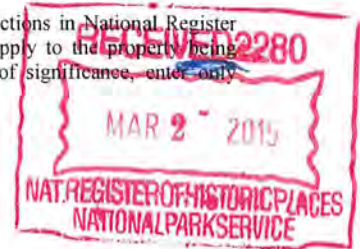


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Duquesne Brewing Company

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by S. 21<sup>st</sup> Street, S. 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, Jane Street, Harcum Way, and Edwards Way

City or town: Pittsburgh City State: PA County: Allegheny

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

	<b>March 24, 2015</b>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>PA Historical and Museum Commission</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

*Patrick Andrus*  
Signature of the Keeper

*5/11/2015*  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District

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Site

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	sites
<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	structures
<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Processing

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/Industrial storage

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/Warehouse

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/Manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/Communications facility

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

MODERN MOVEMENT/International style

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, STONE/Limestone

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Duquesne Brewing Company is an intact former brewery occupying a series of seven large, predominantly red brick buildings constructed between 1899 and 1956 on four city blocks in the South Side Flats, a predominantly residential neighborhood of Pittsburgh. The brewery is roughly L-shaped in plan and composed of rectangular or L-shaped buildings, with the exception of the 1950 brew house, whose curved front and rear facades accommodated railroad sidings connecting the brewery to the nearby Whitehall Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. All of the buildings in the brewery are built up to the sidewalk lines and served by the city streets that penetrate the district. The brewery buildings housed not only the production of beer itself, but the storage and preparation of ingredients, the bottling and shipping of product, and the administration of the company. They are between one and 11 stories in height and tightly sited, with several adjoining one another.<sup>1</sup> The structural systems in the district vary, with the oldest

<sup>1</sup> Though the original stock house received additions through 1950, it is considered one resource because these additions extended the original purpose of the building. The shipping building – constructed in three phases between ca. 1936 and 1954 – is treated as a single resource for the same reason. The other resources in the district that adjoin one another – Bottling House A (which adjoins the 1950 brew house), Bottling House B (which adjoins the shipping building), and the office (which adjoins Bottling

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(the 1899 brew and stock house building) having load-bearing exterior masonry walls and interior steel columns, while the 1950 brew house was constructed on a steel skeleton frame. The brick buildings from the 1930s-1940s are all likely reinforced with steel, while the last buildings to be constructed – a pair of garages added to the shipping building in 1954 and Bottling House A in 1956 – are of prefabricated construction. Six of the buildings – the original 1899 brew house and stock house, with subsequent additions; the “new” brew house of 1950; the office building; the brewery’s first bottling building (Bottling House B); the shipping building; and Bottling House A – are associated with the establishment and expansion of the Duquesne Brewing Company during its period of significance (1899-1965), and contribute to the district. One building does not contribute to the district. This is the ca. 1949 warehouse, which has lost integrity due to its conversion to condominiums. Alterations to the brewery’s individual buildings have affected, mostly, their openings, while the district as a whole retains integrity as an example of a modern, turn-of-the-twentieth-century brewery which expanded several times to become one of the most successful in Pittsburgh by 1950.

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### **Narrative Description**

The former Duquesne Brewing Company is bounded by Jane Street and Harcum Way to the north; Edwards Way to the south; South 21st Street to the west; and South 23rd Street to the east. The brewery is located in a narrow industrial district at the southern edge of the South Side Flats, a neighborhood of predominantly two- to three-story rowhouses dating from the mid- to late 19th century. The South Side flats has a strong 19th century residential character, despite its proximity to the National Register-listed East Carson Street commercial district, only five blocks to the north, and the presence of a modern medical facility to the brewery’s west across S. 21st Street (photo 3). The height and mass of the 1899 and 1950 brewery buildings, along with the distinctive clock tower of the latter, make the former Duquesne Brewing Company plant a conspicuous landmark on the South Side of Pittsburgh, which is otherwise dominated by small-scale (2-3 story), closely-spaced residential and commercial buildings.

The primary facades of the brewery’s main buildings – the 1899 and 1950 brew houses – face west on to S. 21st Street (photo 2), which is wider than the South Side’s other north-south arteries and provides a major access corridor between the South Side flats, located north of the brewery between it and the Monongahela River, and the steep South Side slopes which rise above the brewery to the south. Mary Street runs east-west and S. 22nd Street runs north-south through the brewery’s center. These city streets provide pedestrian and vehicular circulation to and within the brewery.

Outside of the brewery’s boundaries and directly to its south, a railroad embankment runs east-west and parallel to the brewery, and a steel bridge carries the railroad across S. 21st Street adjacent to the original stock house building (photo 1). Proximity to the railroad was important

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House A) – are counted as separate resources because plans of the plant prepared by the Duquesne Brewing Company indicate that the company regarded them as separate.

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to the brewery's distribution system in the early 20th century. The tracks of a siding which serviced the brewery can still be seen in the pavement of Mary Street and in the area behind (east of) the 1950 "new" brewery.

The brewery can be visualized in terms of four quadrants with Mary Street as the east-west axis and S. 22nd Street as the north-south axis. In the southwest quadrant stand the original, 1899 brewery building and its additions (ca.1905-1950). In the southeast quadrant is a warehouse, built in 1949 and converted to condominiums in 2002; due to renovations associated with this change in use, this is the only building which no longer contributes to the district. In the northeast quadrant are the utilitarian first bottling building (ca. 1900; addition, 1949) and shipping building (ca. 1936; additions, ca. 1950 and 1954). In the northwest quadrant are the major modern buildings built by the brewery between 1948 and 1956: the office building (1948); the 11-story, International Style "new" brew house (1950); and Bottling House A (1956), which combined the functions of the previous bottling and shipping buildings and is connected to them via covered conveyor over S. 22nd Street.

Of these, three buildings on the western half of the plant – the original, Romanesque brewery of 1899, the "new" brew house of 1950, and the office building of 1948 – served as the front doors and public face of the district. Accordingly, these buildings display strong architectural design intent, while Bottling House A and the buildings located east of S. 22nd Street – the earlier Bottling House B, the shipping building, and the warehouse – are utilitarian industrial buildings erected as needed to replace other, outdated ones which served as cooper shops, barrel storage sheds, wagon houses, and other functions and became obsolete as brewing, packaging, and shipping technology advanced in the first half of the 20th century.

The buildings of the former Duquesne Brewing Company survive on contiguous parcels, but they are currently under various ownerships, and all have been adapted to new uses. Individual buildings are described below in chronological order of construction.

### **Original Brewery (1899) and Additions (1905-1950)**

The Duquesne Brewing Company's original building is the 5-6 story, Romanesque Revival brew house/stock house erected at the 21st Street end of the block between Edwards Way and Mary Street in 1899 (photos 2, 4). This is a red brick building on a rusticated stone foundation and has a flat roof surrounded by a brick parapet. Its structural system combines masonry load-bearing walls with interior steel columns and steel-reinforced concrete floors. A series of rambling brick additions extended the stock house function of the building eastward to 22nd Street between 1905 and 1949 (photo 5). Though contiguous, this part of the brewery is legally two separate parcels, with a property line dividing the original brew house/stock house and its earliest additions on the western end of the block from the large storage structures erected between about 1940 and 1950 on the eastern end of the block (photo 6).

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The Duquesne Brewery's original 1899 building faces west onto 21st Street (photo 1). At the time of its construction, it was a symmetrical building standing five stories tall (including a tall first floor designed to accommodate massive brewing kettles), seven bays wide on its primary facade facing S. 21st Street, and seven bays deep; among later additions which increased its height and length (discussed below), this arrangement is still apparent. The central bay of the primary facade projects about two feet from the face of the building and has a rusticated stone arched entry at its base and a stone tablet identifying the building as "Duquesne Brg. Co." near the top. Round date stones are carved with the numerals "18" and "99" representing the year of original construction. A stone tablet below the first-floor cornice marks the northern section as the "Brew House," while the section south of the central entrance is labeled as the "Stock House." The bays are divided by slightly-projecting brick piers which rise to a corbeled cornice. Window openings from the fourth floor up have arched tops.

The fifth and sixth stories of the Brew House and top-most half-story of the Stock House were added in 1905 (necessitating the removal of a hexagonal cupola with a tall, steeply-pitched roof, a feature originally situated atop the building's central bay). The piers of the original building are carried through these additions, and they are capped by the original limestone finials above the parapet. The additions' window openings – present in the brew house and central bay; the half-story stock house addition has no windows – have arched tops like those on the upper floors of the original facade. Successive remodelings, most dating from the 1940s, have resulted in the replacement of almost all of the original wood double-hung windows with different types and arrangements of glazing and the infilling, or partial infilling, of many openings. Original wood windows remain only in three segmentally-arched window openings, accented with limestone keystones, on the first floor mezzanine level of the brew house. A garage door was inserted in the southernmost ground-floor bay of the Stock House after 1950. Lack of photographic or other documentation of the Duquesne Brewery buildings' facades over time makes it difficult to date this and other alterations with certainty.

On the long north side of the building facing Mary Street (photo 5), the first two bays from 21st Street are identical to those on the front facade. These are followed by five narrow bays. The addition above the eastern three of these bays rises another two stories in height. The remaining three bays of the building housed the machine shop. This area is four stories in height, with the first three being original and the fourth dating from 1905. It resumes the original bay width and spacing, but with a pair of windows in each bay, arched on the first and third floors. Between the third and fourth floors, three small, irregularly-spaced windows were added at an unknown date. As in the rest of the building, a wide variety of windows appears on the elevation, indicating successive remodeling in the building's history.

The end of this section marks the end of the original structure. East of it is the boiler house. This four-bay section was present by 1906 and presents a flat, undetailed facade to Mary Street. The first two bays are four stories tall and have paired, arch-topped windows. The remains of one original window show the type to have been four-over-four double-hung sash. The eastern

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two bays are taller, though the location of windows suggests the presence of four stories with different floor heights.

East of the boiler house is a substantial addition constructed between 1938 and 1941 for stock storage (photo 6). Accordingly, this section was built with no windows facing Mary Street, but two-story blind openings set rhythmically between brick piers which rise from a concrete belt course above the first story. Ductwork penetrates the building around this course. Two additional, narrower concrete belt courses divide the composition horizontally at roughly the fourth and sixth floor levels. Some small, horizontal windows were added, apparently in the mid-to-late 20th century.

The final addition to the building carried it to the eastern end of the block in 1950 (photo 7) and matches the style and materials of the "new" brewhouse (see below) completed across Mary Street in the same year. This section is equal in height to the previous, ca. 1940 addition and four bays deep. On its east-facing facade, four loading bays are set into the first floor. Above the second bay from the south is a set of three windows surrounded by limestone. Other windows on this facade are small and found only above the first and third loading bays. Windows on the north facade are horizontal and evenly-spaced, one per bay per floor. Signage for the self-storage facility which occupies this end of the building currently surmounts it.

The south side of the original brewery and its contiguous additions faces south onto Edwards Way (photo 1). It is blank except for an irregular row of small windows set in the top floor. Another, partial row of windows below this has been filled in; again, the date of this alteration is not known due to lack of documentation. The building steps up by half-story increments three times along its west to east length. The ghost of a large painted sign advertising Duquesne Beer survives on this elevation.

The interior of the 1899 building and its early 20th century additions was designed to house every step of the brewing process – from storage of raw grains to malting, mashing, lautering (separating wort from spent grain), boiling, fermenting with yeast, and cooling – under one roof. Its multi-story structure not only took efficient advantage of urban land in a densely-developed neighborhood, it allowed gravity to assist in moving ingredients and product from the top of the building to the bottom, from one stage of the process to the next.

Thus, milled and malted grains arrived by rail and entered the brew house from the top, then were dropped to its middle floors below, where they were mixed with water in mash tubs and heated to allow enzymes in the malt to break down the starch into sugar. The tall, deep, large rooms on every floor of the brew house accommodated the many tanks and tubs necessary for holding the raw cereals used in this process and stirring it with water, a process that had been mechanized with the invention of the steam-powered engine. The mash then dropped further down in the brewery building for lautering, or boiling into wort, in lauter tubs. The wort was strained and separated from waste grains (which were usually sold for animal feed) and the brewing process continued in the kettle room located in the front of the brew house's first floor,



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where the wort from the lauter tubs was cooked. Since a typical brewing kettle was over seven feet in diameter and over a story high, the brew house's first floor was designed with extra height to accommodate this equipment and featured a mezzanine for observation of the process. A machine room, located behind the kettle room on the first floor of the brewhouse, housed the machinery that stirred, pumped, and cooled the Duquesne Brewing Company's product.

The brew was then pumped to fermenting tanks in a refrigerated area to cool and be combined with yeast. Finished beer was stored and aged in the stock house. Where older breweries had used ice houses for cooling and storage, newer ones such as Duquesne Brewing Company used mechanically-refrigerated, well-insulated stock houses for these stages. In the stock house, beer was stored in enormous tanks during fermenting and cooling. Six of these cylindrical steel tanks remain in the Duquesne Brewing Company's stock house on the fourth floor (photo 15); other than this, all of the equipment that originally occupied the brewery has been removed, leaving the large, open rooms behind (photos 9-10). Cork insulation over the brick walls in the stock house helped maintain a stable temperature. This insulation is still present, but deteriorating.

After the new brew house was put into service in 1950, the original brew house remained in use (as did the stock house), but the assignment of spaces changed somewhat. According to as-built plans of the brewery (drawn in 1959 and revised through 1966, see floor plans), the first three floors of the original brew house were converted to a maintenance shop, with an engine room, machine shop, electrical shop, carpenter shop, paint shop, stock and storage rooms, and other functions necessary to keep the brewery working. On the fourth floor of the 1899 brewery were a wort cooling room in the brew house; fermenting tanks in the stock house; and, in the building's central section, a yeast room, yeast culture room, and water filter room. The yeast and culture rooms, lined with white glazed tile, are still present and have been converted into a living unit (photo 14). Below the fourth floor, the stock house continued to house storage tanks, and above, its fifth and sixth floors housed hot water and wort tanks.

The first floor of the brew house today contains a lobby/gallery in the former kettle room (photo 11) and a theater space in the former machine room (photo 12). The upper floors of the brew house are used for artists' apartments and studios (photo 8); some drywall partitions have been added since 1991 to create corridors, living units, and studio space (photo 13), but most exposed brick walls and poured concrete floors remain. The interior of the stock house has not been altered except for the removal of most of the original tanks and equipment. It remains a series of large, open, unfinished industrial spaces with concrete floors and exposed steel beams.

An open metal staircase (photo 16) and a utilitarian freight elevator (photo 17) in the brew house provide vertical circulation throughout the building. There is an additional metal staircase in the rear of the original section of the stock house.

The interior of the boiler house is collapsed (photo 18). The eastern stock house additions from the 1930s-50s have been divided into commercial self-storage units on the interior.

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**Shipping Building: ca. 1936-1954**

The Shipping Building (photos 19, 20) is a one-story building, rectangular in plan, located on the eastern portion of the block between Harcum Way, Mary Street, S. 22nd Street, and S. 23rd Street. This had been the location of several smaller buildings which the brewery had previously utilized for storage and a cooper shop.

The shipping building was constructed in three phases. The first phase dates from between 1936 and 1939. It is six bays long with a flat roof and consists of brick fireproof construction on a concrete foundation. A two-bay, flat-roofed section, constructed of concrete block but faced in brick on the south facade, was added to the eastern end of the first section ca. 1950, at the time of the brewery's major expansion. In 1954, the easternmost end of the block became available when the Philips Mine and Mill Supply Company, which operated an iron storage facility on the site, moved to Carnegie. The Duquesne Brewing Company purchased the property and constructed the final addition to the shipping building, consisting of two gable-roofed, rigid-steel-framed Butler buildings, in that year. These were used by the brewery as garages. They are now clad in ribbed split-face concrete block and board-and-batten siding.

All together, the shipping building has ten broad bays, each wide enough to accommodate a vehicular door, on its south facade (photo 19) and nine broad bays and two narrow ones on its north facade (photo 20). The bays in the late-1930s section are divided by brick piers capped with panels of grooved limestone. The walls of the ca. 1950 section are unarticulated, though both brick-faced sections share a limestone coping. Each bay of the 1954 section is located under its own gabled roof.

All but three of the vehicular openings in the brick-faced bays of the south facade were filled in with brick in 1956. The south facade of the 1954 Butler building addition contains a vehicular door in its western bay and a pedestrian door in its eastern bay.

The narrow bays on the north facade contain pedestrian doors. Pedestrian doors have also been added to two of the broad bays on the north facade at an unknown date.

On the upper level of both north and south facades, window openings are or were present in all of the vehicular bays of the 1930s section and in the Butler buildings. Some in the 1930s section are currently filled with glass block, while two have been bricked in on the south facade. No windows are present in the ca. 1950 section.

The east facade is a featureless wall with a vehicular door at its northern end, shaded by a shed canopy that is continuous with the slope of the building's roof.

On its interior, the shipping building contained storage and a carpentry shop in its basement level and loading bays on its first floor. Cases of bottled beer were transferred to the shipping building

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floor via conveyor from the adjoining first bottling building, where they were loaded onto rail cars or trucks.

Bottling functions were extended into the shipping building's first floor and its vehicular openings bricked in along with the construction of Bottling House A, which replaced the brewery's shipping function, in 1956. Thus, the shipping building is shown as part of Bottling House B on as-built plans of the brewery (drawn in 1959 and revised through 1966, see floor plans), though it was constructed separately. These plans show that, during the 1950s and 60s, cans traveled via conveyor through a can washer in the upper part of the first story, then dropped to a filler on the floor. Filled cans were conveyed to a double-decker pasteurizer. Bottles were soaked, washed, filled, capped, pasteurized, inspected, and labeled on the first floor as well. Cans and bottles of beer were then packed into cartons, and the cartons into cases, ready for shipping. The building's second floor was occupied by a case storage room and conveyors, by which cases traveled from the warehouse (see below) across Mary Street, through this building, to Bottling House A across S. 22nd Street.

All of this equipment has been removed and the shipping building has been adapted to serve a variety of light industries since the Duquesne Brewing Company closed. Its 1930s and ca. 1950 sections currently house a stage lighting company. A small office and a mock black-box theater have been enclosed, but the rest of the original, open interior remains. Its original concrete floors and exposed ceiling beams and ductwork can still be seen (photo 21). The 1954 addition houses a recycling business with a loading dock in one former garage bay and offices in the other. Access to the interior of this building was not obtained.

### **Bottling House B: ca. 1900, 1949**

The bottling building was constructed to house two important functions of the twentieth-century brewery, pasteurization and bottling, both of which helped expand the industry by enabling its product to remain more stable for longer periods and thus to be distributed over greater distances. Brewery laws at the turn of the twentieth century dictated that a separate building must be provided for bottling.<sup>2</sup>

The Duquesne Brewing Company's first bottling building, referred to as Bottling House B on as-built plans (drawn in 1959 and revised through 1966, see floor plans) is located on the western end of the block between Harcum Way, Mary Street, S. 22nd Street, and S. 23rd Street (photo 22). It consists of a ca. 1900, one-story, red brick building to which a large, flat-roofed addition was added during the brewery's period of major expansion, 1948-1950. The addition increased the building's height to two stories, added a three-story elevator tower on the south facade at the third bay from the west, and tripled the building's footprint.

<sup>2</sup> Gary W. Anderson, Peacock Brewery National Register of Historic Places nomination, March 2011, p. 6.

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Bottling House B extends eight bays across on its S. 22nd Street facade. It has a short stone foundation and red-brick walls with large, segmental-arched window openings on the first floor; these features are original to the ca. 1900 building. The windows themselves are mid-20th century replacements and the arched openings have been partially infilled. Vertical piers divide the bays and extend, in a different shade and texture of red brick, through the second story to the concrete coping at the flat roof. The second-floor windows consist of horizontal openings high on the walls with concrete sills. A set of metal steps leads up to a pedestrian door in the first (northernmost) bay, and a corrugated aluminum-clad conveyor/walkway above it still connects this structure to the later Bottling House A across S. 22nd Street (photo 23). Ductwork penetrates the fourth bay.

The south-facing Mary Street facade is nine bays deep. The presence of large, segmental-arched openings, identical to those on the S. 22nd Street facade, in the westernmost three bays indicates the extent of the original building. The elevator tower occupies the fourth bay. On either side of it, the first floor has been extended over the sidewalk to the curb. East of the elevator tower, this area appears to be part of the ca. 1949 construction and is actually one and a half stories tall with a shallow shed roof. According to the as-built plans (drawn in 1959 and revised through 1966, see floor plans), this space was utilized as a machine shop on the lower level and locker rooms on the upper level. West of the elevator tower was a loading platform during the years of the building's use by the brewery. At an unknown date after 1972, the loading platform was enclosed with concrete block. A pedestrian door faces west and five vehicular doors face south.

As on the S. 22nd Street facade, vertical piers divide the bays and extend, in a different shade and texture of red brick, through the second story to the concrete coping at the flat roof. The second-floor windows on the Mary Street facade are also identical to those on the S. 22nd Street facade, but the opening immediately west of the elevator tower originally led to an enclosed passageway spanning Mary Street to connect Bottling Building B with the district's warehouse (see below); this was removed after the closure of the brewery in 1972.

The Harcum's Way facade features irregular fenestration, much of which has been infilled with various materials including brick, wood, and metal. There is a vehicular loading door in the fourth bay and the fifth bay is penetrated by ductwork.

