



INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:.....
 Parcel No.:
 Ward:
 Zoning Classification:
 Bldg. Inspector:
 Council District:

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*
 Individual Landmark Nomination: \$100.00
 District Nomination: \$250.00

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

South Side Bath House

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

Oliver Bath House

3. LOCATION

a. Street: 38 S 10th St.

b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA 15203

c. Neighborhood: South Side

4. OWNERSHIP

d. Owner(s): City of Pittsburgh

e. Street: City-County Building, 414 Grant St, Room 200

f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA 15219 Phone: (412) 255-2539

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – home	<u>Public swimming pool</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – other	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public – government	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public - other	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Place of religious worship	_____

6. NOMINATED BY:

a. Name: Matthew W.C. Falcone

b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003

c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, PA 15233

d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

7. DESCRIPTION

Provide a narrative description of the structure, district, site, or object. If it has been altered over time, indicate the date(s) and nature of the alteration(s). (Attach additional pages as needed)

If Known:

a. Year Built: 1915

b. Architectural Style: Tudor Revival/Collegiate Gothic

c. Architect/Builder: Daniel Burnham (preliminary design) MacClure and Spahr (design)

Narrative: See Attached

8. HISTORY

Provide a history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include a bibliography of sources consulted. (Attach additional pages as needed.) Include copies of relevant source materials with the nomination form (see Number 11).

Narrative: See Attached

9. SIGNIFICANCE

The *Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11, Historic Preservation, Chapter 1: Historic Structures, Districts, Sites and Objects* lists ten criteria, at least one of which must be met for Historic Designation. Describe how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of these criteria and complete a narrative discussing in detail each area of significance. (Attach additional pages as needed)

The structure, building, site, district, object is significant because of (check all that apply):

1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;

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6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

Narrative:

See Attached

10. INTEGRITY

In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration”. (Attach additional pages as needed)

Narrative: _____

11. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) Community information process.

Preceding submission of a nomination form for a District, the Historic Review Commission shall conduct at least one (1) public information meeting within or near the boundaries of the proposed district, which shall include at least one (1) member of the Department of City Planning and one (1) Commission member, to discuss the possible effects of designation. Notice shall be given to the owners of property in the proposed district in accordance with Section 1.3(b) below. The final public information meeting shall be held no more than six months before the nomination form is submitted.

1.3(a)(1)(a) Subsection F.

In the case of a nomination as a Historic District, by community-based organizations or by any individual, but in either event the nomination shall be accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of record of twenty-five (25) percent of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed District.

- Please attach documentation of your efforts to gain property owner’s consent.-

** The nomination of any religious property shall be accompanied by a signed letter of consent from the property’s owner.

12. PHOTO LOGS: *Please Attach*

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Please Attach*

14. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

a. Name: Matthew L. Conboy for Preservation Pittsburgh

b. Street: 422 N Taylor Ave

c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, PA 15212

d. Phone: (412) 417-7275 Email: matthew@startwithartpgh.org

e. Signature: Matthew L Conboy



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

1. Indicate the original name of the property if it is currently known by a different name; e.g. Union Station.
2. Indicate the current name of the property
3. Indicate the street address for the property. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the street address of each property included in the nomination and a clear street map of the area showing the boundaries of the proposed district.
4. Indicate the owner of the property and his or her mailing address. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the owner of each property and his or her mailing address.
5. Check the classification as indicated.
 - a. **“Historic Structure”** means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires directly or indirectly, a permanent location on the land, including walks, fences, signs, steps and sidewalks at which events that made a significant contribution to national, state or local history occurred or which involved a close association with the lives of people of nations, state or local significance; or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement, or method of construction; or one of the last surviving works of a pioneer architect, builder or designer; or one of the last survivors of a particular style or period of construction.
 - b. **“Historic District”** means a defined territorial division of land which shall include more than one (1) contiguous or related parcels of property, specifically identified by separate resolution, at which events occurred that made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history, or which contains more than one historic structure or historic landmarks, or which contains groups, rows or sets of structures or landmarks, or which contains an aggregate example of a period, style, architectural movements or method of construction, providing distinguishing characteristics of the architectural type or architectural period it represents.
 - c. **“Historic Site”** means the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.
 - d. **“Historic Object”** means a material thing of historic significance for functional, aesthetic cultural or scientific reasons that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment.
6. Indicate the person(s) responsible for the nomination. Please note: According to the Historic Preservation Ordinance:

“Nomination of an area, property, site, or object for consideration and designation as a Historic Structure, Historic District, Historic Site, or Historic Object may be submitted to the Historic Review Commission by any of the following:

- a. The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh
 - b. A Member of the Historic Review Commission
 - c. A Member of the City Planning Commission
 - d. A Member of the Pittsburgh City Council
 - e. The Owner of Record or any person residing in the City of Pittsburgh for at least one year (for the nomination of a Historic Structure, Site or Object)
 - f. A signed petition of 25% of the owners of record (for the nomination of a Historic District)
7. Write a physical description of the nominated property or district. Include the following information as applicable:
- architectural style(s)
 - arrangement of architectural elements
 - building materials
 - method(s) of construction
 - visual character
 - street pattern
 - density
 - type and arrangement of buildings
 - topography
 - history of the development of the area
8. Provide a narrative history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include the following information when available:
- History of the development of the area;
 - Circumstances which brought the structure, district, site, or object into being;
 - Biographical information on architects, builders, developers, artisans, planners, or others who created or contributed to the structure, district, site, or object;
 - Contextual background on building type(s) and/or style(s);
 - Importance of the structure, district, site, or object in the larger community over the course of its existence.
 - Include a bibliography of all sources consulted at the end. Where historical information is uncertain or disputed, reference sources in the text.
9. Listed below are the categories and criteria for historic designation as set forth in the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance. Describe in detail how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of the criteria. According to that legislation in Section 1.4 of the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance, *Criteria for Designation*, a building must meet at least one of the following criteria in order to be designated:
1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

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5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;
 6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.
- 10.** In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.”
- 11.** The nomination must be accompanied by evidence that the nominator has made a good-faith effort to communicate his or her interest in the historic designation of this landmark or district to the owner(s) of these properties. Describe how this was done, and attach evidence that the owner(s) of the nominated landmark or of the properties within the nominated district have been informed of the nomination. This may include a copy of a notification letter with a mailing list, a letter confirming phone calls, or a petition signed by affected property owners.
- 12.** Clear photographs of the nominated buildings or districts should accompany the nomination form. The applicant shall include photographs of all elevations of an individual building and its setting, or the front elevation of each building in a district. In the case of closely spaced buildings or rowhouses, several buildings may be included in one photograph. Each photograph must be labeled with the street address of the building(s) and the month and year the photograph was taken.
- 13.** Copies of major supporting documents should accompany the nomination form. Such documents may include, but are not limited to:
- historic photographs;
 - historic and contemporary maps;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing the subject property or district;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing people, places, or events that comprise the historic context of the subject property or district.
 - Oversized materials (such as architectural drawings) and materials too fragile to copy may be accepted.

PLEASE NOTE: It is the responsibility of the nominator to provide the Historic Review Commission and its Staff with information sufficient to fairly evaluate the nomination. **Incomplete nomination forms will not be accepted. Fee must be included. Nominations must be submitted in both electronic and hard-copy format.**

CHECKLIST: OLIVER BATH HOUSE

- #1-6 Nomination Form:** Address, Ownership, Classification, Nominator Info.
- #7: Description
- #8: History
- #9: Significance
- #10 Integrity**
- #11 Consent of Property Owners**
- #12 Photographs of Property:** numbered and labeled
- #13 List of Supporting Documents**

- Fee**
- Hard-Copy nomination**
- Electronic nomination (Word Format for text).**

Oliver Bath House Addendum

7. Description

Provide a narrative description of the structure, district, site, or object. If it has been altered over time, indicate the date(s) and nature of the alteration(s).

The Oliver Bath House (38 South 10th Street) sits on the northwest corner of South 10th Street and Bingham Street and occupies its full lot. It is located directly adjacent to the East Carson City Designated Historic District that was established in 1993 and then expanded in 1999. The two bordering properties are the Holiday Inn Express & Suites Pittsburgh-South Side and the former Garrison Foundry Company Building (included in the East Carson City Designated Historic District). At the time of its construction, the area immediately to the east of the Bath House would have contained the Oliver Iron and Steel Corporation, which stretched from South 10th Street to South 16th Street.

The Bath House is two stories with a full basement. The exterior walls are of Flemish bond brick laid with wide raked joints and Bedford stone trimmings. There are three bays facing 10th Street with the middle bay featuring a bay window on the upper level (**Photograph 1**). Above this is a crenelated parapet. The Bath House originally had granite steps, but with regrading of 10th Street, the sidewalk has been raised and covers all of them with the exception of the top step.

The roof and wooden ceiling are supported by an exposed double Fink truss design (the trusses can be seen in **Photograph 5**). The high-pitched roofing sections (above the pool and over the apartment) are asphalt shingles. The flat sections are covered by a synthetic rubber roofing membrane (EPDM).

The windows throughout are hinged at the bottom with the top coming in. The windows on the ground floor (as seen in **Photograph 15**) all feature label molding. The main entrance also has label molding with two small spandrels with decorative elements. The entire 10th Street façade and the ground floor windows on Bingham Street have minimal Gibbs surrounds. In addition, the division of each bay, including the corners, is marked by quoins with short and long stone blocks accenting those divisions. On the 10th Street facade, the two side bays project out slightly from the middle bay. Meanwhile, the Bingham facade features five pilasters (two at the corners and three separating the four bays (**Photograph 2**)). The front façade also contains two bas relief shields on the roof level while the Bingham façade has bas relief sculptures of fish punctuating the division of each bay and corner. The cornice line is broken up by carved foliage corbels along both façades.

Inside, the main level includes a 40 by 60 foot swimming pool along with a lobby, office, storage space and a handicap toilet. The upper level features a wrap-around gallery with mens' and womens' toilets and showers, a janitors closet, and two changing areas that run the length of the building.

The interior walls are enameled brick. On the ground floor, every fifth brick course is interrupted by a stone belt course that wraps around all four walls. The gallery level is composed solely of enameled bricks. Details of both walls can be seen in **Photographs 17 and 18**.

The basement houses all of the mechanical and plumbing equipment.

Each decade since the opening of the Bath House has seen maintenance and improvements made to the roof, boilers, interior lighting, and the electrical and plumbing systems. These are all noted in the Pittsburgh Press and Pittsburgh Post-Gazette newspapers under public notices and proposals.

Notable changes on the interior included the conversion of the toilet and showers on the first floor into storage space. This was accomplished by bricking up the doorway that led from the pool deck to the toilet. This is visible in **Photograph 7** on the left hand side of the image. The original interior can be seen in **Photograph 20**. In addition, two privacy walls were added on the second floor in the lobby area outside each of the toilet/shower rooms as seen in **Photographs 9 and 16**. The footprint of the women's second floor toilet remains relatively unchanged, with only the removal of one toilet and the privacy walls between the showers and can be seen in **Photographs 11 and 12**. The men's toilet has been renovated to a larger extent with the addition of showers which resulted in the removal of two toilet stalls. This can be seen in **Photographs 13 and 14**. These walls are of concrete block and plywood construction. A vestibule with a pitched roof was also added at the top of the entrance/exit stairs. The last interior addition concerns the changing rooms that encircle the gallery on the second floor. The original plans included 50 private changing spaces that were each enclosed by a door (visible at the top of **Photograph 16**). These were removed and replaced by two long changing rooms that run the length of the building. The walls for these rooms are plywood with doors at either end. They are both topped by a white mesh fabric. These rooms are visible in **Photographs 6, 7, and 10**.

In 1957, the City Council voted unanimously to approve plans for a caretaker's "penthouse" that was to be built in an already existing storage shed on the roof of the pool.¹ This was constructed in order to help avoid vandalism. Although the storage shed was not on the 1913 construction drawings that were signed off on by Edith A. Oliver (Henry's widow) and Edith Oliver Rea (Henry's daughter and the wife of Industrialist Henry Robinson Rea), it is visible in a photograph of the opening ceremonies from the Pittsburgh Gazette Times dated June 18, 1915.² The plans for the rehabilitation of the roof shed were drawn in 1954 and can be seen in **Supporting Document K**.

¹ "City won't Build Penthouses: Plans Apartment for Caretaker." The Pittsburgh Press. Feb. 6, 1957.

² "Public Baths Opened on South Side." The Pittsburgh Gazette Times. June 18, 1915.

8. History

Provide a history of the structure, district, site, or object.

On March 9th, 1903, a letter from Henry W. Oliver was presented by John C. Oliver (Henry's nephew) to the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh.³ Henry Oliver noted "an agitation among the people of the South Side for the providing of public baths, and knowing from long business residence in that section of the city the great and growing necessity for a commodious and well-equipped bath house." He added that he would deed the property to the City of Pittsburgh with "the only stipulation being that the baths shall be free for the use of the people forever." This was to be accomplished through a gift of \$80,000 (later increased to \$100,000). The majority of this gift was stock in the Consolidated Coal Company which later merged with the Pittsburgh Coal Company.⁴

In 1904, a year after Henry Oliver first made his intentions to construct and gift a bath house to the city of Pittsburgh, there were only 99 public bath houses in the entire United States.⁵ Thanks to the work of The Civic Club of Allegheny County and the Public Wash House and Bath Association, two groups of citizens who advocated for the introduction of municipal baths, Pittsburgh (and Allegheny City) was home to four of these bath houses. These bath houses were the People's Bath House in the Strip District (first located at 16th Street and Penn Avenue and later moved to 1908 Penn Avenue), the Public Wash House and Baths in Lawrenceville at 3445 Butler Street, the Soho Bath House in South Oakland at 2408 Fifth Avenue, and Phipps Baths and Gymnasium in Allegheny City at the corner of Rebecca Street and School Street (where the Heinz Field parking lot is today).

Almost immediately, an initial sketch was prepared by Daniel Burnham. Unfortunately, neither the look of the design nor the current location of this sketch is known. The final architectural plans for the bath house as we know it today were completed in 1913 (plans, elevations, and sections are included as **Supporting Documents E, F, G, H, I, and J**), and by June 8, 1914, the building contract was awarded with construction beginning soon after.⁶ The bath house was officially deeded to the City on May 29th, 1915 and the public opening ceremony was held later that year on Thursday, June 17, 1915.

At the time of its construction, the Oliver Iron & Steel Company was located across 10th Street and stretched east to 16th Street between Muriel Street and the Monongahela River. This can

³ Municipal Record 362-363. The letter is included in full in Attachment A. Interestingly, Attachment B is from the April 14th, 1902 council meeting in which a former police station on East Carson between S 3rd and S 4th Streets was considered for a free municipal swimming pool although there was no future mention of any plans for this.

⁴ "Scully Rapped For Approving Coal Merger," The Pittsburgh Press. 20 July, 1945.

⁵ David Glassberg. "The Design of Reform: The Public Bath Movement in America." American Studies 20 (1979). 5-21.

⁶ "Southside Will Get Splendid Public Bath House Through Generosity of Mrs. W. Oliver." *The Pittsburgh Press*. June 8, 1914.

be seen in **Supporting Document D**.

9. Significance

The Oliver Bath House meets six of the ten Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances criteria for Historic Designation.

2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States

The South Side Bath House was a gift from Henry W. Oliver to the City of Pittsburgh. Oliver was born in County Tyrone, Ireland in 1840 and his parents immigrated to Pittsburgh in 1842. In 1861, he served a term of three months with the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers and then reenlisted in 1863 just prior to the Battle of Gettysburg.

In 1863, Oliver helped found the Lewis, Oliver, and Phillips firm that manufactured nuts and bolts. Three years later, two of his three brothers joined the firm and in 1880, the firm was renamed Oliver Brothers and Phillips. By 1888, the firm was incorporated as the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, of which Henry was the chairman of the board of directors. Other business interests included the Oliver Iron Mining Company, Oliver Wire Company, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, Allegheny and South Side Railway, Monongahela Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

While Oliver's death in February 1904 certainly impacted the construction schedule for the bath house, it is not known what became of Burnham's design and plan or why there was an almost decade-long wait before construction finally commenced considering the press began writing of the Bath House's imminent construction beginning in 1903. However, Henry's widow, Edith Anne Oliver, and his daughter, Edith Oliver Rea both signed off on the final architectural plans by MacClure & Spahr in 1913. One possible reason for the lengthy delay between the completion of the architectural plans and construction is that Henry's estate was placed in a trust for a period of 10 years following his death. The trustees were George T. Oliver (Henry's brother and a United States Senator), Henry R. Rea (Edith Oliver's husband), and the Union Trust Company. Due to delays in the completion of buildings initiated by Henry, the trust was extended for another five years.⁷ Henry's estate also ensured that an endowment (funded with stock from the Pittsburgh Coal Company) was set up to ensure that the Bath House would remain free and open to the public.⁸

⁷ Information regarding Henry W. Oliver's trust was found in a court brief regarding Edith Oliver Rea's legal case against the Internal Revenue Service. <https://casetext.com/case/rea-v-heiner>

⁸ Additional information regarding this gift of stock can be seen in **Supporting Documents F, G, H, and J**.

By the late 1950s, manufacturing facilities had moved from the South Side and the land occupied by the Oliver Iron and Steel Corporation was cleared in the 1960s. In 1993, Henry was the 109th inductee into the National Mining Hall of Fame for his work in supplying iron ore for the steel industry.

3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship

The South Side Bath House's architecture could be described as both Tudor Revival and Collegiate Gothic; both historicist styles that shared many architectural elements.⁹

The 1915 edition of *The New International Year Book* made special mention of the South Side Bath House in their "Architecture" section.¹⁰ In addition, the plumbing system (and its design) in particular was cited by *The Plumbers' Trade Journal, Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Review* in an article written in 1915.¹¹

As Dr. James VanTrump, an architectural historian and independent scholar wrote in *Mammon and the Great Unwashed: the Career of the Public Bath House in Pittsburgh*, an unpublished manuscript that is included in full in **Supporting Document N**:

This is not only the last bath house of the public type to be erected in the Pittsburgh Area, but it also ~~was also the most elaborate and modern. Since it still exists and performs its original function it can still be studied as a representative example of its kind...~~ [VanTrump crossed out several phrases and sentences in this handwritten manuscript that can still be read] indicated that the emphasis on such public constructions was shifting from baths to swimming pools [...]¹²

The architectural plans drew particular interest from *The Plumbers' trade Journal, Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Review* for the "thorough and practical specifications" of the plumbing in addition to their overall design.¹³

⁹ Various articles and writers have attributed both styles to the Oliver Bath House. In fact, during his presidency of Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson described their architecture as "Tudor Gothic." While the Collegiate Gothic or Gothic Revival styles are typically attributed to municipal and academic buildings and Tudor Revival is reserved for domestic architecture, Langley High School (designed by MacClure & Spahr) and the Sarah Heinz House are both referred to as Tudor Revivals.

¹⁰ *The New International Year Book: A Compendium of the World's Progress for the Year 1915*. Ed. Frank Moore Colby. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. 1916. 48.

¹¹ The full article is presented in **Supporting Document EE**. "Modern Plumbing Equipment in Magnificent Bath House." *The Plumbers' Trade Journal, Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Review*. Nov. 1, 1915. 530-531.

¹² *Mammon and the Great Unwashed*. 7.

¹³ "Modern Plumbing Equipment in Magnificent Bath House." *The Plumbers Trade Journal*, 15 October, 1915.

4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States

Daniel H. Burnham (1846-1912) contributed the original sketch and design for the Bath House between 1903 and 1904.¹⁴ He is most well known for directing the planning and construction of the World's Columbian Exposition (the World's Fair) in 1893 as well as New York City's Flatiron Building (1902) and Washington DC's Union Station (1908). Following the success of the Chicago Exposition, he and three of his partners, Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., Charles Follen McKim, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens were chosen to help develop a master plan for Washington, DC. This resulted in the 1901 McMillan Plan and shaped much of what we see today on the National Mall. After this, he was appointed as the first chairman of the United States Commission of Fine Arts, a post he held until he died.

At one point, Pittsburgh was home to the most Burnham-designed buildings (17) outside of Chicago. Of these 17 buildings, five were commissioned by Henry W. Oliver or his estate. His most notable surviving building in Pittsburgh is Union Station, 1100 Liberty Avenue (1902). Currently, only seven of these buildings (not including the Bath House) remain.

The firm of MacClure & Spahr were responsible for the architectural design and planning of the Bath House as we see it today. The firm was founded by Colbert Anderson MacClure (1870-1912) and Albert H. Spahr (1873-1966) and was active in

¹⁴ While Daniel Burnham's name is mentioned in a number of contemporary histories of the Oliver Bath House, there were few citations I could initially find connecting him to this particular building. However, a brief article regarding the bath house was published on October 31, 1903 in The Pittsburg Press (**Supporting Document P**). It was then republished verbatim in The Plumbers' Trade Journal, Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Review dated December 15, 1903 (**Supporting Document Q**) and then an update was published on March 1, 1904 (**Supporting Document R**), stating that Burnham's firm had already completed the plans for the proposed bath house. In full, these articles state:

The plans for the bath house to be given the South Side by Henry W. Oliver are sufficiently advanced so that work will begin on the erection of the building next spring [1904]. Everything but the plans are ready. The plans are being drawn by D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago. Mr. Oliver has outlined to the architects that he wants the most complete bath house in the country.

And:

D. H. Burnham & Co., the well-known Chicago architects, have completed the plans for the proposed new bath house on the South Side, to be donated by Henry W. Oliver of this city. Work upon the bath house will be commenced in the spring. The baths will be the most complete and attractive in existence, and will fill a need the South Side has felt for a long time.

Pittsburgh from 1901-1922. Both principals graduated with degrees in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and met while working in the Boston firm of Peabody & Sterns. After moving to Pittsburgh in 1901, they immediately began receiving commissions for both residential and commercial buildings.¹⁵ For the first two decades of the 20th Century, MacClure & Spahr were recognized as one of the most prominent architectural firms in Pittsburgh and Southwestern Pennsylvania. Notable commissions included West Carson Street Station, Monongahela Incline (1904); Diamond Building, 100 5th Avenue (demolished); Grand Opera House (Warner Centre) (1906); George M. Laughlin Residence (1906); Union National Bank, Fourth Avenue and Wood Street (1906); Jones & Laughlin Building (1907); H. R. Rea Residence (1913); and the J. C. Rea Residence (1916). Following MacClure's death in 1912, Spahr continued working for another decade before retiring to become a portrait painter in Massachusetts.

The time period in which the Bath House was built is often referred to as the "period style era" and Pittsburgh's architecture at the time was no exception as Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Colonial Revival were all prevalent. Indeed, MacClure & Spahr also designed other buildings and private residences in the Collegiate Gothic, Tudor, Federal, and Georgian styles.

MacClure & Spahr's work was featured in both regional and national publications including *The Brickbuilder*, *American Architect and Building News*, *Architects' and Builders' Magazine*, *The Builder*, *The Architectural Review*, and *Architectural Record*.

7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States

At the beginning of the 20th Century, fewer than 100 public bathing facilities existed in the entire United States with more than 80% of those being built between 1895 and 1904.¹⁶ To give a sense of time, it would take 50 more years before Pittsburgh's housing and health codes mandated bathrooms in every dwelling. In the meantime, many instances of public and ad hoc bathing took place in rivers, whether in the East River in New York City or the Monongahela in Pittsburgh.

The history of Pittsburgh's public baths can actually be traced back to 1890 with the founding of the Women's Health Protective Association (renamed the Civic Club of Allegheny County in 1895). Tasked with improving "education and organized effort, a higher public spirit, and a better social order," the Civic Club made it their mission to improve living conditions and quality of life for all of Pittsburgh's residents.¹⁷ Specific

¹⁵ **Supporting Document O** references their first building in Pittsburgh.

¹⁶ Glassberg, 5.

¹⁷ Lauren M. Churilla "Women & The Civic Club of Allegheny County." *Western Pennsylvania History*. Summer 2014. 48-60.

projects included the construction of playgrounds, installation of trash cans and uniform garbage collection across the city, the formation of a juvenile court system, and legislation concerning child labor, clean drinking water, and smoke abatement. These projects were not different than those of other cities during the progressive reform movement of the early 20th century.

By 1897, the first bath in Pittsburgh, the People's Bath (located at 16th Street and Penn Avenue) was completed with 32 showers and two bathtubs. Several years later in 1901, the Bath House was built in Lawrenceville and continued to thrive as a community gathering place until the 1960s. The People's Bath was moved in 1907 to a larger building offering 43 showers and four bathtubs (located at 19th Street and Penn Avenue) that still stands today. That same year, the Soho bathhouse was completed in Oakland.

A curious facet of the growth of the public bathing movement in the United States is that the very technology that enabled public baths contributed to their need. As VanTrump explains:

The cult of bathing that developed in America in the late 19th century did not really begin until the Industrial Revolution could produce a fairly sophisticated plumbing system. The same phenomenon also produced, as a by-product of mill and factory, much smoke, pollution and dirt, which certainly made those who manned the mills grimmer than ever before.¹⁸

Where the Oliver Bath House did fit in with others around the country was in its perception by its users. As noted by David Glassberg:

Although the vast majority of indoor bathhouses were administered by city health departments and designed solely to clean large numbers of people as quickly as possible, usage patterns and accounts of bathhouse behavior suggest that the poor used bathhouses for recreation as well.¹⁹

The design of the Oliver Bath House that privileged the swimming pool along with a relative dearth of showers ensured the primacy of recreation in terms of value.

A key distinction, though, is that most baths in other cities were constructed in immigrant neighborhoods while those in Pittsburgh were built to serve industrial workers. With steel mills and foundries lining all three of Pittsburgh's rivers, the number of manufacturing employees reached almost 120,000 in 1904, which represented almost 20% of the

¹⁸ Mammon and the Great Unwashed. 1-2.

¹⁹ Glassberg, 17.

population of Pittsburgh.²⁰ Despite this, none of the steel mills or steel works provided bathing facilities for their employees. This is particularly evident in the libraries constructed by Andrew Carnegie. In both the Braddock (1895) and Homestead (1898) libraries, the swimming pools, showers, and baths were made available solely, or at a reduced membership rate for employees of the steel mills.²¹ **Photograph 22** is included to give a sense of the scale of the Oliver Iron and Steel Works as seen from the 10th Street Bridge with the future site of the bath house being located just outside of the picture.

In 1912, the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths was founded in New York City with Pittsburgh being the western most city represented in their first annual conference held that same year. The membership of the AAPHPB included municipal workers, scientists, and engineers who were brought together by a common interest in improving urban life. The AAPHPB also held their annual convention in Pittsburgh between May 8th and 9th, 1917.²² Following this convention, the AAPHPB slowly began to cease operations with the last convention occurring in the mid 1920s.

