |
| Pittsburgh Plywood & Door Co. | HU 1-4433 |

## Electrical Construction

| | |
|---|---|
| Howard P. Foley Co. | AL 1-2850 |

## Elevators

| | |
|---|---|
| Marshall Elevator Co. | HE 1-1340 |

## Estimating Service

| | |
|---|---|
| Floyd E. Bougher | MU 1-8680 |
| Charles W. Bright | AT 1-8339 |

## Fencing

| | |
|---|---|
| Pittsburgh Steel Co. | GR 1-3600 |

## Flooring, Flooring Contractors

| | |
|---|---|
| Limbach Co. | AL 1-5600 |
| Standard Floor Co. | GR 1-7070 |

## Glass

| | |
|---|---|
| Golomb Paint & Glass Co. | EX 1-1300 |

## Hardware

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Pitt Hardware Co. | AT 1-5263 |

## Heating Contractors

| | |
|---|---|
| Allegheny Co. Steam Heating Co. | GR 1-4300 |
| John Harrison Company | ST 1-0621 |
| Limbach Co. | AL 1-5600 |

## Heating Equipment, Supplies, Service

| | |
|---|---|
| Allegheny Co. Steam Heating Co. | GR 1-4300 |
| Bryant-Williams Co. | CE 1-8181 |
| Demmler Bros. Company | CO 1-2170 |
| The Donley Brothers Co. | Cleveland |
| The Dualtron Co. | WE 1-2021 |
| John Harrison Company | ST 1-0621 |
| V. E. Hendrickson Co. | MU 1-9333 |
| Limbach Co. | AL 1-5600 |
| The Trane Co. | GR 1-3638 |

## Insulation Materials, Contractors

| | |
|---|---|
| John Harrison Company | ST 1-0621 |
| Limbach Co. | AL 1-5600 |

## Kitchen Appliances

| | |
|---|---|
| Better Bilt Supply, Inc. | MU 1-6520 |
| Bryant-Williams Co. | CE 1-8181 |
| General Electric Appliances, Inc. | AT 1-1900 |

## Kitchen Cabinets & Sink Tops

| | |
|---|---|
| Better Bilt Supply, Inc. | MU 1-6520 |
| Engineering Sales Co. | LE 1-3545 |
| General Interiors Corp. | AT 1-7047 |

## Lighting Fixtures

| | |
|---|---|
| V. E. Hendrickson Co. | MU 1-9333 |

## Linoleum

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Floor Co. | GR 1-7070 |

## Medicine Cabinets

| | |
|---|---|
| Engineering Sales Co. | LE 1-3545 |

## Ornamental Iron & Wire

| | |
|---|---|
| Building Specialties Co. | AT 1-1890 |
| Reiling Mfg. Co. | MO 1-7567 |

## Painters Equipment, Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| Golomb Paint & Glass Co. | EX 1-1300 |

## Partitions, Metal

| | |
|---|---|
| Building Specialties Co. | AT 1-1890 |

## Photography, Photo-Murals

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Church | FA 1-2700 |

## Plywood

| | |
|---|---|
| Pittsburgh Plywood & Door Co. | HU 1-4433 |

## Refrigeration

| | |
|---|---|
| John Harrison Company | ST 1-0621 |

## Reproduction Equipment & Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| G. & W. Leach Co. | AL 1-3288 |
| A. & B. Smith Co. | AT 1-9121 |

## Roofing Materials, Contractors

| | |
|---|---|
| Building Specialties Co. | AT 1-1890 |
| Duquesne Slag Products Co. | HU 1-3600 |
| C. G. Hussey & Co. | GR 1-3650 |
| John Harrison Company | ST 1-0621 |
| Limbach Co. | AL 1-5600 |
| Macomber, Inc. | Canton, O. |
| McCrady-Rodgers Co. | GR 1-4600 |
| Vanco Engineering Co. | EX 1-1695 |

## Sash

| | |
|---|---|
| Building Specialties Co. | AT 1-1890 |
| Engineering Sales Co. | LE 1-3545 |
| P. Larsen Co., Inc. | FR 1-4900 |
| Levinson Steel Sales Co. | HU 1-3200 |

## Sheet Metal Contractors

| | |
|---|---|
| John Harrison Company | ST 1-0621 |
| Limbach Co. | AL 1-5600 |

## Structural Steel

| | |
|---|---|
| Levinson Steel Sales Co. | HU 1-3200 |
| Macomber, Inc. | Canton, O. |
| Reiling Mfg. Co. | MO 1-7567 |
| Vanco Engineering Co. | EX 1-1695 |

## Stone

| | |
|---|---|
| Building Specialties Co. | AT 1-1890 |
| Gloninger & Co. | CO 1-0588 |

## Tile Contractors, Ceramic

| | |
|---|---|
| McCrady-Rodgers Co. | GR 1-4600 |

## Tools & Equipment

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Pitt Hardware Co. | AT 1-5263 |