The bottling process that took place inside this building involved preparing unused or reused bottles by washing and drying them; filling them with beer; capping them; pasteurizing, or heating, the beer in bottles to destroy microorganisms that could hasten spoilage; and labeling and packing the bottles for sale. Inside the original, one-story bottling building, conveyors moved product and equipment from one function to another, then it was moved to the adjacent shipping building for distribution.

With the expansion of the Duquesne Brewing Company's South Side plant around 1950, the brewery closed its separate canned beer manufacturing facility (the former First National Brewery in McKees Rocks); the substantial enlargement of the original bottling house at this

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time allowed the brewery to accommodate canning of beer here alongside bottling. Shortly thereafter, in 1956, Bottling House A was constructed, with modern bottling and shipping facilities consolidated and optimized for distribution by truck. Bottling activities in the original bottling building (now known as Bottling House B) did not cease, however; in fact, they were expanded into the shipping building. The functioning of the combined bottling/shipping buildings after 1956 is described along with the shipping building, above, and illustrated in the as-built plans of the brewery (see floor plans).

After the closure of the Duquesne Brewing Company, all of the bottling equipment was removed and Bottling House B was sold. A printing company has owned and occupied the building since 1992. This owner denied the preparer access to the building, so current photographs of the interior were not obtained. However, views of the first floor through open loading doors confirmed that it remains a single, large room for housing large industrial equipment.

### **Warehouse (ca. 1949)**

On the western end of the block bounded by Mary Street to the north, Edwards Way to the south, S. 23rd Street to the east, and S. 22nd Street to the west, the Duquesne Brewing Company erected a three-story brick building during its major expansion in the late 1940s (photo 24). Like the other buildings at the eastern end of the brewery, it is a simply designed building in the industrial vernacular of the mid-20th century with a concrete foundation, red brick walls topped with concrete coping, and a flat roof.

An original vehicular entrance can still be seen beneath a concrete lintel facing S. 22nd Street, though it has been filled in (date unknown). The original fenestration pattern of the building is not known. Currently, windows on the west and north facades are arranged vertically in panels inset one brick's depth into the walls. The brick in the spandrels is different from that of the walls, suggesting that these vertical panels originally had a different configuration. The east and south walls do not appear to have had any windows when they were constructed, consistent with the building's original use as a storage facility.

The brewery used this building primarily for empty case and pallet storage. The original interiors consisted of large, open, unfinished rooms. A cooper shop was located in the northwest corner.

The building was converted to condominiums in 2002. The original open interiors have been divided into 54 living units, 18 per floor, and windows have been added to the formerly windowless east and south facades. Balconies are also present, along with additions: there is a long, CMU and steel addition to the east (late 20th century; precise date unknown), and several gabled penthouses have been constructed on the building's flat roof. These changes, designed to adapt the building for residential use, have compromised its integrity such that it no longer contributes to the Duquesne Brewing Company plant.

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**Office (ca. 1948)**

The Duquesne Brewing Company office was built in 1948 to house the administrative and financial functions of the increasingly successful company. It is situated at the northwest corner of Mary Street and S. 22nd Street (photo 25). The office is a two-story, flat-roofed building in the International Style. It is the only buff brick building in the district, which otherwise consists almost entirely of red brick construction.

The office building is 12 bays long on its primary (S. 22nd Street) facade. The entrance is located in the sixth bay (from the south) of the S. 22nd Street facade and is flanked by smooth, cream-colored stone panels and surmounted by a sign band and a panel of metal fretwork which rises to the top of the parapet. On either side of the entrance, the facade is divided horizontally by bands of buff brick: a solid wall at the foundation, a shallowly inset band into which the first floor windows are set, five narrow bands dividing the first and second stories, another inset area containing the second-floor windows, and a flat cornice zone capped by concrete coping. The parapet on the 22nd Street facade steps up to emphasize the central bay, where the entrance is located on the first level. Original window openings are infilled with a combination of buff brick and glass block.

The Mary Street facade is seven bays deep and detailed identically to the primary facade. As the ground slopes slightly upward east to west, the foundation panel of brick becomes shorter. There is an undetailed doorway at the westernmost end of the first floor. Some windows on the second floor have been entirely infilled with buff brick.

The building's main entrance leads to a vestibule and a small lobby up a short flight of three steps (photo 26). A screen wall of decorative concrete block separates the vestibule from the corridor beyond. This feature, as well as the stairs' original aluminum handrail and the corridors' marble baseboards, remains.

The office building's original plan was L-shaped and the plan provided for two double-loaded corridors forming a right angle, each lined with private offices, on each floor. Among the offices were a few special-purpose rooms, such as equipment and store rooms, a locker room, and a small laboratory on the second floor. The building's marble-trimmed cashier's office is still visible on the second floor (photo 27). A vault was tucked into the juncture of the two wings to safeguard the financial instruments handled daily by the company's financial officers.

The northern wing of the office building's first floor and its entire second floor retain the original layout, along with original plaster walls, office doorways trimmed with simple wood moulding, and marble baseboards. Floors are carpeted and there are dropped ceilings, installed in the late 20th century, covering the original, plain plaster ceilings throughout.

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On the first floor of the west wing, original office partitions were demolished at an unknown date after 1972 to create an open floor plan. An original corridor wall survives in this section, as does the corridor's plaster ceiling (photo 28).

The vault which originally occupied the inside bend of the building's "L" also still exists, though the rest of the space within the "L" has since been infilled with new, same-height construction housing garage and shipping facilities for the building's current occupant, an optical lens manufacturer. Although a representative of this company was interviewed for this project, dates for alterations made by this occupant were not available.

### **"New" Brewhouse (1950)**

An 11-story, red brick brew house containing state-of-the-art equipment was built directly north of the original brewery and across Mary Street from it in 1950. The International Style "new" brewhouse stands in stark contrast to its richly-ornamented, Romanesque predecessor. The building's irregular massing, with four different roof levels, was dictated by the functions within the structure, while its planar brick walls, continuous ribbons of glazing, and simple cornice treatment mark it as an expression of the Modernism of the period (photo 29).

The 1950 brewhouse faces southwest toward the intersection of 21st and Mary Streets, oriented toward the older building via a broadly curved wall. This forms one of seven sides of the building's base, which is three stories tall and dominated by two-story panels of windows set in limestone frames in its front (southwest-facing) section. The red brick walls do not have a differentiated foundation, but appear to rise directly out of the ground. The curvature of the front and the rear facades of the base section were dictated by the pre-existing sidings of the Whitehall Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which had serviced the industries in the neighborhood from tracks along and off Mary Street since before 1900 (photo 30).

Set back from this heroically-scaled base is a tower of stacked, set-back blocks rising from the rear. The tallest section reaches 11 stories in height. The north and west elevations display characteristic International Style windows, bound by limestone frames. The east elevation is unornamented. The south elevation features a 55' diameter clock, the largest in the United States, which is visible for miles (photo 2). The clock was manufactured by Audichron Company in 1938 and was originally part of an illuminated billboard for Coca Cola that stood at the base of Mt. Washington overlooking Carson Street. The billboard was later used by Fort Pitt Brewing. Duquesne Brewing purchased the clock in 1960 for installation on its new brewhouse and had it emblazoned with its iconic slogan, "Have a Duke." The clock face is currently used for advertising.

The design of the building facilitated the automated brewing process within. As-built plans of the 1950 brew house (drawn in 1959 and revised in 1963 and 1965, see floor plans) show how spaces were assigned to processes and filled with equipment. Large, open, unfinished storage rooms, stacked in the upper floors of the tall eastern tower of the building, contained enormous,

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round bins of raw grains and hops. Scales, hoppers, chutes, and conveyors on the fourth and fifth floors measured and distributed the raw materials from the storage rooms above in the quantities needed to the cooking areas on the second floor and mezzanine below. Hot water tanks were located on the fifth and sixth floors and cereal cookers on the third. The second floor contained a two-story kettle room, flooded with natural light from the full-height windows seen on the front of the building and furnished with two mash tubs and three copper brew kettles, each with a capacity of 600 barrels. A mezzanine held the brewery's three lautering tubs, in which mash was separated into liquid wort and residual grains. The first floor was devoted to grain drying equipment along with pumps, transformers, and other equipment that powered the brewery. This carefully-calibrated process, automated via control panels on the cooking room wall, allowed for mass production of the Duquesne Brewing Company's product in volumes that allowed for regional distribution.

This building is currently vacant. Although the equipment has been removed, its original spaces remain completely intact<sup>3</sup> (photos 31-33). The interior walls of the storage rooms are of brick and those of the hopper, mill, kettle, and cooking rooms are of glazed brick. Floors are of concrete and ceilings have exposed steel beams.

### **Bottling House A (1956)**

The last building to be built in the Duquesne Brewing Company plant was Bottling House A, erected in 1956 and designed by the engineering firm of Peth and Reed. This is a two-story, prefabricated building with Foamglas (cellular glass insulation) curtain walls sandwiched between corrugated aluminum layers. It stands on a concrete block foundation and has a shallow gable roof aligned east-west on the block bounded by Jane Street, Harcum Way, S. 21st Street, and S. 22nd Street (photo 34). Its covered loading docks face Jane Street and are set back approximately 60 feet behind a broad paved lot.

Bottling House A also incorporates a one-story, flat-roofed section, originally used for case storage, at its western end. The case storage room extends to the sidewalk on Jane and S. 21st Streets, giving the building an L-shaped footprint.

Bottling House A is 12 bays wide on its primary facade, which faces north onto Jane Street. The entire first floor up to the case storage room is spanned by a concrete loading dock with a shed roof. The case storage room intersects the westernmost bay of the two-story bottling facility. The case storage section is five bays wide on its Jane Street facade. Four bays are occupied by vertical, fixed-sash windows divided vertically in the center by aluminum mullions, and one bay has a vehicular door.

The second story of the Jane Street facade contains twelve bays and eleven large window openings. A solid panel of corrugated aluminum obscures the window opening in the ninth bay.

<sup>3</sup> Jody Schurman, interview with preparer, June 19, 2014.



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The windows in the other bays are each divided by four vertical and one horizontal aluminum mullion.

The east-facing S. 22nd Street facade is three bays deep with one multi-pane aluminum window in the northern end of the first story. The second story has three large windows, symmetrically arranged with the largest, which is identical to the windows on the Jane Street facade, in the center. The flanking two windows each have three vertical mullions instead of four. A one-bay buff brick section connects Bottling House A to the office building to its south and, via a corrugated aluminum-clad covered conveyor emerging from its second story (photo 23), to Bottling House B across S. 22nd Street. A window occupies the first floor of this section. Brick detailing is identical to that of the office building.

The S. 21st Street facade is that of the one-story case room. It is ten bays deep with infilled window openings in its first three bays (from the north), vehicular doors in its fourth and tenth bays, and windows identical to those facing Jane Street in the fifth through ninth bays.

The rear of the building faces a paved parking court tucked among Bottling House A, the office building, and the 1950 brew house. Due to the presence of these other buildings, little of the rear of Bottling House A is visible, but examples of the building's original windows can be seen in this area. They are comprised of various arrangements of square sections each containing a grid of nine square panes divided by aluminum mullions.

The brewery's second bottling building duplicated the functions of the first, combining a modern bottling facility with loading docks to facilitate shipping of the packaged product by truck. When built, Bottling House A contained two new bottling lines on its second floor. These conveyed bottles from washing to automated filling, pasteurizing, labeling, and electronic inspection stations.

Bottles ready for shipping were then conveyed through an opening in the floor to the first story. Here, automated "palletizers" packed and stacked filled bottles of beer for loading onto the trucks which backed up to the building's loading docks. The building also had its own machine shop and office on the first floor and locker and lunch rooms for employees on the second floor.

The interior of Bottling House A is currently vacant but unaltered. The first floor packing room is a single open space with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel ceiling beams and columns (photo 36). The second floor bottling room is also a single open space (photo 35). Its brick floors are patched in many places with concrete where equipment was removed. The rear (south) wall is finished with glazed tile. Wooden doors in this wall lead into the machine room and windows provide natural light into the office. A mezzanine on the south side of the second floor has a corridor open to below providing access to additional offices, a locker room, and a crown storage room. The walls below the windows on the other sides of the bottling room are also glazed tile; above the windows, the aluminum of the building's inner wall layer is

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exposed. The trusses, purlins, and decking of the prefabricated building's roof system are also exposed and visible in the second story.

### **Integrity**

The Duquesne Brewing Company possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association. Standing in the same location in the South Side neighborhood of Pittsburgh since the construction of its original brew and stock house in 1899, the Duquesne Brewing Company has absolute integrity of location. Its integrity of setting, likewise, consisting of the closely-spaced, 2-3 story residential and commercial buildings of the South Side, is retained. The large-scale brewery continues to dominate its small-scale, primarily residential environment while harmonizing with it in style and material.

The Duquesne Brewing Company also retains integrity of design and materials. Despite alterations, primarily to original openings, the red-brick construction and Romanesque intentions of the unknown architects of the original 1899 building remain recognizable, while the International Style design of Harley, Ellington, & Day is almost entirely intact. The windows in the 1950 brewhouse were replaced ca. 2000, but the replacements are compatible with the style of the original structure. The office building received a large addition after the period of significance, but because that addition is tucked in the inner corner of the building's L shape, it is not very visible and does not impact the primary facades.

The vernacular industrial designs of the "back-of-house" warehouse, shipping, and bottling buildings have been more freely altered. However, only the warehouse building no longer contributes to the district due to alterations which changed its character from industrial to residential. Small design details, such as the segmental-arched windows of the ca. 1900 portion of Bottling House B and fluted caps on the piers of the 1930s shipping building, place these buildings within the design vernaculars of their eras. The original, one-story Bottling House B has received a substantial addition even larger than itself, but this is related to the brewery's 1948-1950 expansion, which affected most of the properties in the district and relates to their significance. The shipping building's two additions – the first concrete block, the second prefabricated metal – as well as the prefabricated Bottling House A demonstrate the brewery's readiness to adopt new technology in building as well as in brewing.

Due to numerous alterations to each of the contributing buildings, the integrity of workmanship is not as strong. Most of the changes consist of the alteration or infill of original openings, which has left either intact openings or scars obvious enough to allow one to visualize the original openings.

The district's integrity of feeling and association derives from its integrity of setting, design, and materials. The Duquesne Brewing Company continues to rise, castle-like, above the small rooftops of the South Side neighborhood, evoking the feeling of local industry set amid a village-like neighborhood of immigrants adapting their old-world traditions (in this case, German

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brewing) to their new home. Despite the changes in use of its individual buildings, the district's association with the brewing industry continues to be communicated by its industrial scale and its integral signage, which has contributed the name by which the original building is locally known: "The Brew House."

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1899-1965  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Benz, John  
Harley, Ellington, & Day  
Peth and Reed

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Duquesne Brewing Company is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Industry for its contribution to the brewing history of Pittsburgh. During a period of significance extending from the construction of the original brewhouse and stockhouse building in 1899 to the company's decline toward closure as a result of changes in company leadership and increased competition with national brands in 1965, the Duquesne Brewing Company continually pioneered advanced methods of brewing, marketing, and distribution. It benefited from consistent, progressive leadership, whose entrepreneurial approach to both the business and technology of brewing allowed the company to adapt successfully to many changes in the brewing industry during this period. As a result, the Duquesne Brewing Company became one of the top ten breweries in the country following World War II. Its capacity for innovation and adaptation enabled the brewery to recover rapidly from major setbacks, such as Prohibition, world war, and a labor strike which crippled the local brewing industry in 1952 and precipitated the closure of rival breweries. The Duquesne Brewing Company remained in business until 1972. The buildings it constructed are conspicuous landmarks in the South Side neighborhood of Pittsburgh, recalling an era when each urban village was served by its own brewery, and communities prospered along with the successful businesses in their midst.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### History of the South Side

The Duquesne Brewing Company is located in the part of the South Side known as the Flats between the south bank of the Monongahela River and the steep South Side Slopes. Originally settled as the independent boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, and South Pittsburgh, and collectively annexed to the city of Pittsburgh in 1872, the South Side Flats became one of Pittsburgh's most important industrial and transportation centers during the mid- to late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Proximity to river transportation and abundant coal supplies gave rise to an industry of metal foundries and glass factories which thrived throughout the 19th century. At the end of the 19th century, steel began to replace glass as the dominant product of South Side industry. The South Side's location on the banks of the river proved ideal for Andrew Carnegie and other industrialists to build their mills for the manufacturing of steel. While steel mills came to dominate the riverbanks of the South Side, other, smaller industries founded by local entrepreneurs took advantage of the same opportunities to fill in the interstices of the tight-knit urban village of the South Side.

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The Duquesne Brewing Company is built on the site of two former glass houses: the Wolfe Howard & Co. Excelsior Glass Works, producers of window glass, and Page, Zeller, and Duff American Glass Works.

#### History of Duquesne Brewing Company and its Plant

The Duquesne Brewing Company of Pittsburgh was formed by a group of South Side businessmen and incorporated on April 4, 1899. Among them was John Benz, a lumber dealer and partner in the contracting company L. Benz and Brothers.<sup>4</sup> This connection assured that Benz and Brothers held the contract for the construction of the brewery's original, five-story Romanesque building on South 21st Street.

Benz and Brothers had been founded by John Benz's father, Landelin Benz, a German immigrant, in 1848. In 1873, the firm passed into the hands of his sons. John Benz studied architecture in Germany and by 1889, employed nearly 100 workers at his shop at the corner of 13th and Water Streets, "equipped with all the most highly improved machinery and appliances adapted to the finishing of lumber, which they use in the execution of the large contracts which they receive from all classes of buildings."<sup>5</sup> The Benz Brothers had a diversified clientele including churches, schools, merchants, bankers, industry, private social clubs and individual residences. They were responsible for a great deal of the construction in the South Side during the years from the firm's founding in 1848 to the early 20th century, including the 1902 PNC Bank building and the rebuilt 1915 Market House.

The permit for the original Duquesne Brewery was issued on September 21, 1899, and the estimated cost of erecting the 120' x 384' main structure was \$175,000. While essentially functional, and not architecturally distinctive, the original Duquesne Brewery building is nevertheless an imposing building with exterior ornamentation in the Romanesque Revival Style which had been popularized with the completion of H. H. Richardson's Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail in downtown Pittsburgh, a little over a mile away, in 1886. This style's connotations of strength and substance made it a common choice for breweries constructed during this period.<sup>6</sup>

Architects capable of designing breweries were not found in every community. The specialization required an understanding of both brewing and engineering, and brewery architects tended to be itinerants who traveled to brewery jobs around the country.<sup>7</sup> The architect of the original Duquesne Brewing Company building is not known. But its design exemplifies

<sup>4</sup> Other founding partners of the Duquesne Brewing Company were Henry Miller, a furniture dealer; Frederick N. Stucky, a carpet weaver; Charles E. Succop, a real estate dealer; Peter Hermes of the O. and P. Milk Company; and Justus Mullet, an insurance agent.

<sup>5</sup> John W. Leonard, *Pittsburgh and Allegheny Illustrated Review: Historical, Biographical, and Commercial: A Record of Progress in Commerce, Manufactures, the Professions, and in Social and Municipal Life* (Pittsburgh: J.M. Elstner, 1889), 80.

<sup>6</sup> Anderson, 15.

<sup>7</sup> Lu Donnelly, "Architecture Around Us: Regional Breweries." *Western Pennsylvania History* (Pittsburgh: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Summer 2002), 6.

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the typical brewery of the turn of the 20th century, an enormous, multi-story structure of massive fireproof, factory construction.<sup>8</sup> This type of brewery, which was several stories tall and accommodated every step of the newly-mechanized brewing process – from storage of raw grains to malting, mashing with water, lautering (separating wort from spent grain), boiling, fermenting with yeast, and cooling – under one roof, was a late-19th-century departure from the way that earlier, pre-industrial breweries had been designed. The large brewery buildings of the turn of the twentieth century served the modern production process, while also giving these businesses a high-profile presence in their communities.<sup>9</sup>

By the 20th century, improved methods of production and distribution meant that fewer breweries could produce more beer for a wider market, while inability to successfully integrate new machinery into older facilities rendered many older 19th century breweries obsolete. These factors caused a decline in the number of breweries in every region and a restructuring of the brewing industry.<sup>10</sup> In Pittsburgh and elsewhere, the early 20th century was a time of closure or consolidation of small local breweries. In 1905, Duquesne Brewing joined in a merger with 14 other breweries under the name Independent Brewing Company. The parent Independent Brewing Company acquired and ran Duquesne and the other formerly autonomous breweries while maintaining their individual production facilities and labels. The Duquesne Brewing Company was the flagship of the IBC's brands and served as the headquarters of the company.<sup>11</sup>

This merger was one of several in Pennsylvania which consolidated some 58 breweries around the state into five larger entities at around the turn of the twentieth century. In Western Pennsylvania, most breweries joined either the Independent Brewing Company or its major competitor, the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, which had formed from 21 smaller breweries in 1899.<sup>12</sup> Together, these "beer trusts" controlled virtually the entire local beer market during the first two decades of the 20th century, and their dominance was formidable. Only the mighty Fort Pitt Brewing Company, incorporated in 1906, could compete. Smaller local breweries which chose to remain independent soon were driven out of business, like the Allegheny Brewing Company in the Woods Run neighborhood of Allegheny City, which lasted only until 1911.

The merger with the Independent Brewing Company led to the Duquesne brewery's first expansion in 1905-1906. A cupola atop the building's central bay was removed to accommodate a one-story addition in this location; a story and a half was added to the brew house and a half-story to the stock house. In addition, a boiler room was constructed adjoining the original brewery to the east, along with freezing tanks, a wash house, and an office. The latter facilities

<sup>8</sup> Leonard, 80.