As the United States continued to mandate indoor plumbing throughout the 1920s and 1930s through legislation (Pittsburgh did not require bathrooms in homes or apartments until the 1950s), municipal bath houses gradually fell out of favor. However, the unique nature of the Oliver Bath House that privileged recreation over simply cleaning and washing ensured that this particular bath house would continue to provide a service to the residents of Pittsburgh.

9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous.

As introduced under Criteria 7, the Oliver Bath House represents a key example in the development of bath houses in the United States. With the focus of this particular bath house on its swimming pool instead of bathtubs or showers, Henry W. Oliver ensured that his bath house would be seen as more than a structure created to improve hygiene and sanitation—it would be a recreational nexus for the workers and residents of Pittsburgh’s South Side. This is in opposition to the other municipal bath houses constructed in Pittsburgh that each featured several dozens showers and bathtubs, but no swimming pool.

Because of the fact that it retains its original function after more than 100 years, it is important to take the steps necessary to ensure its continued service for the residents of

²⁰ In total, there were 1,859 different manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh, but the iron and steel industries accounted for more than 60% of all manufacturing. The World 1910 Almanac & Encyclopedia. 317.

²¹ "Clubs for Steel Workers." American Manufacturer and Iron World. 411.

²² Lillian Henley, ed. "Conferences." *Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service*. 1917. 44.

Pittsburgh. Given that it was closed for a significant period during last winter, it is critical that routine maintenance is continued in order to preserve its appearance.

10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh

In being placed directly adjacent to the Oliver Iron and Steel Works (see **Supporting Document D**), the Oliver Bath House was initially designed as a way to alleviate workers' complaints over working conditions. However, as a municipal and not a company-owned facility, it was quickly absorbed within the social fabric of the neighborhood, particularly with the razing of the company grounds in the 1960s. This is different from how "clubs" for steelworkers were organized that offered discounted membership rates for these workers as opposed to the general populace.²³ Today, it remains an affordable way for many citizens to continue swimming through the colder months of the year.

10. Integrity

The Oliver Bath House meets the criteria for integrity as it applies to location, design, materials, and workmanship.

The Oliver Bath House has been in continuous use for more than 100 years in the same location and is the only city-owned swimming pool open during the winter although it is now only open during the fall, winter, and spring seasons. The swimming pool is now operated by the Aquatics Division of Citiparks.

It is an exemplary example of Tudor Revival/Collegiate Gothic design. The original 1915 exterior has not been substantively altered with the exception being the re-grading and raising of the sidewalk by approximately two feet along South 10th Street. As a brick and stone building, it maintains its integrity of both materials and workmanship. **Photographs 3, 19, and 21** are included to show that the exterior has remained virtually unchanged since first opening its doors in 1915.

Despite the bricking up of one doorway on the ground floor and the removal of individual lockers on the gallery level, the interior retains sufficient original character to meet standards of integrity.

The interior ceiling was recently repaired for water damage when the Bath House closed for several months at the end of 2015.

²³ "Clubs for Steel Workers." American Manufacturer and Iron World. 411.



Photograph 1. Front (South 10th Street) Facade



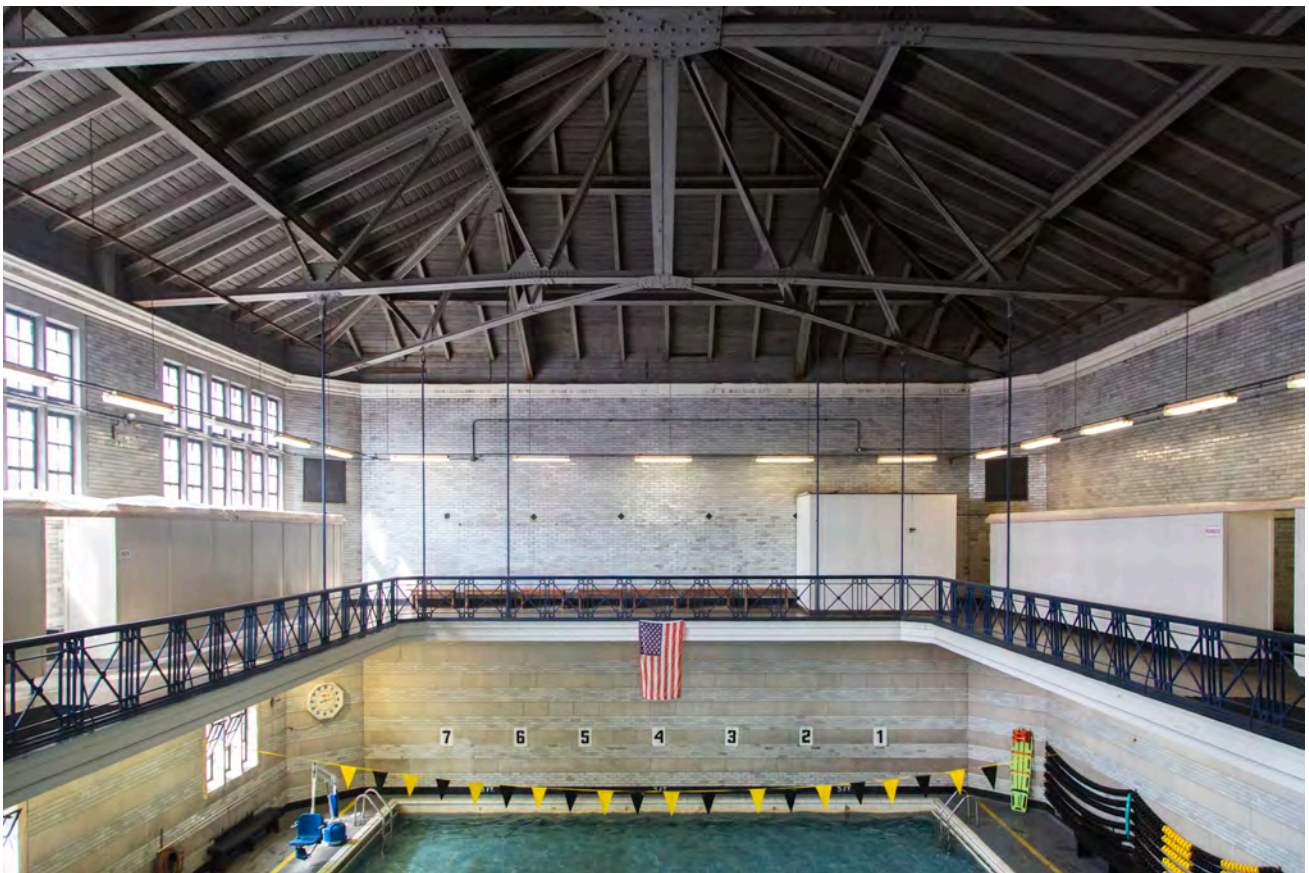
Photograph 2. Side (Bingham Street) Facade



Photograph 3. View from southeast corner of South 10th Street and Bingham Street



Photograph 4. Interior Panoramic View



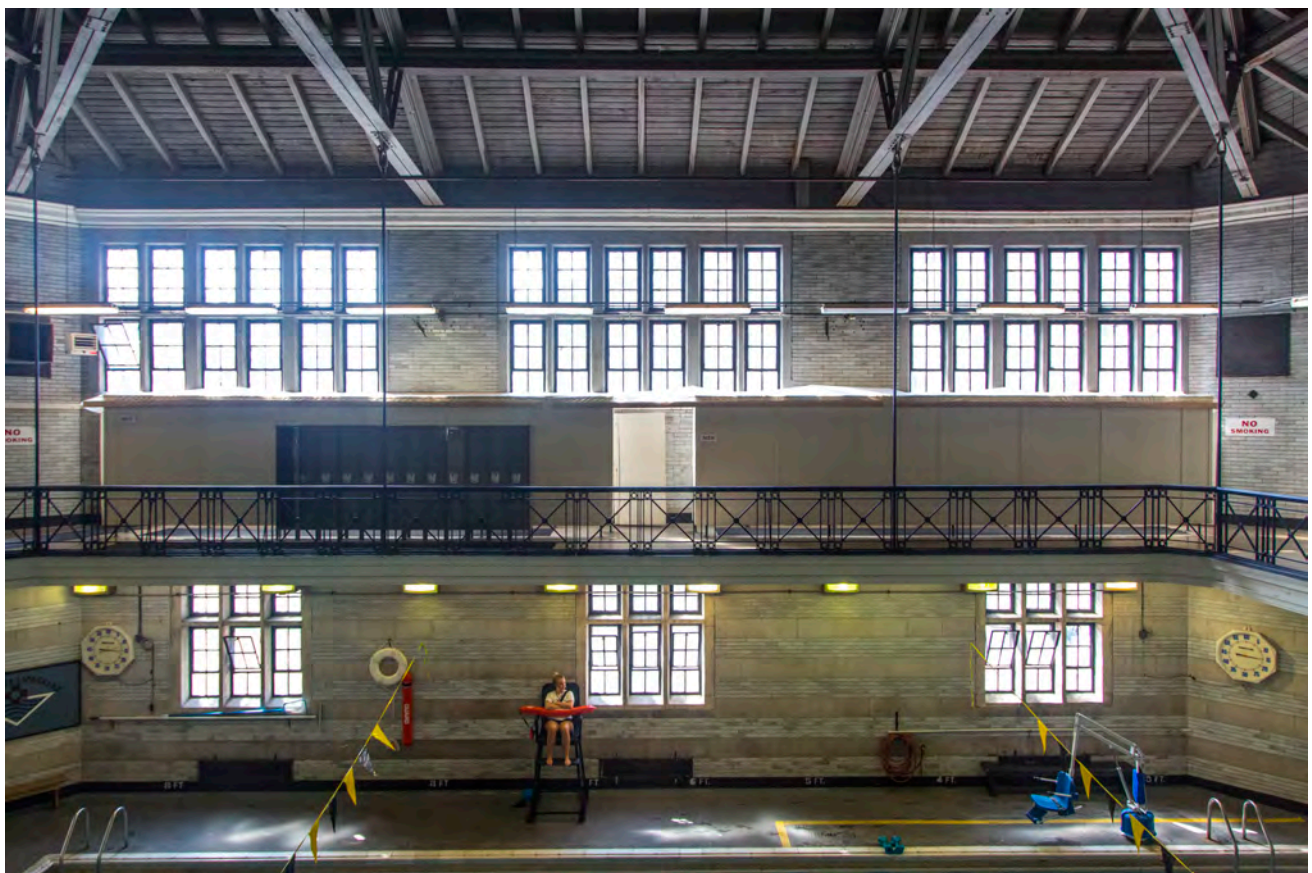
Photograph 5. Interior view from gallery level looking west.



Photograph 6. Interior view from gallery level looking north.



Photograph 7. Interior view from gallery level looking east.



Photograph 8. Interior view from gallery level looking south.



Photograph 9. Second Floor privacy walls outside toilets.



Photograph 10. Men's Changing Rooms.



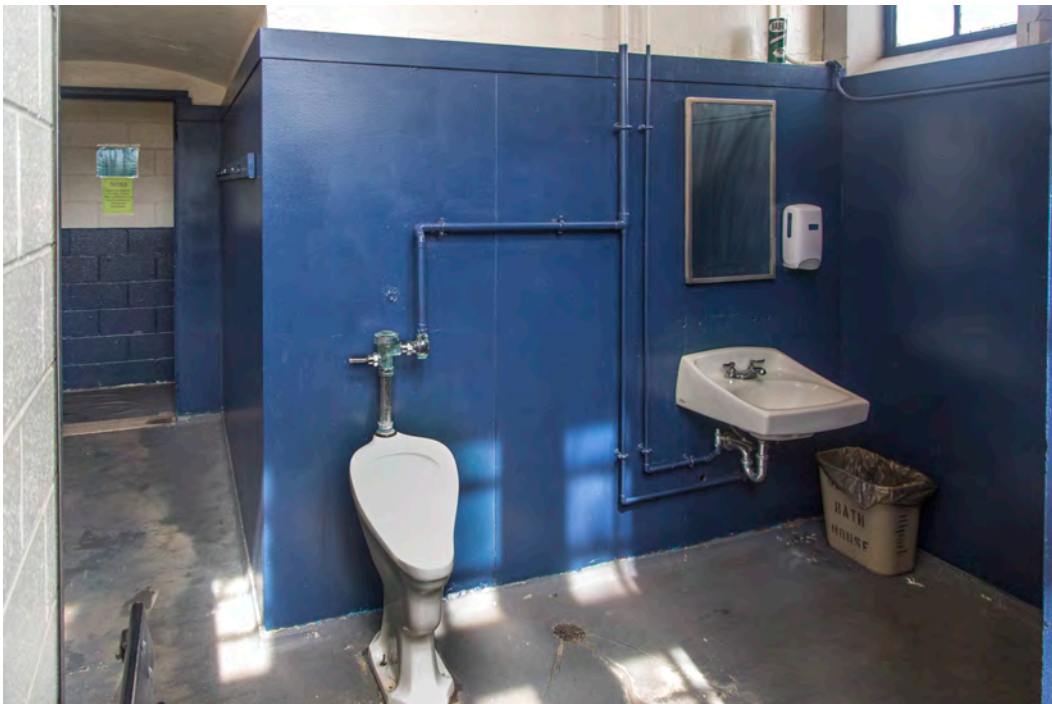
Photograph 11. View of Second Floor showers in Women's Toilet.



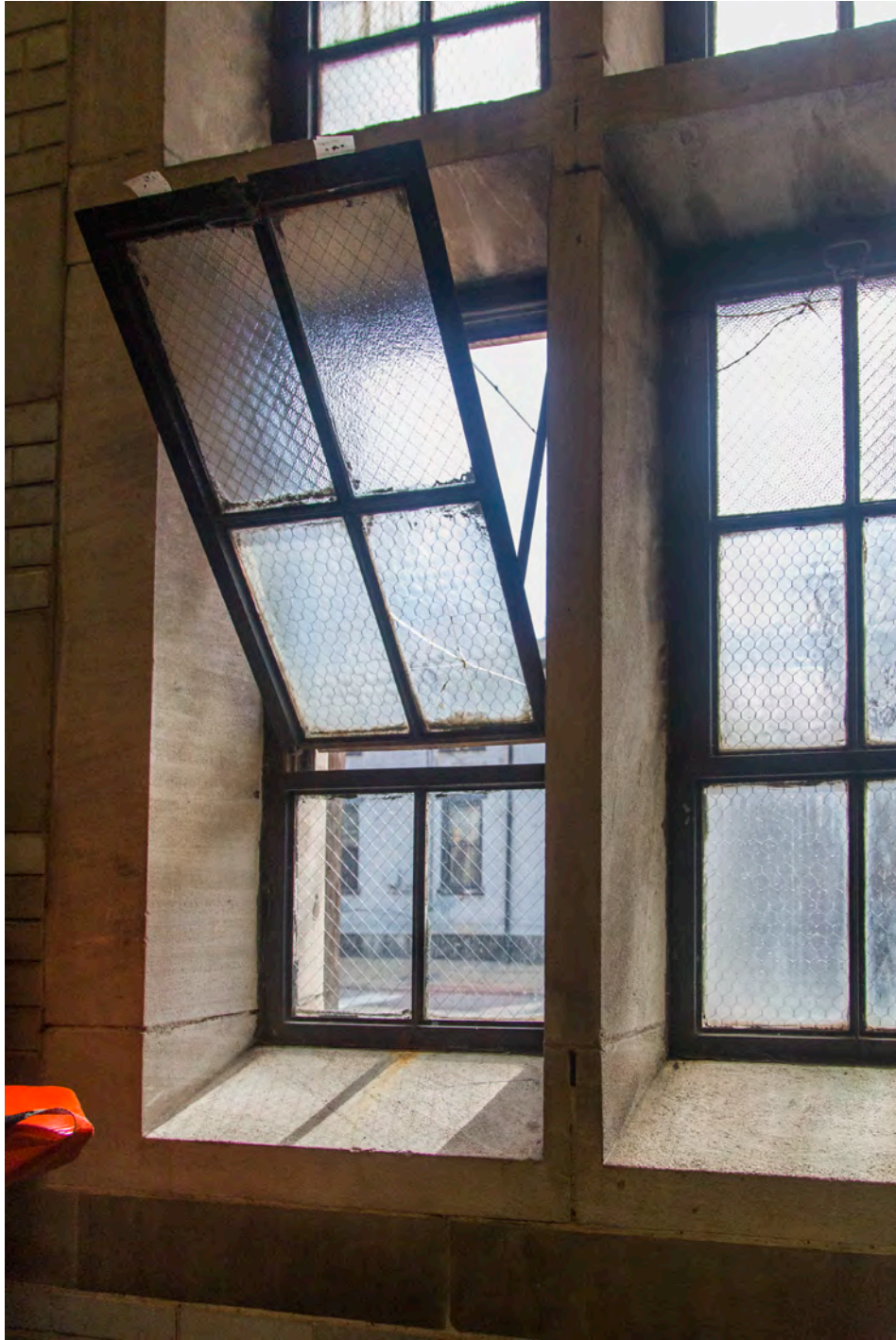
Photograph 12. View of Second Floor Women's Toilet.



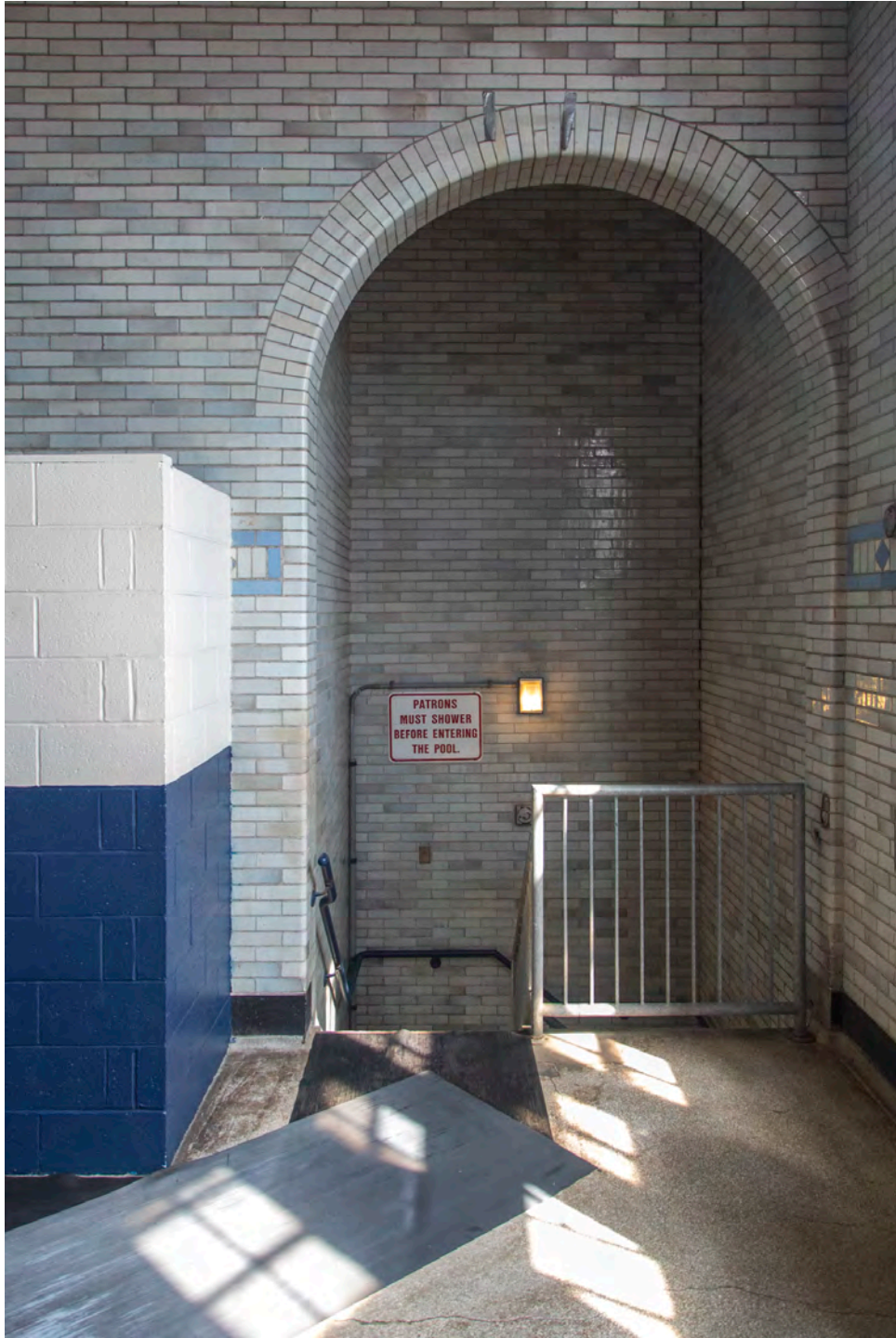
Photograph 13. Second Floor Men's Toilet.



Photograph 14. Second Floor Men's Toilet.



Photograph 15. Detail of First Floor Window.



Photograph 16. View of Stairs to Pool Level.



Photograph 17. First Floor Wall Detail.

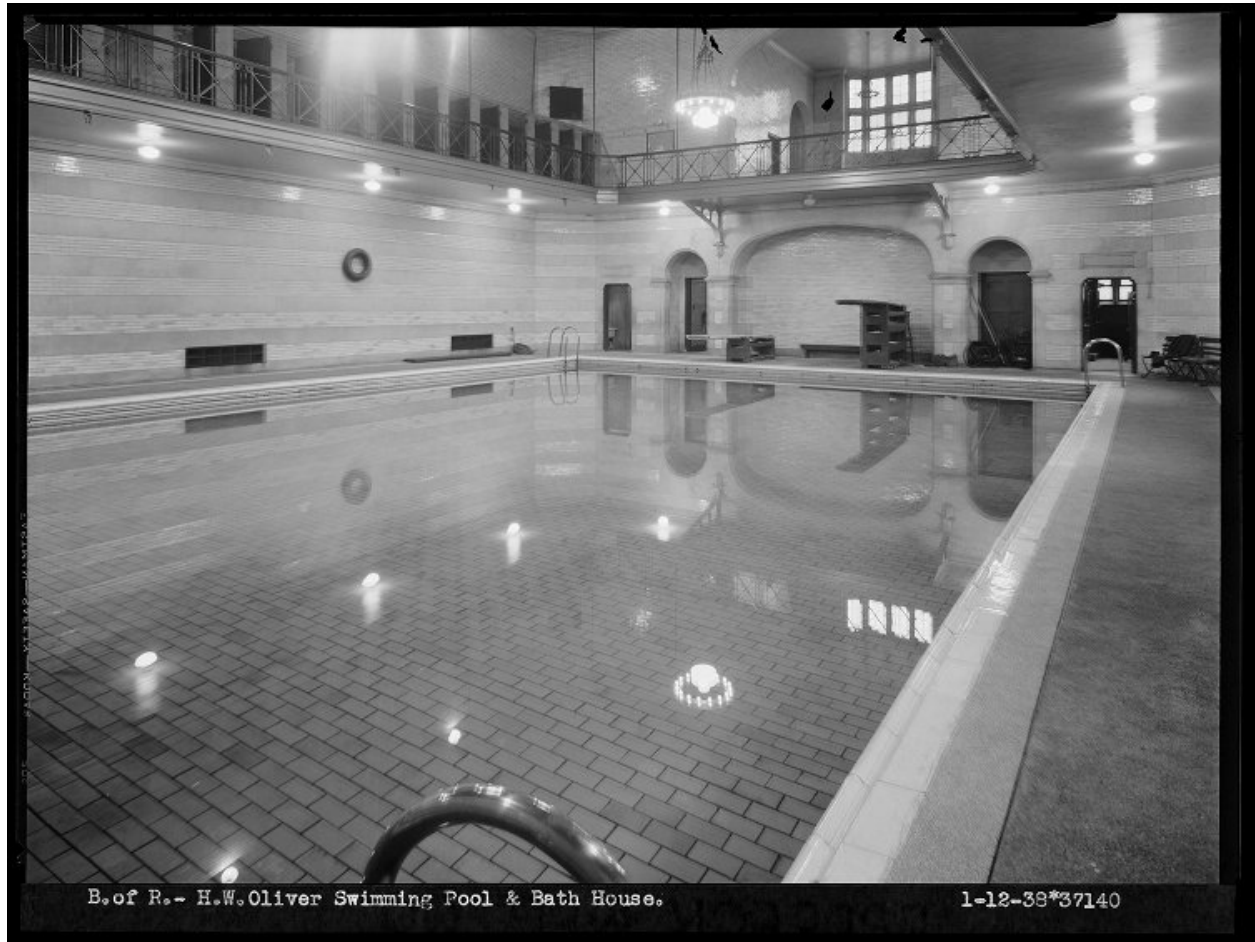


Photograph 18. Second Floor Wall Detail.



Photograph 19. Oliver Bath House, January 12th, 1938. From Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection.

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=bath%20house;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1478383036;subview=detail;resnum=11;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3837141.cp;viewid=3837141CP.TIF



Photograph 20. Oliver Bath House, January 12th, 1938. From Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection.