## Utilities

| | |
|---|---|
| Duquesne Light Co. | GR 1-4300 |
| Equitable Gas Co. | GR 1-7600 |

## Ventilators

| | |
|---|---|
| Building Specialties Co. | AT 1-1890 |
| V. E. Hendrickson Co. | MU 1-9333 |

## Ventilating Equipment

| | |
|---|---|
| Demmler Bros. Company | CO 1-2170 |
| V. E. Hendrickson Co. | MU 1-9333 |
| John Harrison Company | ST 1-0621 |
| Limbach Co. | AL 1-5600 |
| The Trane Co. | GR 1-3638 |

## Wall Finishes

| | |
|---|---|
| Hal Keely Plywood Co. | AL 1-1644 |
| Pittsburgh Plywood & Door Co. | HU 1-4433 |

## Waterproofing

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Floor Co. | GR 1-7070 |
| Stonekote Mfg. Co. | HE 1-2388 |



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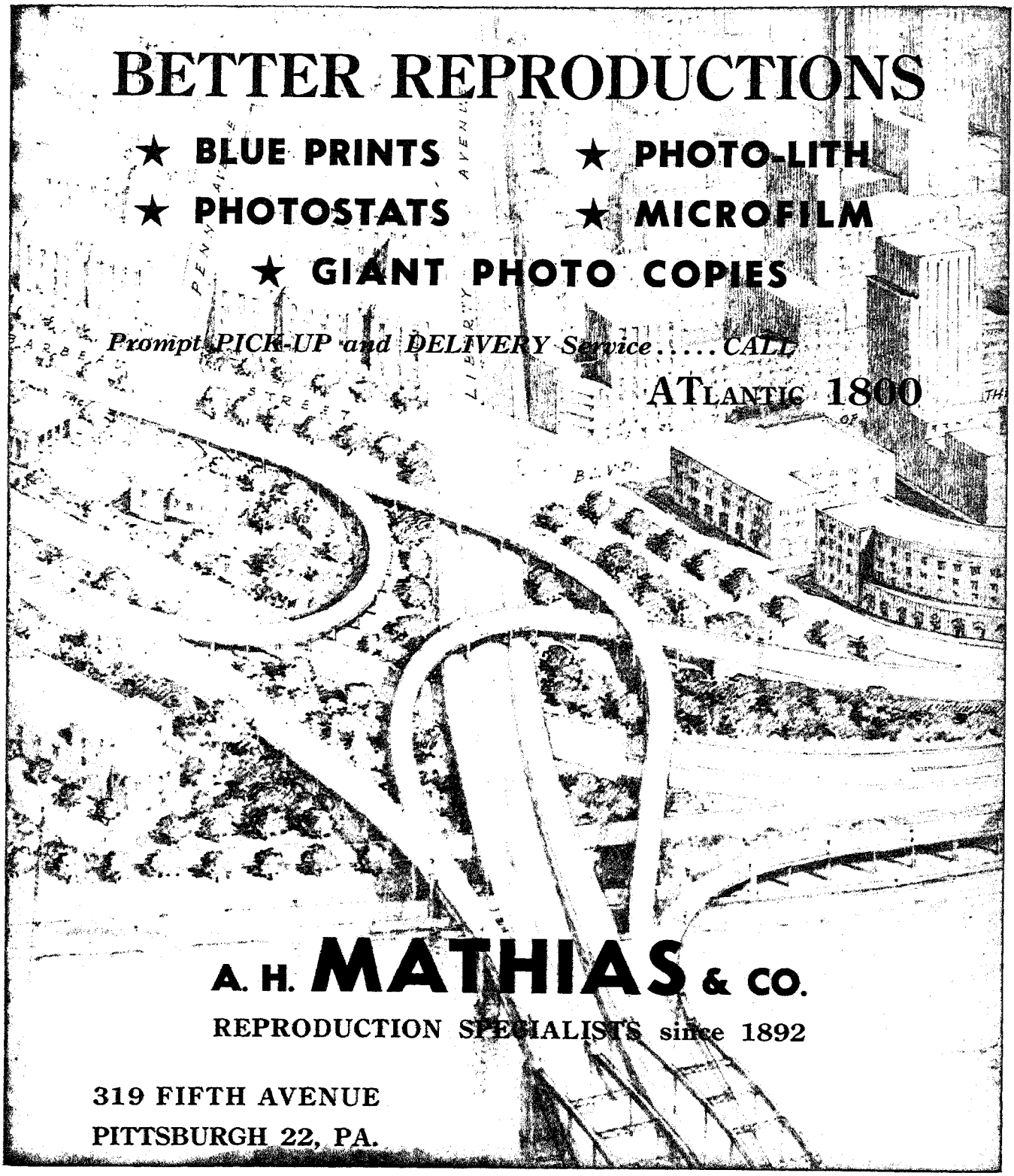
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