<sup>9</sup> Anderson, 15.

<sup>10</sup> Dale P. Van Wieren, "Chronology of the American beer Industry," BeerHistory.com. Reproduced from the book *American Breweries II* by Dale P. Van Wieren. Retrieved September 23, 2013.

<sup>11</sup> "Duquesne Brewing Co. History Began With Founding in 1899," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, June 28, 1950, p. 10.

<sup>12</sup> Rich Wagner, "Brewing in the Iron City," *American Breweriana Journal*, June/July 2006. <http://pabreweryhistorians.tripod.com/abjmay06Pbgh.html>. Retrieved September 23, 2013.



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were located on the eastern half of the block and were demolished in the 1930s for the construction of the ca. 1940 stock house addition.

The Independent Brewing Company flourished from 1905 to 1919, claiming a capacity of 1,200,000 barrels by 1917.<sup>13</sup> Its Silver Top premium lager label outsold bottled beers from local and out-of-state competitors, enabling the company to expand from a local to a regional brewer.<sup>14</sup>

Then, in 1919, Congress passed the Volstead Act, also known as Prohibition, which prohibited the production or sale of "intoxicating liquors," defined as those with an alcoholic content greater than 0.5 percent. Prohibition officially began at midnight on January 16, 1920, and lasted until its repeal on December 5, 1933. During this period, despite general prosperity in the nation, most American breweries that had existed prior to 1920 closed. The Independent Brewing Company survived by selling assets, closing 12 of its 17 branches, and producing low-alcohol-content "near beer" as well as soft drinks and colas at those it kept in business. It converted its Silver Top label to a nonalcoholic grain-based "cereal beverage."<sup>15</sup> Due to breweries' capacity for refrigeration, non-alcoholic beverages and ice cream were common adaptations of brewing facilities during this time, but they were not as successful as beer, and profits declined sharply. No work on the Duquesne Brewing Company is recorded during this time period.

By the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, only five branches of the Independent Brewing Company and three of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company remained.<sup>16</sup> In that year, the Duquesne Brewing Company reformed under its original charter, purchased the remaining assets of Independent Brewing, and emerged as the largest brewing company in Pennsylvania at an annual production rate of 325,000 barrels.

With beer flowing freely again, the Duquesne Brewing Company recommenced investment in its physical plant. Between 1935 and 1946, numerous additions were made to the district, including facilities for storage of grain, hops, and beer packing supplies and for the bottling and shipping of product. By the early 1940s, World War II restricted materials and manpower, so the latter additions were stop-gap measures meant to see the facility through until it could construct a major expansion.

In 1935, the Duquesne Brewing Company began operating the plant of the former First National Brewing Company (another Independent Brewing member which had closed at the start of Prohibition) in McKees Rocks as the site of its canned beer manufacture.

<sup>13</sup> "To Stockholders of the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh," *Pittsburg Press*, February 13, 1916, p. 7. Retrieved June 25, 2014.

<sup>14</sup> "Duquesne Beer: Our Story," <http://duquesnebeer.com/our-story/>. Retrieved June 26, 2014.

<sup>15</sup> Robert A. Musson, M.D., *Brewing in Greater Pittsburgh* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2012), 44.

<sup>16</sup> Wagner, *ibid.*

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Industry in Pittsburgh, including brewing, reached its peak immediately following World War II. These years were the heyday of the Duquesne Brewing Company, when it produced up to two million barrels of beer per year and earnings of one million dollars for six consecutive years. In a late 1940s competition between Iron City Beer and Duquesne Beer, "Duke" won as the most popular beer in Pittsburgh and in the state of Pennsylvania. Additional brands manufactured by the brewery included Silver Top, Skidoo Ale, Frontenac Ale, Old Carnegie Porter, Bavarian, Leben Wieder, and Brew 966, some of which were marketed exclusively in certain areas.

Following the war, Duquesne Brewing finally advanced a massive, expensive, modern expansion plan. In 1948, it built the buff brick office building at the corner of Mary and S. 22nd Streets. In 1950, the company spent \$3.5 million on a new, state-of-the-art, International Style brew house. The new building, constructed by Landau Brothers of Pittsburgh, was designed by Harley, Ellington, & Day, a prominent architectural firm from Detroit which specialized in brewery design. It contained four floors dedicated to grain storage, refrigerated hop storage facilities, a modern cooking room with inspection balconies, a master brewer's office adjoined by a laboratory, a well-equipped medical center, a dining room for employees, and an auditorium-style meeting room, complete with tap room and projection booth, for shareholders and sales personnel.

In addition to its new brew house, from 1949-1950 Duquesne Brewing also added a three-story warehouse (which now houses condominiums and does not contribute to the district due to loss of integrity), an eight-floor addition to the 1899 stock house, an additional floor to the existing bottling plant, and a power sub-station (at the northwest corner of Mary and S. 21st Streets, now demolished).

After the new brew house opened in June, 1950, the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* devoted four pages to a series of articles about the Duquesne Brewery, its history, its products and processes, and its investment of its considerable earnings in the modernization of its plant. The newspaper wrote that "many observers believe that Duquesne has built a monument to its first half-century by creating the modern tools appropriate to the second half of the twentieth century."<sup>17</sup> The brewery's large-scale, modern expansion aligned with the vision of the Pittsburgh Renaissance and was heartily applauded by local officials. David L. Lawrence, then mayor of Pittsburgh, congratulated the company for its commitment to the improvement of the city and its leadership in the regional brewing industry. The Commissioners of Allegheny County commended Duquesne Brewing on its enlarged, modernized plant which indicated confidence in the future of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce also sent a congratulatory letter to the company saluting them on their post-war expansion and modernization program.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> "Duquesne Brewing Co. History Began With Founding in 1899," p.10

<sup>18</sup> "Civic Leaders Attend Opening of Duquesne's Modern Brewhouse," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, June 28, 1950, pp. 9-10. Retrieved September 23, 2013.

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But the new, modern facilities had not been in operation for long when the brewery received another blow. In 1952, all 2100 Pittsburgh-area brewing workers staged a 103-day strike over wages. During the strike, local breweries were unable to produce beer, and consumers switched to national brands; many never switched back. As a result, all three of Pittsburgh's remaining major breweries – Duquesne, Iron City, and Fort Pitt – lost money and market share. After the strike, the Duquesne Brewing Company worked aggressively to regain its market by optimizing its plant for distribution by truck. Between 1954 and 1956, the company added three buildings to its South Side plant: two garages at the eastern end of the shipping building, and a new, modern bottling building with loading docks for trucks on Jane Street.

This was the last major building activity of the Duquesne Brewing Company. The investment paid off in profits that rose in the mid-to-late 1950s to almost the levels of the productive post-war years. But in the 1960s, Duquesne's attempts to compete with national brands grew ever more difficult amid rising expenses of distribution, labor, and state and federal taxes on beer. These factors led to the decline of most remaining small breweries, locally and nationally, during this period. Of 735 beer makers in the United States after Prohibition, only 70 remained by 1971.

In 1965, the Pittsburgh Brewing Company sought to purchase Duquesne Brewing, but the sale was blocked by the U. S. Department of Justice on the basis of anti-trust concerns.<sup>19</sup> Internal leadership changes in the mid-1960s hastened the final decline of the Duquesne Brewing Company. In 1963, Chairman Lewis J. Koenig, president of the company from 1941-1954 and director of its post-war modernization, died in office. Then, in 1966, the company's two largest investors – the Friday family, which had stewarded the brewery since 1905, and rival investor Raymond Sigismund – engaged in a bitter stock battle which ended in Sigismund's gaining control. John A. Friday, Jr.'s son, Grant Friday, remained nominally at the helm of the company until 1971, but the Friday family's loss of their major investment interest represented the effective end of their half-century of progressive leadership. Sigismund was unable to reverse the brewery's decline, and it ceased operations in 1972. C. Schmidt and Sons of Philadelphia purchased the Duquesne Brewing Company's brand names, materials, supplies, and packaging equipment.

Since then, the buildings of the Duquesne Brewing Company have been separated into multiple ownerships and converted to new uses. After housing a variety of small wholesale and manufacturing companies, the original brew house building became occupied by an artists' collective known as the Brew House Association in 1991. The artists have converted the lower floors to a gallery and theater space, while upper floors are used as artists' studios and living spaces. The Brew House Association utilizes parts of the stock house for storage, but much of that building remains vacant. The eastern additions on this block are owned by a self-storage facility. The buff brick office building is currently occupied by an optical lens manufacturer,

<sup>19</sup> "Duquesne Beer: Our Story," *ibid.*

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while the other contributing buildings of the district have served a variety of light industrial uses suited to their original designs.

The Duquesne Brewing Company name was resurrected in 2008 by Mark and Maria Dudash to reintroduce Duquesne, Fort Pitt, and other historic beer labels to the Pittsburgh market.<sup>20</sup>

#### Significance: Brewing Industry in Pittsburgh

The Duquesne Brewing Company plant is significant under National Register criterion A in the area of Industry for its contribution to the history of the brewing industry of Pittsburgh. In its successful adaptation to the rapid changes that continually re-shaped this industry from the late 19th to the mid-20th centuries, from independent brewing to consolidation to Prohibition to mass production and modernization, the Duquesne Brewing Company consistently displayed a vigorous combination of entrepreneurship and technological innovation that kept it at the forefront of the brewing industry in Pittsburgh and made it one of the top ten breweries in the country following the second world war. Despite significant setbacks including Prohibition, world war, and a devastating labor strike in 1952, the Duquesne Brewing Company maintained its prominence by pioneering advanced methods of brewing, marketing, and distribution from its founding in 1899 until its final decline in the mid-1960s.

The brewing industry arose in Pittsburgh alongside its more famous industries of steel and iron. As noted by Pennsylvania brewing historian Robert A. Musson,

*Operating those mills were thousands of laborers who worked all day in the hot factories before coming home at night, looking for some liquid refreshment.... To satisfy that thirst, the production of beer, ale, and porter became a huge industry in its own right in the city and surrounding area from the late 1800s through the 1960s.<sup>21</sup>*

Unlike in midwestern cities such as Cincinnati and Milwaukee, and in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh's urban counterpart in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, brewing was never a major export business in Pittsburgh's economy. It was, rather, a significant local business which grew along with the overall local economy and its industrial expansion and heavy foreign immigration. Because of the number of small local brewing operations in the 19th century, some of them quite short-lived, the industry's growth locally is difficult to quantify. City directories, U. S. Manufacturing Census Manuscript Records, and county histories present varying statistics, but the overall picture appears to show the Pittsburgh brewing industry beginning with one brewery in 1782 and four in 1815, growing to 20-30 breweries in the 1850s-1870s, and reaching a peak of approximately 40 in the late 1880s and 1890s.<sup>22</sup> After this, the forces of modernization and consolidation in the early 20th century; Prohibition in the 1920s; and the ascent of national breweries during the mid-20th century meant that local breweries were never again so numerous.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Musson, 7.

<sup>22</sup> Eliza Smith Brown, Eberhardt and Ober Brewery National Register of Historic Places nomination, May 1987, p. 8-2

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The earliest breweries in Pittsburgh, formed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, were established by Englishmen in the British brewing tradition of full-bodied ales, porters, and stouts. Beginning in the mid-19th century, German immigrants to Pittsburgh came to dominate the brewing industry with the production of lighter, less alcoholic, more effervescent lager beers. The public came to favor lager-style beers, while modernizing breweries found them more profitable due to their relative longevity, which made them more suitable for large-scale manufacturing and shipping.

An early German brewery in Pittsburgh was the Baeuerlein Brewery, opened by Adam Baeuerlein in 1845 on Liberty Avenue near 12th Street. The Baeuerlein Brewery grew to be one of the city's larger breweries and remained in operation until Prohibition. Only one of its buildings, the ca. 1900 stock house, remains standing today on Evergreen Avenue in the borough of Millvale, where Baeuerlein moved ca. 1870. Other German breweries were established in 1853 (the Allegheny Brewery at Spring Garden Avenue and Chestnut Street and Hauch Brewery on Sarah Street in the South Side); 1859 (the Mueller Brewery on Spring Garden Avenue); 1863 (the Hoehl Brewery in Millvale); and 1865 (the South Side Brewery on Josephine Street). With the exception of the Hoehl Brewery, whose original stone foundation still stands along Stanton Avenue in Millvale, and one building of the South Side Brewery (converted to a residence), these breweries have also been demolished.

These early breweries were small-scale enterprises whose hand operations were based on gravity flow and dependent on winter weather or vast quantities of ice for natural refrigeration. Prior to about 1870, brewery architecture was determined by brewing's primary functions: the frequent raising and lowering of liquid temperatures and the handling and storage of ingredients and product. Breweries typically consisted of low-slung buildings erected to accommodate various stages in the brewing process. Mash houses were built for the process of mixing milled, malted grain with water and heating the brew, allowing enzymes in the malt to break down the starches in the grain into sugars. Lautering – separating the solids from the mashing stage into spent grains and wort – might occur in the mash house or in the brew house, where wort was boiled. Essentially giant kitchens, early 19th century brew houses had few windows to help control heat, towers for hoisting water, and deep cellars for cold storage. During the boil, hops were added to provide flavor and inhibit bacteria; the hops would have been heated, dried, and pressed in a separate hop house. The fermentation stage, in which yeast is added to cooled wort, might have its own building due to its different temperature requirement. A separate cool facility was utilized for the storage of finished beer. Because beer spoiled without refrigeration, it could not be shipped far, and early breweries served only local markets through saloons.<sup>23</sup> Hillside provided ideal siting for breweries in the pre-refrigeration era, allowing for the excavation of extensive underground cooling caves. Evidence of such caves can be seen at the Eberhardt and Ober Brewery at the base of Pittsburgh's Troy Hill.<sup>24</sup> Other breweries maintained ice houses.

<sup>23</sup> Dianne Newell, "Breweries," in *Built in the U.S.A.: American Building From Airports to Zoos* (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1985), 32.

<sup>24</sup> Brown, 8-1.

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In the late 19th century, the basic brewing process remained unchanged, but several factors accelerated the Pittsburgh brewing industry and brought about major changes in brewing technology, beer markets, and, consequently, the architecture of brew houses. In addition to increased German immigration, these included faster trans-Atlantic transportation of the yeasts necessary for beer production; the application of steam engine technology to power brewing processes such as boiling, stirring, and pumping (after the 1840s); the discovery of pasteurization (c. 1865); and the introduction of artificial refrigeration (c. 1880).<sup>25</sup> Brewing became a year-round activity due to the ability to adjust temperatures via steam heat and mechanical refrigeration. The mechanical regulation of temperature meant that it was possible for the brew house to have many windows (although stock houses, where finished beer was cooled and stored at low temperatures, frequently had fewer). Mechanical power – first steam, and then electricity – became available to run the refrigeration compressors and other machinery. Elevators and the development of steel frame building technology made greater height possible. Large-batch processing and more efficient transportation allowed for expanded markets.<sup>26</sup>

The Duquesne Brewing Company was founded with 300 workers at the end of the period of flourishing small, independent breweries.<sup>27</sup> In concept and design, it began as a typical local, late-19th century American brewery in a modern facility which consolidated all of the stages of the brewing process into one large, multi-story building. Efficiencies in such a brewery were aided by both gravity and mechanization.

Immediately, the Duquesne Brewing Company introduced innovations which capitalized on recent technological advances in brewing and trends toward broader markets for locally-produced beers. Duquesne applied mechanical refrigeration, which had already revolutionized the design of brew and stock houses by allowing temperatures to be controlled year-round, to the distribution of its product when it began running its own refrigerated railroad cars, emblazoned with the Duquesne Brewing logo, to ship keg beer out of Pittsburgh. This innovation also recognized the emerging mass market for beer, made possible by the production of more stable lagers, larger outputs (in turn enabled by the mechanization of production), and the network of rail lines which linked Pittsburgh to other cities and regions. A substantial increase in the German population of Pittsburgh and other industrialized areas through heavy immigration in the mid-19th century also contributed to increased demand for the product.<sup>28</sup>

In 1900 – six years before the mass manufacture of automobiles – the company was also the first to introduce an electric beer delivery truck in Pittsburgh. A newspaper article noted, “Since the typical, big brewery wagons, pulled by teams of draft horses, were a familiar sight on Pa. Pitt’s

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> “Duquesne Beer: Our Story,” *ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> Cynthia Rose Hamilton, *Class and Nachod Brewery National Register of Historic Places form*, 2003, p. 8-3

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(*sic*) streets at that time, Duquesne's horseless carriage was a strange and perhaps incongruous contrast."<sup>29</sup>

Another early innovation of the Duquesne Brewing Company was the introduction of pasteurization to protect bottled beer. At around the turn of the 20th century, pasteurization enabled breweries to begin to package and distribute beer in bottles as well as in kegs. Pasteurization relied on a heating and subsequent cooling process, carefully controlled so that it would kill bacteria without vaporizing the alcohol in the beer. Pasteurized, bottled beer still needed to be refrigerated, but was much more stable than beer stored in kegs, and also more consistent from batch to batch. The Duquesne Brewing Company initially produced beer only by the barrel, but introduced pasteurization bottling technology by July, 1901.<sup>30</sup> The brewery's pasteurization and bottling activities took place in the bottling building at Mary and S. 22nd Streets, which was built ca. 1900.

As more breweries availed themselves of improved methods of production and distribution, competition among them intensified, and the turn of the 20th century ushered in a period of closure and consolidation of small, local breweries in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. From 1905 to 1933, the Duquesne Brewing Company operated as a member of the Independent Brewing Company, which consolidated 17 Pittsburgh-area breweries into one corporation (see "History of Duquesne Brewing Company," above). During this period, Prohibition – which began in 1920 – forced the closure of most small breweries nationwide. At its repeal in 1933, only 106 of 230 Pennsylvania breweries that had operated before Prohibition – and only five of the 17 branches of Independent Brewing – remained open. That the Duquesne Brewing Company was one of them is a measure of its agility. The brewery weathered Prohibition by converting to the manufacture of non-alcoholic grain beverages.

After Prohibition, the decisive leadership of company president John A. Friday allowed the Duquesne Brewing Company to emerge as the largest of eight surviving Pittsburgh breweries. Friday succeeded his father John Henry Friday upon the latter's death in 1932. In 1933, he moved confidently to re-establish the success of the Duquesne Brewing Company through marketing, innovation in packaging, and upgrading production. He engineered the company's reorganization under its original charter and the purchase of the remaining assets of the Independent Brewing Company, establishing the South Side plant as the flagship brewery and utilizing satellite plants in Carnegie and Stowe to ensure the vigorous resumption of production.

Even with this strong start, Friday recognized that marketing would be key to regaining the popularity the Duquesne brand had enjoyed prior to 1920. The brewing industry's resurgence was hampered by a temperance movement that continued to be active and influential and by a generation of consumers that had never known legal alcohol. Moreover, there was intense competition among the breweries that remained in business for these customers. To distinguish

<sup>29</sup> "Duquesne Brewing Co. History Began With Founding in 1899," 10

<sup>30</sup> "Duquesne Beer: Our Story," *ibid.*

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itself and command sales during the critical re-entry period, the Duquesne Brewing Company introduced a new label, Duquesne Pilsener ("Duke," which would become its most enduring and famous), with a splash of mass-media marketing immediately upon resuming production in 1933. Advertising for Duquesne Pilsener included electrically-lighted billboards and radio spots. The Duquesne Brewing Company was the first western Pennsylvania brewery to advertise on the radio, then a relatively new technology capable of reaching a very large audience.<sup>31</sup> Under the Friday family's leadership of the Duquesne Brewing Company, entrepreneurship and technological innovation often went hand in hand to propel the brewery's success.

As part of its bid to move quickly to the top of the restored beer market after Prohibition, the Duquesne Brewing Company also became the first brewery in Pittsburgh to package its beer in cans, which then had cone-shaped tops and bottle-cap seals. From a manufacturer's perspective, beer cans had several advantages over bottles. Beer cans were lighter than bottles, less fragile (so they could be shipped in cardboard boxes, not heavy wooden cases), and shorter, so therefore more efficient to stack and ship. Cans also allowed brewers to describe and promote their product with a label that covered the whole container.

Canned beer was initially produced at Duquesne Plant Number Two, the former First National Brewing Company in McKees Rocks, which the company purchased in 1935. Flat-top cans were introduced in 1950 for the brewery's premium Silver Top line.<sup>32</sup> Duquesne Plant Number Two closed in 1951, after all of the brewery's operations were centralized in the massive South Side plant expansion. From that point forward, beer was packaged in both cans and bottles at the original Duquesne Brewing plant. Although the packaging of beer in cans did not initially occur at the South Side plant of the Duquesne Brewing Company, it is another example of the type of innovation which enabled the company to make a strong recovery from Prohibition and to maneuver for leadership of an increasingly competitive local and regional beer market.

The re-energized company also began, once again, to invest in improvements to its property after Prohibition. In 1936, vice president Lewis J. Koenig – an employee of the company since 1903 – announced that earnings for the year had shown "a marked increase" over 1935, and that the company would embark on a million-dollar investment "in practically every department" that would triple production in 1937.<sup>33</sup> This investment included new boilers, generators, steam equipment, and installation of "the most up-to-date machinery in the bottling plant."<sup>34</sup> As a result, by 1940, Duquesne was brewing 690,000 barrels per year, making it the largest brewery in Pennsylvania and the eighth-largest in the country.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Theresa Rea, "All in the Friday Family," *Western Pennsylvania History* (Pittsburgh: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Summer 2012), 13.