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=bath%20house;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c=hpicusc;back=back1478383036;subview=detail;resnum=10;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3837140.cp;viewid=3837140CP.TIF



Photograph 21. Oliver Bath House May 1st, 1961

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=bath%20house;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1478383036;subview=detail;resnum=14;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.61111418.cp;viewid=61111418.TIF



Photograph 22. Exterior of Oliver Iron and Steel Works as seen from 10th Street Bridge. (1913)

<http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?c=hpicas&chaperone=S-HPICASC-X-715.133235.CP+133235CP.TIF&ox=0&oy=0&lastres=2&res=2&width=750&height=531&maxw=3000&maxh=2124&subview=getsid&view=entry&viewid=1&entryid=x-715.133235.CP&cc=hpicas&quality=m800&evl=full-image&image.x=344&image.y=312>

12. List of supporting documents

- A. Meeting Minutes from 9 March, 1903 City Council Meeting (3 Pages)
- B. Meeting Minutes from 14 April, 1902 City Council Meeting (2 Pages)
- C. Plat book of the City of Pittsburgh, 1901 (Detail)
- D. Plat book of the City of Pittsburgh, 1916 (Detail)
- E. First Floor Plan (1913)
- F. Second Floor Plan (1913)
- G. Front Elevation (1913)
- H. Side Elevation (1913)
- I. Section A (1913)
- J. Section B (1913)
- K. Plan for Caretaker's Apartment (1957)
- L. First Floor Plan (2013)
- M. Second Floor Plan (2013)
- N. *Mammon and the Great Unwashed: the Career of the Public Bath House in Pittsburgh.* Unpublished manuscript by Dr. VanTrump. (8 Pages)
- O. "Contract Awarded," *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, 11 July, 1901
- P. "To Begin Work For New Baths," *The Pittsburg Press*, 31 October, 1903
- Q. "Pittsburgh and the South." *The Plumbers Trade Journal*, 15 December, 1903
- R. "Pittsburgh and the South." *The Plumbers Trade Journal*, 1 March, 1904
- S. "Public Bath House To Be Built In The Soho Mill District," *The Pittsburg Press*, 11 December, 1904
- T. "Need of Public Baths," *The Pittsburgh Post*, 9 June, 1905
- U. "Pools in Parks And A Public Bath House," *The Pittsburg Press*, 8 July, 1911
- V. "Public Bath House For The South Side," *The Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, 9 July, 1911
- W. "More Means of Recreation Are Found To Be Needed Here," *The Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, 28 April, 1912
- X. "Daniel H. Burnham Dies in Heidelberg," *The Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, 2 June, 1912
- Y. "South Side Baths Near," *The Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, 6 March, 1913
- Z. "Fine Public Bath House To Be Erected On The South Side," *The Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, 7 June, 1914
- AA. "Southside Will Get Splendid Public Bath House Through Generosity of Mrs. Henry W. Oliver," *The Pittsburg Press*, 8 June, 1914
- BB. "South Side Bath House Will Be Presented Today," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 17 June, 1915
- CC. "Oliver Swimming Pool is Dedicated," *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, 18 June, 1915
- DD. "Public Baths Opened On South Side," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 18 June, 1915
- EE. "Modern Plumbing Equipment in Magnificent Bath House." *The Plumbers Trade Journal*, 15 October, 1915
- FF. "Protest Water Pressure," *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, February 5, 1918
- GG. Bath House Funding, *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, February 11, 1919
- HH. Failure to pay City Explained, *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, March 16, 1932
- II. "Soldiers Get Recreation Facilities," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 23 December, 1941

- JJ. "Scully Rapped For Approving Coal Merger," *The Pittsburgh Press*, 20 July, 1945
- KK. "City Won't Build Penthouses," *The Pittsburgh Press*, 6 February, 1957
- LL. "Bath House Stops Steaming As Another Era Passes Here," *The Pittsburgh Press*, 24 December, 1961
- MM. "Some city pools should close but not the oldest," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 24 November, 2002
- NN. "Let's Learn from the Past," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 22 September, 2006

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Municipal Record.

Proceedings of Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh.

Vol. XXXV.

Monday, March 9, 1903.

No. 34

Municipal Record.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JOHN S. LAMBIE.....PRESIDENT

E. J. MARTIN.....CLERK

PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1903.

Council met.

Present Messrs:—

Atkinson	Hermes	Schneider
Barry	Jones	Stewart
Benz	Kearns	Upperman
Costello	Lang	Voskamp
Diehl	Rothweiler	Wainwright
Douglas	Rublandt	West
Flohtel	Sankey	Wightman
Gallagher	Schempp	Wilson
Geary	Schlierfzauer	Zahniser

Lambie, President.

Absent Messrs.

Booth	Morgan	Perry
Donahoe	Murphy	Platt
Fleming	O'Brien	Shenkel

Mr. Rublandt moved

That the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

Which motion prevailed.

The Chair presented

No. 558.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, } ss:
County of Allegheny,

I, Andrew J. McQuitty, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that at an election held on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1903, Henry Poke, having received 377 votes, was duly elected to the office of Select Councilman from the Thirty-second ward of the City of Pittsburgh, County and State aforesaid.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court the 2d day of March, 1903.

A. J. MCQUITTY,

(SEAL)

Prothonotary.

Which was read, received and filed.

And Mr. Poke appeared and took and subscribed to the Oath of Office, which was administered to him by President Lambie.

Mr. West presented

No. 559.

Resolved, that a special joint committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Council, be appointed, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to confer with the officers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company in reference to the violation of Section 2 of the ordinance granting the said company certain rights, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. That the rate or annual rental to be charged and collected by said company from its patrons shall not exceed the sum of \$48.00 for business houses and \$36.00 for private residences."

Which was read.

Mr. West moved

The adoption of the resolution.

Which motion prevailed.

And Messrs. West and Schempp were appointed.

Mr. Douglas presented

No. 560.

Whereas, The City of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of August, 1894, at No. 255 September Term, 1894, P. M. L., in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny County, filed a lien for the sum of one hundred two and fifty one-hundredths (\$102.50) dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of March, 1894, against D. H. Barr, owner or reputed owner, and against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Twenty-first ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the northerly side of Susquehanna street at the corner of Nceb's lot; thence along the said street fifty feet to the corner of the National Homestead Loan and Trust Company's lot, and thence extending back one hundred feet, more or less, to Cassina alley, for the construction of a sewer on said Susquehanna and other streets.

And, Whereas, A judgment was on the 18th day of September, 1896, recovered on said lien for the sum of one hundred twenty-two and fifty-two one-hundredths (\$122.52) dollars.

And, Whereas, Mrs. Lizzie L. McCrory is the owner of lot number 47 in plan of lots laid out by D. H. Barr, and recorded in plan book, Vol. 11, page 42, being one-half of above described lot of ground, and the one-half of the same, which adjoins the lot of ground of the said The National Homestead Loan and Trust Company, and is desirous of paying her proportionate share of said judgment, interest and costs.

Resolved, By Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, that the City Solicitor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to release from aforesaid municipal lien No. 295, September Term, 1894, and the judgment recovered thereon, the aforesaid lot of ground owned by Mrs. Lizzie L. McCrory, being lot No. 47 in D. H. Barr's plan of lots, upon payment by her of the sum of sixty-one and twenty-five one-hundredths (\$61.25) dollars, with interest thereon from September 18, 1896, and one-half of the costs accrued on said judgment.

Also

No. 561.

Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:

In the year 1901, the Sisters of Divine Providence were assessed on 2.3 acres of land in the Nineteenth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, together with buildings thereon, which, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, was not liable for taxation, and on which the said Sisters of Divine Providence paid an excess of taxation, as hereinafter set forth, to-wit: In the year 1901, the Board of Assessors corrected said error and made the amount of assessment \$9,900, on which they were actually liable to pay taxes, but in the years prior thereto, they paid taxes not only on the amount they were liable for, but also upon an excess of assessment for which they were not liable; so that they actually paid taxes for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, on an excess assessment of \$22,695 in each year, and the amount of taxes paid by said Sisters of Divine Providence for the said years of 1898, 1899 and 1900, in excess of what they were actually liable for, aggregated the sum of \$1,066.66; and which said amount thus paid in excess of what they were liable for, they ask your honorable bodies to order to be refunded to them.

And they will ever pray.

FRANK J. RUSS.

State of Pennsylvania, }
County of Allegheny, } ss:

Before me, the undersigned authority personally appeared Frank J. Russ, agent in this behalf, for the Sisters, and says that the facts and statements contained in the foregoing petition are true and correct, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of March, A. D. 1903.

FRANK J. RUSS.

[SEAL]. THOMAS M. BOYD, JR.,
Notary Public.

My commission expires February 27, 1905.

Which were referred to the Committee on Finance of Select Council.

Mr. Benz presented
No. 562.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5, 1903.

MR. JOHN BENZ,

City:

Dear Sir:

I enclose letter of Mr. Henry W. Oliver with reference to the South Side Bath House. Be kind enough to present it at the first meeting of Councils.

Yours very truly,

JOHN C. OLIVER.

PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1903.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

Having noted an agitation among the people of the South Side for the providing of public baths, and knowing from long business residence in that section of the city the great and growing necessity for a commodious and well-equipped bath house, I make the following proposition, viz:

I am the owner of a plot of ground nearly one hundred (100) feet front, on corner of Tenth and Bingham streets (immediately opposite the Twenty-ninth ward public school house) and about sixty (60) feet in depth. The lot is a typical one for the purpose, being centrally located and of proper shape.

I will erect on the above land a modern fireproof bath house and swimming pool, of size to cover the whole lot, and of appropriate and ornamental architectural design. On the completion of the building, I will deed the property to the City of Pittsburgh, the only stipulation being that the baths shall be free for the use of the people forever.

I dislike in making a present to involve the recipient in probably an equivalent cash outlay, which might mar the pleasure and enjoyment of privileges afforded by the gift, and will, therefore, make an endowment or provision for the payment of the salaries of the attendants employed at the bath house, either by giving say eighty thousand (\$80,000) dollars, in cash, to the treasury of the City of Pittsburgh, the interest on which should be sufficient to provide funds to pay the bath house pay-roll, or by depositing securities in the Union Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, the income accruing from which to be paid the city to provide for the fund.

The above maintenance question to be open until the legal procedure has been ascertained at a meeting with the proper committee of your Councils, the City Attorney, and the Chief of the Department that will finally have charge of the property, when we will make arrangements that will be final.

The only consideration I require from the City of Pittsburgh, when passing the ordinance accepting the gift, is an agreement that the city will furnish the bath house with light and heat (which can be provided for in the annual contract for heating and lighting city buildings, stations and engine houses), and an ample quantity of water from the city reser-

voirs, which draw their supply from the Allegheny river. This can be done at a small expense, as the city has a water main (the diameter of which, I think, is about thirty (30) inches) on Carson street, but one square distant from the site of the proposed bath house.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY W. OLIVER.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works of Select Council.

Mr. Wainwright presented from the Committee on Finance of Select Council, with an affirmative recommendation.

S. C. No. 556. Resolution authorizing and directing the City Solicitor to satisfy the assessment of \$117.50 as made by the Board of Viewers against the property of John N. Dickson on Blackhawk street, and charge the same to the City of Pittsburgh.

Which was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Finance.

Also

C. C. Bill No. 867. An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 1903, for the use of the Department of Charities and Correction."

In Common Council February 20, 1903. Passed.

Which was read.

Mr. Wainwright moved

A suspension of the rule to allow the second and third readings and final passage of the bill.

Which motion prevailed.

And the bill was read a second time and agreed to.

And the bill was read a third time and agreed to.

And the title of the bill was read and agreed to.

And on the question "Shall the bill pass finally?"

The ayes and noes were taken agreeably to law, and were:

AYES—Messrs.

Atkinson	Jones	Schneider
Barry	Kearns	Stewart
Benz	Lang	Upperman
Costello	Poke	Voskamp
Douglas	Rothweiler	Wainwright
Fichtel	Ruhlandt	West
Gallagher	Sankey	Wightman
Geary	Schempp	Wilson
Hermes	Schiernitzauer	Zahulser

Lambie, President.

AYES—28.

NOES—None.

And a majority of the votes of Select Council being in the affirmative, the bill passed finally.

Also

C. C. Bill No. 952. An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 1903, for the purpose of extending the water system of the City of Pittsburgh."

In Common Council February 20, 1903. Passed.

Which was read.

Mr. Wainwright moved

A suspension of the rule to allow the second and third readings and final passage of the bill.

Which motion prevailed.

And the bill was read a second time and agreed to.

And the bill was read a third time and agreed to.

And the title of the bill was read and agreed to.

And on the question "Shall the bill pass finally?"

The ayes and noes were taken agreeably to law, and were:

AYES—Messrs.

Atkinson	Jones	Schneider
Barry	Kearns	Stewart
Benz	Lang	Upperman
Costello	Poke	Voskamp
Douglas	Rothweiler	Wainwright
Fichtel	Ruhlandt	West
Gallagher	Sankey	Wightman
Geary	Schempp	Wilson
Hermes	Schiernitzauer	Zahulser

Lambie, President.

AYES—28.

NOES—None.

And a majority of the votes of Select Council being in the affirmative, the bill passed finally.

Also

C. C. Bill No. 864. An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance making appropriations for sundry purposes for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 1903."

In Common Council February 20, 1903. Passed.

In Committee on Finance of Select Council March 7, 1903. Amended in item No. 2. Salaries, by striking out the words "\$107,590," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "\$108,490," and, as amended, affirmatively recommended.

Which was read and amendments agreed to.

Mr. Wainwright moved

A suspension of the rule to allow the second and third readings and final passage of the bill.

Which motion prevailed.

And the bill was read a second time and agreed to.

And the bill was read a third time and agreed to.

And the title of the bill was read and agreed to.

And on the question "Shall the bill pass finally?"

The ayes and noes were taken agreeably to law, and were:

AYES—Messrs.

Atkinson	Jones	Schneider
Barry	Kearns	Stewart
Benz	Lang	Upperman
Costello	Poke	Voskamp
Douglas	Rothweiler	Wainwright
Fichtel	Ruhlandt	West
Gallagher	Sankey	Wightman
Geary	Schempp	Wilson
Hermes	Schiernitzauer	Zahulser

Lambie, President.

AYES—26.

NOES—None.

Municipal Record.

Proceedings of Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh.

Vol. XXXV.

Monday, April 14, 1902.

No. 3

Municipal Record.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JOHN S. LAMBIE PRESIDENT
E. J. MARTIN CLERK

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1902.

Council met.

Present—Messrs.

Atkinson	Jones	Schempp
Barry	Kearns	Schiernitzauer
Benz	Lang	Schneider
Booth	Morgan	Shenket
Costello	Murphy	Stewart
Diehl	O'Brien	Upperman
Donahoe	Paul	Voskamp
Douglas	Perry	Walwright
Flehtel	Rohtweller	West
Gallagher	Rublandt	Wightman
Geary	Sankey	Wilson
Hermes		

Lambie, President.

ABSENT—Messrs.

Fleming Platt Zahniser

Mr. Atkinson moved

That the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

Which motion prevailed.

The Chair announced

That the President of Common Council was not in the City, having left for New Orleans on Saturday night. He does not expect to return for several days, and he said that he would be ready to announce his appointments on committees when he returned. I thought it would not be advisable to announce the appointments on committees of this Council until he is ready to announce his, as it is customary to make these announcements in joint session. I thought I would lay the matter before this body, and that they would agree to lay the matter over until the next meeting.

Mr. Rublandt moved

That the announcement of committees be postponed until the next meeting.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Sankey presented

No. 2.

WHEREAS, It is a matter of public report, and the press of this City has of late frequently declared, that in the recent election of an old and honored member as President of this body, some of the members were offered, and other members have received great personal advantage for their vote or official influence in said election, and,

WHEREAS, This body cannot enjoy the confidence of the people if such charges are permitted to stand without a thorough investigation, and the guilty ones unpunished, now therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this body be at once appointed to publicly investigate the charges in the premises, who, having first been severally sworn to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, shall have full authority and be invested with all the powers of this body that may be necessary to compel the attendance of witnesses and to examine them under oath or affirmation and to do all things necessary to be done in order to make a thorough and rigid examination.

That each member voting for this resolution does hereby solemnly promise, that if he is called upon by any one of the committee to testify, he will of his own accord go upon the witness stand, and under oath disclose all facts which have come to his knowledge, answer all questions that may be put to him, and use his best endeavors to produce other necessary witnesses that the committee may be fully informed as to the truth of the charges.

That the committee shall make a written report of the facts found by them, accompanied by the testimony taken, within two weeks after their appointment.

Which was read.

Mr. Sankey moved

The adoption of the resolution.

Upon which motion Mr. Benz demanded a call of the ayes and noes, and the demand having been sustained, the ayes and noes were ordered to be taken and being taken were:

AYES—Messrs.

Atkinson	Kearns	Schempp
Barry	Lang	Schiernitzauer
Booth	Morgan	Schneider
Costello	Murphy	Stewart
Diehl	O'Brien	Upperman
Donahoe	Paul	Voskamp
Douglas	Perry	Walwright

as will appear by the blotter of 1893, page 24, Second Volume, Nineteenth ward, in the Assessor's office, but in posting the figures a clerical error was made, by which the figure one (1) was incorrectly prefixed, whereby said lot was assessed at \$15,700, instead of \$5,700, and said error was carried through to the Treasurer's books. That your petitioners at the time owned a number of other pieces of land in said ward and the error was not discovered at the time, and for the years 1899 and 1900, the lots still continued to be assessed at \$15,700, instead of \$5,700, and your petitioners paid taxes on said valuation of \$15,700, for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. That a short time ago your petitioners discovered the error, and by reason of said error your petitioners have paid taxes on a valuation of \$10,000 in excess of the real assessed value of said property, and are advised that the taxes paid in excess of the amount they were legally liable for, were as follows:

1898	\$116 58
1899	115 24
1900	128 64
	\$360 46

Your petitioners therefore ask that an ordinance be passed refunding to them the taxes so paid by mistake. And they will ever pray, etc.

HUGH MURPHY,
MICHAEL DIEBOLD.

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
Allegheny County. }

Hugh Murphy, Michael Diebold being duly sworn say that the statements contained in the foregoing petition are true and correct, as they verily believe.

HUGH MURPHY,
MICHAEL DIEBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of February, 1902.

E. C. CHALFANT,
Notary Public.

[Seal]

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. **Wightman** presented

No. 69. An Ordinance re-establishing the grade of Wilkins street, from the west curb of Dallas street for a distance of 133.745 feet westwardly therefrom.

Also

No. 70. An Ordinance establishing the grade of the east curb of Denniston avenue, from Forbes street to Darlington road (formerly Bryson street).

Which were referred to the Committee on Surveys.

Also

No. 71. An Ordinance providing rules for the government of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. **Saukey** presented

No. 72. An Ordinance relocating Mission street, from Sterling street to South Eighteenth street.

Also

No. 73. An Ordinance re-establishing the grade of Mission street, from Sterling street to South Eighteenth street.

Which were referred to the Committee on Surveys.

Mr. **Rothweiler** presented

No. 74. An ordinance establishing the grade of Conemaugh street, from Slinger street to Wheeler street.

Also

No. 75. An ordinance changing the grade of Blackadore street, from Franktown avenue to the city line.

Which were referred to the Committee on Surveys.

Mr. **Morgan** presented

No. 76.

WHEREAS, The Old Thirtieth Ward Police Station, situate on East Carson street, between South Third and South Fourth streets, has not been occupied nor used by the Bureau of Police for any purpose for many years; and

WHEREAS, The said building, being so situate among the mills and factories in that section of the City, would be a desirable place to establish a free public bath house; therefore,

Resolved, That the Director of the Department of Public Safety be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have plans and specifications prepared for the remodeling of said building for the purpose of a free bath house, and have an ordinance prepared for Councils, authorizing the letting of a contract for the work to be done.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Safety.

And on motion of Mr. **Rublandt**
Council adjourned.

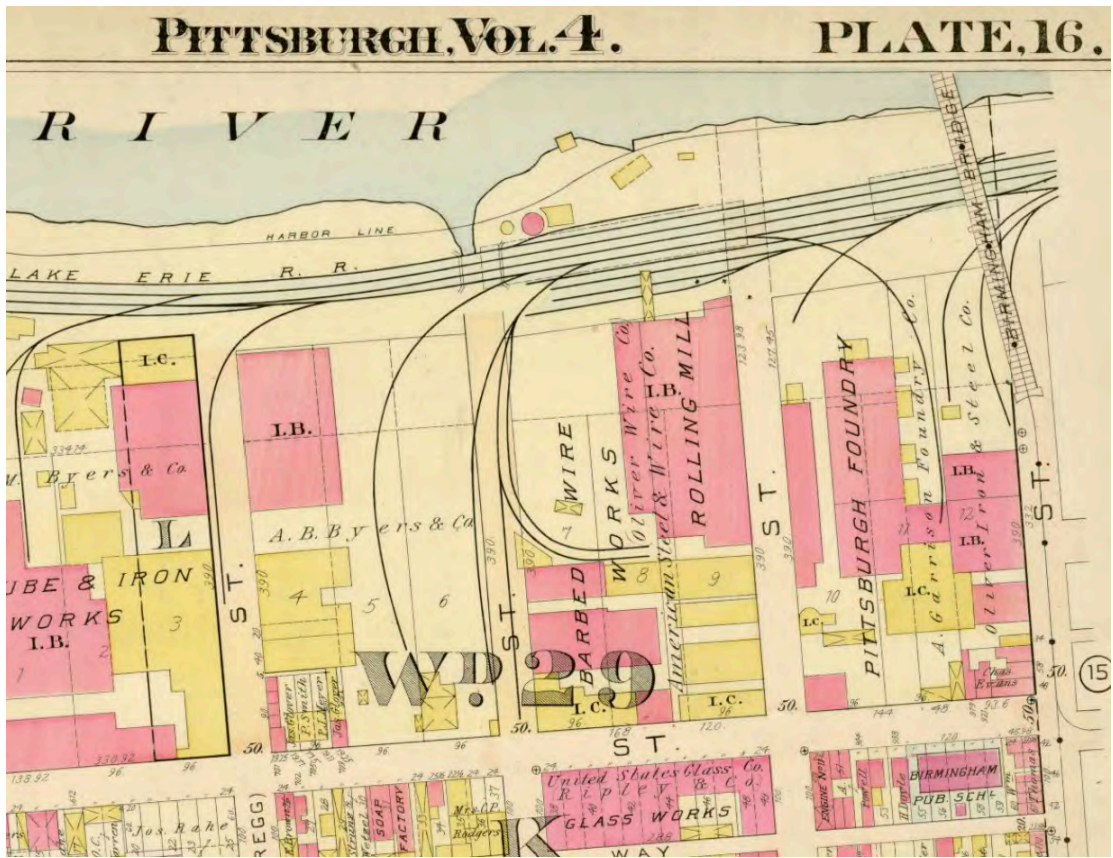
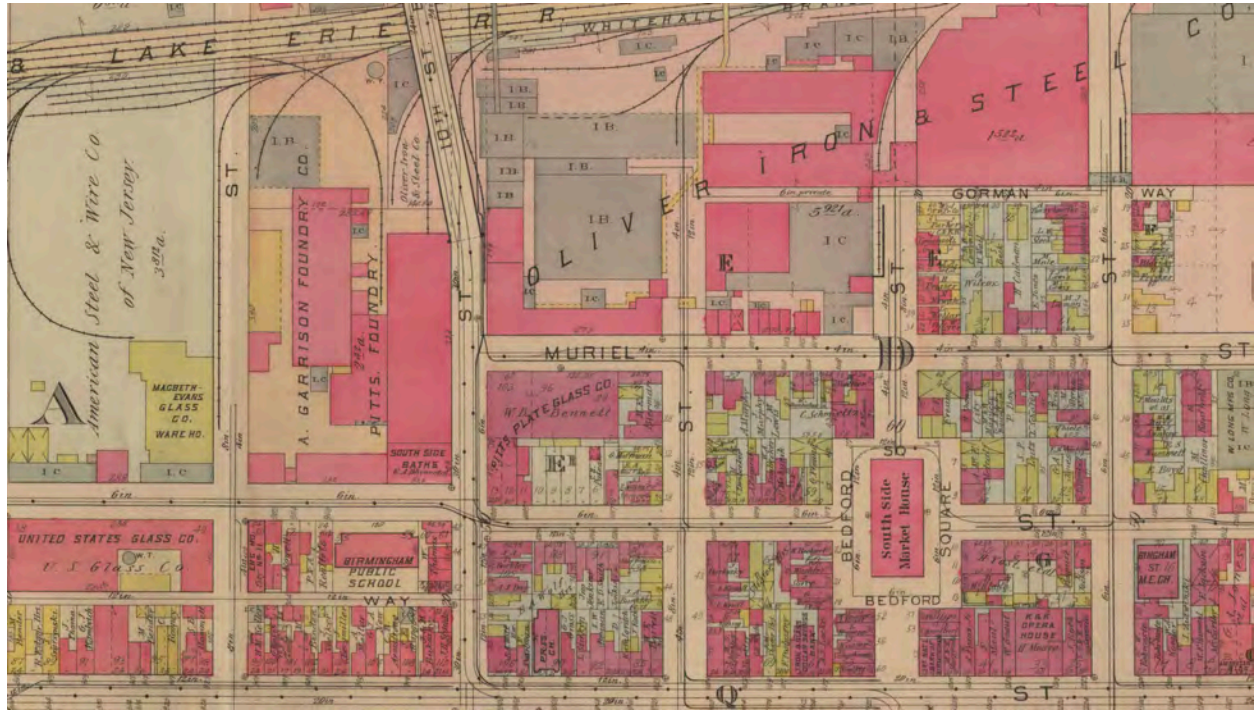


Fig._ Plat Book Detail (1901)



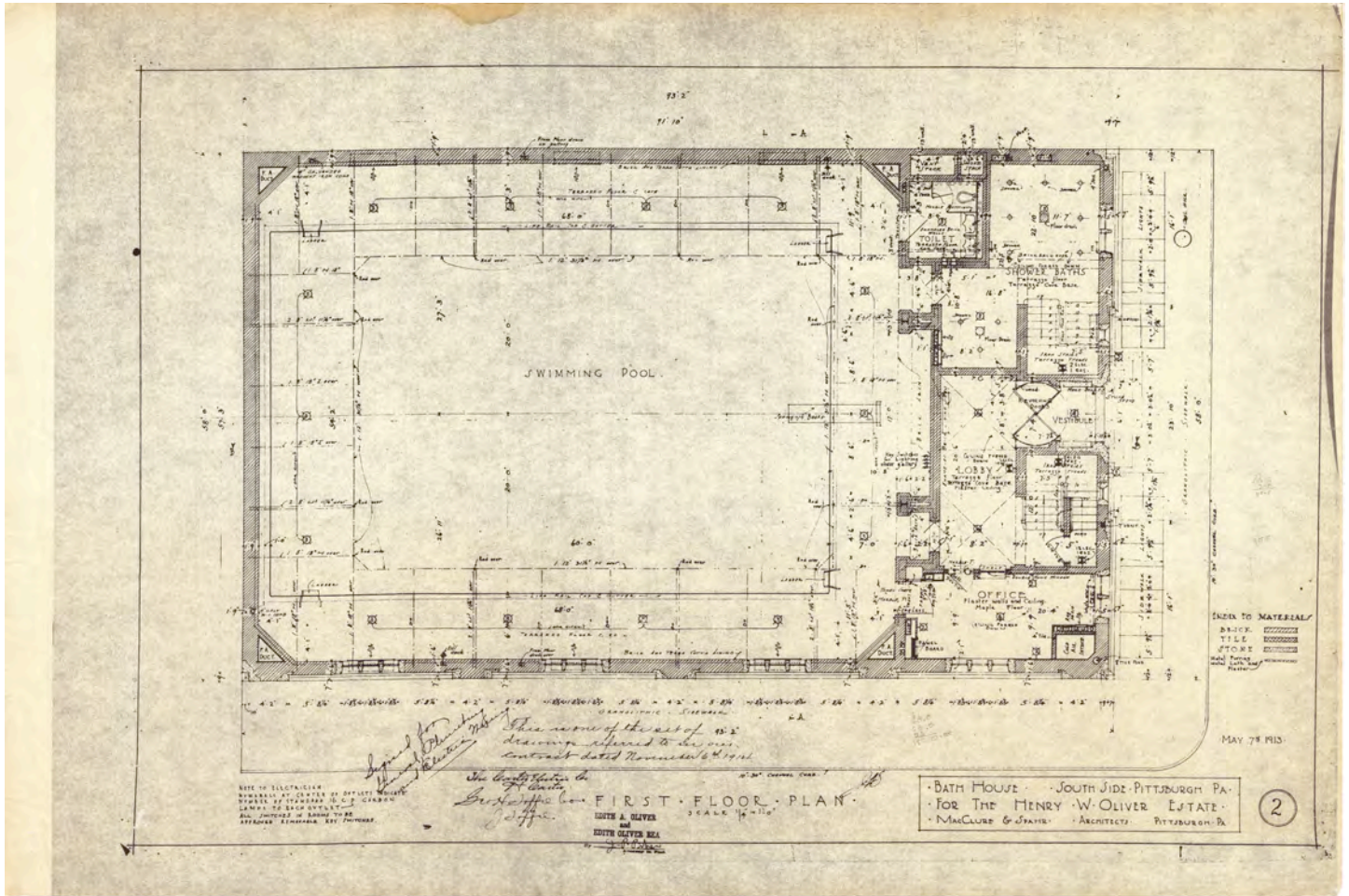


Fig. _ First Floor Plan (1913)