<sup>32</sup> Musson, 87-88.

<sup>33</sup> "Duquesne Brewing Rushes Work on Plant Expansion," *Pittsburgh Press*, Dec. 21, 1936, p.5

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>35</sup> "Duquesne Beer: Our Story," *ibid.*



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The death of John A. Friday in 1941 and the onset of World War II brought new setbacks for the Duquesne Brewing Company. Many of its customers were overseas, and wartime restrictions on materials and manpower delayed further expansion. Under Koenig, who assumed the office of president, Duquesne Brewing retrenched, but after the war, the modernization initiative begun in the 1930s culminated in a multi-million dollar expansion which touched virtually every part and process of the brewery. This positioned Duquesne Brewing to remain competitive in the modern age of industry by enabling the plant to brew and distribute even greater quantities of beer according to technologically-engineered, fully-automated methods geared toward mass production and expanded regional distribution. At the height of its success, post-World-War II, Duquesne Brewing exported beer to twelve other states.<sup>36</sup>

The showpiece of the brewery's post-war expansion was its substantial new brew house, an International Style building of stacked and intersecting blocks and masses, in 1950. The firm of Harley, Ellington, & Day designed the new brew house to serve as the processing heart of the entire brewery and considered it to be the "finest in the United States."<sup>37</sup> The new brew house was also seen as a "symbol of modern design" in that the architecture of the new brew house's exterior communicated the up-to-date technological sophistication within. In addition to state-of-the-art facilities for the storage of ingredients and the cooking, packaging, and shipping of beer, the plant contained an "electronic brain," a large control panel tracking the distribution and flow of materials from one piece of equipment to another, allowing employees to precisely control amounts and to monitor inventory. The new brew house established the Duquesne Brewing Company as the home of the most up-to-date brewing equipment in Pittsburgh.

The brewery's possession of these facilities and its continued entrepreneurial leadership under Koenig (who moved from president of the company to chairman of the board in 1954) and the Friday family—John A. Friday's son, John A., Jr., assumed the presidency of the company in 1954—also enabled it to recover from the labor strike of 1952, which caused devastating losses for all three of Pittsburgh's remaining major breweries – Duquesne, Iron City, and Fort Pitt. After the strike, the Duquesne Brewing Company worked aggressively to regain its market by extending its modernization activities to its bottling works and by optimizing its plant for distribution by truck.

In 1954, the company seized the opportunity to purchase property owned by a mining supply company adjacent to the brewery; here, Duquesne Brewing constructed two garages adjacent to its shipping building. In 1956, the company added a new, modern bottling building with loading docks for trucks on Jane Street. All three facilities added to the district between 1954 and 1956 were prefabricated metal buildings. In an industry where efficiency was of the essence, the Duquesne Brewing Company capitalized on the promise of this current technology to help it adapt quickly to the latest trends.

<sup>36</sup> "Duquesne Beer: Our Story," *ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> "Duquesne Opens Brewhouse," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, June 28, 1950, p. 9

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The Duquesne Brewing Company also continued to innovate in areas such as product line, advertising, and equipment. In the mid-to-late 1950s, the brewery released several new beers in order to compete in all areas of the market.<sup>38</sup> In 1955, the company was the largest in Pittsburgh by sales, and projected further gains in profits due to the construction of its new bottling house, Bottling House A. In 1956, Duquesne Brewing president John A. Friday, Jr. reported time and cost savings as a result of efficient operations in the new building. Also in that year, the plant produced one million barrels, and in 1957, the Duquesne Brewing Company earned its highest profit since the pre-strike year of 1951.<sup>39</sup> Friday attributed these successes in part to the new electronic inspection machines in Bottling House A, which examined each bottle with a "Magic Eye" to detect "even microscopic impurities."<sup>40</sup>

Advertising also continued to be a major factor in the company's competitiveness. In the 1950s, the company upheld its commitment to advertising in the most current media, now television. In 1956, *The Billboard* reported that Duquesne Brewing Company ranked 30th among national and regional television advertisers in amount spent for program time, outpacing big-name firms such as General Electric, Proctor & Gamble, Bristol-Myers, and Coca Cola. No other Pennsylvania brewery appeared in the top 100. In the 1960s, Duquesne Brewing's popular "light-hearted and manly" TV ad campaigns aimed at the blue-collar market again helped the company to remain competitive.<sup>41</sup>

The Duquesne Brewing Company also continued to innovate in its manufacturing process. In 1962-63, John A. Friday, Jr. received patents for two types of returnable bottle cases that offered greatly extended life over current wood and fiberboard models. In 1963, the company introduced a new bottle top with a built-in opener.

In the mid-1960s, however, the Duquesne Brewing Company faced ever more formidable competition from national brands even as it lost the stable, progressive leadership that had guided the company through previous challenges. The death of Chairman Lewis J. Koenig in 1963 and loss of stock interest by the Friday family in 1966 marked the end of over six decades of innovation in brewing, and building, at the Duquesne Brewing Company. The brewery closed in 1972.

The Duquesne Brewing Company operated during a period of transition for the brewing industry from brewing on an independent, hand-operated, local scale to brewing on a fully-mechanized, mass-produced national scale. The contrasting styles of its two massive brick brewhouses, separated by half a century, reflect the changes in brewing, and in industry in general, during the first half of the 20th century. The heavy, ornate, Romanesque solidity of the 1899 structure

<sup>38</sup> "Duquesne Beer: Our Story," *ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> Arthur R. Friedman, "Best Profit Since 1951 by Duquesne Brewing." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1958, p. 12.

<sup>40</sup> "Electronic Inspection Cited as Principal Reason for Tremendous Sales Increase." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, December 19, 1956.

<sup>41</sup> "Duquesne Beer: Our Story," *ibid.*

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exemplifies the tradition of the locally-based, German-dominated brewing industry in an era after modern advances in refrigeration, pasteurization, and bottling made a modern brewing factory possible, but before the true advent of mass production, marketing and distribution. The International Style cladding over Duquesne Brewing's state-of-the-art, 1950 brew house conveys the boldly modern associations the brewery wished to project of its large-scale aspirations at the middle of the 20th century. The company office building, likewise, presents a streamlined, modern face for its administrative and financial functions; the fact that an entire new building was necessary to house them indicates the company's success in the post-World War II period. The brewery's utilitarian shipping and bottling buildings were more expeditious than intentionally symbolic, but as such they, too, exemplify the company's commitment to remaining current and competitive in the rapidly-changing industry in which it competed. Together, the buildings of the Duquesne Brewing Company plant stand for more than half a century of adaptation and innovation in brewing.

Comparable properties:

Of the scores of small breweries that dotted Pittsburgh's neighborhoods in the 19th century, most have been entirely demolished. About half of the former Eberhardt and Ober Brewery on Pittsburgh's North Side currently survives and functions as a craft brewery and restaurant. The brewery, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, was in operation from 1870-1952. One or two buildings still stand to represent a few other small local breweries, such as the stock house of the former Baeuerlein Brewery in Millvale; the combined brew and stock houses of the Hazelwood Brewing Company (1905-1920) at Lytle and Tecumseh Streets in Hazelwood; and the combined brew and stock house of the Phoenix Steam Brewing Company on Smallman Street in the Strip District. This brewery converted to a dairy operation, Otto Milk, during Prohibition, and was recently converted to condominiums. The main building of the Hill Top Brewery in Mt. Oliver, a borough within the City of Pittsburgh, survives in reduced form on Southern Avenue, where it is used as a house of worship.

The three largest breweries in the Pittsburgh brewing industry during the first half of the twentieth century were the Duquesne Brewing Company on the South Side; Iron City Brewing Company on Liberty Avenue in Lawrenceville; and the Fort Pitt Brewing Company in Sharpsburg. These three breweries followed parallel courses of growth, setback, recovery, expansion, and eventual decline. Over the course of the 20th century, they all faced challenges from consolidation, Prohibition, world war, labor strife, and, ultimately, a contracting local economy and expanding competition from national brewers. However, comparisons illustrate that the Duquesne Brewing Company distinguished itself with continuous, vigorous innovation – driven by consistent, progressive leadership – which enabled it to remain competitive in the local and regional beer market into the 1960s. Moreover, the Duquesne Brewing Company today survives as the most intact example of a brewery in Pittsburgh, standing complete as it was at the brewery's peak.

The Iron City Brewery is both the oldest and the longest-functioning of the three major breweries, although its original buildings do not survive. The brewery was founded as

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Frauenheim and Miller in the Strip District in 1861; a merger with another small brewery formed the firm of Frauenheim and Vilsack, which moved to its current home in Lawrenceville in about 1867. The largest brewery in Pittsburgh by 1879, it reorganized as Iron City Brewery in 1889. Extant buildings date from ca. 1885-1974. Typical of late 19th and early 20th century breweries in southwestern Pennsylvania, Iron City enlarged its main brewing plant in stages, ultimately incorporating large sections for the storage of ice and malt. It constructed major new buildings at the turn of the 20th century after becoming the headquarters of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, Independent Brewing's rival, in 1899.

Immediately after Duquesne Brewery's great expansion in 1950, and perhaps inspired by it, Iron City Brewing invested again in its physical plant. However, unlike Duquesne, which committed to state-of-the-art brewing technology by commissioning an innovative, all-new brewhouse symbolically clad in the Modern architecture of the moment, Iron City continued to retrofit and add piecemeal to existing, turn-of-the-century buildings. The new buildings Iron City did construct were utilitarian, back-of-house structures. Its 19th century buildings on Penn Avenue, especially its 1886 office, remained the public face of this brewery, and Iron City continued to utilize its 1885 brew house until its closure in 2009.

Like the Duquesne and Fort Pitt breweries, Iron City experimented with packaging beer in cans when it resumed the production of beer after Prohibition. Iron City introduced a tin-plated steel can in 1936, but soon abandoned it due to production problems. The company's major contribution to the brewing industry came in 1962, when the brewery partnered with Alcoa to introduce the snap-top beer can.

Iron City Brewery expanded once more, in the early 1970s, with the addition of a brick tank house to its 1902 stock house. In 1977, Iron City sought to expand its market share with the production of a lower-calorie, light beer. However, Iron City, too, eventually succumbed to the financial difficulties of competing in the national beer market and closed in 2009. While the current Iron City plant represents a brewery that began earlier and was longer-lived than Duquesne Brewing, its commitment to innovation during the first half of the 20th century was more tentative than Duquesne's. Moreover, recent demolition activity has threatened the integrity of this site.

The Fort Pitt Brewing Company more clearly rivaled the Duquesne Brewing Company in its capacity for modernization, innovation, and, consequently, production and sales. But transitions and lapses in leadership countered the full benefits of its investments and led to an earlier collapse for this brewery, the heart of which no longer stands.

The Fort Pitt Brewing Company incorporated in 1906 and opened in 1908, headquartered in a five-story brew house at what is today Sixteenth and Mary Streets in the suburb of Sharpsburg, northeast of Pittsburgh along the Allegheny River. Like the Duquesne Brewing Company, Fort Pitt soon had a regional distribution network, consisting of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland. It, too, manufactured non-alcoholic cereal beverages through

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Prohibition; expanded its plant to add substantial new capacity after Prohibition's repeal in the 1930s; and brought beer to the market in cans. Fort Pitt brewing introduced flat-top cans in 1935 and a cap-sealed can known as a "Crowntainer" in 1940.<sup>42</sup> Unlike Duquesne Brewing, Fort Pitt was never incorporated into either of the "beer trusts" which formed in Pittsburgh in the early 20th century, but remained an independent company.

But in the critical years between the end of Prohibition in 1933 and the labor strike in 1952, the Fort Pitt Brewing Company lacked the strong, consistent, at times visionary leadership which enabled the Duquesne Brewing Company to meet the challenges of that period with innovation, adaptation, and vigor. For example, while John A. Friday was guiding the Duquesne Brewing Company out of Prohibition with progressive marketing and improvements to its physical plant, the Fort Pitt Brewing Company also expanded, spending \$200,000 to double the capacity of its brew and stock houses in 1935.<sup>43</sup> But when the Fort Pitt Brewing Company's president abruptly died later that year, the company foundered and its sales declined significantly, despite its new buildings and equipment.

After this, an experienced brewer, Michael Berardino, was appointed president and chairman of the board of Fort Pitt Brewing, and led the company into its most successful period, the late 1940s. Berardino directed a \$3 million expansion of its Sharpsburg plant contemporaneous with the major modernization of the Duquesne Brewing Company, in 1949-1950. However, a strategic error in response to the long labor strike of 1952 had disastrous consequences for the Fort Pitt Brewing Company, which never recovered from that event. During the strike, all three major breweries stored vast amounts of beer they were unable to bottle and sell. While the Duquesne and Iron City breweries disposed of their warehoused product after the strike, correctly supposing it to be spoiled, Fort Pitt placed its outdated beer on the market. This decision caused the Fort Pitt brewery to suffer a financial loss and to fall behind its competitors in the market at a crucial moment. While the Duquesne Brewing Company met the challenges of the 1950s and 60s with modern equipment and architecture, innovations in packaging, and the exploitation of new technologies – such as TV advertising, prefabricated buildings, and regional distribution by truck – Fort Pitt Brewing declined precipitously from its botched return to the market in 1952 until the death of Berardino in 1957, after which it ceased production. Fort Pitt's brew house and stock house were razed in 1961.<sup>44</sup> Its Art Moderne office and bottling buildings still stand.

In conclusion, no other brewery in Pittsburgh responded as confidently as the Duquesne Brewing Company to the complex evolution of the brewing industry from the turn of the twentieth century through the 1960s, and none other presents as complete a picture of a modern brewery from that era.

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<sup>42</sup> Musson, 80.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., 79.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., 84.

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Duquesne Brewing Company

Allegheny County, PA

Name of Property

County and State

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Duquesne Brewing Company

Allegheny County, PA

Name of Property

County and State

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Historical Society of Western PA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 6.7

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_



Duquesne Brewing Company  
Name of Property

Allegheny County, PA  
County and State

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 586846 Northing: 4475513

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Duquesne Brewing Company Historic District is shown on the accompanying map titled "Duquesne Brewing Company," at a scale of 1 inch=83 feet.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all resources historically associated with the Duquesne Brewing Company during its period of significance.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Angelique Bamberg, Principal

organization: Clio Consulting

street & number: 233 Amber Street

city or town: Pittsburgh state: PA zip code: 15206

e-mail: clioconsulting@me.com

telephone: 412.956.5517

date: July 1, 2014

---

Duquesne Brewing Company  
Name of Property

Allegheny County, PA  
County and State

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Duquesne Brewing Company

City or Vicinity: Pittsburgh City

County: Allegheny

State: PA

Photographer: Angeliqne Bamberg

Date Photographed: September 26, 2013 (photos 1-6, 8-18, 29-33), October 1, 2013 (photos 7, 22-25, 34), June 23, 2014 (photos 21, 26-28, 35-36), and November 29, 2014 (photos 19, 20)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph Number 1: View of brewery from Josephine and S. 21st Streets  
Direction of camera: NE

Photograph Number 2: Duquesne Brewery from S. 21st Street

Duquesne Brewing Company

Allegheny County, PA  
County and State

Name of Property

Direction of camera: SE

Photograph Number 3: Duquesne Brewery, immediate surroundings, S. 21st Street

Direction of camera: S

Photograph Number 4: Original Brew and Stock Houses, primary facades

Direction of camera: SE

Photograph Number 5: Original Brew House with additions, north facade

Direction of camera: SE

Photograph Number 6: 1930s-1950s additions to original brewery block

Direction of camera: SE

Photograph Number 7: 1950 addition to original brewery block

Direction of camera: SW

Photograph Number 8: Original Brew House, second floor apartment/studio unit

Direction of camera: W

Photograph Number 9: Stock House, second floor

Direction of camera: E

Photograph Number 10: Stock House, first floor

Direction of camera: W

Photograph Number 11: Original Brew House, first floor lobby/gallery

Direction of camera: W

Photograph Number 12: Original Brew House, first floor theater space

Direction of camera: E

Photograph Number 13: Original Brew House, 4th floor corridor

Direction of camera: E

Photograph Number 14: Former yeast cooler, 4th floor

Direction of camera: W

Photograph Number 15: Storage tanks, Stock House, 4th floor rear

Direction of camera: W

Photograph Number 16: Original Brew House, 1st floor stairs

Duquesne Brewing Company

Name of Property

Allegheny County, PA

County and State

Direction of camera:	S
Photograph Number 17:	Original Brew House, 2nd floor elevator
Direction of camera:	N
Photograph Number 18:	Boiler House
Direction of camera:	N
Photograph Number 19:	Shipping Building, south facade
Direction of camera:	NW
Photograph Number 20:	Shipping Building, north facade
Direction of camera:	SW
Photograph Number 21:	Shipping Building, current interior
Direction of camera:	W
Photograph Number 22:	Bottling House B
Direction of camera:	NE
Photograph Number 23:	Covered conveyor between Bottling Houses A and B
Direction of camera:	N
Photograph Number 24:	Warehouse (now condominiums)
Direction of camera:	NE
Photograph Number 25:	Office building
Direction of camera:	NW
Photograph Number 26:	Office building lobby, 1st floor
Direction of camera:	W
Photograph Number 27:	Office building, cashier's office, 2nd floor
Direction of camera:	W
Photograph Number 28:	Office building, 1st floor, west wing
Direction of camera:	E
Photograph Number 29:	1950 Brew House
Direction of camera:	NE
Photograph Number 30:	1950 Brew House, rear
Direction of camera:	NW

Duquesne Brewing Company  
Name of Property

Allegheny County, PA  
County and State

Photograph Number 31: 1950 Brew House, 2nd (kettle) floor and mezzanine

Direction of camera: S

Photograph Number 32: 1950 Brew House, 5th floor Mill Room

Direction of camera: SW

Photograph Number 33: 1950 Brew House, 6th floor grain storage room

Direction of camera: E

Photograph Number 34: Bottling House A

Direction of camera: SW

Photograph Number 35: Bottling House A second floor

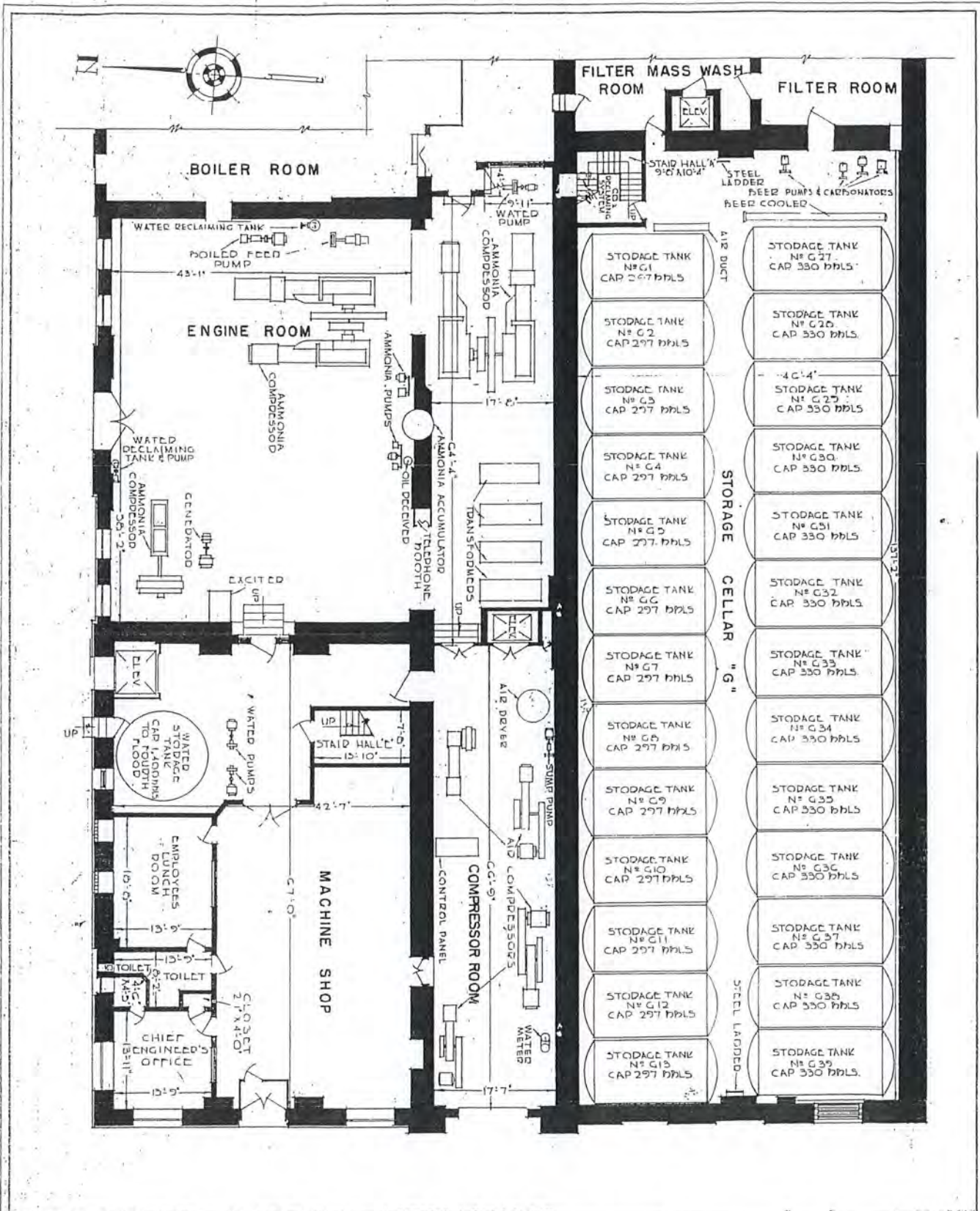
Direction of camera: W

Photograph Number 36: Bottling House A first floor

Direction of camera: W

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



DUQUESNE BREWING CO. OF  
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## STOCK HOUSE "A" ENGINE HOUSE & STORAGE HOUSE FIRST FLOOR PLAN

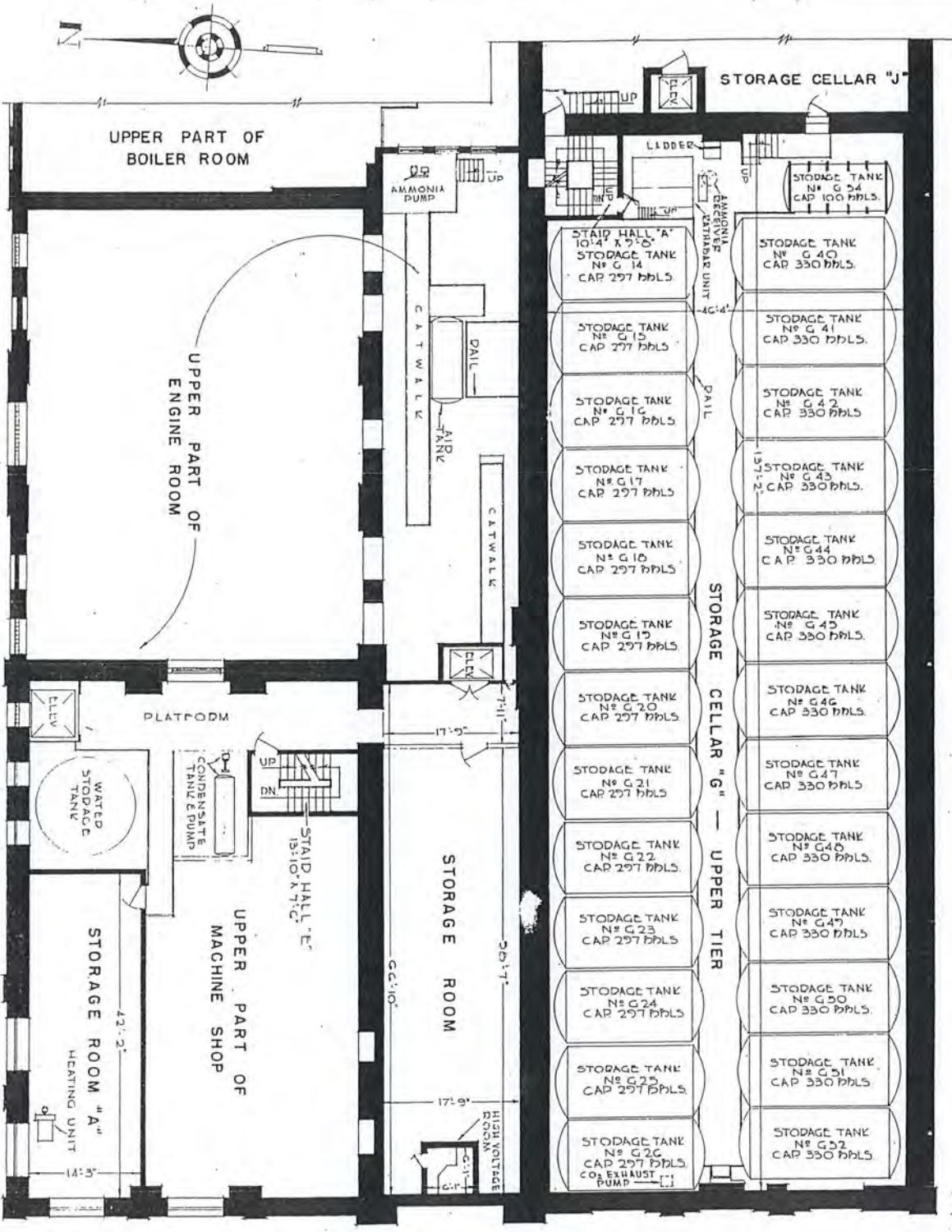
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SHEET NO.	REVISIONS	
	2	2-57 L.D.
	12-50 D.W.	
	7-43 R.W.	
	5-58 W.D.	

SCALE: 3/4" INCH EQUALS 1 FT. ORIGINAL DRAWING LADDY PUDCELL



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**STOCK HOUSE "A"  
ENGINE HOUSE &  
STORAGE HOUSE  
UPPER PART OF  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

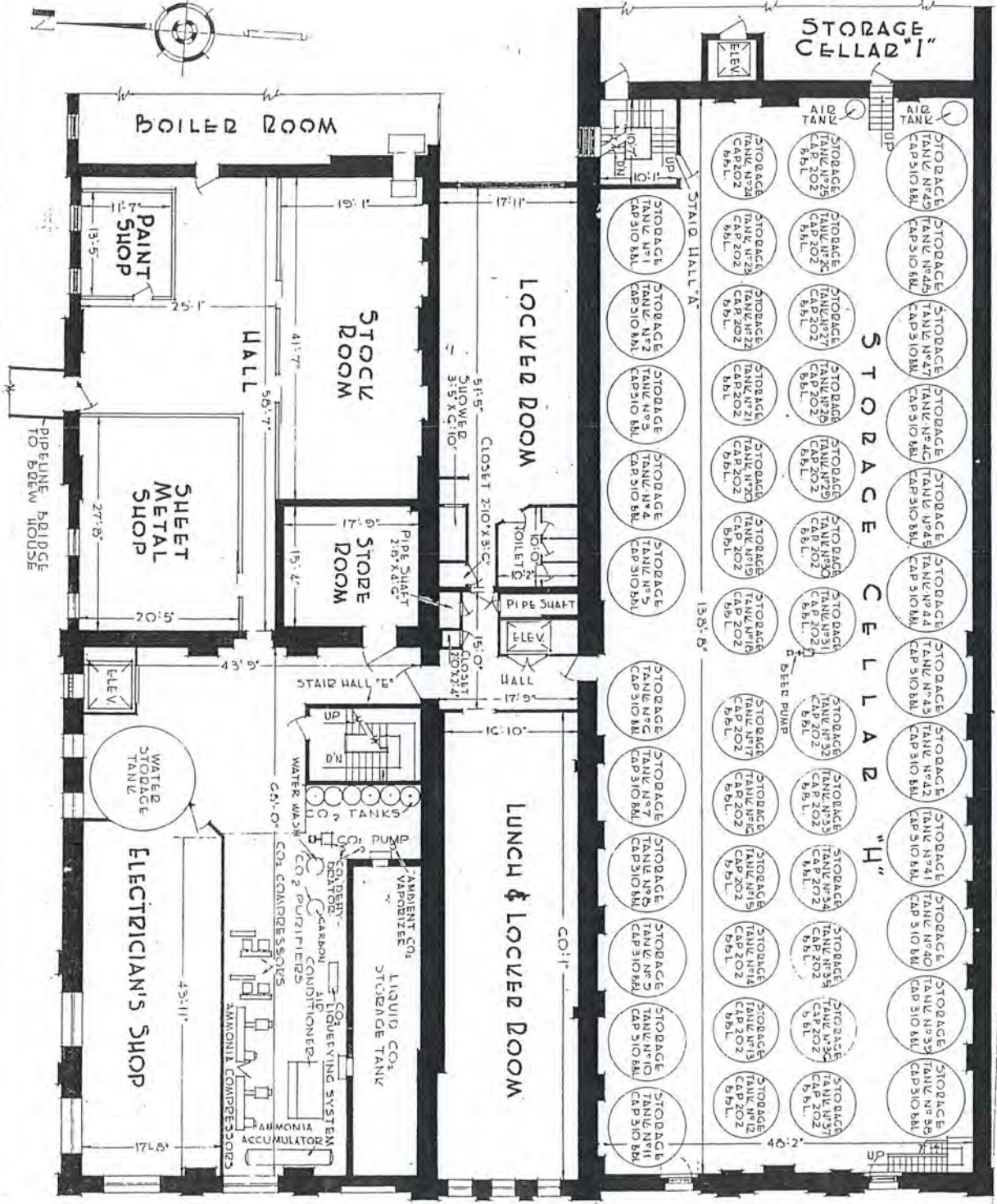
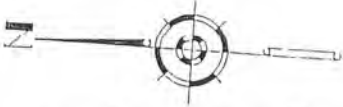
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SHEET NO. <b>3</b>	12-53	REVISED
	11-1-53	W.D.
	10-1-53	W.D.
	9-1-53	W.D.



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SHEET NO.	REVISIONS
4	12-50 D.W. 7-65 D.W. 8-65 WD

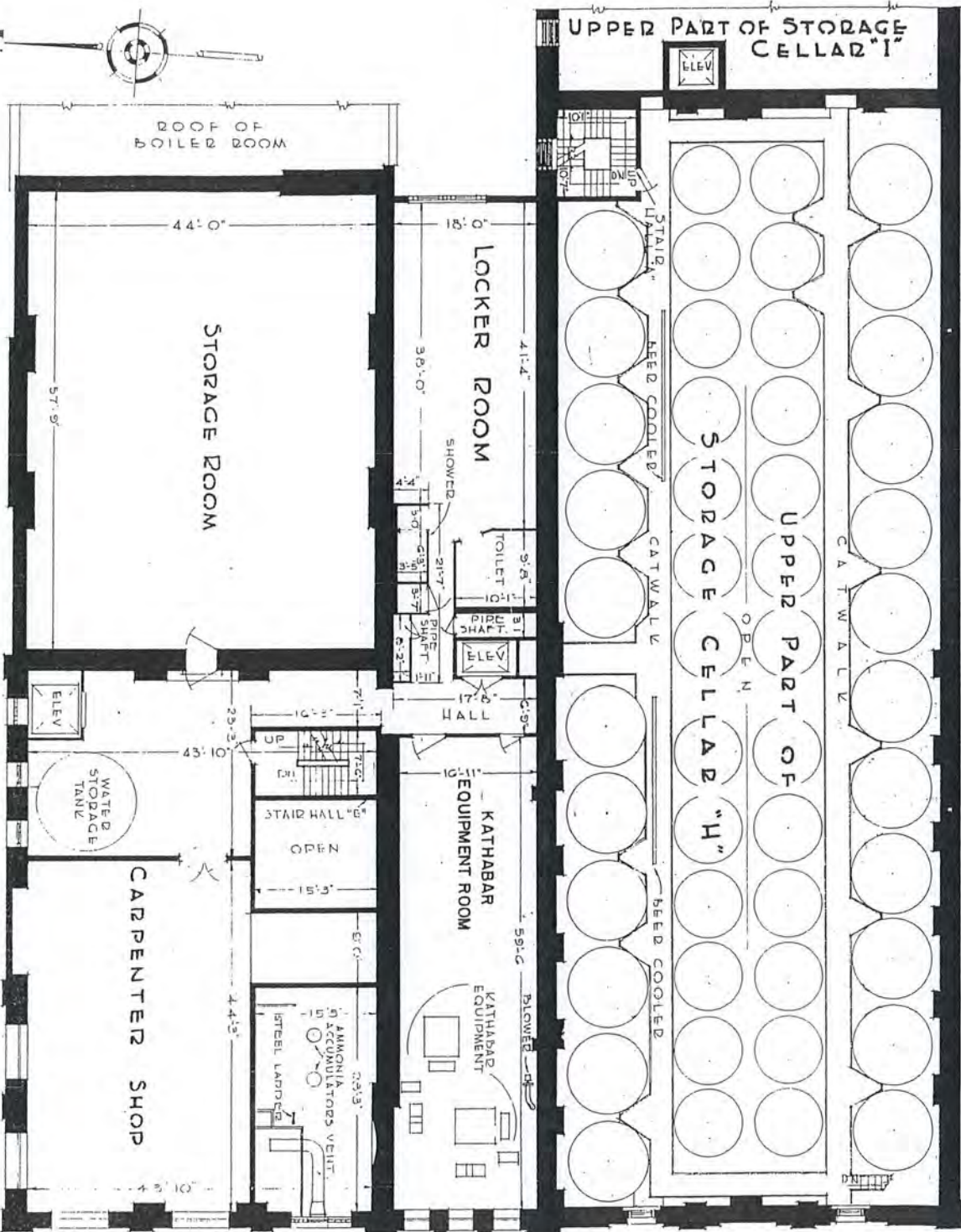
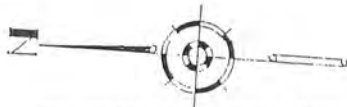
STOCK HOUSE "A"  
ENGINE HOUSE &  
STORAGE HOUSE  
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**

321 NORTH 22ND STREET SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63105

SCALE: 3/32" = 1" ORIGINAL DRAWING D N A UMAN





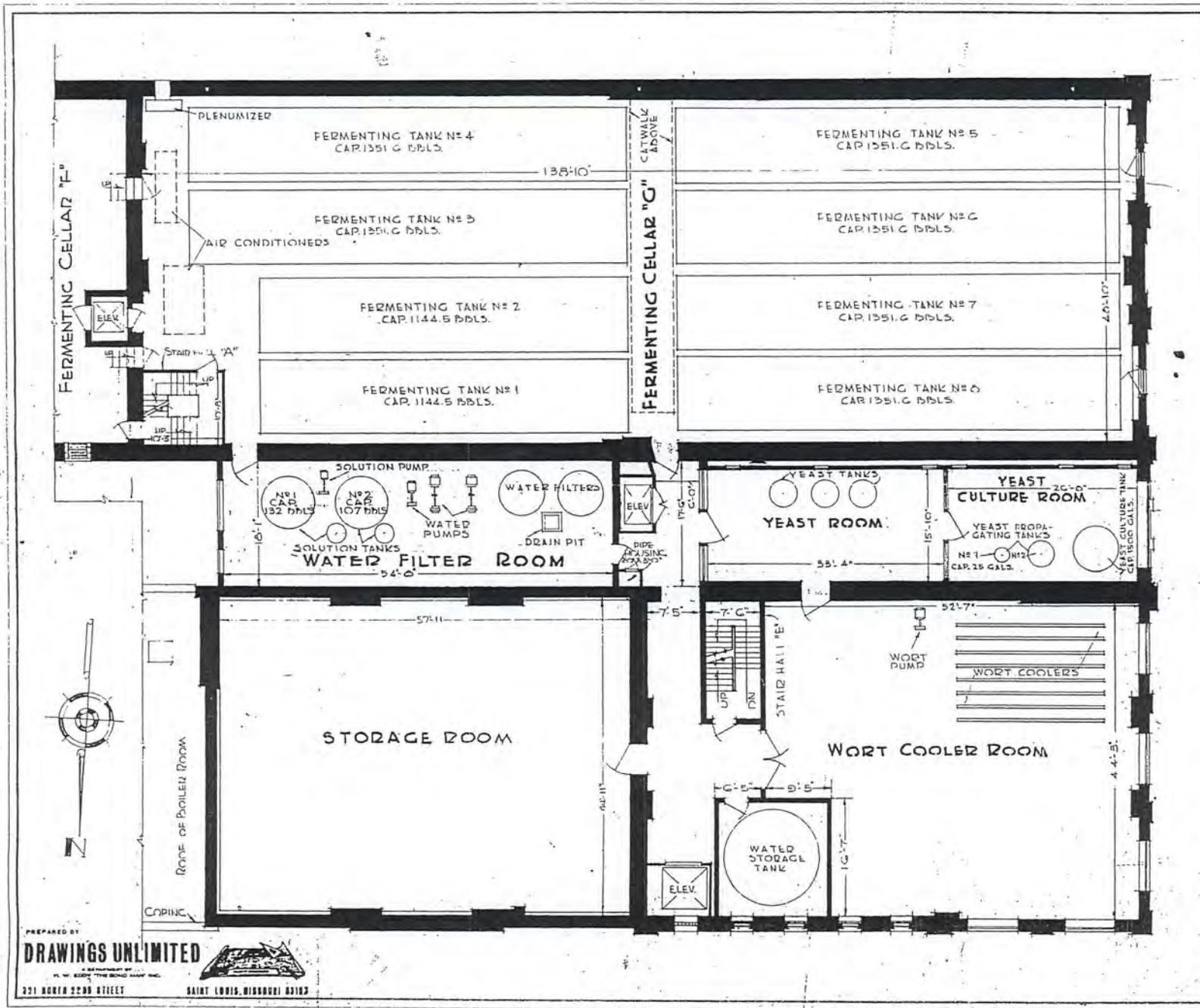
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SHEET NO.	REVISIONS
5	1-27-28 L.D.B.
	7-23-28 D.W.
	7-28-28 D.W.
	8-28-28 D.W.

**STOCK HOUSE "A"**  
**UPPER PART OF SECOND**  
**FLOOR PLAN, ENGINE H'SE**  
**& STORAGE HOUSE**  
**THIRD FLOOR PLAN**

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
ENGINEERS BY  
H. W. EDDY, THE BOND MAN, INC.  
 321 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63102

SCALE: 3/32 INCH EQUALS 1 FT. ORIGINAL DRAWING D N A U M A N N



ORIGINAL DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY C.E.S.  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1' - 0"

**Stock House "A"**  
**Third Floor Plan**  
**Engine House & Storage House**  
**Fourth Floor Plan**

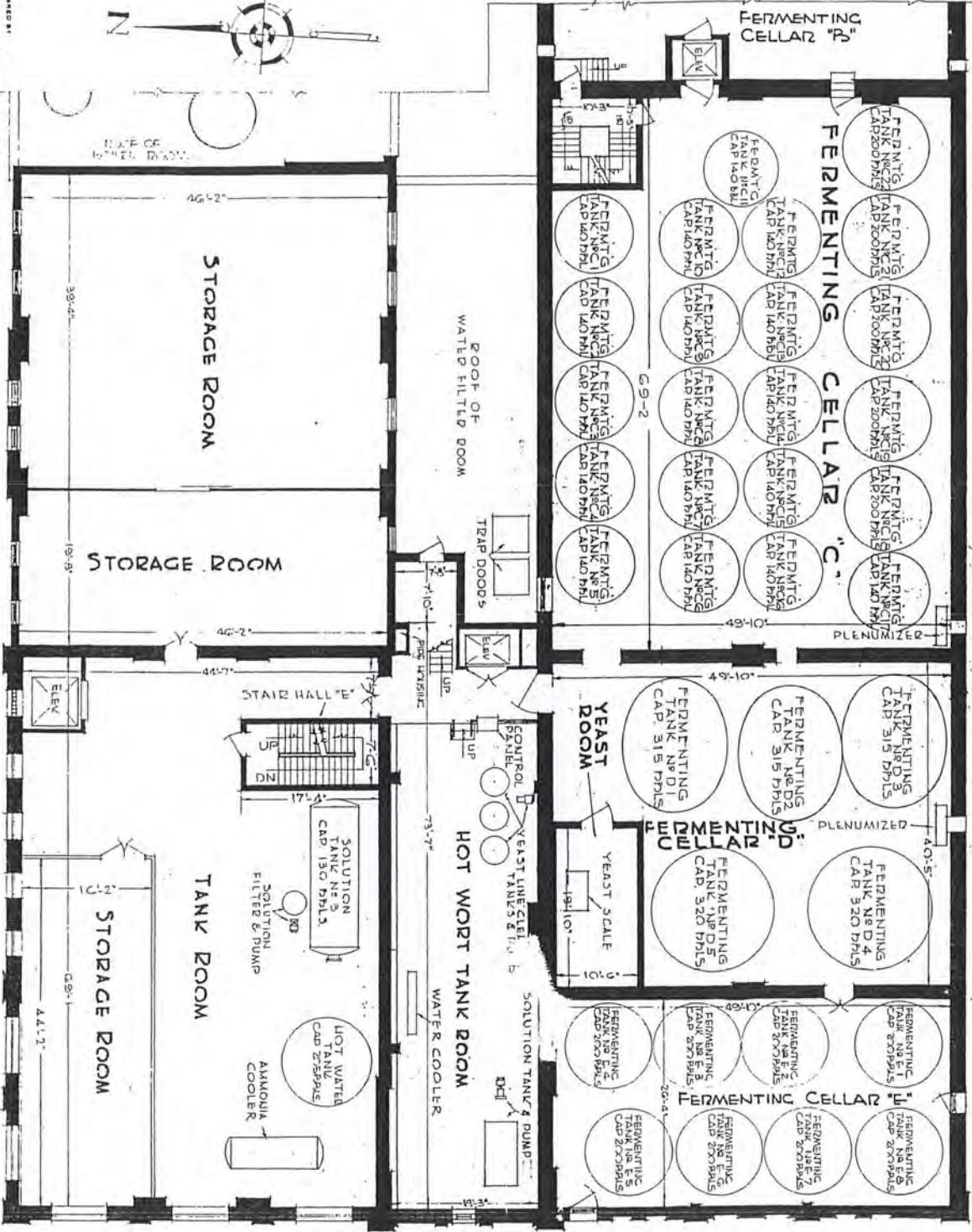
**Duquesne Brewing Co.**  
 OF PITTSBURGH  
 Duquesne Brewery  
 South Twenty-Second and Mady Streets  
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

REVISIONS	SHEET NO.
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7-65 P.W.	
5-65 WVA	
9-66 DAN	

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**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**