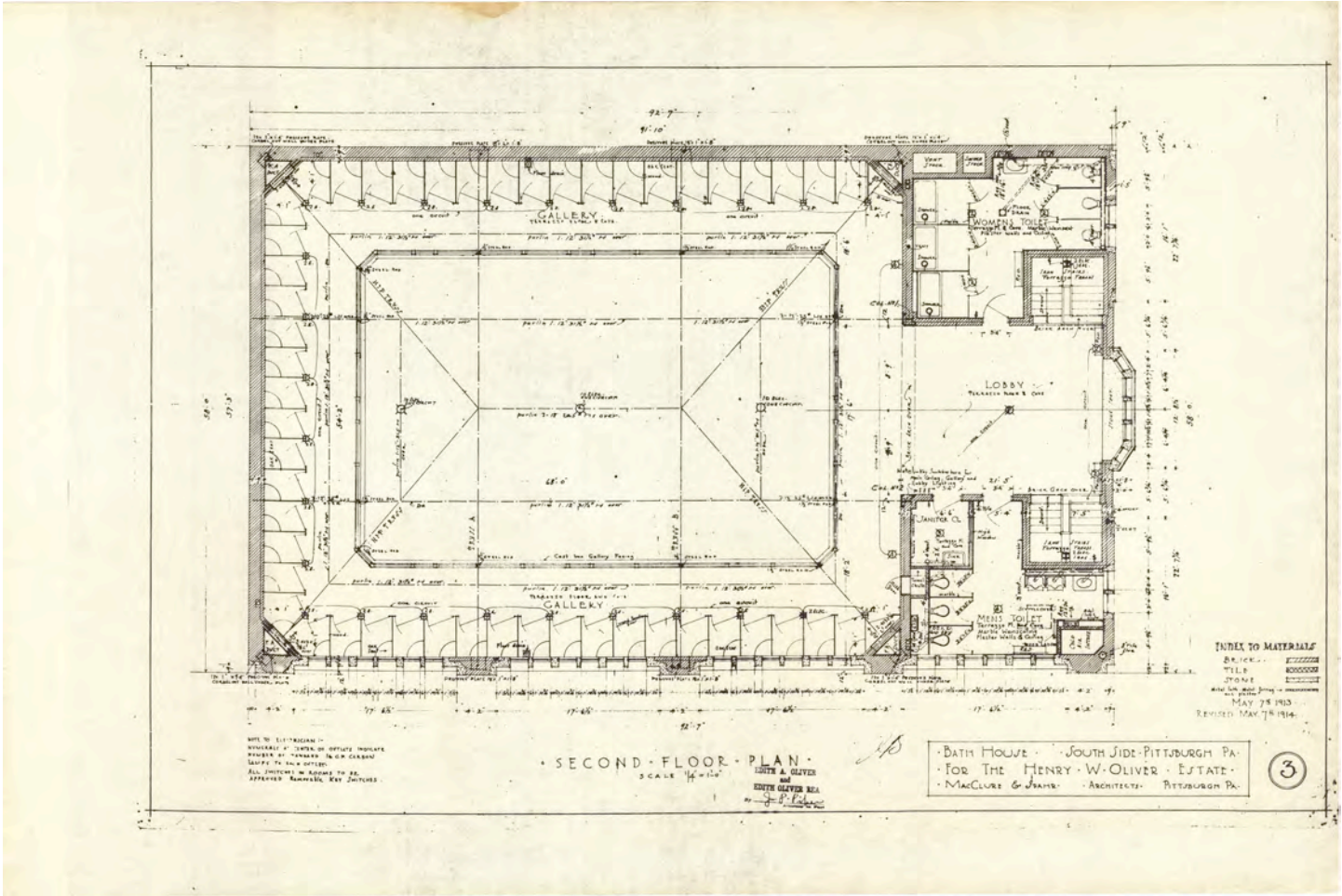


Fig. __ Second Floor Plan (1913)

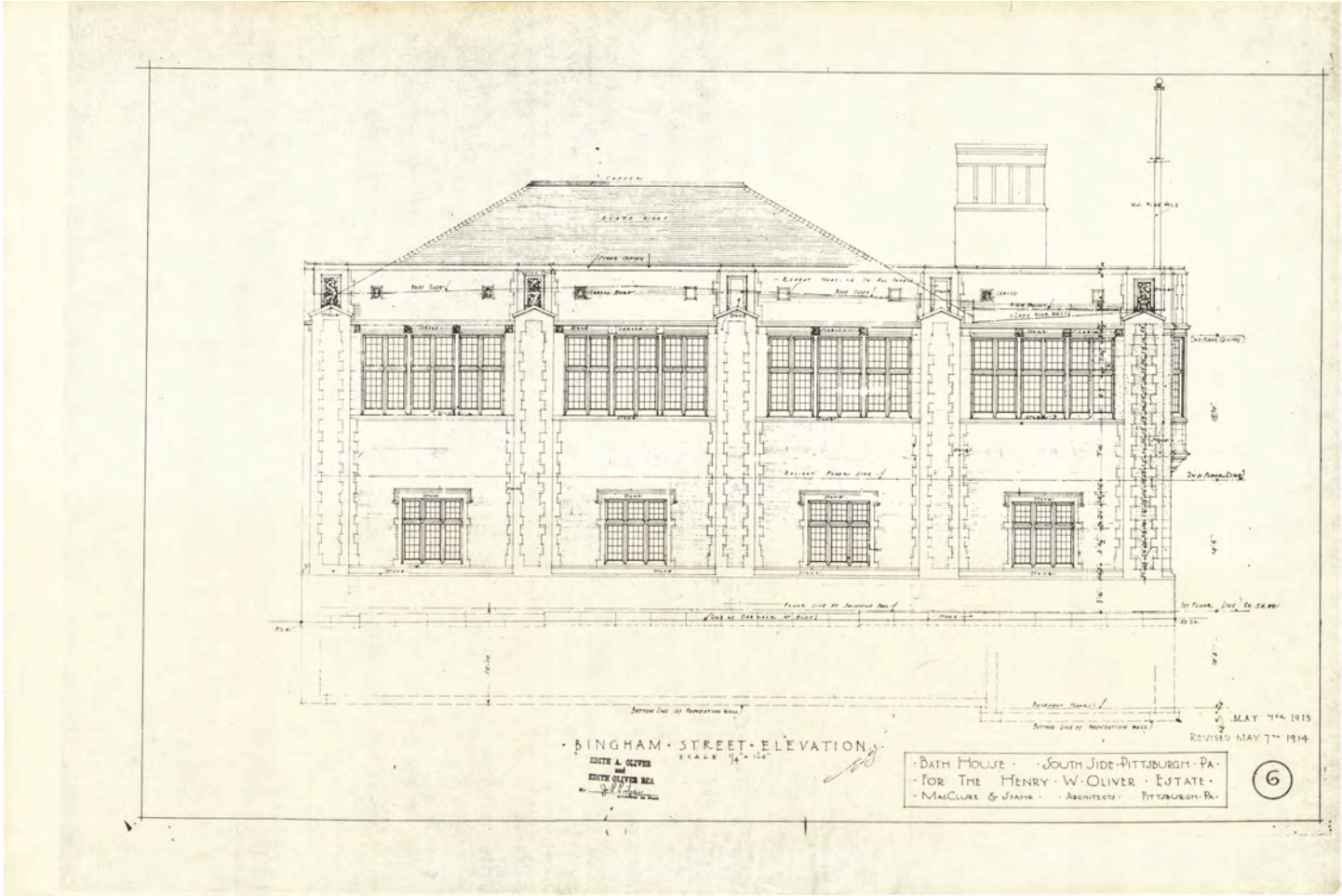


Fig. _ Bingham Street Elevation (1913)

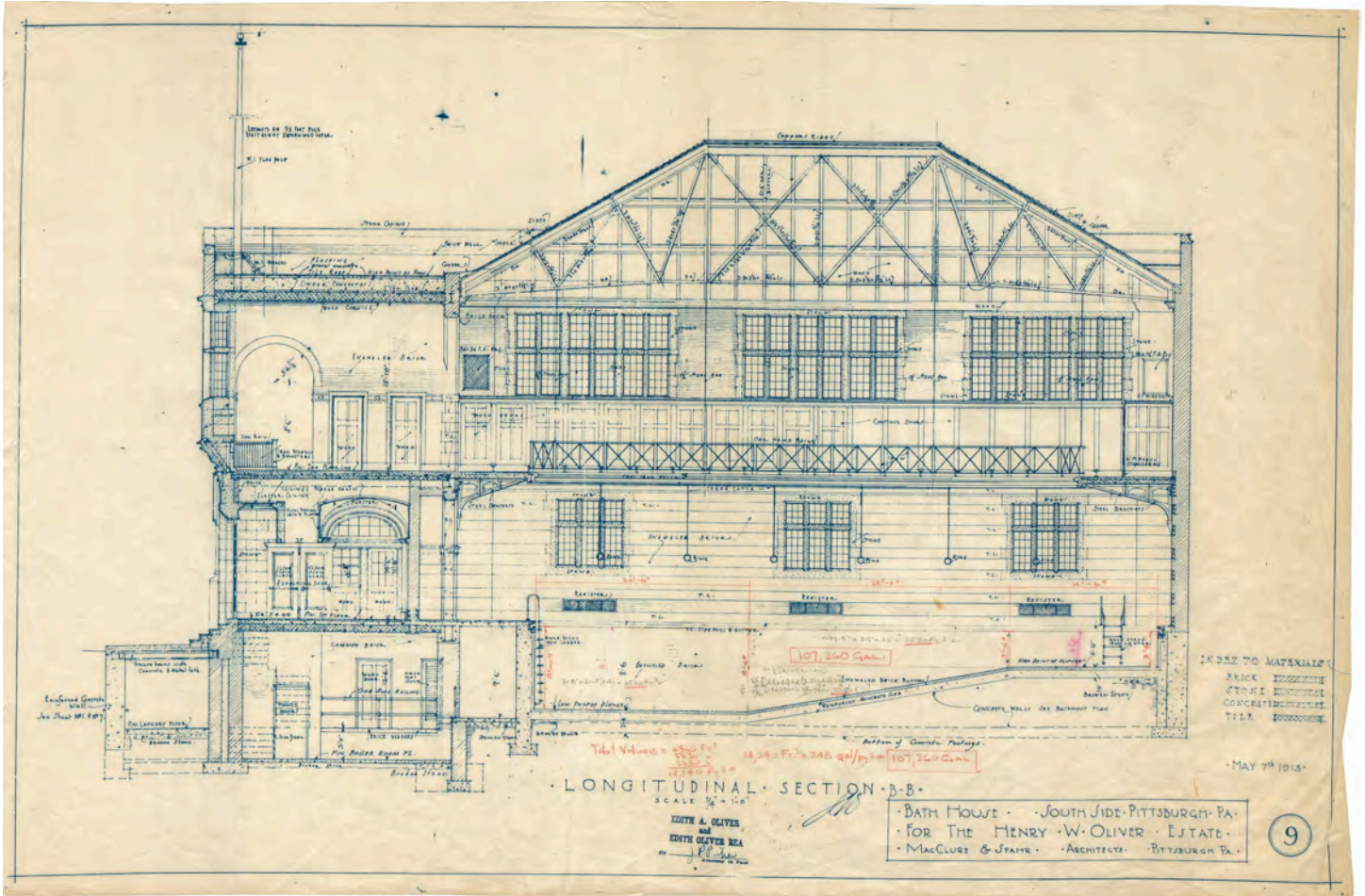


Fig. _ Section A (1913)

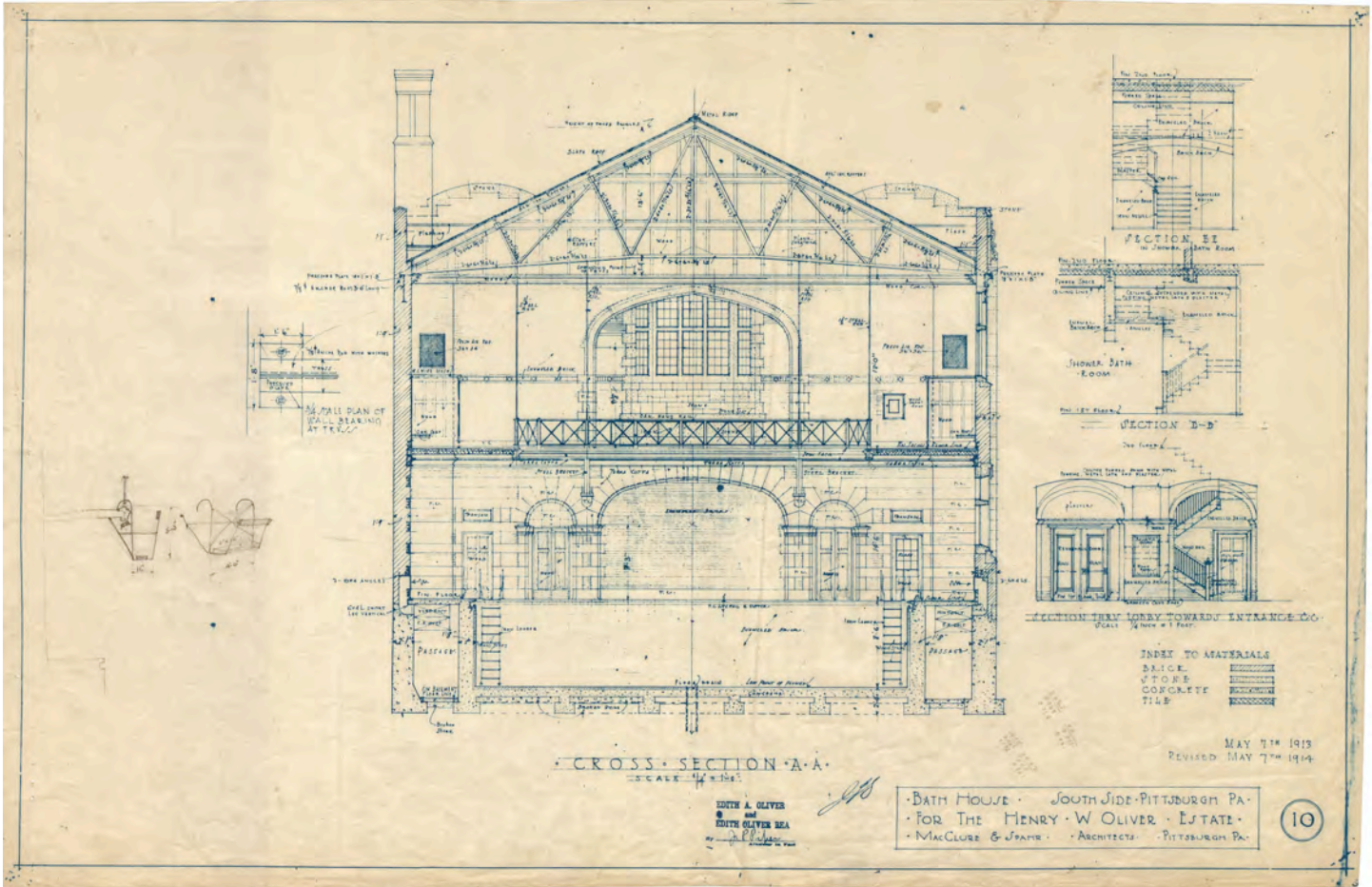
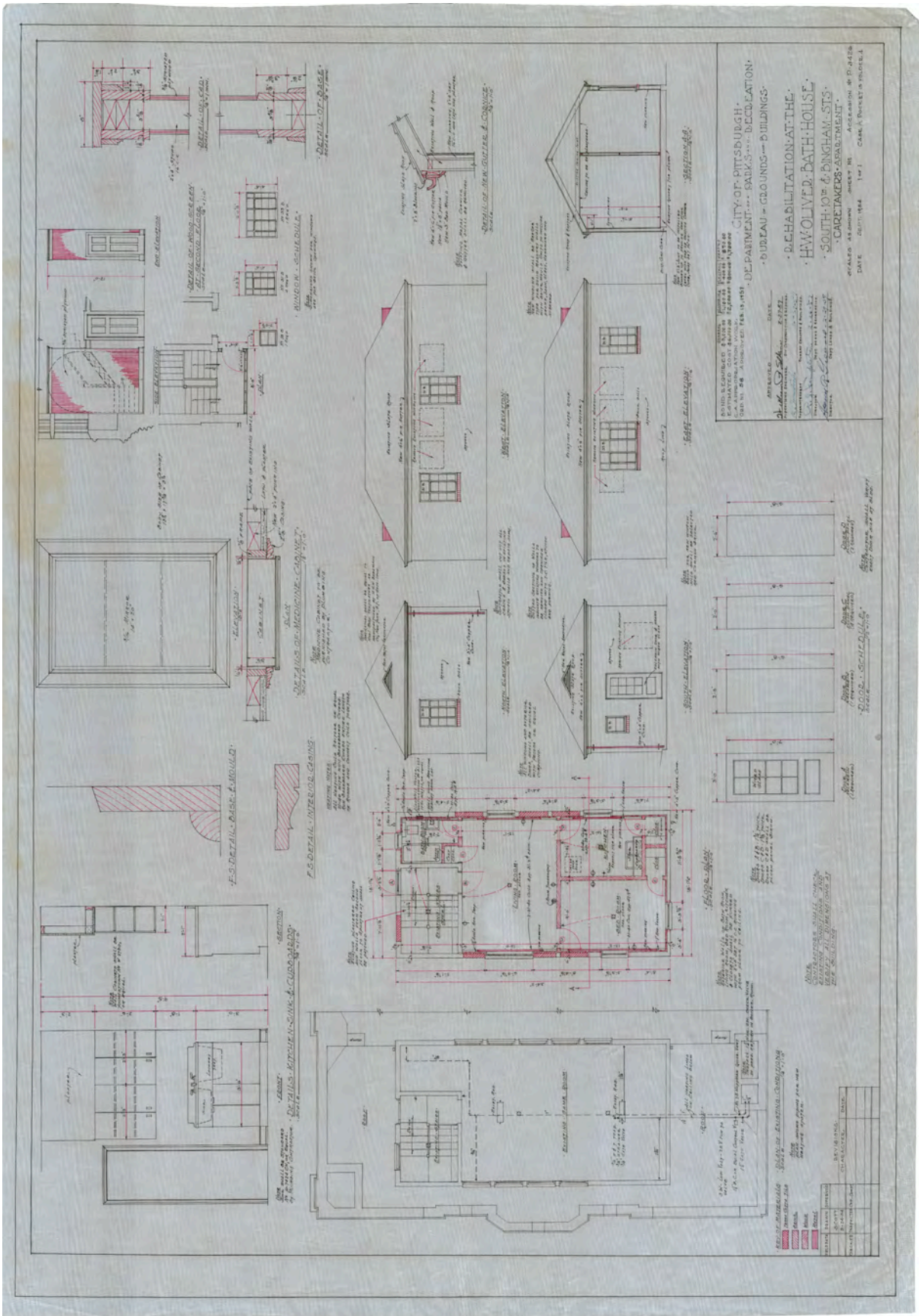


Fig. _ Section B (1913)



Fig_ Plans for Caretaker's Apartment Renovation (1957)

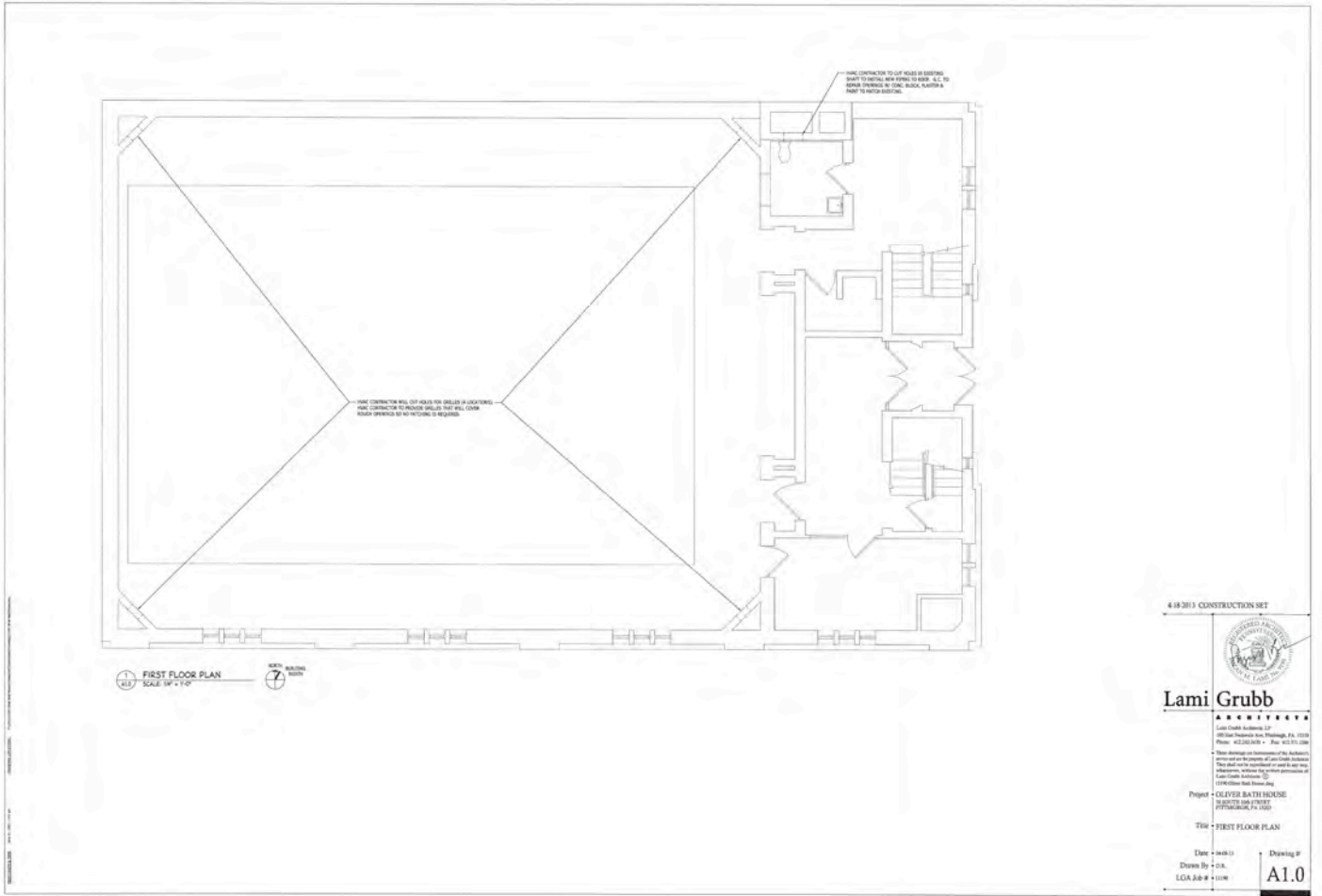


Fig._ First Floor Plan (2013)

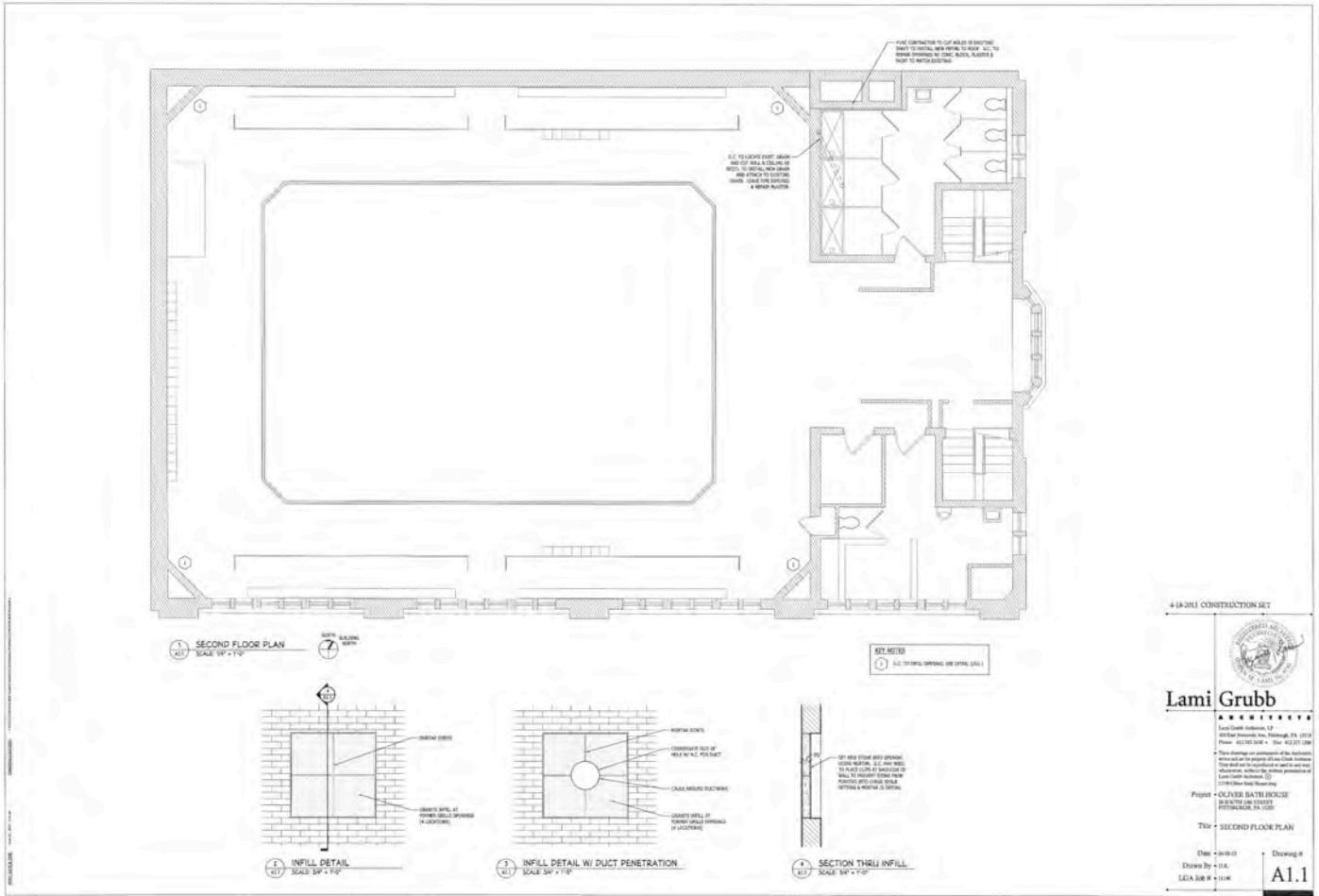


Fig._ Second Floor Plan (2013)

1st draft.
MS. to Township on 16 Aug.