221 NORTH 22ND STREET  
PITTSBURGH, PA. 15201

PHONE 481-1111  
FAX 481-1112



DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
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DUQUESNE BREWERY  
SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

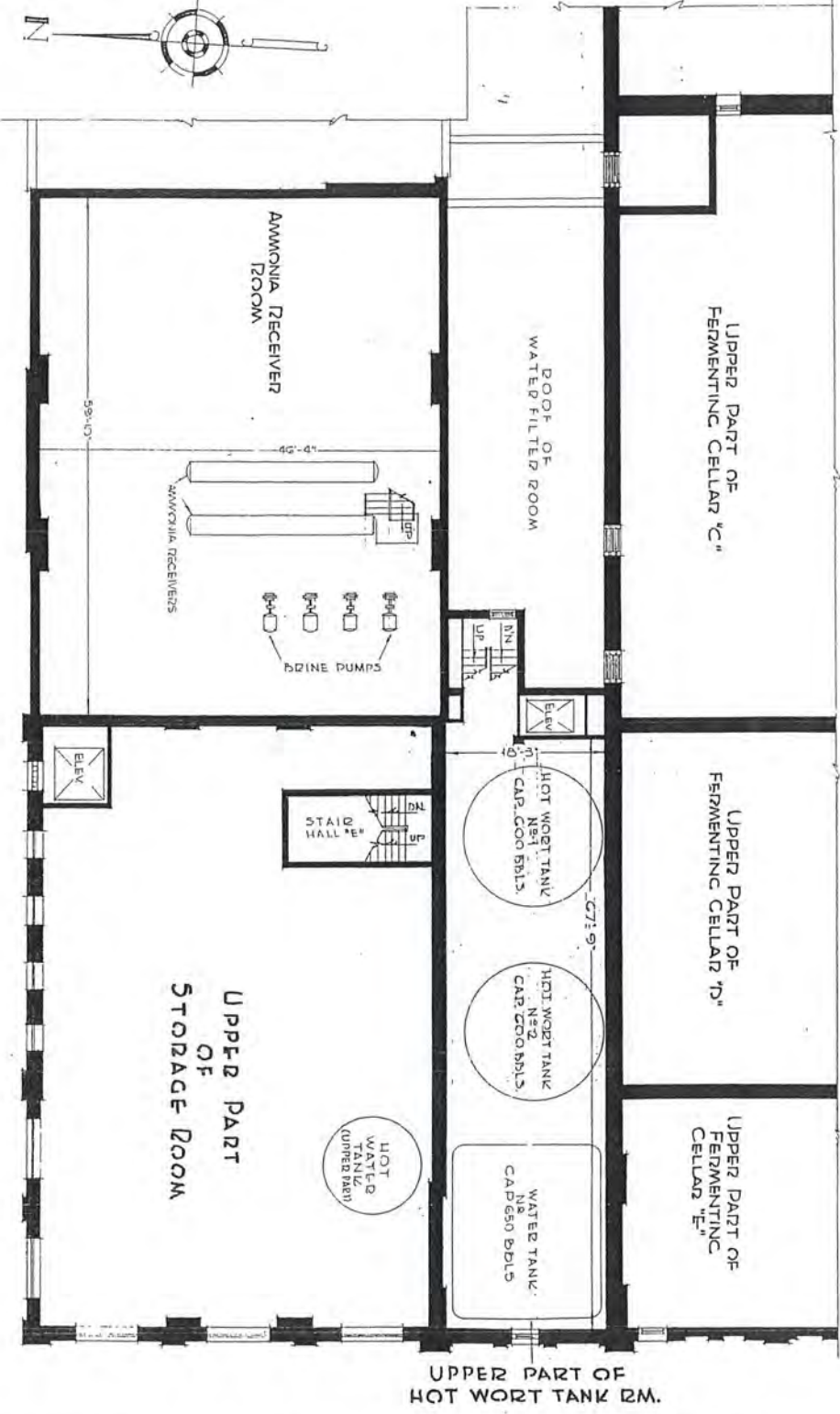
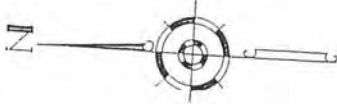
Stock House "A"  
Fourth Floor Plan  
Engine House & Storage House  
Fifth Floor Plan

ORIGINAL  
DRAWING  
DATE 5-4-49  
BY CES.

SCALE 3/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT

REVISIONS		SHEET NO.
2-57 L.D.	9-66 D.A.H.	
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7-63 D.W.		
5-65 W.D.		

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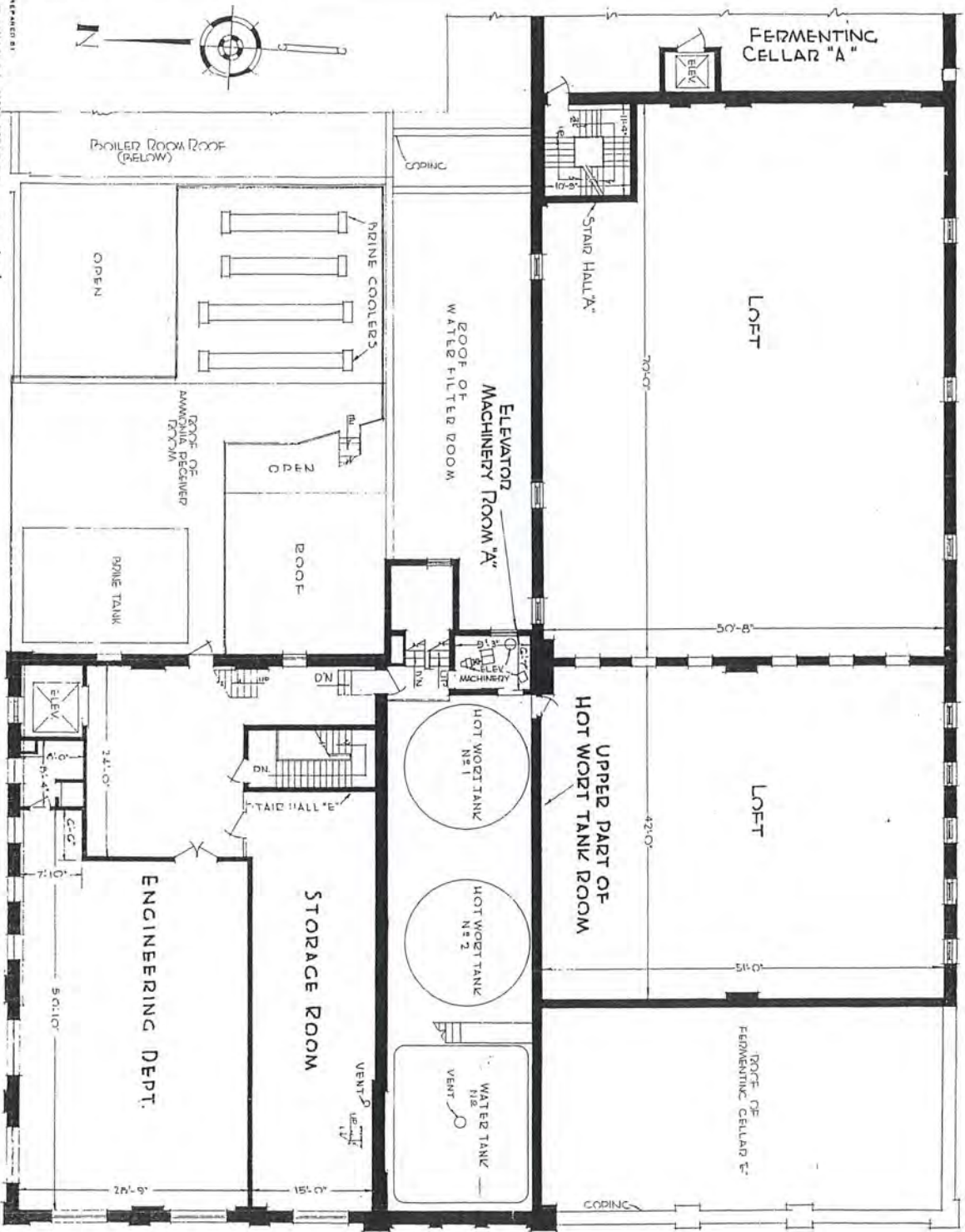
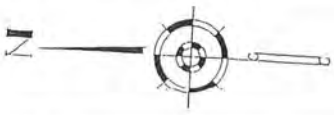
Storage House  
 Upper Part of Fifth Floor Plan  
 Engine House  
 Sixth Floor Plan

ORIGINAL  
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 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY CES.

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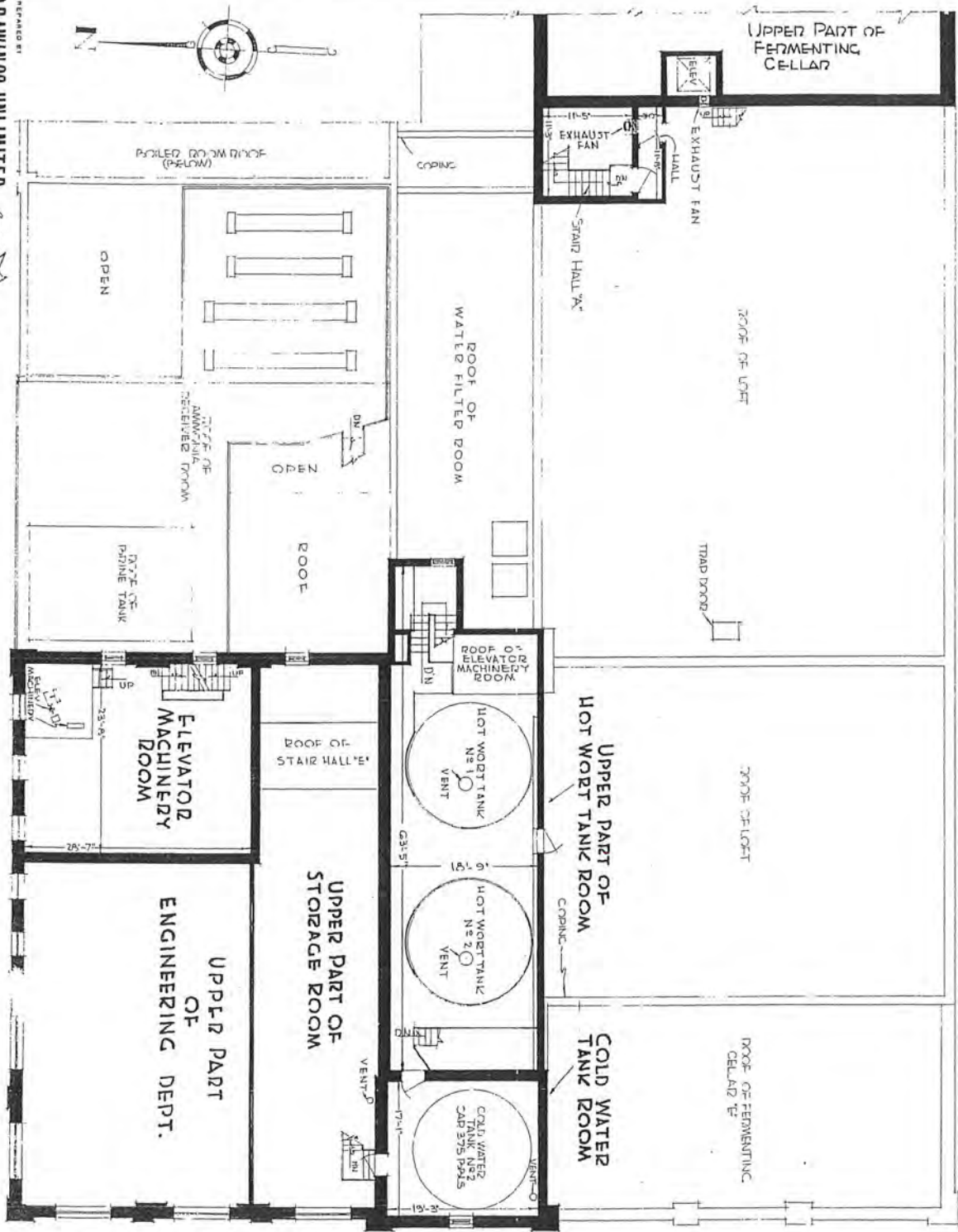


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 DUQUESNE BREWERY  
 2401 TWENTY-SEVENTH AND NINTH STREETS  
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REVISIONS		SHEET NO. <b>9</b>
12-50 D.W.		
7-25 G.W.		
5-25 W.D.		

**Stock House "A"**  
**Fifth Floor Plan**  
**Storage House Sixth Floor Plan**  
**& Engine House Roof Plan**

ORIGINAL DRAWING DATE 5-4-49 BY C.E.S.	SCALE $\frac{3}{32}$ INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT
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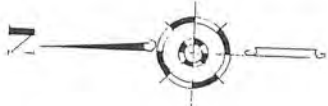
DUQUESNE BREWING Co.  
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Storage House  
 Seventh Floor Plan  
 Stock House "A"  
 Roof Plan

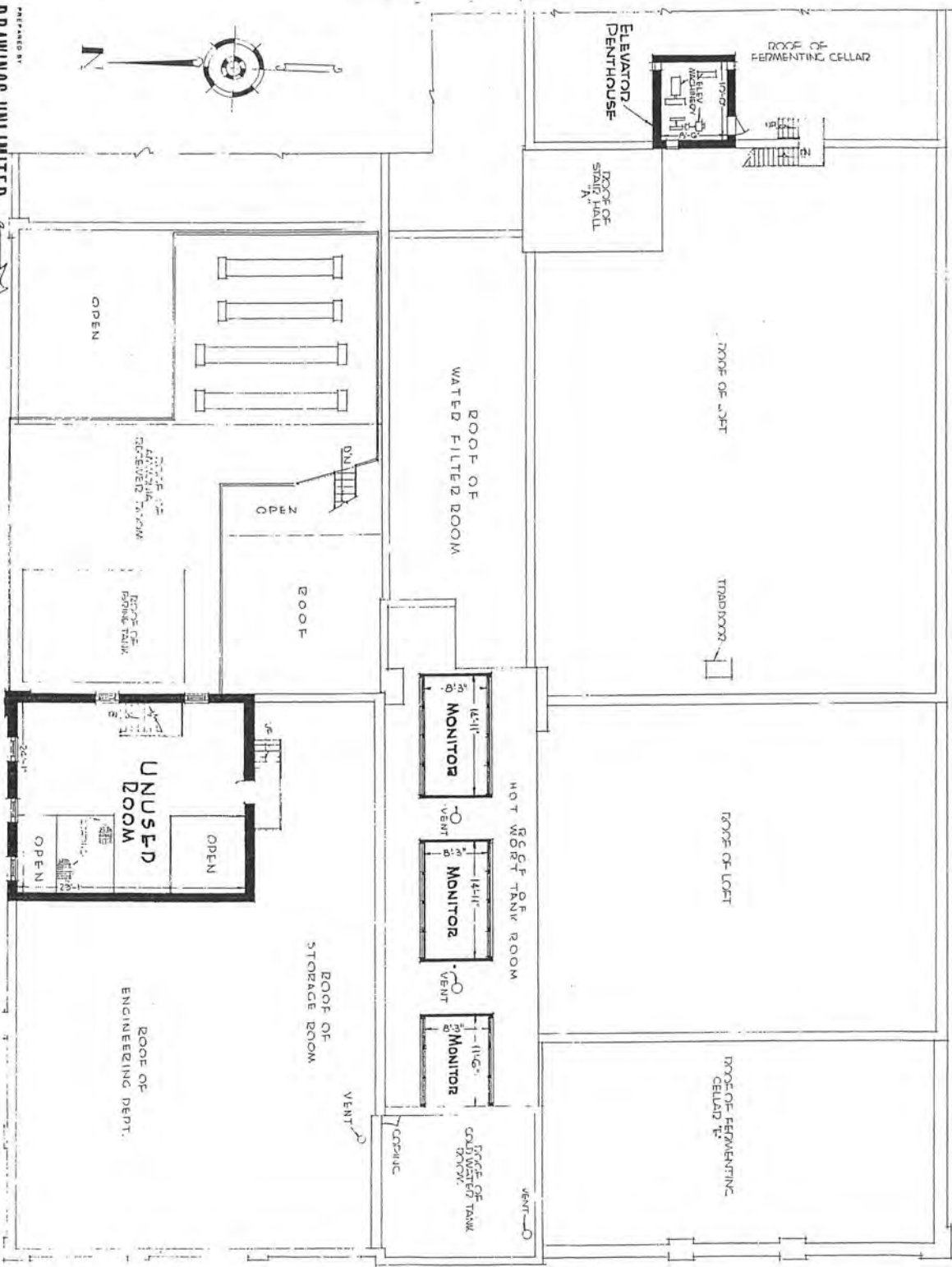
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 BY

REVISIONS	SHEET NO
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5-65 W.D.	

SCALE 3/8 INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT



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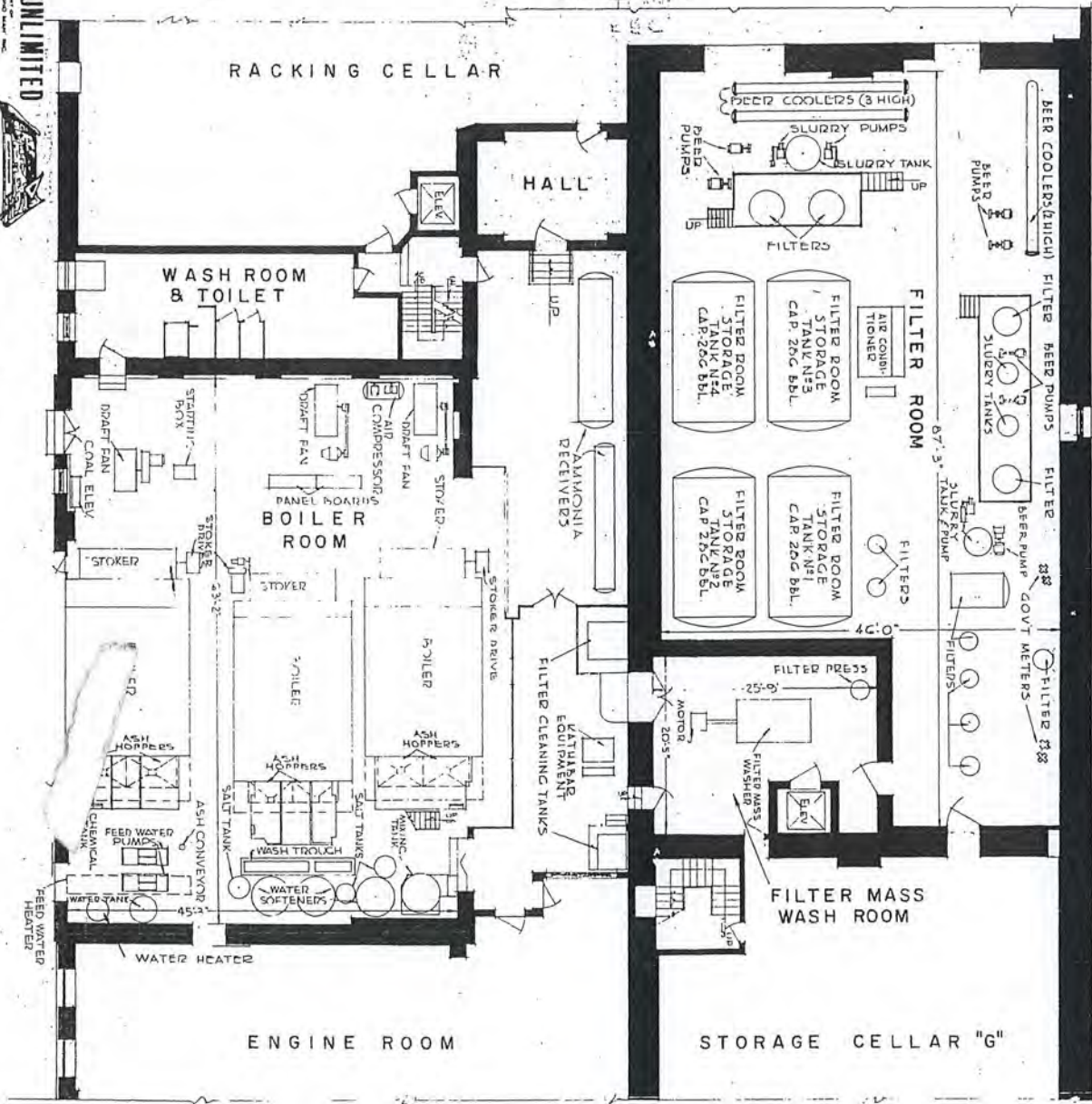
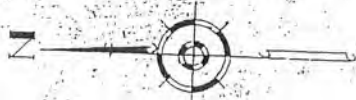
**DUQUESNE BREWING Co**  
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 DUQUESNE BREWERY  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
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REVISIONS	SHEET NO
12-59 D.W.	11
7-63 D.W.	
5-65 W.D.	

## Storage House Eighth Floor Plan

ORIGINAL DRAWING DATE 5-4-49 BY C.E.C.	SCALE 3/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT
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 221 NORTH 24th STREET  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA  
 PREPARED BY  
 JOHN L. COOPER, ARCHITECT  
 1010 NORTH 12th STREET  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA



**DURKESNE BREWING CO.**  
**OF PITTSBURGH**  
 121 QUEENSLAND STREET  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MADY STREETS  
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**Stock House "B"**  
**& Boiler House**  
**First Floor Plan**

ORIGINAL  
 DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY

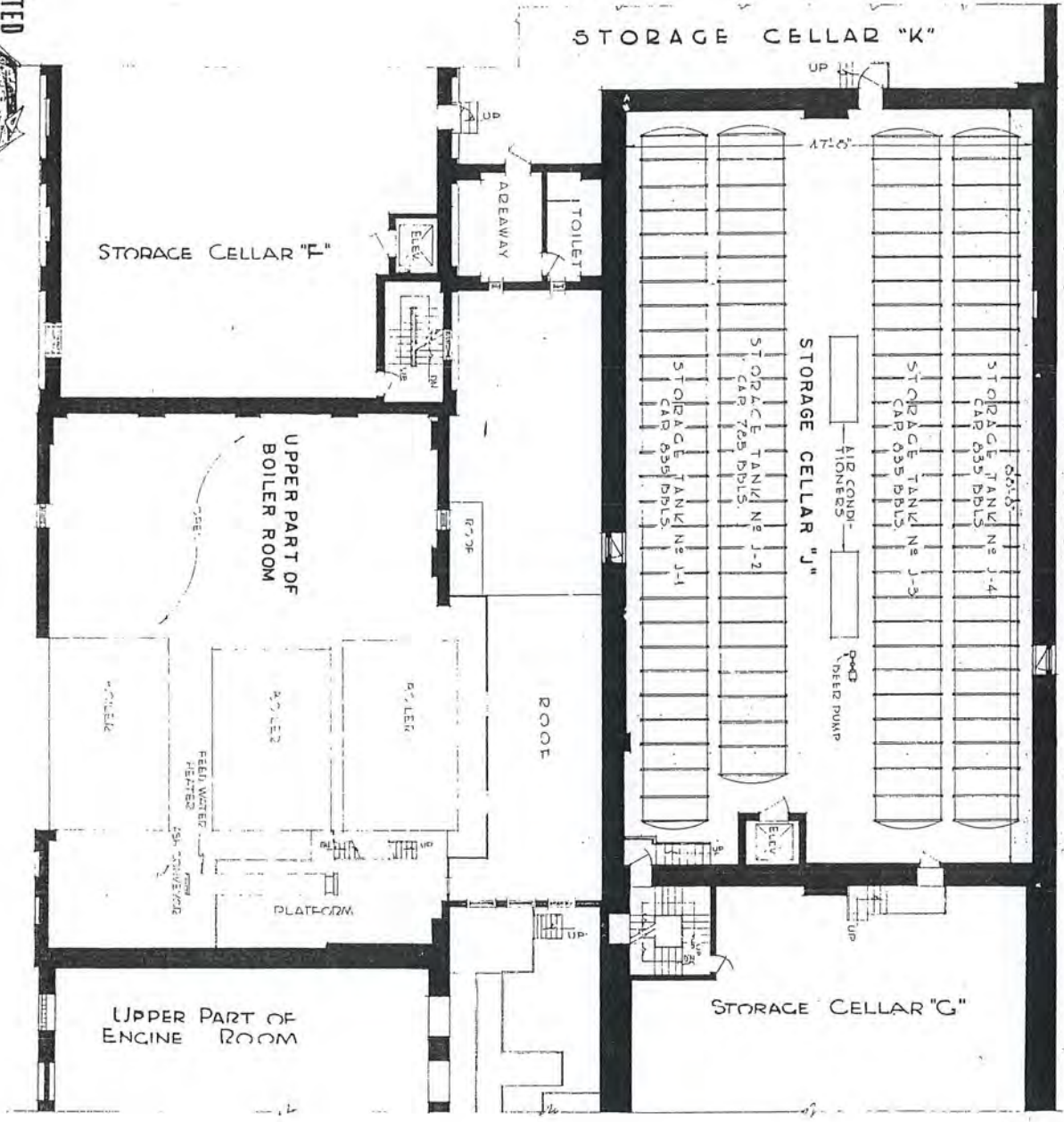
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7-63 DW	
5-68 WD	

SHEET NO.  
**12**

SCALE: 1/32" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT



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 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103



DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURG  
 19 DUQUESNE BLDG. W. 10th ST.  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

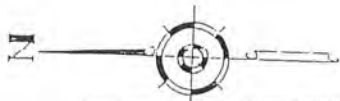
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 Boiler House  
 Upper Part of First Floor Plan

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 DATE 5-6-49  
 BY CES.

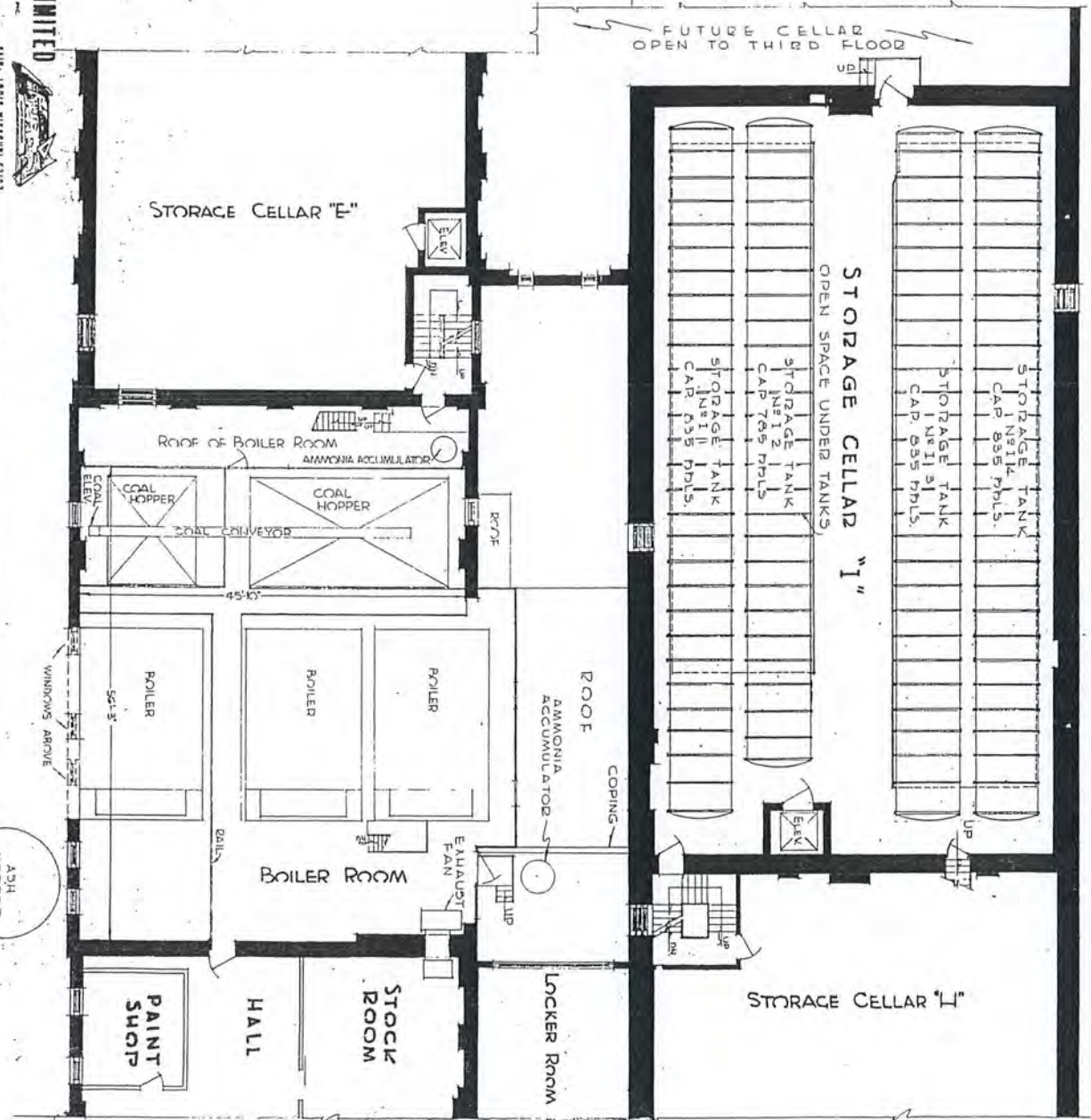
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12-59 D.W.	13
7-63 D.W.	
5-65 W.D.	

SCALE 1/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT

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 211 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA  
 412-381-1111



FUTURE CELLAR OPEN TO THIRD FLOOR



DUQUESNE BREWING Co.  
 OF PITTSBURGH  
 DUQUESNE BREWERY  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS	
12-29 D.W.	
7-25 D.W.	
5-25 W.D.	

SHEET NO  
**14**

Stock House "B"  
 Third Floor Plan  
 Boiler House  
 Second Floor Plan

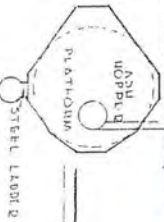
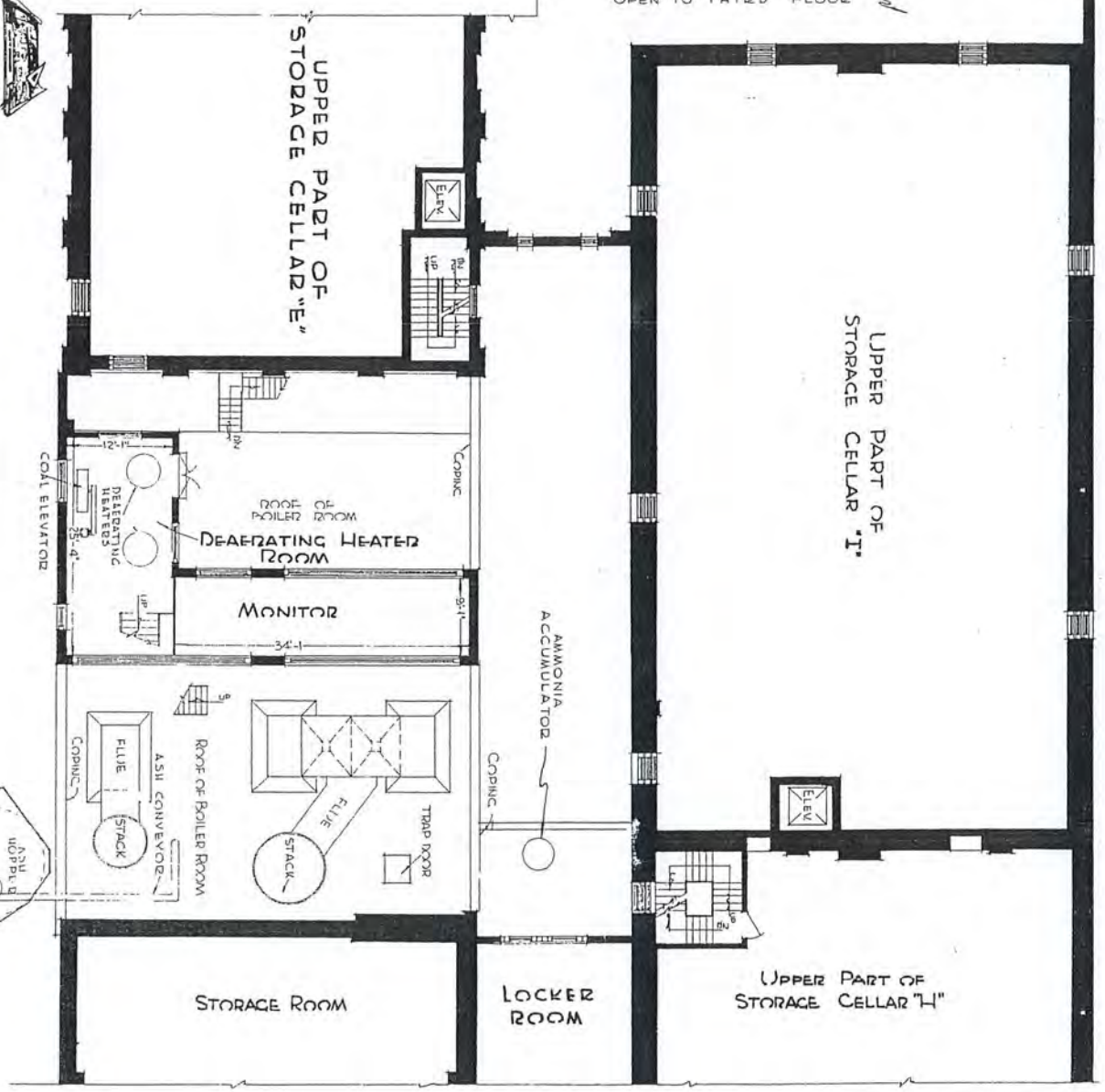
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 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY C.E.S.

SCALE 3/4" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT

DRAWINGS UNLIMITED  
 321 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103



FUTURE CELLAR  
OPEN TO THIRD FLOOR



DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURG  
 DUQUESNE RIVERWAY  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 DITTSPURG, PENNSYLVANIA

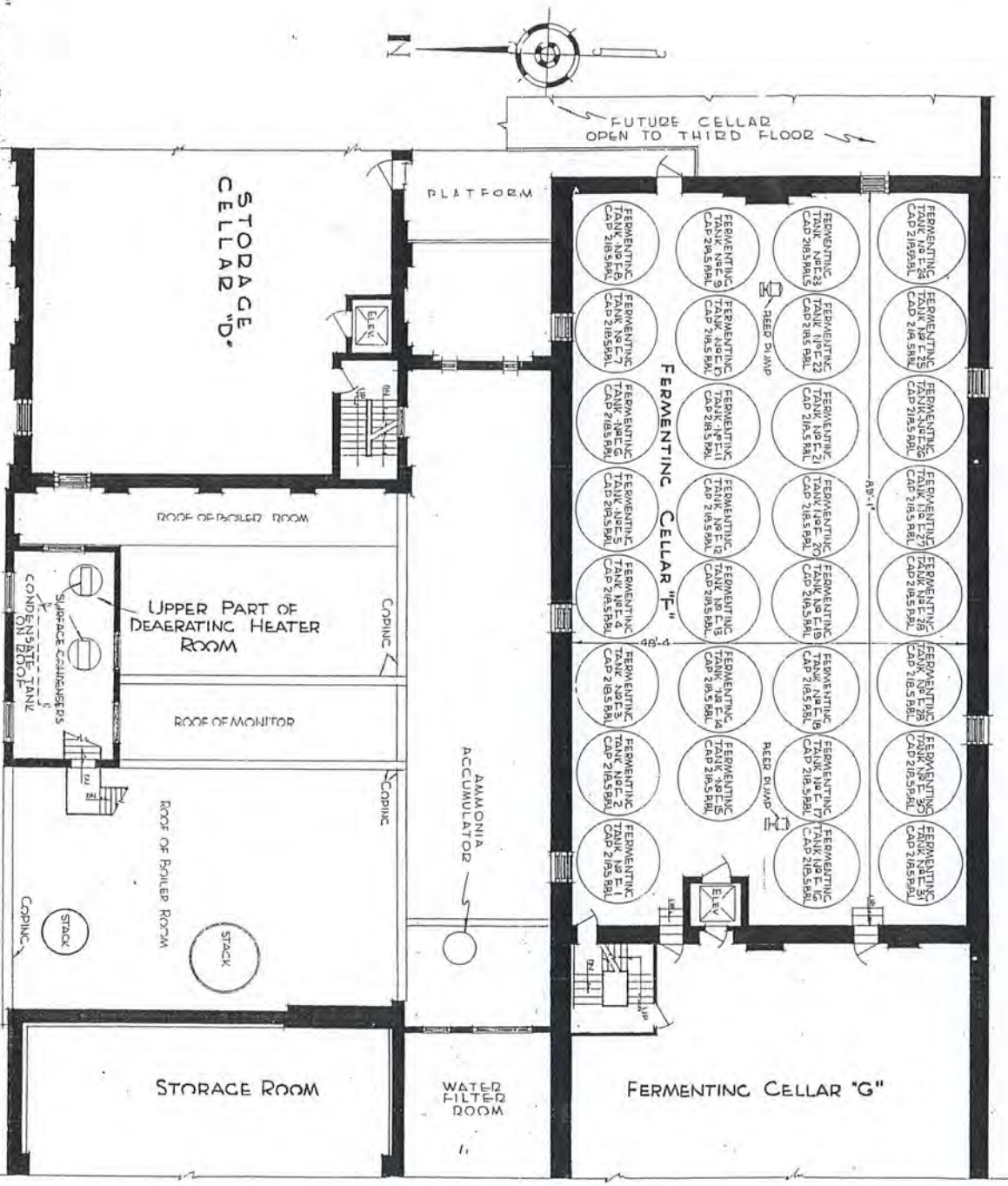
Stock House "B"  
 Upper Part of Third Floor Plan  
 Boiler House  
 Third Floor Plan

ORIGINAL  
 DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY C.F.S.

REVISIONS	SHEET NO
DEC. 1959 L.P.	15
7-63 DW	
5-65 WD	

SCALE 1/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT

DRAWINGS UNLIMITED  
 231 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103



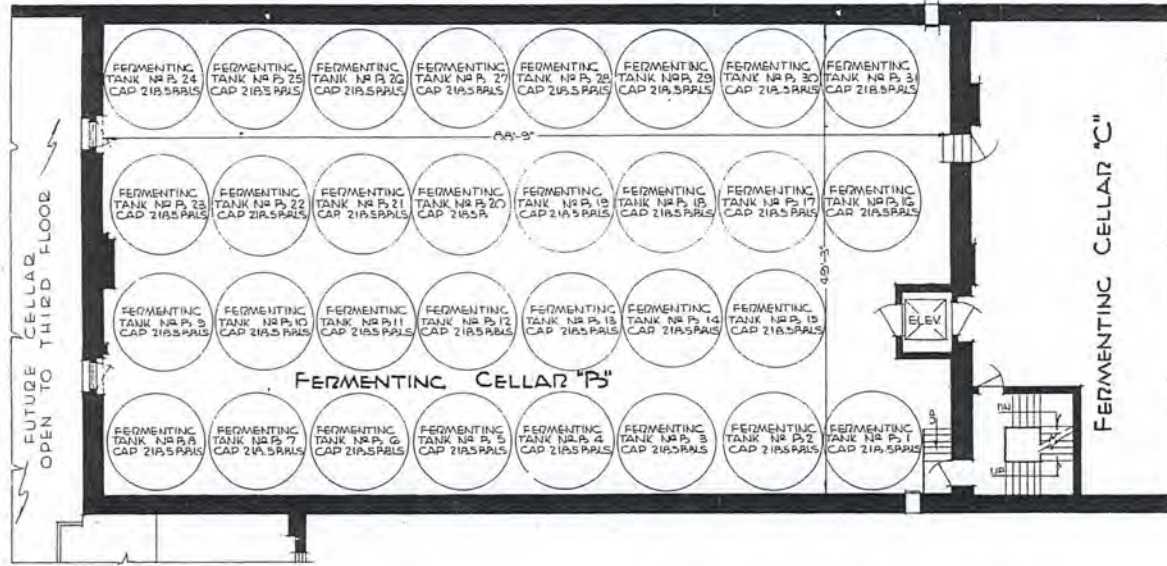
DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURG  
 DUQUESNE PARKWAY  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Stock House "B"  
 Fourth Floor Plan  
 Boiler House  
 Roof Plan

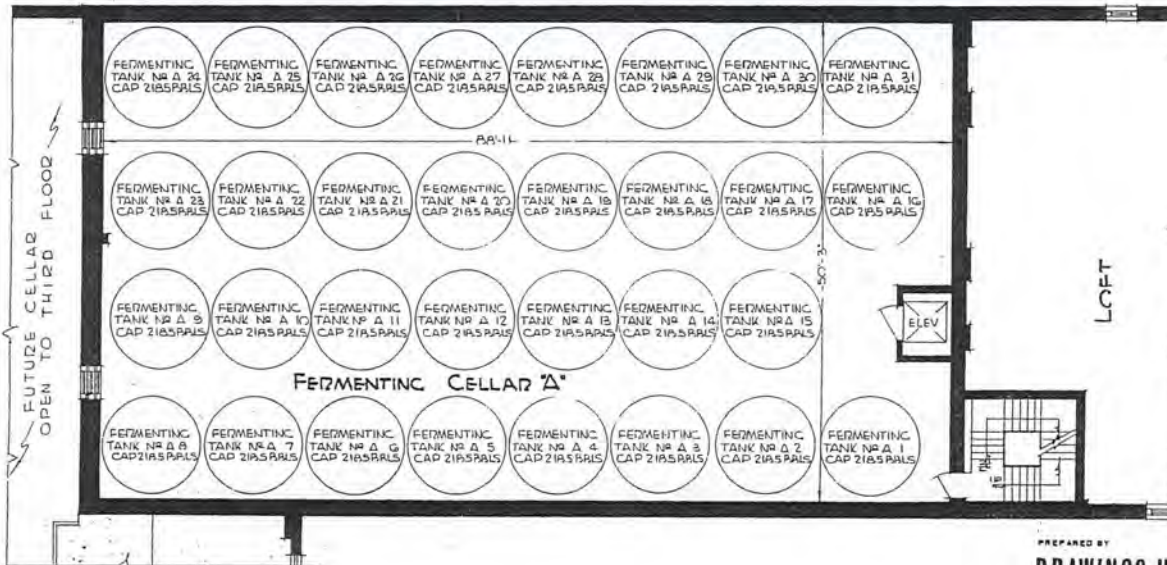
ORIGINAL DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY

REVISIONS	SHEET NO
DEC 1955 L.P.	16
7-65 DW	
5-65 WD	

SCALE 1/4" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT



Fifth Floor Plan



Sixth Floor Plan

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**

A DEPARTMENT OF  
H. W. EDDY THE BOND MAN, INC.