Mammon and the Great Unwashed:
the Career of the Public Bath House in Pgh.

Americans are the most bathed and "showered" people in the world. They have made a cult out of cleanliness, in fact it has become almost a religion. If only you do not smell, you are saved. No matter what social errors you may have committed, the ritual shower will absolve you. Our civilization, if it be nothing else is, above all, clean.

Almost within living memory, it was not always so. The Romans indulged a passion for bathing, but it is uncertain to what degree a desire for physical cleanliness informed their ablutions. Christians were always suspicious of ^{the} Romans and through long centuries decried bathing as an undue concern ^{for} of our earthly state, if not a downright invitation to sensuality. Treasure in heaven was preferable to a tub of hot water that might prove a flesh pot.

Bathing in America, tended to follow the prevailing customs current in the emigrating European nations, but at best it was a sketchy and catch as catch can business. In summer there were always rivers, lakes, and ponds (the "old swimming hole" that is a fixture of ^{American} legend) and in winter the weekly tub in the kitchen. As a boy, I remember making do with a basin and ewer in a summer hotel.

The cult of bathing that developed in America in the late 19th century did not ^{really begin} ~~develop~~ until the Industrial Revolution could produce a fairly

Page # 27

sophisticated plumbing system. The same phenomena also, produced, as a by-product of mill and factory, much smoke, pollution and dirt, which certainly made those who manned the mills ^{grimier} ~~dirtier~~ than ever before. Of course the great clouds of smoke descended on rich and poor alike, showering both mansion and tenement with soot. It was no longer just a question of smelling bad, but everybody began to look besmirched.

Particularly did the smoke descend at Pittsburgh where the Bessemer converter about 1870 had been responsible for making the city into one of the great steel centers of the Western World. As the burgeoning industry demanded an increasing number of workers, hordes of immigrants began pouring in from central, southern, and eastern Europe, mostly ^{Italians and Slavs}. These people had not been used to extensive bathing in their native habitats. I remember my father, who was employed by a company who used immigrant labor, ^{telling me} that when you entered the cars of one of the trains that brought ~~workers~~ ^{workers} to Pittsburgh, the smell was enough to knock you down. When they arrived here, they were paid very little for long hours of work. Soon they began to look as grimy as the mill walls in the river valleys.

Since the middle 19th century, the new technology had evolved a highly efficient system of plumbing with hot and cold running water, sinks, bathtubs and even that great icon of present day cleanliness the shower.

had begun to appear in the bathrooms of the rich. By the end of the century even the middle class could afford most of the amenities of modern plumbing, but the "lower orders", as they were once known, were total strangers to the new order of cleanliness.

In the early part of this century, one used to hear, ^{in intellectual circles} an expression "the great unwashed", which ^{was} originally applied to the "great unbathed", ^{by extension} came to signify those who lacked any appreciation of art or the higher culture. The phrase is now quite unused, but I have resurrected it in its original sense.

The middle class, having achieved the bath rooms, were disinclined to look just below them, but the rich, at the turn of the century, who had so much money that they hardly knew what to do with it, were unquestionably conscious of the bequinned and bebrightened "lower orders", which seemingly so far from them and yet so near, aroused uneasy feelings of guilt and fear. Mammon reigned supreme, but that amorphous entity was not completely heartless.

Christianity in those days was a much stronger force than it is now. Christian ^{charity} ~~principles~~, although much eroded by 19th century materialism, ^{was} ~~was~~ still operative. In those days, before social concern had become institutionalized in either the governmental or the private sectors of society, charity was almost entirely a personal matter. There were those among the new industrial millionaires who were

moved to ameliorate the conditions among which the new immigrants lived.

We do not have space here to speak of the wider aspects of philanthropy in turn of the century Pittsburgh, but it is interesting to note how prominently cleanliness figured in charitable activities of the time. The early library benefactions of Andrew Carnegie (1839-1919) were concerned not only with books but baths within his paternalistic desire to help the workers in his own mills. Braddock, the first of his libraries, ^{opened in 1889,} was also a kind of clubhouse with a gymnasium and bathing facilities. In Homestead (1898) and Duquesne (1904), Carnegie opened the same type of facility. Of these buildings, Braddock is now little more than a ruin, Duquesne has been razed, and only Homestead still survives. When the mill workers got more money and developed their own social lives these outmoded benefactions seemed less than princely.

Henry Phipps (1839-1930), the trusted second in command of the Carnegie Steel Company was also indefatigably philanthropic. Just after the turn of the century he built ^{the Phipps Gymnasium} ~~a bath house~~ ^{in the first ward} of Allegheny. ^{where he had lived as a small boy.} It was a stylish Tudor structure which was featured in a photographic exhibition of bath houses held at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. Even more stylishly a bathing establishment of Roman splendor was the Natatorium, a ^{structure} ~~bathhouse~~ establishment of almost imperial dimensions, in a four story building on

Duquesne Way near the Sixth Street Bridge. This was definitely not a charitable ~~venture~~ ^{gesture}, but a commercial venture open to any one who had the price. You could get a tub bath there for twenty-five cents, but the place was chiefly ~~famous~~ ^{famous} as the first great swimming pool in Pittsburgh. It was opened in 1909 and demolished in 1935. By that time, swimming pools were a dime a dozen in the city and in the suburbs. It did serve to prove that if the great unwashed were now getting washed, ~~the~~ ^{the} upper classes had to bathe three times as much.

The first really dedicated proponent of washing "the lower orders" was Mrs. William Thaw, Jr. (1854-1948) a truly remarkable woman who for fifty years, was involved in almost every possible ~~city~~ ^{kind} and charitable ~~venture~~ ^{venture} in Pittsburgh. She was one of the founders of the Civic Club of Allegheny County in 1895 and for much of her life she was its treasurer. One of the first projects of the Club was the Peoples' Baths on Lower Penn Avenue at 15th Street. ^{the first such institution in the 1897} She donated the building as a memorial to her husband William Thaw, Jr., ~~It had~~ but it was maintained by the Club. It had two tubs and thirty two showers. A charge of five cents for a bath, soap and towels, made any appropriation from the city unnecessary. In 1906, the Bath was moved to 19th and Penn when the ~~city~~ ^{site} was required for a new post office. Again Mrs. Thaw provided the building. About the same time she helped to raise money for the Soho Bath

House; ^{on Fifth Avenue} 6. although the City gave some assistance, the Club built and managed the building.

The Peacock Memorial Bath House on Centre Avenue was donated by A. R. Peacock (1861-1928) another of the Carnegie partners; this rather elegant little pavilion was built about 1902 in the same style ^{as} Peacock's great mansion in the East End. All these ~~rather small~~ buildings had a certain architectural distinction. From the outside they looked like ^{small} polite clubs. The Peacock Baths were administered by the Columbian Council of Jewish Women and the Irene Kaufmann Settlement.

Another important building was that of the Public Wash House and Baths Association, ^{of B'nai} which was located from 1904 to 1961 at Butler Street and 34th Street. It had its beginning in ^{1906 at} the St. James Episcopal Church ~~then~~ located at Penn Avenue and 16th Street. Henry Phipps also contributed a thousand dollars toward the construction of this building. The Strip and Lawrenceville districts in those days were especially smoke-shrouded and grimy so ~~the demand~~ for showers and tub baths for both men and women were constantly in demand. In the Wash House, patrons could also do their laundry. There was even, ^{about 1914} ~~for a time~~, a roof garden ^{furnished with wicker furniture & palms} where ~~patrons~~ mothers could take their children to escape the heat and grit of the city streets. Again, the "lower orders" were "catching up" with the rich.

The ~~final~~ ultimate bath house continued this process even further - this was the ^{South Side} ~~Henry W. Jones~~

1927 #272

Bath House at South 10th and Bingham Street, erected under the provisions of the will of Henry W. Oliver (1840-1904). Echoing the earlier Phipps Gymnasium and Bath House the Oliver building is almost aggressively Tudor, although rather more archaeological. Designed by the prominent local firm of McCleve & Spahr, it cost \$100,000 but a sum of \$100,000 was set up as an endowment, so that the maintenance would be no charge to the city. It was presented to the city at dedication services on 18 June 1915.

This is not only the last bath house of the public type to be erected in ^{the} Pittsburgh area, but it ~~was~~ ^{also} ~~the~~ ^{also} the most elaborate and modern. Since it still exists and performs its original function it can still be studied as a representative example of its kind. There is still a large shower room but the ~~wood~~ walls enclose a large swimming pool 40 x 80 feet. ^{in such public instructions} indicated that the emphasis was shifting from baths to swimming pools, and at Oliver, which still functionally exists, the core of the structure is the 40 x 80 feet ~~pool~~ ^{pool}. The ^{Oliver} Bath House is now under the care of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of Pittsburgh. Architectural surveys of the building have been made recently with a view to renovation, but nothing has been done so far. Unlike many of the city pools it can be used in the winter. Many of the mills that once surrounded it are gone, as well as much of the workers' housing. ~~But it still could be useful~~ ^{if it were done as it is, it}

PH # 272

8.

It should be restored,
~~looks increasingly~~ lonely and forlorn.

Most of the baths discussed here were still operative in the 1920's, but gradually they began to disappear, either demolished or adapted to other uses. The status of the ~~industrial workers~~ ^{immigrant} workers ~~has~~ ^{is} changed radically, and the "great unwashed" ~~were~~ ^{are} now well bathed in their houses in the suburbs. In Pittsburgh, proper, the City Fathers, in the late 1950s, passed a new ^{housing} building code making bathing facilities mandatory in every dwelling.

The day of the public bathhouse ~~was done~~ ^{was passed}. The last to close, in 1961, was the Public Wash House and Baths which had kept itself alive by becoming a kind of social club known as the Lawrenceville Neighborhood House.

Mammon is perennial, but the "great unwashed" have vanished. The phrase itself is ~~disused~~, lingering ^{only} ~~only~~ like a faint whiff downwind, ^{of} the memory of ~~it~~ ^{the} elders of the city.

cessors.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

Thompson-Starrett Company, of New York, to Construct Keystone Bank.

The contract for the new sky scraper to be erected by the Keystone National bank, in Fourth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, was awarded yesterday to the Thompson-Starrett Company, of New York. The papers were drawn up and signed upon the part of the bank by Vice President Nimick and for the contractors by Clair Foster, who is now at the Hotel Henry. He will remain in the city until the work is gotten under way.

The building will be 15 stories in height and the plans have already been published in "The Post." The contract calls for the completion of the building by April 1 next. Already the demolition of the old building and the removal of the material is almost complete and owing to the deep cellars and foundation under the old building little excavating will be necessary. MacClure & Spahr are the architects. This is the first work which the contracting firm has had in Pittsburg.

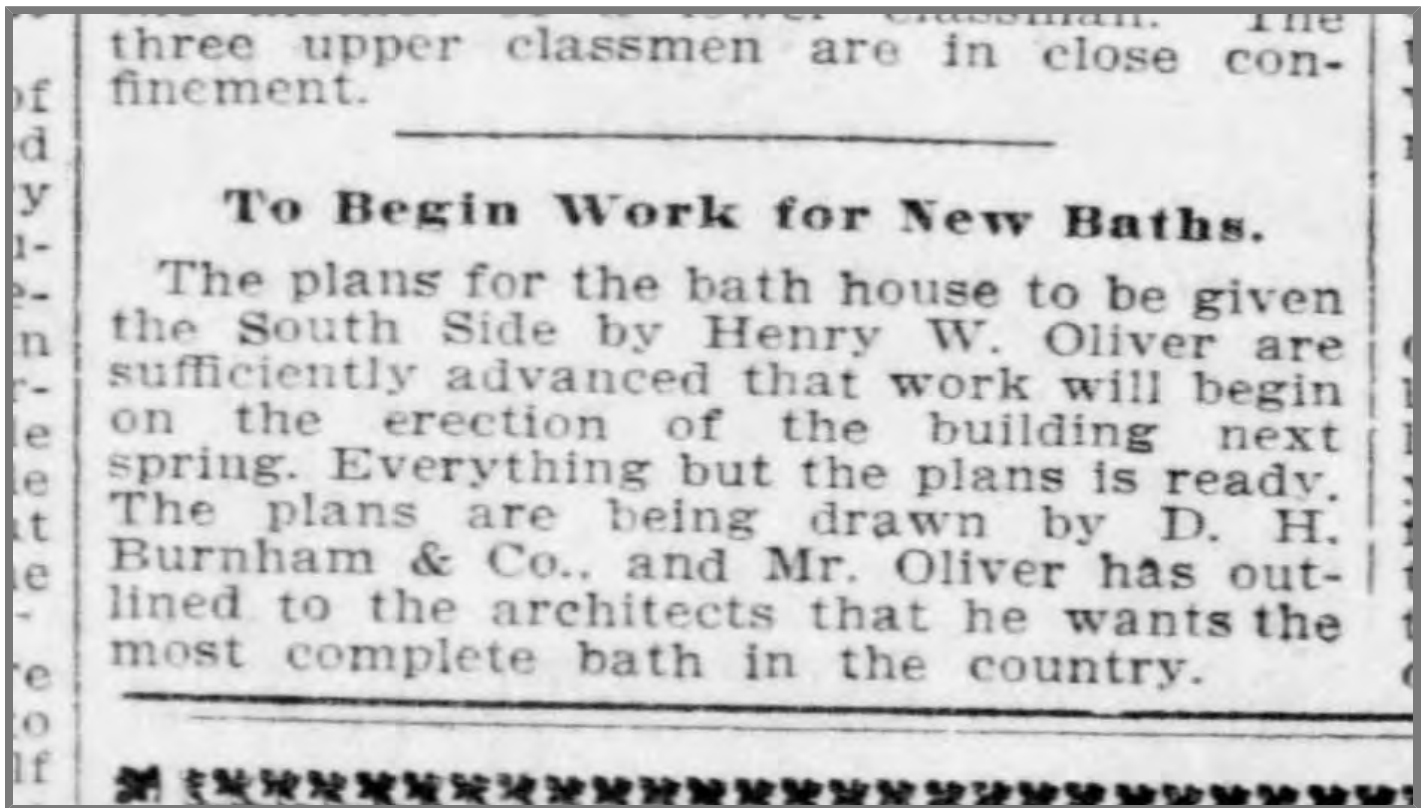
Pittsburgh Daily Post, July 11, 1901. First building for MacClure & Spahr in Pittsburgh.

Clipped By:



mlconboy

Wed, Sep 14, 2016



The Pittsburg Press 10/31/1903

Clipped By:



mlconboy

Sat, Nov 5, 2016

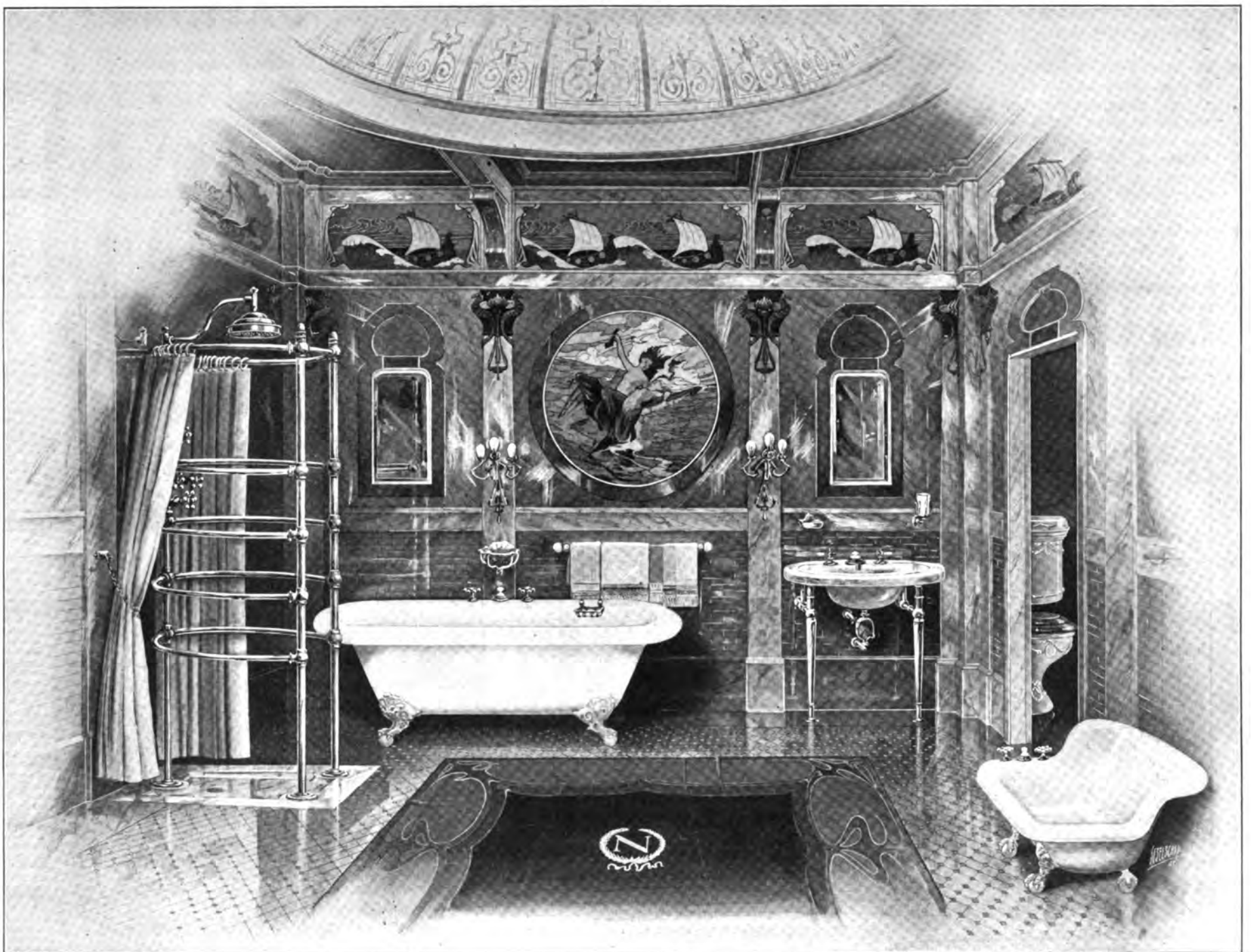
THE PLUMBERS JOURNAL

TRADE

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS' REVIEW

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

Copyright 1906



ART NOUVEAU BATHROOM, DESIGNED AND INSTALLED BY N. O. NELSON MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.



PITTSBURG AND THE SOUTH

BUTLER, Pa., and how it appeared to a PLUMBERS' TRADE JOURNAL reporter approaching by way of B., R. & P. R. R. from Pittsburg. You travel through a farming district with very few towns before you reach Butler. As you near the town you pass the large works of the Standard Steel Car Co., covering about ten acres of ground. They have fine buildings, and to the left of the works on the hill sides, are 200 cottages built last year by the company for homes for their workmen. These houses are on separate lots with plenty of space between, so each family has a good sized yard. The buildings are frame and are nicely furnished with natural gas for heating, cooking and lighting; also have a complete bath room equipment same as a modern city home. One hundred of these houses were plumbed by Davis & Keane, of Allegheny, and the remaining hundred by George Whitehill, of Butler. There are three railroads entering Butler, so they have excellent shipping facilities. All about Butler are a large number of oil and gas wells, which makes a good demand for oil well supplies. The Oil Well Supply Co., of Pittsburg, have a branch store there, also the National Supply Co. These firms handle all kinds of supplies for oil and gas well equipment. There are two local gas companies who furnish gas to the residents, the Home Gas Co., and the Phillips Gas Co. They use Equitable Meters, made by the Equitable Meter Co., of Pittsburg to measure the gas consumed. There are several plumbers in the town. The largest shops are those of George Whitehill and W. H. O'Brien & Son. These shops are located on the main streets. Mr. Whitehill has a very fine building which he built himself, and it is especially well arranged for conducting his line of business. W. H. O'Brien & Son have a large store and report doing a large business. There are two well known firms of architects, Geo. Klein & Co., and Porter & Galsford. They are now making plans and specifications for a number of operations which will be carried out early next year. We must say Butler has every appearance of being a very enterprising and thrifty town.

The plumbers' strike at this date does not seem to be any nearer an end than it was several weeks ago. The masters are determined to win out, and as they have the hearty support of Builders' Trade League, which comprises all classes of contractors who have already declared themselves against any form of sympathetic strike to extent of forcing a lock-out of all crafts wherever any strike of this nature has been started, the Master Plumbers also have the support of the investors and the general public, which leads us to believe that they will surely win out.

A. S. Frampton, who for several years has been connected with the A. M. Byers Company, of this vicinity in the capacity of assistant to Mr. Orrison, general sales agent, has resigned his position to accept one as assistant of the general sales agent of the Wheeling Tube and Iron Co.

Mr. Frampton is probably as well versed in the manufacture of wrought iron pipe as any young man in this section, and we consider the Wheeling Tube and Iron Co. being particularly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Frampton. He is an exceptionally bright and energetic worker and we are quite sure his efforts will be appreciated by the new company. His Pittsburg friends join in wishing him success in his new position.

Some nice plumbing contracts to be let shortly include the new brick and stone amusement hall in Allegheny for the Allegheny Social Club, which is to cost \$15,000, also work for Mrs. S. E. Dalzell, of Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, who is having two residences built at a cost of \$11,000 each. Plans of the proposed church of the St. Lawrence Roman Catholic congregation are also being revised. This church will be built of stone and will cost \$200,000. Modern plumbing will be installed therein. Sub-contracts on the Allegheny General Hospital have been awarded as follows: Heating, Anderson & Darragh; plumbing, Wells & Newton; roofing, Scott A. White; fireproofing, National Fireproofing Co.; electric work, the Fullman Co.

Director E. J. McIlvain, of the department of public safety of Allegheny, is preparing an ordinance providing for the installation of water meters. It will be presented at the next meeting of councils and it is expected that the work will be started before April. Director McIlvain, after making an exhaustive inquiry into the water question and the system of assessing consumers which is in vogue in other large cities, has arrived at the conclusion that the adoption of the meter system by Allegheny could save the city considerable money every year and besides give a more regular and satisfactory supply of water. He proposes by the new mechanical system of assessment to charge from 6 to 18 cents a 1,000 gallons of water, and to collect taxes quarterly instead of yearly, which has been the custom for many years on the North Side.

The plans for the bath house to be given the South Side by Henry W. Oliver are sufficiently advanced so that work will begin on the erection of the building next spring. Everything but the plans are ready. The plans are being drawn by D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago. Mr. Oliver has outlined to the architects that he wants the most complete bath house in the country.

J. M. Young, President of the Fort Pitt Supply Co., of this city, who was elected First Vice-President of the Central Supply Association at Indianapolis on October 27th, is one of the best-posted supply men in the country and his firm is one of the most successful in its line. Mr. Young first entered the supply business with the Bailey-Farrel Manufacturing Co., and when the Standard Manufacturing Co. established a jobbing house on Wood street Mr. Young was engaged to take charge of it. In 1898 Mr. Young and Wm. J. Neely, now deceased, left

the employ of the Standard Manufacturing Co. and opened up a jobbing house on Wood street, this being the birth of the Fort Pitt Supply Co. The company now has a very large business and is constantly expanding. The company recently removed to 328, 330, 332 Second avenue, as has been announced in THE PLUMBERS' TRADE JOURNAL, where an excellent show room has been fitted up and has a large warehouse in which an up-to-date stock of plumbing and general supplies is carried.

Mr. John Duncan, of the Western Tube Co., Kewanee, Ill., was in Pittsburg during the last week of November calling on his old acquaintances among the jobbing trade. The sales department of this company is now under charge of L. B. Jenks, with main office at Chicago.

Chas. Morrison, with the Walker & Pratt Mfg. Co., 31 Union street, Boston, Mass., was in Pittsburg a week or two ago trying to interest Pittsburg jobbers in the new Walker & Crawford Steam and Hot Water Boilers. Mr. Morrison is well known around Pittsburg, having been associated in the same line of business with other concerns with headquarters here for several years.

H. L. Glendenning, of the Bailey Farrel Mfg. Co., was laid up last week for a few days as the result of a sprain. He is out and about now, however, hale and hearty as ever.

Plumbers Union No. 210, of Washington, Pa., which has been on strike for nearly a year, but without successful issue, has formed the following set of rules and presented the same to the masters plumbers for their approval. The masters are, however, employing non-union labor, and it is not probable that the employees will gain their point.

Section 1.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except Saturday, when the working day shall be seven hours. The working day shall begin at 8 A.M. and close at 5 P.M. with the hour included between 12 meridian and 1 P.M. excluded from the working day.

Section 2.—The minimum wages shall be four dollars per day for plumbers and three dollars for gas fitters.

Section 3.—Overtime shall be one and one-half, excepting Sunday and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, when it shall be double time.

Section 4.—No member of this local union shall work with a non-union workman longer than one day, except he gives evidence of a desire to join the local union by giving the steward an order—accepted by his employer—for 25 per cent. of his wages.

Section 5.—Members of this union are not permitted the use of a bicycle during working hours.

Section 6.—No apprentices will be permitted in any shops under this jurisdiction, and their employment will occasion the cessation of work by all members of this organization. This section to be in effect until, in the opinion of this local union, trade conditions permit its discontinuance.

Section 7.—Members working on out-of-town jobs shall receive their board and transportation.

Section 8.—No member of this local union shall work in any shop where more than one member of the firm handles tools.

Section 9.—No member of this local shall be permitted to do any unsanitary work of any kind in such a manner as to be a menace to public health and a discredit to our honorable calling.

EUCLID LAUNDRY TUBS.

If you can sell laundry tubs that will not leak, your customers will be pleased.

If you can guarantee a laundry tub not to wear unevenly with thousands of holes to collect dirt, thereby causing disagreeable odors, your customers will want the guaranteed tub.

The EUCLID LAUNDRY TUB is so strongly built that you will have to pull the plug to empty.

The uniform texture and even grain of the stone in The EUCLID warrant absolutely smooth surfaces.

Hundreds of plumbers are handling our goods. **Why Not You?**

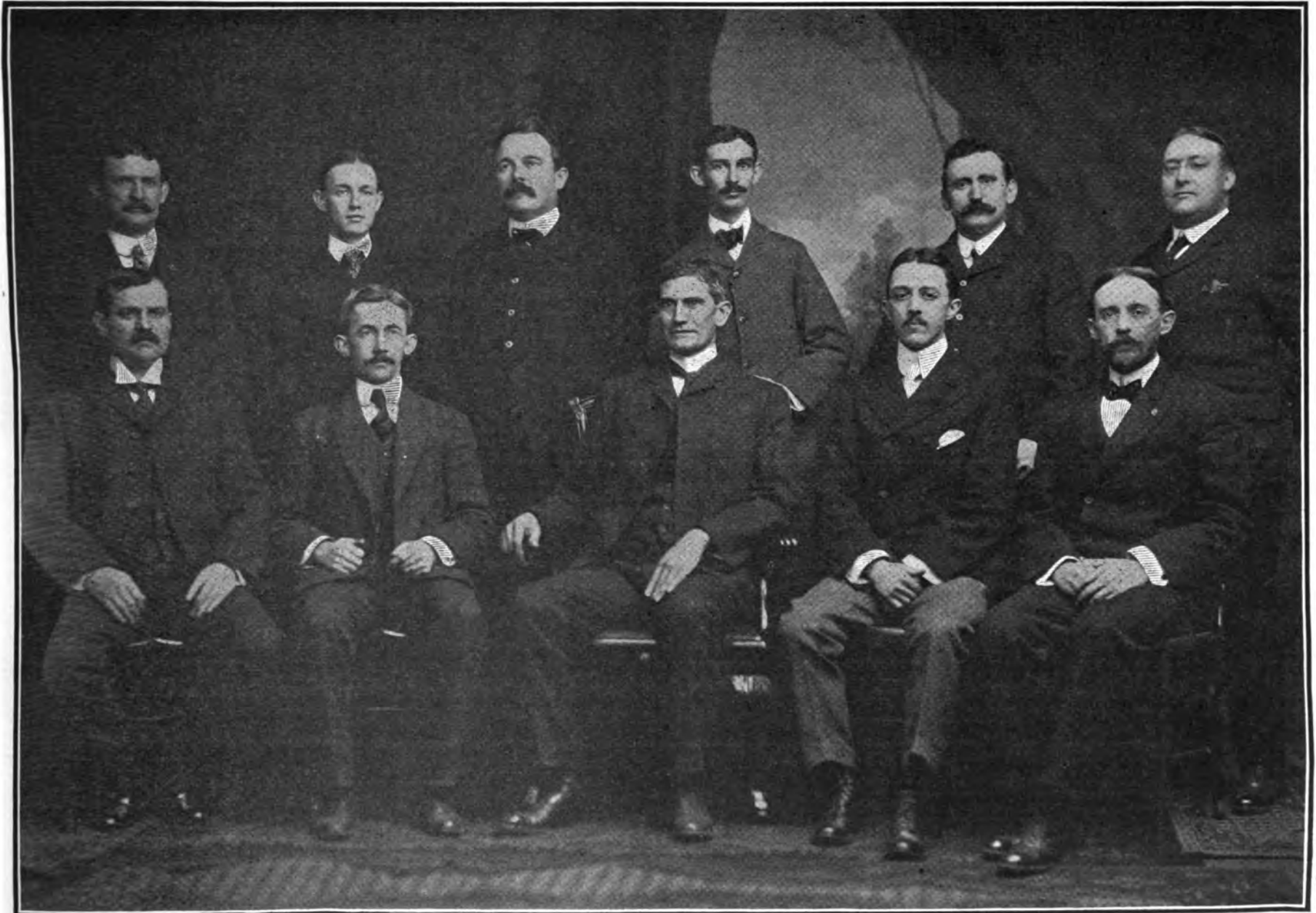


THE PLUMBERS JOURNAL

TRADE
GAS, STEAM & HOT WATER FITTERS' REVIEW

NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1904.

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SOME OF THE OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HAINES, JONES & CADBURY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN AT THE RECENT ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BANQUET HELD AT THEIR PLANT ON RIDGE AVENUE

Pittsburgh and South Continued from Preceding Page

The Board of Health in Bellevue has taken steps to have all the plumbing in the borough inspected by a competent inspector. Houses built during the last few years will not be inspected, but plumbing that does not conform to the rule of the board will be ordered changed.

A new court house to cost from \$250,000 to \$300,000 will be erected in Somerset county this year. Work will begin in the spring. Architect J. C. Fulton, of Uniontown, Pa., is preparing plans for the structure.

Updegrave & Co., the well-known plumbing firm at Johnstown, Pa., sustained a loss of about \$1,000 by fire recently. Several buildings were destroyed and the Updegrave property was damaged to the extent above named.

Mr. J. L. Lawrence, representing the American Pine Co., was in Pittsburg this week and closed a contract with the Pittsburg Supply Co. for 100,000 Frederick's automatic checks.

The Pittsburg Valve & Fittings Company have moved their offices from the factory at Barberton, Ohio, to the Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

D. H. Burnham & Co., the well-known Chicago architects, have completed the plans for the proposed new bath houses on the South Side, to be donated by Henry W. Oliver of this city. Work upon the bath houses will be commenced in the spring. The baths will be the most complete and attractive in existence, and will fill a need the South Side has felt for a long time.

Miss Laura Sidler, the popular young lady who operates the billing machine for one of our large supply houses, gave a leap year sledding party on January 12 to a number of her friends. After a delightful ride over the Boulevard, the party was driven to Miss Sidler's home, where an oyster supper was served. Among those participating were Mr. C. Albert Schneider, Miss Rena Garrow, Mr. Fred Moore, Miss Lillian Ulrich, Mr. Magill, Miss Helen Hall, and others.

The strike of the Pittsburg plumbers, begun on October 1, 1903, is at last at an end. Committees from the Master Plumbers' Association and from the organization of the journeymen met on January 26 and after a long conference, the two sides finally got together and the men agreed to go back to work.

The terms of settlement provide that the men shall receive \$4 per day of eight hours, that the agreement shall terminate December 31, 1904, and that the plumbers who were brought to Pittsburg to take the place of the strikers shall not be discharged.

The workmen, it will be noted, did not gain anything by the strike, as they were receiving \$4 per day when the strike was declared, and struck for \$4.50 per day. They also demanded that the agreement terminate October 1, 1904, instead of December 31, which point they likewise lost.

The committees which settled the strike on January 26 were made up as follows:

Master Plumbers—John M. Addy, chairman; George T. Davis, Joseph A. Isherwood, A. D. Keister, George Zitzman, Frank McConnell, vice-president Master Plumbers' Association, and George Sands, secretary Master Plumbers' Association.

Journeymen—James M. Baird, secretary; Daniel F. Coogan, Thomas J. G. Lambert, M. J. Biglen, James V. Barker, Edward F. Welsh, president of Local Union No. 27, and James P. Toole, secretary of Local Union No. 27.

The new agreement is as follows: Articles of Agreement between Master Plumbers' Association of Pittsburg and vicinity and Journeymen Plumbers' Union, L. U. No. 27. To take effect January 26, 1904, and expire December 31, 1904.

Article 1—Section 1.—That 8 hours on a job or in a shop shall constitute a day's work. Regular working hours shall be from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock noon and from 12:30 until 4:30 P. M.

tance from shop, special arrangements can be made with employer subject to approval of joint committee from both associations.

Section 5.—Any journeyman working outside the radius of one mile from shop (12 blocks constitute a mile), whether on contract work or not, shall be given carfare exceeding an amount necessary to reach shop.

Article 3—Section 1.—No employee will be allowed to do sub-contracting or lumping for a master plumber, nor work for any person who has taken such a contract.

Section 2.—No employee will be allowed to do any work after working hours when employed during the day, except for his employer.

Section 3.—A journeyman who is employed shall not permit himself to be borrowed or loaned to work for any other employer, except when all members of L. U. No. 27 are employed at the time.

Section 4.—All pipe 2 inches and under to be cut by the journeyman plumber or employing plumber assisted by the apprentice.

Section 5.—Blank books shall be furnished in which you shall keep accurate account of all materials and time consumed on job.

Section 6.—All work when completed must be reported at office at once and all material must be returned to shop or put in safe place, and list of same given at office.

Article 4—Section 1.—All journeymen shall furnish and keep in good repair a full first class kit of plumbing and gas tools, except what

employing a foreman regularly, it is understood that the said foreman shall not be affiliated with the union.

Article 7—Section 1.—Where the unions cannot provide the employers with first class mechanics to execute their work, the employer reserves the right to employ whom he pleases for the proper execution of his work.

Article 8—Section 1.—The workmen shall not order a strike on a shop or job on any dispute or misunderstanding, but any dispute or misunderstanding shall be referred to the Executive Committee of the employers' association and the union or workmen, and in case they fail to agree, the dispute shall be settled by arbitration, the employer to select one man, the union or workmen one man, and these two a third man. The decision of these three shall be accepted as final.

APPRENTICES.

Article 9—Section 1.—All employers shall employ apprentices as may be determined by the Master Plumbers' Association.

Section 2.—Each firm may have at least one apprentice, and for five journeymen, two apprentices, and for eight journeymen three apprentices, and in no case shall more than three apprentices be employed by one firm.

Section 3.—The term of apprenticeship shall be five years.

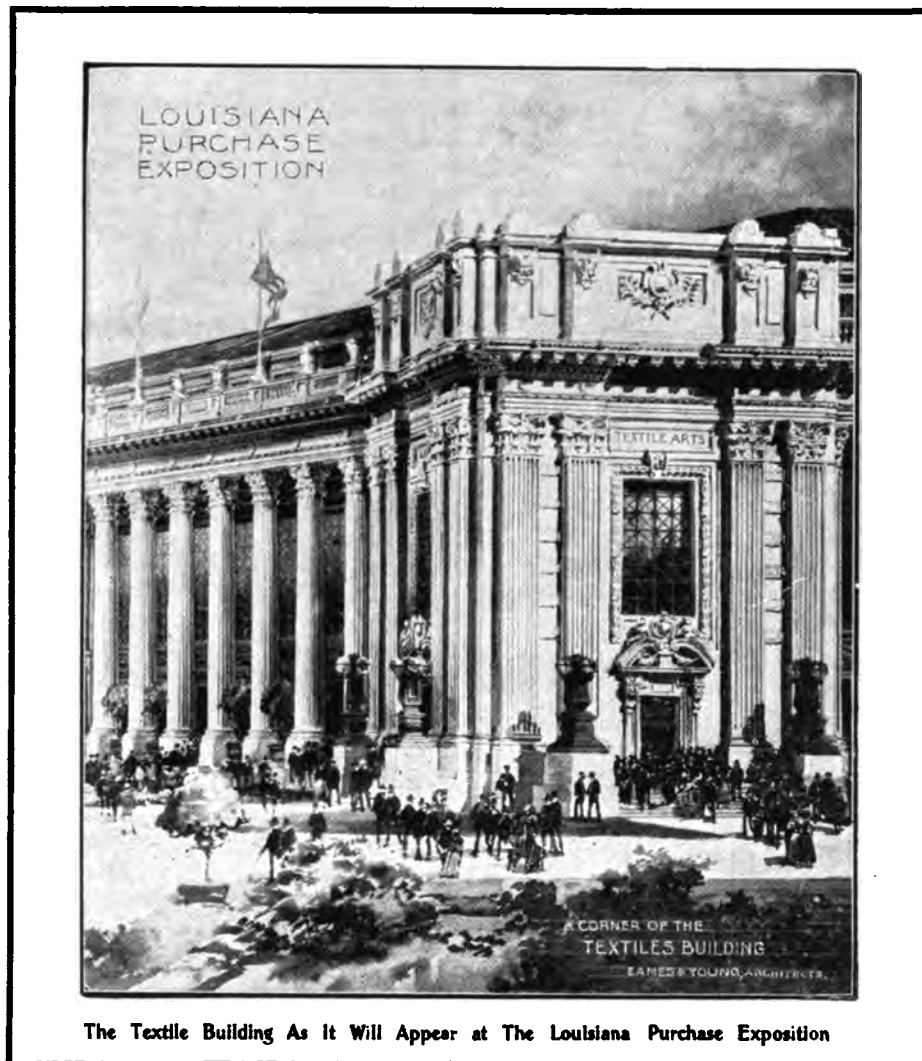
Section 4.—When circumstances are such that an apprentice cannot complete his term in the shop in which he started, the Apprenticeship Committee shall make every possible effort to find a place for him in another shop, so that he may finish his trade.

Article 10—Section 1.—That should either party to this agreement desire any change in this scale at its expiration, three months' notice prior to the termination of this agreement is to be given to the employers or employees, stating specifically in writing what change is desired; otherwise this agreement is to remain in full force for another year.

BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

Article 11—Section 1.—The men must return to work in their respective shops, as prior to the commencement of this difficulty, and that this settlement shall be without prejudice to either employer or employee as at present working, and that the Master Plumbers' Association do not object to the hiring of any apprentices now on strike, and that L. U. No. 27 will take all men back to their association who left it during the present trouble on payment of such regular dues as were in force at the time of their withdrawal, and the master plumbers will permit the use of all honorable means to induce all non-union men now employed, to unite with L. U. No. 27, or failing which to dispose of them in any honorable way.

The suit of James W. Arrott against the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, had its last hearing before Judge Acheson in the United States Circuit Court on January 18, the court taking the papers for decision later on. The case is an interesting one and will be recalled by many, owing to the fact that Arrott was formerly a partner in the Standard Manufacturing Company. Mr. Arrott brought suit against the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, in which he charged infringement of his patent for dredging bath tubs and sanitary articles with powdered enamel or other pulverulent material. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, in its answer, alleged prior use of the patent to Mr. Arrott's patent, and also filed a bill stating that Arrott had agreed to convey to the company the patent in question. Mr. Arrott then filed a further reply to these charges, in which he denies ever having agreed to convey to the company the patent referred to. The decision of the court will be awaited with interest. Mr. Arrott, since his retirement from the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, has, in conjunction with his brothers, operated the United States Sanitary Manufacturing Company, at Monaca, Pa., having erected a large plant at that place for the production of enameled bath tubs and sanitary goods.



The Textile Building As it Will Appear at The Louisiana Purchase Exposition

Section 2.—Any journeyman reporting for work at starting time unless previously notified not to appear, shall receive one day's pay. This section is not construed to cover the case of a man discharged for just cause.

Article 2—Section 1.—When a workman works overtime, he shall be allowed time and one half time, excepting when employer desires work done double time, and in such case the employer reserves the right to employ two sets of men, one set for day turn and one set for night turn, and if the day turn men desire to work on the night turn, they shall be permitted to do so without interference from the union.

Section 2.—Workmen shall be paid double time for Sundays and the following legal holidays: July 4th, Labor Day and Christmas Day.

Section 3.—No journeyman shall get out any material before starting or after quitting time.

Section 4.—When work is at a great dis-

is known as shop tools. The term shop tools consists of the following: Dies, vices, taps, reamers, pumps and gauges, furnace and pots, all wrenches over 18 inches in size, back saw blades, brass pipe wrenches, oil and gasoline cans.

Article 5—Section 1.—Rate of wages shall be: First class, \$4.00 per day; second class (apprentices just out of their time), \$3.50 per day, and no member allowed in second class over two years.

Section 2.—Journeymen shall receive their wages not later than 4:30 P. M. on Saturday at shop or on job.

Section 3.—All employees shall be paid in full each week or not to exceed two weeks, and any employee failing to receive his wages at the expiration of two weeks, shall report the fact to the union at once, and no member shall be allowed to work for such employer until wages shall have been paid in full.

Article 6—Section 1.—Regarding a firm em-

NEED OF PUBLIC BATHS

Few Institutions Established by Philanthropists Have Met With Steadily Increasing Patronage.

THE cleanliness of the human body has an undeniable influence upon the mind, and as great an influence upon character. It is impossible to connect relation of mind to body, body to mind. Physical uncleanness reacts upon one's mental condition, leading toward depression and sluggishness. To the physically exhausted, the mentally weary, after the strenuous day in office or shop, there is no restorative so exhilarating as water—the real of the bath. Personal cleanliness increases self-respect, improves health, stimulates mental activity, and leads toward the improvement of morals.

The city of Pittsburgh has a wide-reaching reputation for its smoke and grime, and in no community does the need of the poorer classes seem greater for the public bath than in this vicinity. Yet Pittsburgh has been the slowest to recognize such needs, the city's government leaving all efforts in this direction to philanthropic organizations, or individual benefactors.

In 1897 the Clothing and House Furnishing Bureau was organized by Mrs. Thompson, wife of Rector Thompson, of St. James Episcopal Church, of Seventh street and Dean avenue. To a woman's delicate sense of refinement there is no condition that is so repulsive as uncleanness. It is not, therefore, surprising that it was a woman who gave her best energies to the organization of a club whose object it was to meet the great need of the poor for ways and means of cleanliness.

Mrs. Thompson's connection with the Clothing and House Furnishing Bureau, in which charitable work she was assisted by Mrs. Frank W. Road, Mrs. R. O. Douglas and Miss M. Edsall, brought her prominently before the public and secured for her sympathy and assistance that has resulted in the well-equipped bath house at Butler and Thirty-fifth streets, which was opened about a year ago in connection with the philanthropic work of St. James Episcopal Church.

Henry Filipe became interested in the plans for the public wash-house and bath, and offered the board of which Mrs. D. C. Clapp was president—sufficient money for the purchase of a site for the building, half the cost of the building, and half the cost of maintenance for the first year. The offer was accepted, other money raised, the lot at Thirty-fifth and Butler streets bought, and one of the most complete and well-equipped buildings for philanthropic work in this country was erected.

The building, with its equipment cost about \$10,000. The building is three stories high, facing Butler street, and four on Thirty-fifth street, owing to a depression in the ground. It is constructed of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and presents a beautiful appearance. On the first floor is a cloak room for men, the men's public bath, and the superintendent's office. On the second floor are the rooms for the board meeting, reception room, women's bath, day room and children's bath. The third floor comprises the superintendent's living room and a large hall, where entertainments are frequently held. The wash-room on the basement floor, has eight stationary wash-basins, two lavatories heated by electricity, extensive furnishing machines for clothing and towels, patent clothes wringer, turn-down and boiler.

This washhouse was the third of its kind in America, and is the best patronized department of the organization, although its growth in popularity was at first very slow, as is shown by the fact that during the first month of its opening in June, 1904, it was patronized by only one woman. During July, 15 women patronized the washhouse during the month, 25, September, 27, October, 27, November, 33, December, 33; January, 200; 151; February, 128. In the beginning of the enterprise the baths were more popular. During the first six months after their opening over 22,000 men, women and children availed themselves of these privileges.

The Butler street bath and washhouse is a chartered organization, with Mrs. D. C. Clapp, president, and the officers and board members include Mrs. A. W. Arnold, Mrs. J. H. McDowell, Mrs. J. B. Herron, Mrs. W. A. Lewis, Mrs. E. E. Birch, Mrs. R. B. Douglas, Mrs. Frank T. Rowan, Mrs. G. A. M. Thomson, Mrs. Louis Holt, Mrs. James McCarg, Mrs. Columbus Wilson, Miss Edsall, Miss Smith and a number of others.

The Civic club, with Mrs. Alfred Langmore as president of the committee, secured the Peoples bath at Penn avenue and Sixteenth street through the benevolence of Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., who erected this bathhouse in memory of her husband. It was opened in 1897 and is now under the management of the Civic club. It is through the efforts of this committee that the new Robt. Smith and washhouse will be completed.

It was in response to an appeal of the bath committee that the offer of \$2,000 for a bath on the Northside was made by the Henry W. Oliver, whose death has somewhat delayed the consummation of the plan. There are also the Peoples public baths in Webster avenue, the gift of A. H. Penneck to the city. They are well equipped and well patronized.

The Filipe gymnasium and bathhouse at Robinson and School streets, Allegheny, represent a combination of immovable value to the city. This handsome and magnificent gift of Mr. Filipe was completed two years ago, and comprises a gymnasium unequalled by anything else of its kind in the two cities, a complete reading room, men and women's beds and a perfectly equipped washhouse.

The gymnasium is used during the day for school children, a competent director of their exercises being furnished free of charge. In connection with the gymnasium the children have a number of shower baths, and "lockers" for their suits. Two examinations of their physical condition are made yearly, and their exercises directed according to their individual requirements.

A Monday night class of young working women is also held in the Filipe gymnasium, for membership to which the annual charge of \$3 yearly is made. Last year the membership included 15 young women.

The wash house and bath are complete in their appointment. The sum of 5 cents is charged for the use of the bath, which charge includes use of soap and towel. Ten cents is charged for use of wash house, which privileges those raising ability of course in all of its connected parts.

Public baths are as necessary as public schools. They have been established and run by the government in foreign countries for years. Experiments in school baths have been an interesting development in the public bath movement, and have met with great success in Boston and New York. This issue of the movement is looked forward to with considerable interest by those connected with and interested in the public baths of Pittsburgh, and surely there is no place where there is greater need for the supply of water and means of cleanliness for the children of the poor than here.

With a greater city there will be an increase in demands for an administration of public affairs that will give the less important citizen his rights and privileges. There is much good being accomplished by the existing philanthropic institutions, but there is still an urgent need for more public baths, a need which should be supplied through the government of the city.

The Pittsburgh Post 6/9/1905

Clipped By:



mlconboy
Sat, Nov 5, 2016

POOLS IN PARKS AND A PUBLIC BATH HOUSE

Work of Carrying Out Projects
That Will Give Comfort to
Thousands of Pittsburgers
Was Started Today

WILL MEAN MUCH TO
CHILDREN OF CITY

Free swimming pools in schools and
Richard parks and a public bath house
on the South side are to be established.
The need for them has been emphasized
during the period of bathing last from
which Pittsburg has been suffering and
definite steps in the direction of bringing
about the improvements were taken to-
day.

Director Armstrong, of the department
of public works, forwarded superintendent
Burke, of the city park system, to
prepare estimates for covering Ken-
ner Hollow lake, in Schenley park, and
Lake Carnegie, in Richard park, into
swimming pools. The director wants to
have the bottoms of the lakes covered
with sand and gravel. It may be possible
to have the work done in time to permit
the children to have the use of the pools
during the latter part of the present
summer.

A record for one day recently showed
that 980 boys bathed in Lake Elizabeth,
in the West park, North Side. Thou-
sands of children can be accommodated
every day at the lakes of Schenley and
Richard parks. One of the arguments
for the plan is that children can disport
in the lakes without danger, except in
very small children, and precautions will
be taken to protect them. The water at
no point in either Kenner Hollow lake
or Lake Carnegie is more than four feet
deep.

INDORSED BY MORROW

"I heartily indorse Director Armstrong's
plan," said City Controller Morrow this
morning. "The pools proposed are ex-
actly what we need. The children ought
to have places in which to bathe and
many parents, of course, are afraid to
let their children bathe in the river."

The public bath house on the South
Side will be erected by the Henry W.
Oliver estate. It will be ready for
use next summer.

Henry W. Oliver purchased land at
Tenth and Brigham streets as a site
for a public bath house and in his will
provided money for the construction
and maintenance of the bath house.
All required of the city is to furnish
the water needed.

A committee representing the South
side board of trade called this morn-
ing on Senator George T. Oliver, ex-
ecutor of the Henry W. Oliver estate,
and discussed with him the proposed
bath house. He explained to the com-
mittee that the only reason the bath
house has not been constructed is that
so many other projects launched by
Henry W. Oliver shortly before his
death had to be carried out. Senator
Oliver said that the bath house propo-
sition would receive attention at once
and that it would be ready for use
next summer. He suggested that Di-
rector Armstrong and Dr. J. P. Kerr,
of the city council, constitute a com-
mittee to confer on the details with
representatives of the estate.

The committee that called on Sen-
ator Oliver was composed of Director
Armstrong, Dr. Kerr, F. C. Bellhouse,
the Rev. Father Edwin, John Berg-
mann, Levi J. Kinnah, Louis Letch, Joseph
Schell, Attorney Sol Schain, Thomas
Werner and James Watkins.

The Pittsburg Press 7/8/1911

Clipped By:



mlconboy
Sat, Nov 5, 2016

Public Bath House For the South Side

Executors of the Henry W. Oliver
Estate Say Work Probably
Will Start in Spring.

A committee of the South Side Board of Trade yesterday conferred with Senator George T. Oliver and Henry R. Rea, executors of the Henry W. Oliver estate, concerning the building of the bath house provided for in the will of Henry W. Oliver. The executors told the committee that they had been considering the matter for some time and work probably would be started next spring and the building completed within a year.

Henry W. Oliver promised that when Allegheny river water was supplied to the South Side he would erect a free public bath house. He purchased ground at South Tenth and Bingham streets for a site for the building. In his will, Mr. Oliver set aside sufficient securities to provide for the maintenance of the baths and made provision that his executors should supply the funds for the erection of the building.

The committee representing the Board of Trade consisted of Councilman J. P. Kerr, Director Joseph G. Armstrong of the Department of Public Works; the Rev. Father Thomas Devlin, F. C. Beinhauer, John Bergmann, Levi Rogan, Louis Lorch, Joseph Schein, Solomon Schein, Thomas Werner and Joseph Watkins. The executors suggested that Councilman Kerr and Director Armstrong be appointed a committee to represent the Board of Trade to work out the details.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Times 7/9/1911

Clipped By:



mlconboy

Sat, Nov 5, 2016

Daniel H. Burnham Dies In Heidelberg

Noted Architect Was En Tour of World With Wife and Children.

Daniel H. Burnham, aged 65, of Chicago, one of the foremost architects of the country and the designer of the Henry W. Oliver, Land Title and Swift Buildings of this city, died yesterday morning at Heidelberg, Germany. At the time of his death he was on a tour of the world with his wife, son and daughter. He was the chief of construction of the World's Columbian Exposition Buildings in Chicago, Ill., 1892, and had planned the City of Manila, P. I., and the modern parts of the cities of San Francisco, Cal., and Chicago.

Mr. Burnham was born in Henderson county, N. Y., of old Revolutionary stock, the son of Edwin and Elizabeth Keith Burnham. The family moved to Chicago in 1858, where he was educated in the private academies of that city, and later attended the New Church School at Waltham, Mass., from 1864-1866, devoting much of his time to the study of drawing. He returned to Chicago when he was 21 years old and studied architec-

ture, first in the office of Loring & Jenny, and later with Gustav Laureau. After working for some time with the various architecture firms in Chicago, Mr. Burnham organized the firm of Burnham & Root in 1873, and was the first to introduce steel frames for office buildings.

Besides the World's Fair buildings, he designed many other notable buildings, among which are the Masonic Temple and the \$5,000,000 Gas Corporation Building in Chicago, the Chronicle Building of San Francisco and the John Wanamaker store buildings in New York and Philadelphia. Over 80 buildings in the heart of the New York financial district were designed by him, as were also many clubs and lodge buildings throughout the country.

Mr. Burnham received the degree of M. A. from Harvard and Yale Universities in 1893, and the title of D. S. from Northwestern University in 1894. He was formerly president of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and of the Western Association of Architects.

President Taft's Tribute.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President William Howard Taft paid a high tribute to Mr. Burnham. He said:

The news of Mr. Burnham's death greatly shocks me. Mr. Burnham was one of the foremost architects of the world, but he had more than mere professional skill. He had breadth of view as to artistic subjects that permitted him to lead in every movement for the education of the public in art or the development of art in every branch of our busy life.

Without pay, at my instance, he vis-

ited the Philippine Islands in order to make plans for the beautification of Manila and for the laying out of a capital in the mountains in the fine climate of Baguio.

He was at the head of the Fine Arts Commission and I venture to say that there was no man in the professional life of the United States who has given more of his life to the public, without having filled public office, than Daniel H. Burnham. His death is a real loss to the whole community.

Woman Overcome by Heat.

Mrs. Sarah Chapman, aged 48, of Broad street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon at 3:35 o'clock in Franks-town avenue, near Everett street. She was taken to the Pittsburgh Hospital. Her condition is not serious.

UPRIGHT PIANO BARGAINS.

In Celebrated Makes.

Why buy a cheap new piano when you can secure one of the old reliable makes at the following prices: A. B. Chase, \$250; Steinway, \$225; Seiff, \$165; Davis, \$100; Sohmer, \$145; Stultz & Bauer, \$170; Chickering, \$170; Knabe, \$165; Kranich & Bach, \$190; Lester, \$165; Kroeger, \$235. These are all upright pianos guaranteed. Money refunded if not as represented. They come from Pittsburgh's best homes as part payment on player pianos. C. th or \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, per month.

SCHROEDER PIANO CO.,
228 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh.

Daniel Burnham Death (6/2/1912)

Clipped By:



mlconboy

Sat, Nov 5, 2016

SOUTH SIDE BATHS NEAR.

Trade Board Thanks Henry W. Oliver Estate Trustees.

The South Pittsburgh Board of Trade met in the All Nations Bank Building yesterday adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That the South Pittsburgh Board of Trade commends the foresight and wisdom of Henry W. Oliver, deceased, in making provision in his will for the establishment of this bath house on the South Side, and

Resolved, That the Board of Trade extends its heartiest thanks to the trustees of the Henry W. Oliver Estate for their prompt decision and determination to erect such a bath house forthwith in compliance with the wishes of the deceased.

The bath house will be erected at South Tenth and Carson streets.

A resolution favoring the passage of the Alter bill, before the Legislature in Harrisburg, opposing fraudulent advertising, and requesting the members to write to the various legislators urging them to support the bill, was adopted as was also a resolution requesting the members of the Board of Trade to write to President Woodrow Wilson, asking him to favor the establishment of one-cent letter postage.

In a resolution the Board of Trade approved the action of the Chamber of Commerce in asking for a recommittal to the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the Malie bill, to rip Pittsburgh Council. Strenuous opposition to this measure was voiced by various members of the board. Vice President F. William Rudell presided in the absence of Dr. J. P. Kerr, the president.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Times 3/6/1913

Clipped By:



mlconboy

Sat, Nov 5, 2016

Fine Public Bath House to Be Erected on the South Side

Site Is in Midst of Mill District and Everything Will Be Free.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING LET

Carrying out a wish expressed in the will of the late Henry W. Oliver, a public bath house for the people of the South Side will be built and endowed by Mrs. Edith A. Oliver, his widow, and his daughter, Mrs. Henry J. Rea. The contract for the bath house was let yesterday. Work will be started at once on the construction of the building. It will fill a long felt want of the people of the South side district. The new building will be in the center of the industrial section of that part of the city and will be free to the public.

The building will be on the northeast corner of South Tenth and Bingham streets. It will be a two-story structure and have a frontage of 55 feet on Tenth street running back to a depth of 24 feet on Bingham street. The site of the bath house is in the midst of the mill district and will be easily accessible to the workmen.

The building will be of the Scottish tower style of architecture. It will be of red brick construction, with Bedford limestone trimmings. It will be absolutely fireproof. On the first floor will be the entrance, lobby and stairway. The superintendent's office will also be on the first floor. There will be shower rooms, accommodating 20 persons at a time.

The swimming pool will be 60x50 feet. It will have a depth of eight feet at the deepest end and three feet at the shallow end. The pool will be equipped with a safety net, which will make it perfectly safe for the children. It will be provided with sanitary pump-outlets. Sea-green enamel will be used for the lining of the pool, which will give the water a clear greenish effect. The scheme is carried out extensively at the public bath houses in Munich, Germany.

On the second floor will be the toilets for men and women, and also tub baths. There will be a gallery completely surrounding the pool, along which will be the dressing cubicles. The walls, floor and all the furnishings will be of buff cream enameled bricks. Buff cream with gravel green will predominate in the color scheme of the interior.

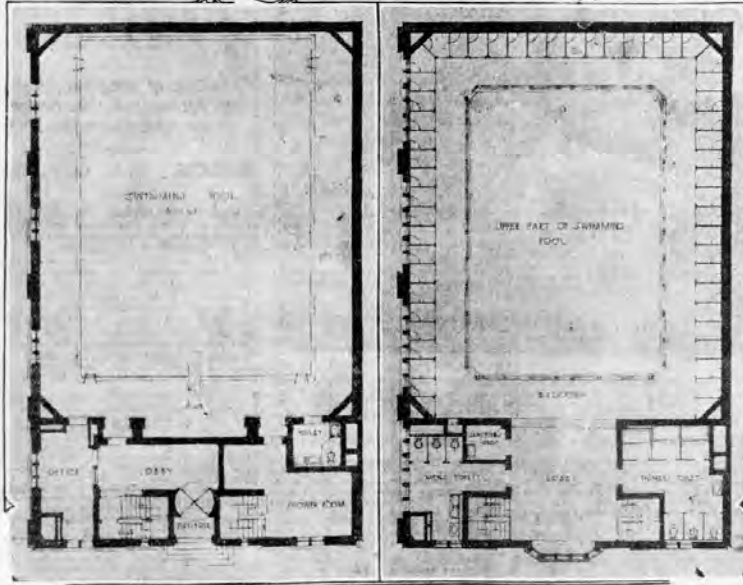
The building will be equipped with a laundry and heating plant, and the ventilation system will be of the most modern type. The architects for the new building are MacLure & Spahr.

WOMEN AS DENTISTS.

LONDON, June 6.—The prospect of a new profession for women is afforded by the appointment by the Huddersfield Education Committee of a woman dentist at a salary of £250 per annum.

Such an appointment is not at all surprising, remarked L. A. Harwood, medical superintendent of the National Dental Hospital and Chief, Great Portland street, West. Women who take on the profession show considerable aptitude for the work, but so far not many have been attracted to it. This may be partly due to the fact that up to this country is concerned it is only during the last few years that women have been admitted to the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, and at present there are only two who have got the L. D. S. of that institution.

At present we have five girl students in training here—more being the only dental institution in London which admits female students. So far the profession of female dentists appears to be chiefly of a private character, with the exception of appointments in schools and one or two small hospital clinics. Generally speaking, their patients, I believe, are women and children.



Upper picture—Front view of the proposed Fuller bathhouse on South Side. Lower left—Plan of first floor. Lower right—Plan of second floor.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Times 6/7/1914

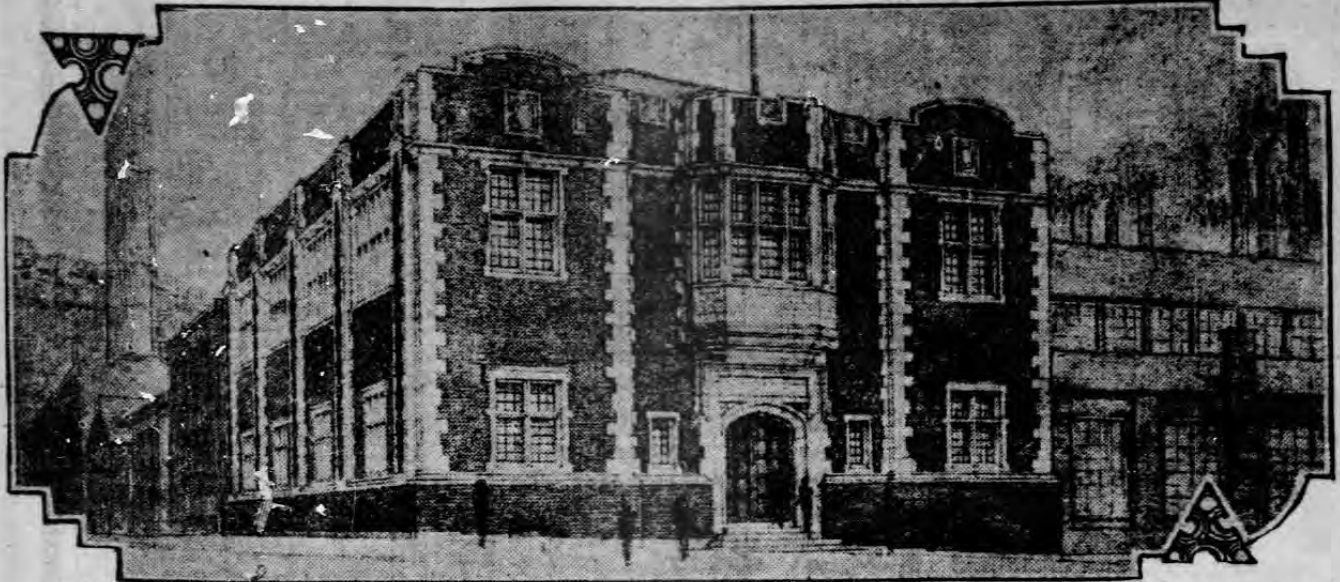
Clipped By:



mlconboy
Sat, Nov 5, 2016

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1914

Southside Will Get Splendid Public Bath House Through Generosity of Mrs. Henry W. Oliver



BATH HOUSE TO BE ERECTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOUTHSIDE WORKERS BY MRS. HENRY W. OLIVER AND MRS. HENRY R. REA.

Carrying out a wish expressed in the will of the late Henry W. Oliver, a public bath house for the people of the Southside will be built and endowed by Mrs. Edith A. Oliver, his widow and his daughter, Mrs. Henry R. Rea. The contract for the bathhouse was let yesterday. Work will be started at once on the construction of the building. It will fill a long felt want of the people of the Southside district. The new building will be in the center of the industrial section of this part of the city and will be free to the public.

The building will be located on the northwest corner of Tenth and Bingham sts., Southside. It will be a two-

story structure and have a frontage of 58 feet on Tenth st., running back a depth of 94 feet on Bingham street.

The building will be of the English Tudor style of architecture. It will be of red brick construction with Bedford limestone trimmings. It will be absolutely fireproof. On the first floor will be the entrance lobby, stairways, shower rooms and superintendent's office. The swimming pool will be 40 by 61 feet. It will have a depth of eight feet at the deepest point and three feet at the shallow end. The pool will be fitted with a safety net which will make it perfectly safe for the children. It will be provided with scum gutters, and will be lined with

sea-green glazed tile which will give the water the effect of a clear greenish blue. This scheme is carried out effectively in a public bath house in Munich, Germany.

On the second floor will be lavatories for men and women and also tub baths. On this floor will be a gallery completely surrounding the pool, along which will be the dressing cabinets. The interior of the building throughout will be finished in buff cream enameled bricks.

The building will be equipped with a laundry, sanitary plumbing and a modern heating and ventilating plant. The architects for the building are McClure & Spahr.

The Pittsburgh Press, June 8, 1914

Clipped By:



mlconboy

Wed, Sep 14, 2016

South Side Bath House Will Be Presented Today

The public bath house erected at South Tenth and Bingham streets, in accordance with the will of the late Henry W. Oliver and for which Mr. Oliver also provided an endowment fund to pay the salaries of the employees, will be formally dedicated at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At the request of Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong and Director Robert Swan of the Department of Public Works, the exercises will be under the direction of the bureau of recreation in the Department of Public Works. Mrs. Henry W. Oliver, or her daughter, Mrs. Henry R. Rea, will formally present the bath house to the city. The address of acceptance will be made by Mayor Armstrong.

The committee of the South Pittsburgh Board of Trade having charge of the dedicatory ceremony is composed of Saul Schein, George Kambach, Dr. T. G. Greig and George A. Jones.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette 6/17/1915

Clipped By:



mlconboy

Sat, Nov 5, 2016

FRIDAY MORNING.

THE PITTSBURGH POST

JUNE 18, 1915.

Five

OLIVER SWIMMING POOL IS DEDICATED

Exercises Mark Acceptance of New Southside Bath House By City Officials.

The new, 10 Oliver bath house at South Side and Highland streets was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon with exercises participated in by city officials and children of Southside public schools. The bath house was erected and equipped in accordance with a provision of the new board of cities and under the terms of the will of an anonymous fund to pay the salaries of employees also was provided.

The exercises were held under the auspices of the South Pittsburgh Board of Trade. The program opened with a dedication by Stella's band under the direction of Frank Spiller, director. The occasion was by the Hon. J. J. Maguire, mayor of the city, who presided. That afternoon church, and the opening drive was followed by Attorney Read. A chorus of about 25 children of the public schools under the direction of Prof. Charles J. Smith, supervisor of music in the public schools, for which the presentation speech was delivered by Mrs. Henry B. Don, daughter of the late Mr. Oliver.

Mayor Joseph D. Armstrong accepted the bath house on behalf of the city. Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools, delivered a short address. The exercises concluded with an address by Perry Shuman of Ardmore, and the playing of "America" by the band.

The bath house was erected for use by the workmen of the Southside steel plant many of whom are employed in the Oliver and Highgate works, South Side and Marlet streets. Among those attending were Mrs. Henry W. Oliver, Sr. and Mrs. D. B. Oliver, Mr. Henry Don, Miss Anna Don, Henry Don, Judge Robert Fraser, director of public works Robert Brown, Harry Townsend, superintendent of city property, F. W. Abner, superintendent of the bureau of recreation, Mrs. Kenneth Hahn, and Edward Lewis, warden of the Allegheny county jail.

The Choice of a Bank

Requires Serious Consideration

The Farmers Deposit National Bank

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST. Bolster your account and promise to deal as liberally with you as

Prudent Banking Justifies

Directors: REP. Walker Jr. James H. Reed D. C. Smith James A. Harvey D. N. Clemen Herbert Dwyer L. H. Wickham James C. Craig CHARLES OVER \$25,000,000.

DENY GERHARD SERVED AS SPY WHILE IN U. S.

(Continued from Page One.) got question and was known here. Dr. Alfred Meyer very well, stating he went to him and saw him in the office and did not see the doctor. Mr. Lanning said the man had declined to have his name used. He is known to be the proprietor of a New York afternoon newspaper. EVANSTON WISCONS. It was said at the White House today, and no official knowledge of the report concerning Dr. Meyer-Gerhard. It was also said the White House had no information on other reports that action had been taken against

Women Bathers See Life-Saving Work Red Cross Expert Being "Rescued"



Mrs. Amanda Hummel, Pittsburgh swimmer, "testing" H. E. Longfellow, Red Cross field agent, in exhibition of life saving in Pittsburgh Natatorium, for benefit of women swimmers.

Hundreds of women swimmers yesterday witnessed demonstrations of various phases of rescuing drowning persons at an instruction session in the Pittsburgh Natatorium. Dispositive way, Wilbert G. Longfellow, field representative of the American Red Cross life-saving corps, illustrating the work.

Assisted by several feminine volunteers of special aptitudes, who acted in turn as victim and rescuer, Mr. Longfellow gave an exposition of the various methods of ascertaining and rescuing drowning persons, and the best ways to carry and resuscitate the rescued one. The authors were shown that, with proper instructions and a cool head, a

rescued person does not struggle," the instructor expounded. In addition to his work among swimmers, Mr. Longfellow is teaching other phases of life-saving, particularly steering the Pittsburgh firemen and policemen instructions in resuscitation for partial asphyxiation by gas or smoke, for electric shock and drowning. Officials of the fire bureau contemplate putting the Red Cross methods in regular use in the bureau and periodical drills are to be conducted.

Swimming and boating enthusiasts of the lower Allegheny valley, in an effort to reduce to a minimum the loss of life through drowning in the coming and boating season extending from the dam at

rescued person does not struggle," the instructor expounded. In addition to his work among swimmers, Mr. Longfellow is teaching other phases of life-saving, particularly steering the Pittsburgh firemen and policemen instructions in resuscitation for partial asphyxiation by gas or smoke, for electric shock and drowning. Officials of the fire bureau contemplate putting the Red Cross methods in regular use in the bureau and periodical drills are to be conducted. Swimming and boating enthusiasts of the lower Allegheny valley, in an effort to reduce to a minimum the loss of life through drowning in the coming and boating season extending from the dam at

THE STORE AHEAD THE ROSENBAUM CO. 217 South Duquesne Building in Addition to Best Values

Watch for the GREATEST SHIRT SALE EVER

Clipped By:



mlconboy
Mon, Aug 22, 2016

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

THE PLUMBERS
TRADE JOURNAL
PUBLISHING
COMPANY

The PLUMBERS TRADE JOURNAL

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS REVIEW

45 WEST 34TH STREET
NEW YORK

FOUNDED 1881 BY
JAMES M. HEATHERTON

Copyright 1915 by James M. Heatherton

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1915

[35TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION]

PROMOTERS OF SANITARY SCIENCE

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE PLUMBING
TRADE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS



DELEGATES FROM ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION AT THE
ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF MASTER PLUMBERS, AT CHICAGO, JULY 13TH TO 15TH



MODERN PLUMBING EQUIPMENT IN MAGNIFICENT BATH HOUSE



SANITARY Features
of Large Swimming
Pool Constructed on the
Henry W. Oliver Estate,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Soffel Company
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Plumbing Contractors



AN installation of more than common interest is the plumbing system in the bath house recently constructed for the Henry W. Oliver Estate, South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. McClure and Spohr, of Pittsburgh, are the architects, and they have designed a beautiful building and equipment, and produced unusually thorough and practical specifications. The plumbing installation was handled by the Geo. H. Soffel Co., 425 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, and the heating and ventilating by the Iron City Heating Co., 843 Jarvella street.

In Fig. 1 is shown the basement plan which will serve to indicate to some extent what has been done by the architect. The large part of the ground area covered by the building is taken up by the swimming pool, the area of which is about 40 feet by 60 feet.

The second floor contains a wide gallery completely surrounding the pool, the edge of the gallery being protected by a cast iron fencing. Back from the gallery, against the sides of the building, are fifty-two dressing rooms.

These galleries slope toward the center,

all water draining into the gutter at the top of the pool. The construction of this gutter is clearly shown in Fig. 2. It will be noted that it does not overhang, but is

the pool entirely on one grade, two levels, high and low, are provided, with a gradual pitch between them. The ladders reaching down into the pool are of iron, with wooden treads, the idea in using wood being to prevent slipping.

A 6-inch water supply is carried into the building, and this line is connected to the 4-inch discharge of a pump, to supply cold water to the plunge. From this 6-inch main supply a 2-inch supply is taken to each toilet room separately, and a 3-inch supply to the shower room on the first floor.

The hot water for use at fixtures and showers is supplied from a 400-gallon horizontal hot water tank. This tank is so connected that either of two heaters can be connected to it, the idea being to hold one heater in reserve in the event that the other is out of commission for any reason. The specifications call for a circulating hot water supply system.

To prevent hammering, air chambers 2 feet long, of pipe one size larger than the supply, are used on the supply branches at each fixture.

In the shower room on the first floor, 2-inch hot and cold water brass pipes extend entirely around the room, the hot water supply being returned to the heater.

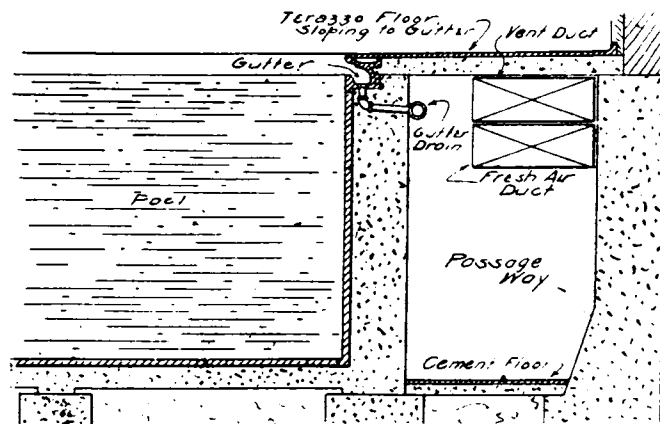


FIG. 2.—Sketch Showing the Construction of Gutter Running Around Swimming Pool Outlined in Fig. 1

built in, and practically concealed. The second floor also contains toilet rooms for both men and women.

The swimming pool is lined with enamel brick. Instead of having the bottom of

floor. The women's showers are located in the women's toilet room on second floor, while the men's showers, ten in number, are located in a special shower room, which is located on the first floor.

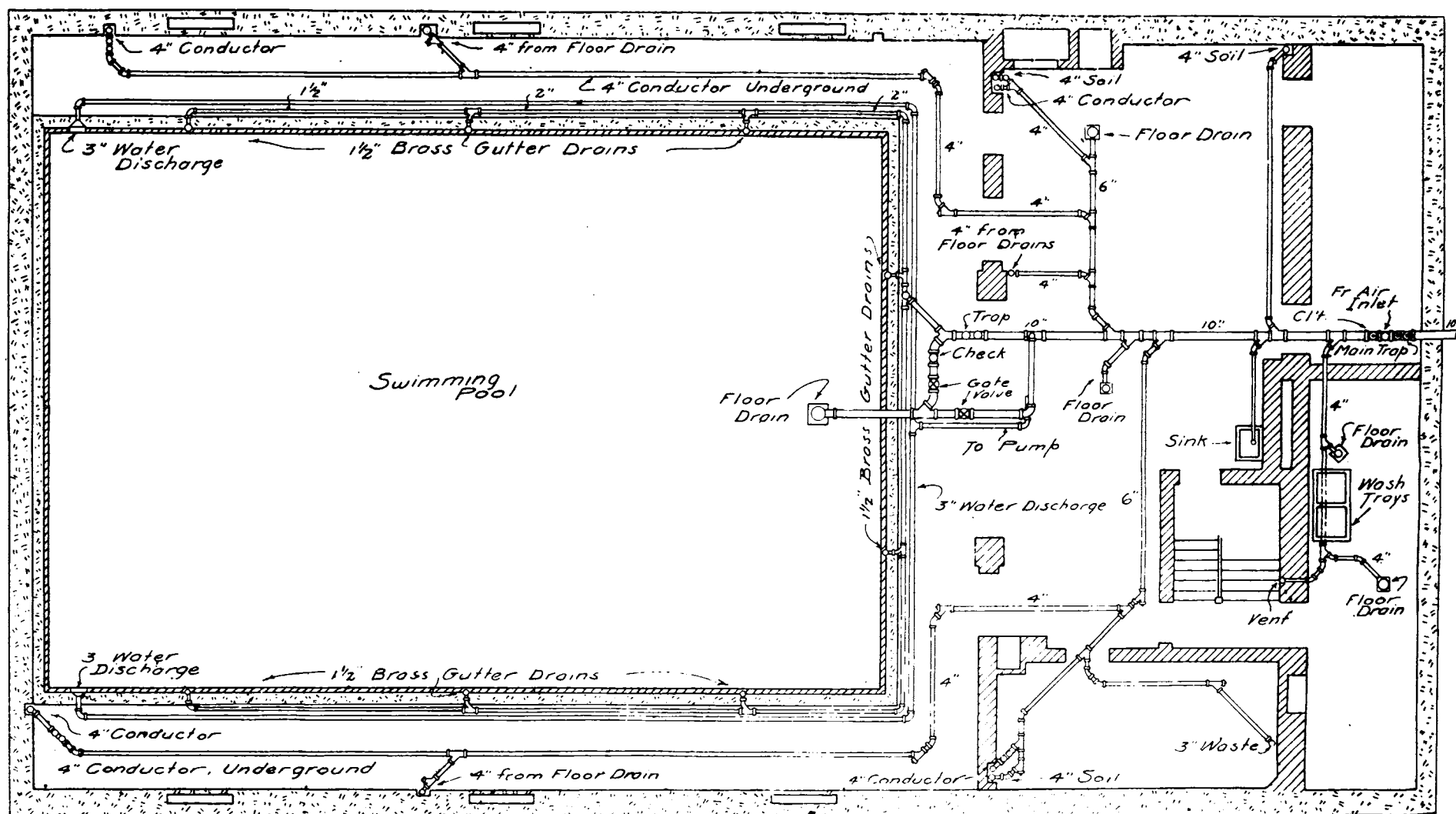


FIG. 1.—Basement Plan of Bath House on the H. W. Oliver Estate, Pittsburgh, Pa., Showing Supply and Drainage Piping of Swimming Pool

These pipes are suspended from the ceiling on combination expansion hangers. Branches are left in the main for the ten showers, with air chambers on the main where each is taken off.

The general plan of the drainage for the building may be seen in Fig. 1. The main drain is 10-inch, connecting outside the building into a 12-inch terra cotta sewer. The sizes of branch wastes called for are liberal, as the following will show:

Janitor's sink, 3-inch; water closets, 4-inch; sink, 2-inch; bowls, 1½-inch; baths, 1½-inch; showers, 4-inch, and urinals, 4-inch.

All soil pipe above the basement floor is galvanized wrought iron, the Durham system being employed. All drainage fittings are of heavy cast iron, and of the recessed pattern. The ends of all pipes are reamed and so threaded as to allow the pipe to shoulder when made up. Drainage piping

below the basement is of extra heavy cast iron.

The waste from the swimming pool is 10-inch, fitted with gate and check valves of the same size. Cleanouts have been used liberally, wherever their use would prove of benefit. The drainage system is protected by a 10-inch main trap, having a 6-inch fresh air inlet, the latter being carried to the sidewalk level, where it terminates in a heavy brass grating.

that the marble drip immediately under and extending the whole length of toilet, connects to the vertical waste at right-hand end of line. The two basins are trapped with 1½-inch brass pipe, but not vented. The flushing arrangement is direct from street pressure, branched and connected to every urinal, one valve controlling the whole battery.

The sanitary appointments of the new Windsor station are more up to date in every respect. Plate 4 is the plan showing arrangements of fixtures. This room has two entrances, one from the smoking room at left and the other from main corridor. Available light is obtained from four exceptionally large windows facing Windsor street. There are 44 porcelain fixtures in this room—15 urinals, 17 closets, 11 lavatories and one drinking fountain. The lavatories and urinals, which are of the stall type, abut marble inclosures which conceal all pipes.

Piping inclosures surrounding the urinals are 7 feet high and those back of lavatories 4 feet in height. There are 3 batteries of urinals, 2 batteries back to back,

AN EXAMPLE OF SANITARY ADVANCEMENT DURING THE LAST QUARTER CENTURY

GENERALLY improved plumbing conditions in the city of Montreal, Canada, are clearly indicated in the new Windsor station, Canadian Pacific Railroad. This installation also shows the wonderful advancement in railroad station sanitary equipment during the last quarter century. For comparison we also show herewith the original toilet in the old Grand Trunk station, still in use.

Reference to Plate 1 shows the location of the fixtures, entrance being from the outgoing and incoming platforms, through a narrow hall, to door as indicated on sketch. This toilet room is located directly in center of station, and is not provided with windows or ventilating ducts to the outside atmosphere. There is a

Comparison of Plumbing Installations in the Old Grand Trunk Railroad Station and the New Windsor Station of the Canadian-Pacific Railroad, Montreal, Can.

By "Noitatinas," New York

feet deep, and extend up about 8 feet. These partitions support the exceptionally large and heavy flush tanks, or rather

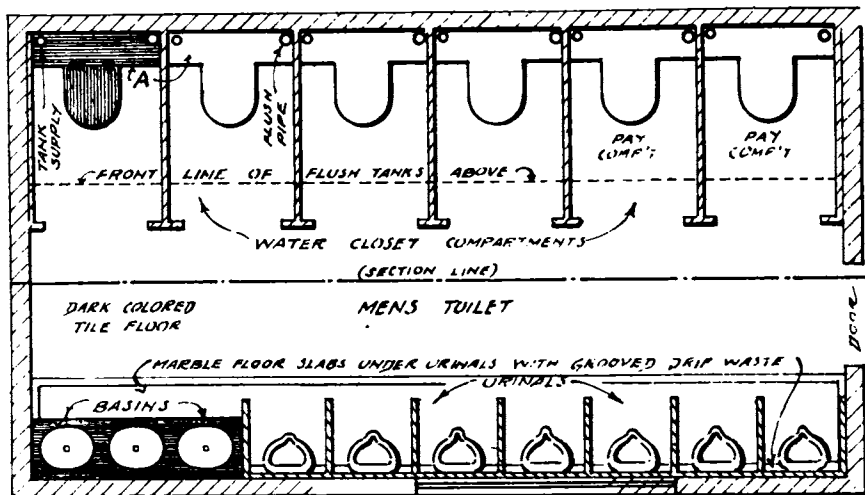


PLATE 1.—Plan of Toilet Room in Grand Trunk Railroad Station, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

colored glass window in wall separating the ladies' toilet. The floor is of dark and multi-colored anciently designed tile. There are six water closet compartments, partitions of which are of wood.

Design of closet is similar to an old washout, with wide base and low vent horn to trap. These vent horns are connected to a 2-inch lead pipe, which, presumably, extend above roof. A wide board (A) extends across closet compartment, back of bowl, to which is hinged the seat and cover. In the corners of compartments are lead pipes, the one to the left supplying the flush tank and the one to the right is the flush pipe. Directly opposite closets are 7 wall or hung urinals, separated by stained and discolored white marble slabs, with slab of same material underneath. Old style slab-basins are to the left of the urinals.

Plate 2 is an elevation of the battery of water closets. The compartment partitions are about 4 feet apart and 6

tank, partitioned off. This long tank is 3 feet high by 5 feet deep and extends the length of the room. It is constructed of

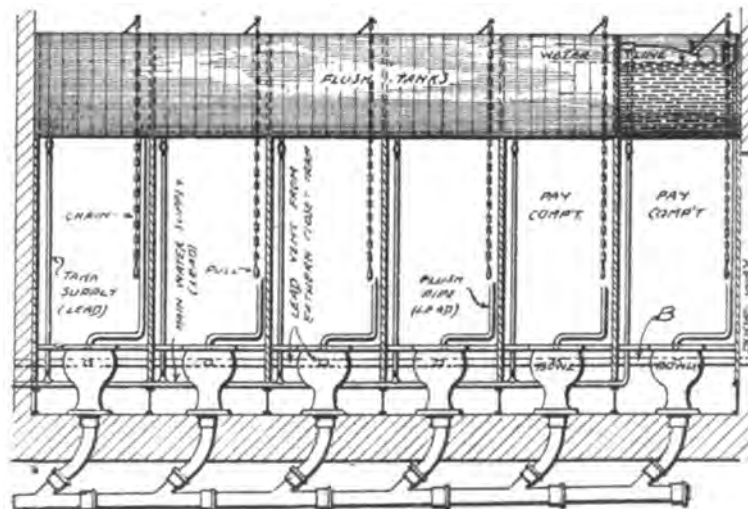


PLATE 2.—Elevation of Water Closet Compartments, Showing Ancient Flushing Arrangement, Grand Trunk Station

matched boards and lead lined. The capacity of one "individual" tank is greater than six flush tanks of present-day design.

Immediately back of closet bowls and pinned to wall is the main lead water supply, from which are taken the water supplies to individual tanks. These run up in the left-hand corner of compartment,

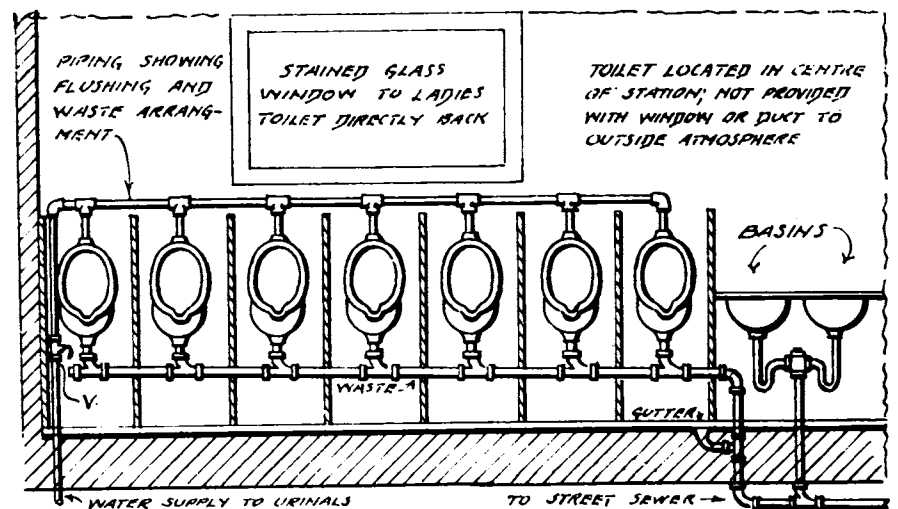


PLATE 3.—Elevation of Battery of Urinals, Not Trapped Nor Vented, in the Grand Trunk Station

and the lead flush pipe descends in opposite corner and is carried over, as indicated, to bowl. Another horizontal lead pipe B is shown back of bowl connecting to the vent horns. Heavy iron chains about 10 feet in length overhang the front of each compartment. The soil pipe is of English pattern and cast iron, and the short runs on main drain are not vented.

Plate 3 is an elevation of the old style urinals, their wastes connected as shown. It will be noted that these urinals are not individually or collectively trapped and

with wide passages immediately in front, to avoid crowding. Only 2 batteries of 4 closets are shown, but there are 6 more closets in rear wing and 3 more in recess at right, as noted. The main drain extends through toilet as indicated, receiving the branch wastes from the 7 batteries of fixtures. The two 4-inch branch soils for water closets, shown at right, extend back in "L" of toilet, and the right-hand soil receives 4 more closets and the left-hand soil 2 more. In lower right-hand corner of plan the 6-inch main horizontal drain extends back and takes care of the 3 water closets shown in recess. At this end of main drain the pipe ascends to roof. The 11 lavatory branch waste and vent pipes are placed in marble inclosure and connect to main soil and vent lines at lower left-hand corner of room.

The drinking fountain, near main entrance, is connected to waste and vent line for lavatories. Water closets are of the siphon-jet type with non-soiling rim and seat, no covers being provided. Urinals are of the latest stall type, recessed into tile floor and marble work.

Plate 5 shows the battery of lavatories abutting marble pipe inclosure. Only the traps are exposed, but all the pipe is shown in heavy lines. The traps are 1½-inch brass, nickel-plated. The lavatories are supplied with hot and cold water through low-down compression faucets.

who voted for rejection.

PROTEST WATER PRESSURE.

An ordinance was presented to council for the acceptance of an increase of the maintenance fund for the Oliver bath house, Tenth and Bingham streets, from the trustees of the Henry W. Oliver estate. Under the ordinance the city treasurer becomes the custodian of 1,400 shares of the Pittsburgh Coal Company stock, the income of which is now \$8,400 per year. Formerly the estate paid \$5,000 for the maintenance of the institution, but to meet the increased cost of maintenance the stock was turned over to the city with \$2,100 dividends. Originally \$80,000 was set up to provide the maintenance fund, and this investment has a present valuation of \$120,000. The tender of the stock, the increment from which will more than meet the maintenance cost and provide a sinking fund, was made by Edith Oliver Rea.

The Brushton Board of Trade sent a communication protesting against the water pressure supplied by the Pennsylvania Water Company to consumers in that part of the city. The pressure, 160 pounds, the communication states, should be reduced to 80 pounds. The matter was referred to committee. The Pittsburgh real estate board submitted resolutions adopted by that organization calling upon the city to adopt the National electrical code, which will work less hardship on Pittsburgh electrical users, it is asserted.

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10 each	Recorded in Ordinance book, volume 50, page 186.	Approv
per an-	No. 23.	Record
annum,	AN ORDINANCE—Of acceptance by the City of Pittsburgh from the trustees under the will of Henry W. Oliver, deceased, of a certain endowment fund for the maintenance of the bath house and swimming pool at the corner of Tenth and Bingham streets.	21, page
annum:	Whereas, By certain proposition of the late Henry W. Oliver, which was accepted by an ordinance approved July 2, 1903, and recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 15, page 245, it was provided that the said Henry W. Oliver would furnish the land and erect thereon a bath house and swimming pool and furnish therefore a maintenance fund of \$80,000.00; and	AN. O
5 each	Whereas, In pursuance of said purpose the trustees of the estate of said Henry W. Oliver did purchase said land and erect thereon a bath house and swimming pool and subsequently did, by deed dated May 29, 1915, and recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 1832, page 213, convey said land and buildings erected thereon to the City of Pittsburgh to be forever used as a site and building for a bath house and swimming pool; and	re-estab
is here-	Whereas, The estate of said Henry W. Oliver, from the time of said conveyance to the City of said property, did pay to the City the sum of \$5,000.00 per annum as a maintenance fund for said premises; and	street W
annum:	Whereas, The trustees of the estate of the said Henry W. Oliver, in fulfillment and consummation of the endowment clause in their proposition so accepted as aforesaid by the City of Pittsburgh, have donated and transferred to the City fourteen hundred shares of the six per cent preferred capital stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania, being certificates Nos. 236 and 233, inclusive, together with the sum of \$2,100.00, covering the dividend due January 25, 1918, on said shares of stock.	917.97 fee
annum:	Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That said gift or endowment of said stock and the dividend thereon be accepted from the trustees of said Henry W. Oliver estate as a final compliance with and consummation of the endowment clause in said proposition, and that the same be set aside in the hands of the City Treasurer and be pledged to and used for no other purpose than for the maintenance of said bath house and swimming pool and for the establishment of a sinking or reserve fund to cover the cost of any extraordinary expenses, repairs or improvements which become necessary for the same in the future.	Section
1.70 per	Section 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance, conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.	by the
85 each	Passed in Council February 3rd, 1919. Approved February 6, 1919. E. V. BABCOCK, Mayor.	assemble
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Bath House 1919

Clipped By:



miconboy
Thu, Jul 28, 2016

FAILURE TO PAY CITY EXPLAINED

Oliver Estate Hits Management of Bath House.

Failure of the city to remove excessive and incompetent political employes was given yesterday as one of the major reasons why the estate of the late Henry W. Oliver had not paid about \$40,000 over a period of five years toward the maintenance of the Oliver bath house, Southside, as brought out in the auditors' report of the city treasurer's office.

The bath house was given to the city by the late Henry W. Oliver with an endowment sufficient to maintain the building, pay wages and furnish all necessary supplies to patrons free of charge, the endowment consisting of preferred stock in a coal corporation.

When the corporation passed its dividend, the city appealed to the Oliver estate, asking that it advance the amount of the dividend. The estate claims that they found that, because of overloading the payroll of the bathhouse with incompetent political appointments, the building and equipment had not been maintained and patrons were charged for towels, soap and other articles supposed to be furnished free.

The estate agreed to advance the money wanted if the city would restore the building and equipment, cut down the payroll, remove unnecessary appointees and replenish supplies, but the city failed to take such action, it was claimed yesterday.

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Soldiers Get Recreation Facilities

Oliver Bath House Pool To Be Available Except on Ladies Days

Recreational facilities of the city's bureau of recreation were thrown open free of charge today to soldiers from Pittsburgh and vicinity home on leave from army camps for the Christmas holidays.

Louis C. Schroeder, superintendent of the bureau, yesterday invited all soldiers to make use of showers, gymnasiums and locker rooms and "make themselves at home" at the city's five new, recently completed recreation buildings.

Location of Buildings

The buildings are the West Penn, situated at Thirtieth and Everett streets; the Warrington, at Warrington avenue, South Hills; the Ormsby, at South Twenty-second and Sidney streets; the Ammon, at Bedford avenue and Kirkpatrick street, and the Mary J. Cowley, at Goettman street, Northside.

The Oliver Bath House swimming pool, he said, will be open every day during the holidays except Tuesday and Friday, ladies' days, for soldiers who want to take a swim between 10 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

In addition, soldiers in uniform will be admitted free to all municipal basketball games Tuesday evenings and Sunday afternoons at the West Penn, and Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons at the Warrington center, Schroeder said.

Scully Rapped For Approving Coal Merger

Mayor Is Urged To Withdraw Proxy

Mayor Scully's lone-handed approval of a coal company merger was under fire today.

A special committee named yesterday urged that the Mayor be asked to withdraw his proxy vote favoring the merger of Pittsburgh and Consolidation Coal Companies.

The committee also favored having the City Controller examine the proposed merger to determine if it is in the City's interest, Councilman Joseph A. McArdle reported.

City Owns Stock

The City is involved in the merger because it owns 1400 shares of preferred stock in the Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Mayor Scully was attacked in Council meeting yesterday for approving the merger without consulting Council or other City authorities.

The onslaught was led by Councilman McArdle, who said:

"I think it is tragic that the Mayor would sign a proxy on such short notice. I favor a resolution asking him to withdraw his proxy. I don't think he knew what he was signing, or what he was giving away."

Controller Edward R. Frey, accompanied by his solicitor, John R. Bentley, attended the meeting. Mr. Frey remarked:

"We didn't know about it."

Want Rights Protected

In a formal letter to Council, Mr. Frey and Solicitor Bentley stated in part that:

"It seems proper that steps should be taken to protect the City's statutory right, to demand, if desirable, the fair value in cash of its shares as of the day before the merger."

Mr. McArdle said he questioned "the validity" of the Mayor's proxy approval of the merger. Councilman John T. Duff Jr. (an attorney) said he refused to vote for any resolution to approve the merger, and that the question ought to be turned over to a committee for study.

Opposes 'Quick Action'

Mr. Duff declared the value of the City's shares involved a quarter of a million dollars, and that he was opposed to "any quick action."

Council President Thomas E. Killallen said he intended to make an informal request to the Mayor to withdraw his proxy approval of the merger.

The stock was given to the City for the operation and maintenance of the Oliver bath house at South 10th and Bingham St. The gift was accepted for this purpose.

The meeting was attended by A. K. Oliver and Don Rose, attorney, representing the Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Mr. Rose stated that if too many

By an Unknown Soldier



The mystery poem of World War II was written on a scrap of paper and simply entitled "A Soldier: His Prayer." It fluttered into the hands of a trench fighter in Africa. The unknown author is either dead or missing. Everyone who loves a soldier should read it in This Week, The Press magazine section

Sunday

stockholders demanded cash for their shares, instead of consolidated stock, the merger plans would collapse, "because we don't have the money."

Spear Brig



City Won't Build Penthouses

Plans Apartment For Caretaker

City Council wants it known it isn't building any penthouses for anybody.

Last week the Department of Parks and Recreation submitted legislation to convert a storage shed atop the Oliver Bath House on S. Tenth Street into a "penthouse."

Officials explained a caretaker could be housed there and that vandalism probably would be kept to a minimum.

The ordinance came up in committee meetings yesterday and Council President Thomas Gallagher made a suggestion:

"I think we should change that terminology from 'penthouse' to caretaker's apartment," he said. "I wouldn't want anyone to think we are building penthouses for anyone."

The ordinance was amended.

Council voted unanimously to go ahead with the project, which will be financed through a special trust fund.

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Sat, Sep 3, 2016

Lawrenceville Institution Started In '04

Bath House Stops Steaming As Another Era Passes Here



They lined up by the thousands to take five-cent baths in pre-World War I days in Lawrenceville.

Thousands Once Used It

The water has stopped flowing and the door to the Lawrenceville Neighborhood House has been locked.

The day of the public bath is over and the City has washed its hands of another vestige of pre-Renaissance days.

A few employees are all that is left of the old era, and they have just until the end of the month to clean out.

City Council has shut off the water for the public tubs and showers at the Lawrenceville Neighborhood House to save approximately \$35,000 in the tight 1962 budget.

But bath water is not all the City Council has discontinued at the neighborhood institution which began in 1904 at 3445 Butler Street.

Lawrenceville housewives, for example, can no longer use the automatic washers and clothes dryers which were furnished there. Mothers can no longer take their children, ranging from two to eight years old, to the day nursery at low cost.

Young boys who took advantage of the recreation program, which kept them off the streets and out of mischief, are without a favorite haunt.

And young high school girls, who learned to sew, cook



The hot water was furnished but washing was still a laborious job in 1916.

and do other household jobs, have to find some other place to learn to do the same things.

All activity came to a halt Dec. 7. And according to Mrs. Eleanor Hecht, secretary of the day nursery, many regular users of the community facilities felt like the 15 moth-

ers who brought their small children to the nursery right up to the last day.

"They stayed hoping something would happen which would prevent the closing. But, of course, nothing did," she said.

The era which just ended began in 1895 when Mrs. Gertrude Thompson, wife of the pastor of St. James Episcopal Church, thought up this idea for helping people to help themselves.

The Pittsburgh Press, Sunday, Dec. 24, 1961—Sec. 1, Page 7



Marie Tebeau and Eleanor Hecht work on final reports.

was bought three years later and a building fund started. A newspaper story attracted the attention of a philanthropist, Henry Phipps, and he contributed \$1000.

Later he volunteered to give one-half the cost of the building and pay for the first year's running expenses. A charter was obtained in 1901 and in 1904 the building was opened to the public.

At the time, a bathtub was a rare thing and showers were even more unusual in homes in Pittsburgh — the sooty, smoky steel capital of the world.

So bathing facilities at the Lawrenceville Neighborhood House soon became a popular attraction, with as many as 2000 grimy mill hands lining up outside on Saturdays waiting their turns to get cleaned up before going home.

Almost as popular with approximately 2000 Lawrenceville women was the public laundry—even if it did mean hard work for them.

At least they didn't have to tote buckets of water or heat it themselves. That was supplied at the laundry.

Otherwise their washing chores were as they had been — hard work at stationary tubs, wash boards and hand wringers.

From 1961 until after World War I, the workers continued to come to the baths in droves to rinse away the dirt and to enjoy the relaxation of a warm bath—all for the price of five cents.

By the mid-twenties, however, modern plumbing conveniences were becoming more abundant in Lawrenceville homes and the number on the big bath day—Saturday—had dwindled to about 600.

That rate continued until the late fifties when the City fathers passed a new housing code, making bathing facilities mandatory in every house, and the rate dwindled to a local 100 or so.

One person who has taken advantage of the bathhouse at the Neighborhood House, says Mrs. Marie Tebeau, office manager, is a 70-year-old Sharpshurg man.

He never came on Saturday though, she says. He bathed on Tuesdays. He started this ritual as a small boy back in 1904 and continued it right up until the end.

He came again last week after the House had closed, she added, but was allowed to take a bath anyway.

Apparently he can't get used to the idea that the era he has known for so long has passed.

Officers of the Neighborhood House at its closing were Mrs. John Crawford, president; Mrs. Frederick Brinker, first vice president; Mrs. Richard Richards, second vice president; Mrs. William Clark, treasurer; Mrs. Lewis McIntyre, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Walter Melzer, recording secretary, and Mrs. Walter Burns, corresponding secretary.

Clipped By:



mlconboy

Thu, Jul 28, 2016

Some city pools should be closed but not the oldest

The Oliver Bath House at the southern end of the 10th Street Bridge is old Pittsburgh in every way. People began swimming there before World War I, and the half-dozen people swimming laps when I hit the water last week were old enough to remember World War II. It's the city's oldest pool, but Pittsburgh doesn't have many young ones. And with the city looking to plug a \$60 million hole in the budget, some of its 32 pools ought to be unplugged.

The pools represent a drop in a \$366 million operating budget. They're also an odd thing to ponder in late November. But the city needs to save everywhere. I visited Oliver for the first time because a panel of community leaders appointed by Mayor Tom Murphy said it was the city's least utilized pool. Evidently, attendance must have



BRIAN O'NEILL

been taken in summer, when most people swim outdoors. Oliver, the city's only public indoor pool, had 30,000 visits in 2001. But others aren't so busy.

The city should drain some pools next summer. It can no longer afford them all, certainly not at current fees. At \$40 a family and \$20 per adult, the annual cost is about a third of what most municip-

pal pools charge elsewhere in Allegheny County.

"I consider it a bargain," says Henry Sateras, 69, who drives to the Oliver Bath House from Scott three times a week, paying the non-resident fee of \$50.

A bargain? More like a steal. Sateras first jumped in the storied pool beneath Oliver's cathedral ceiling. Girls and boys had different days when he was growing up on the South Side, so he could swim without trunks.

The city has lost nearly half its population to the suburbs since, but City Council, like the school board, often acts as if nobody's moved. Pools? Schools? Let's keep 'em all!

Pool admission was free until 1988. In December 1995, council doubled the fees to their present levels after Murphy threatened to close half the pools citywide. When

Murphy tried to raise the fees slightly for 1999, council voted to have no fees at all. That snit led by Councilman Jim Ferlo didn't last. Fees were restored to current levels. But they don't nearly cover costs.

Murphy's proposed operating budget for next year has \$295,000 projected for pool fees, while salaries for aquatics employees come to \$1.1 million. The city is down \$800,000 before the first bottle of chlorine is purchased or first repair is made — and it has only \$75,000 budgeted to repair all 32 pools.

Pools are, of course, like parks and libraries. They don't need to make money or even break even. They're supposed to make life sweeter, so residents and businesses stick around. But what if swimmers don't show?

The Manchester pool operated at only 8 percent capacity last sum-

mer — maybe because it's one of six on the North Side. Eleven pools — not counting Oliver — were below 20 percent.

Citiparks is supposed to present an "aquatics master plan" next spring that looks at costs, fees, attendance — you name it. Some cities have moved from the old neighborhood pools to large, new aquatic centers. But the city can't wait that long.

Pittsburgh should close some pools. It should raise the annual fees. It should at least recognize that the year-round pass to Oliver is worth more than the three-month season at other pools. Show-er privileges alone are worth that much.

Keith Boyce and Yves Rubinet were at the bathhouse on their lunch hour Wednesday not to swim, but to change clothes for a long run. They came over from Tissue-Informatics a couple of blocks

away. They change, use a locker, run and then shower — all for the cost of an annual pass.

By the way with the jogging trail along the Monongahela that now stretches more than four miles, from Eighth Street to Baldwin Township, the bathhouse is ideally situated for this purpose. How many South Side workers even know about it?

Henry W. Oliver willed the city \$100,000 to build this bathhouse, and threw in \$100,000 as an endowment to cover maintenance and employee salaries. Oliver's bequest has come up short in the 87 years since, though his bath house is still in great shape. If city leaders want to keep Pittsburgh that way, they have to realize that budgets, like pools, aren't bottomless.

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Clipped By:



m1conboy
Thu, Jul 28, 2016

Let's Learn From The Past

Oliver Bath House

The next time you are about to take a bath or shower, you may want to think about how lucky you are. Keeping clean in Pittsburgh was not always an easy thing to do.

As many immigrants came to Pittsburgh in the late 1890s to work in the coal mines, steel mills and railroad yards, the need for housing and sanitation facilities quickly grew. Many workers rented the use of a bed in a house close to where they worked, and sometimes 20 or more workers shared one room.

Houses were small and often had only two floors: a first floor with a kitchen and living room where the owner and his family lived, and a second floor with two bedrooms rented to workers. There was no inside plumbing. Washing one's hands and face after a day of hard



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dirty work was not easy because water had to be carried from an outside well or pump and then poured into a basin. Taking a bath was a even more difficult, for the water had to first be heated on the stove and then poured into a large portable tub, so many workers bathed only once a week.

As people learned the importance of personal cleanliness to prevent the spread of disease and infection, public baths were built

and opened in Pittsburgh: One was in the city's Strip District, one in Oakland on Forbes Avenue and one on the city's South Side.

Built in 1910, the Oliver Bath House was the gift of Henry W. Oliver and his wife, Edith. It was built and given to the city to help meet the health needs of Mr. Oliver's mill workers. Mr. Oliver was born in Ireland in 1840, and his family moved to Pittsburgh two years later. After serving in the Civil War, he and his brother became one of the largest manufacturers of iron bars and iron products in the United States and eventually founded the Oliver Iron and Steel Company in 1888.

Today, the Oliver Bath House and swimming pool are still open and provide water recreation for city residents of all ages.

—By H.H. Conti,
History Center volunteer

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Thu, Jul 28, 2016