321 NORTH 22ND STREET



SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103

Stock House "B"  
Fifth & Sixth Floor Plans

ORIGINAL  
DRAWING  
DATE 5-4-49  
BY C.E.S.

SCALE 3/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT

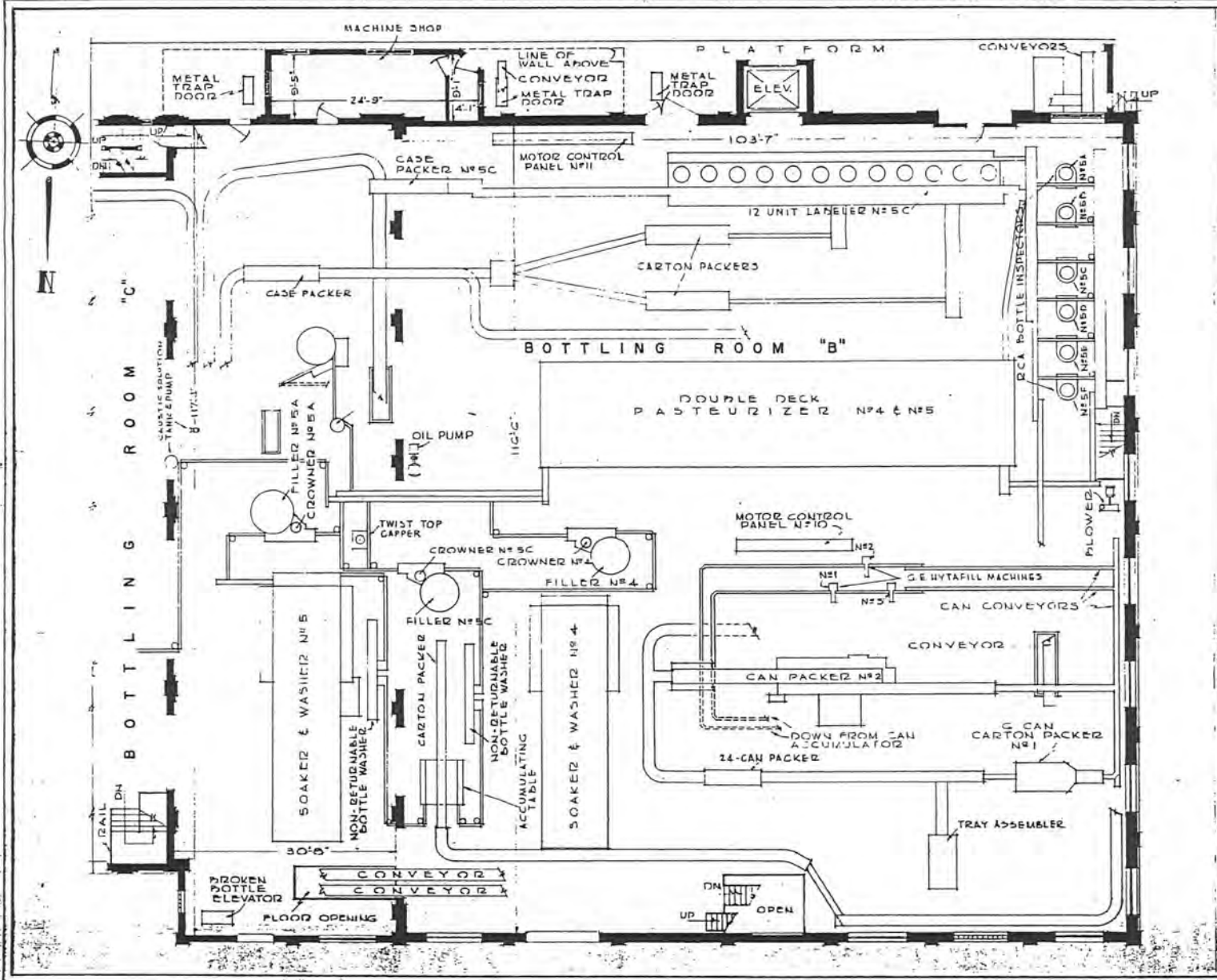
**DIQUESNE BREWING CO.**  
**OF PITTSBURGH**  
1140 EIGHTH AVENUE  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			

SHEET NO

17



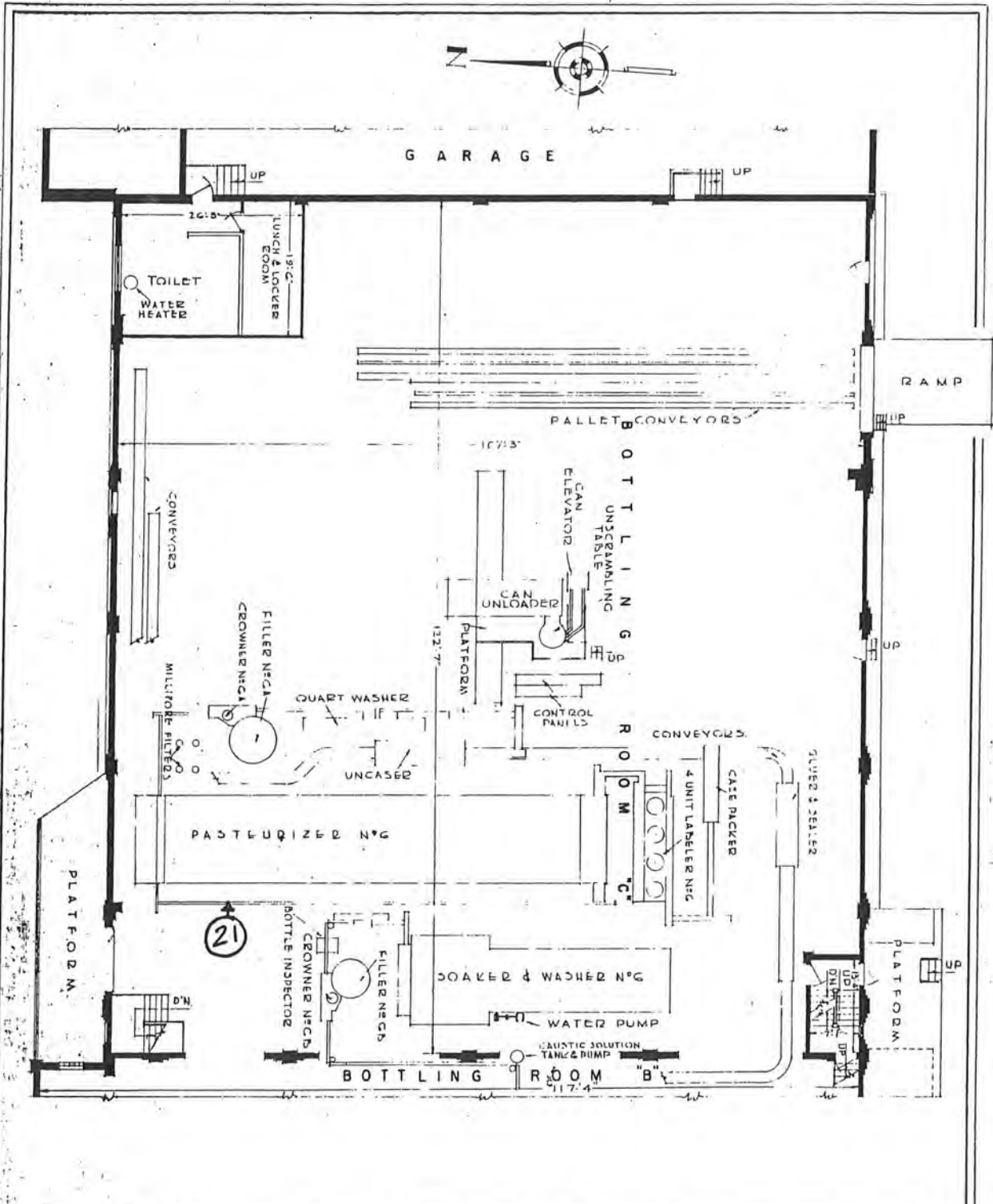
PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 371 1000 27th STREET  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15201  
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" (ORIGINAL DRAWING REDUCED)

**BOTTLING HOUSE  
 BLDG "B"  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO. OF  
 PITTSBURGH**  
 SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

DATE	BY	DATE	BY
10-27	D.V.	10-27	D.V.
11-27	D.V.	11-27	D.V.
12-27	D.V.	12-27	D.V.

**48**

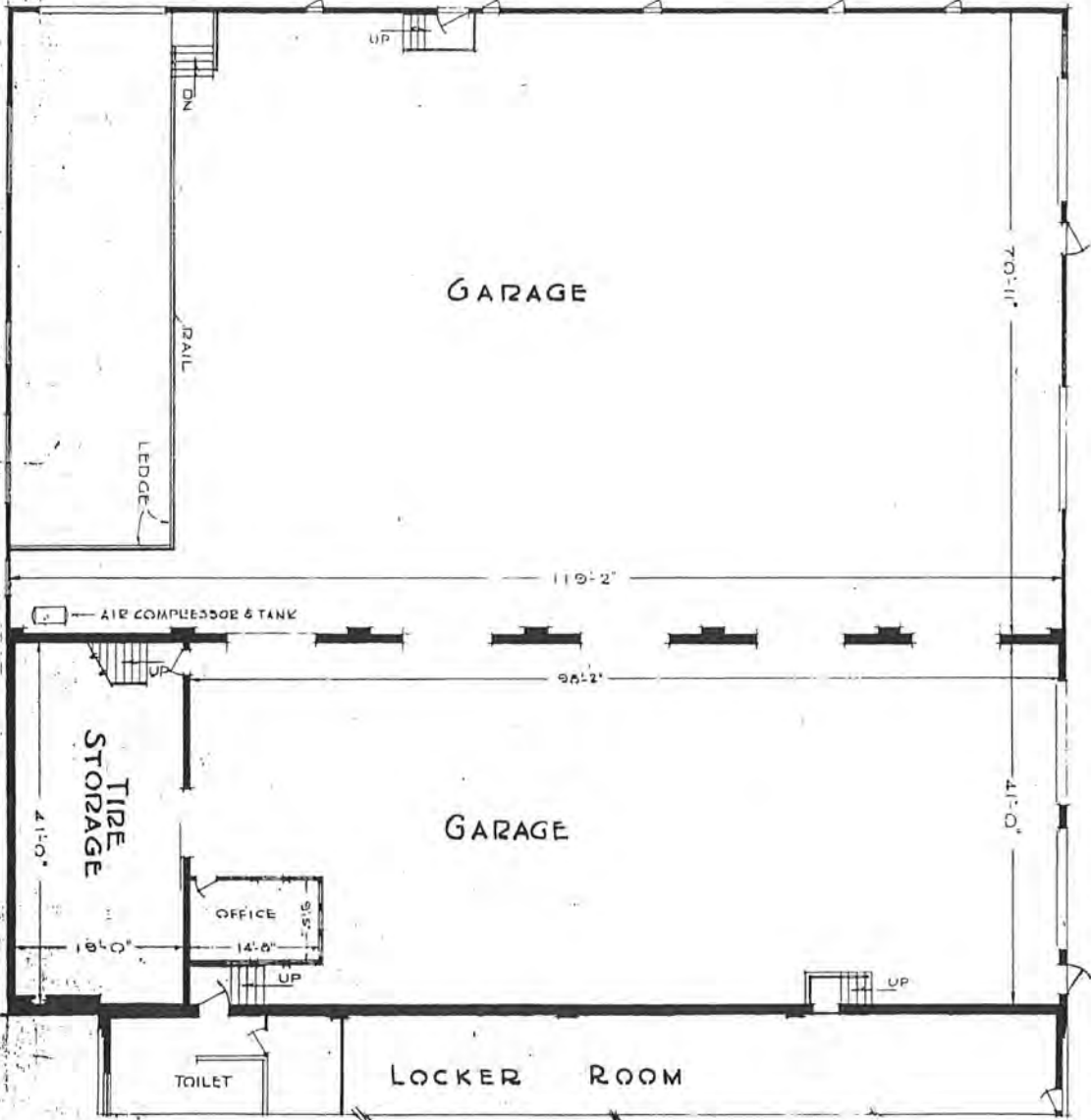


DUQUESNE BREWING CO. OF  
 PITTSBURGH  
 SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA

BUILT AS SHIPPING BLDG.  
 BOTTLING HOUSE  
 BLD'G "B"  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
A DEPARTMENT OF  
H. W. BOYD THE BOND MAP INC.  
 321 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63104  
 SCALE: 1/32" HIGH EQUALS 1 FT. ORIGINAL DRAWING IN PLYSTYRING

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DATE	BY
49	DIC 15 50	D.W.	10-27	D.W.
	7-25 49	D.W.		
	1-22	D.A.N.		
	2-22	D.A.N.		



**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.**  
**OF PITTSBURG**  
 FORTY-TWO SECOND & MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURG, PENN.

REVISIONS

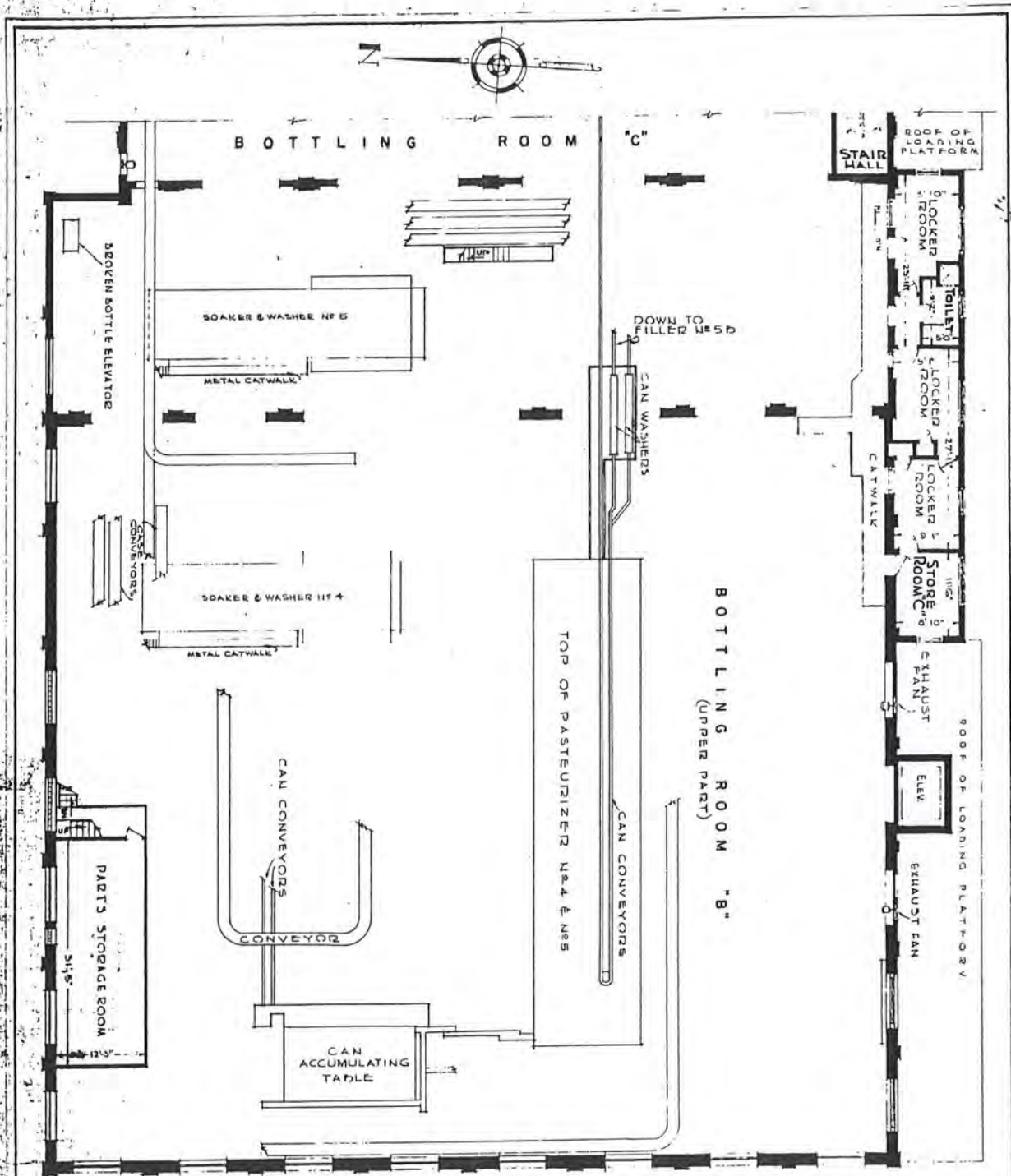
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
50	DEC. 1958	L.P.	
	7-63	DW	
	10-67	DW	

1954 ADDITION TO SHIPPING BLDG.  
**BOTTLING HOUSE**  
**BLDG. "B"**  
**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 A MEMBER OF  
 H. W. EGGY THE ENGINEERS, INC.  
 831 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63104

SCALE: 3/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FT. ORIGINAL DRAWING FILED IN 50



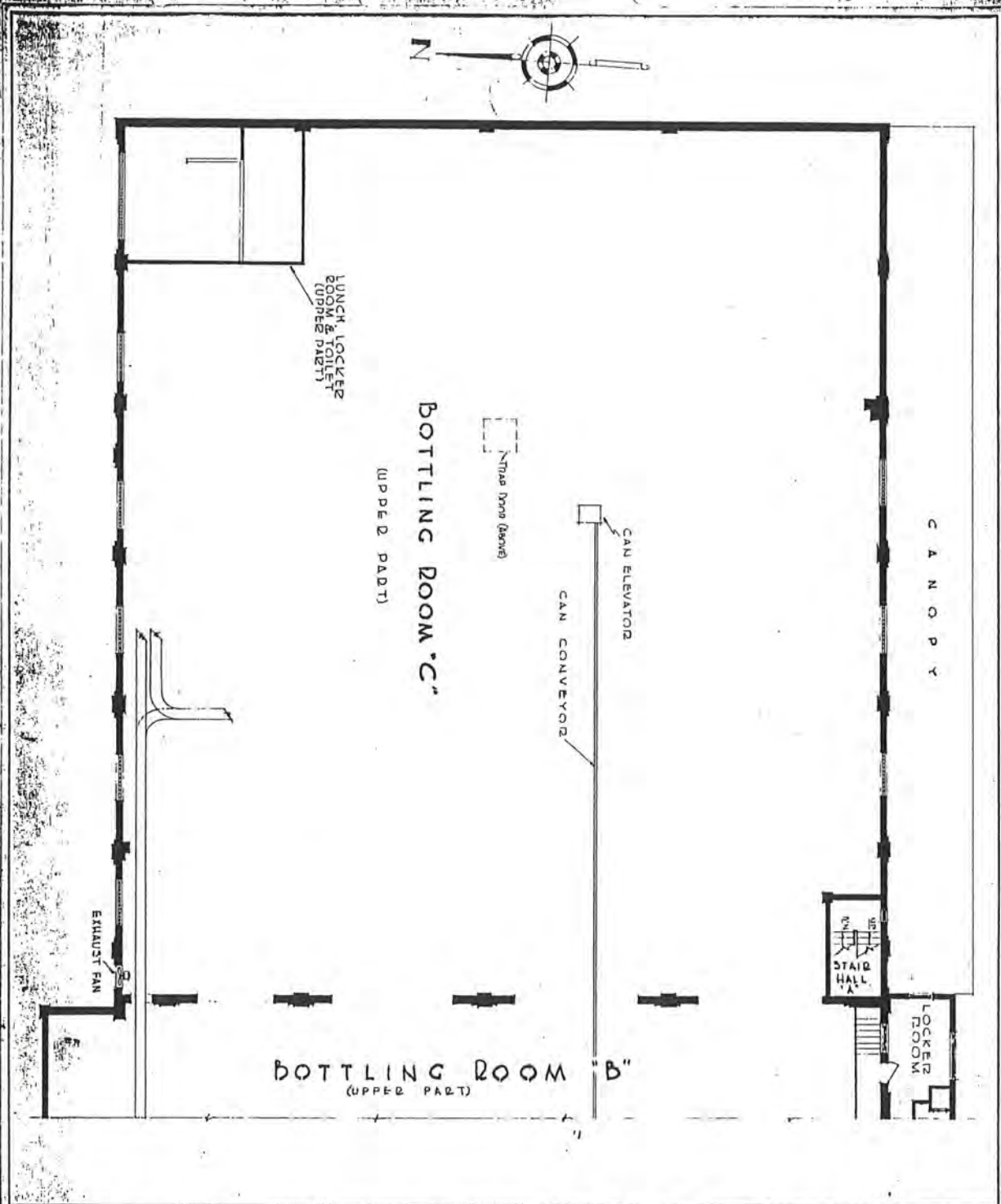


DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURGH  
 DUQUESNE BLDG. 10-27  
 SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

BOTTLING HOUSE  
 BLDG. "B"  
 UPPER PART OF FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED.**  
 1100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.  
 ORIGINAL DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY D.H.  
 SCALE 3/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT

REVISIONS	SHEET NO.
REV. 1957 L.H. 10-27 DW	51
DEC. 1958 L.B.	
7-25 DW	
8-28 D.A.H.	
8-22 D.A.H.	



DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
OF PITTSBURGH  
DUQUESNE BUILDING  
NORTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

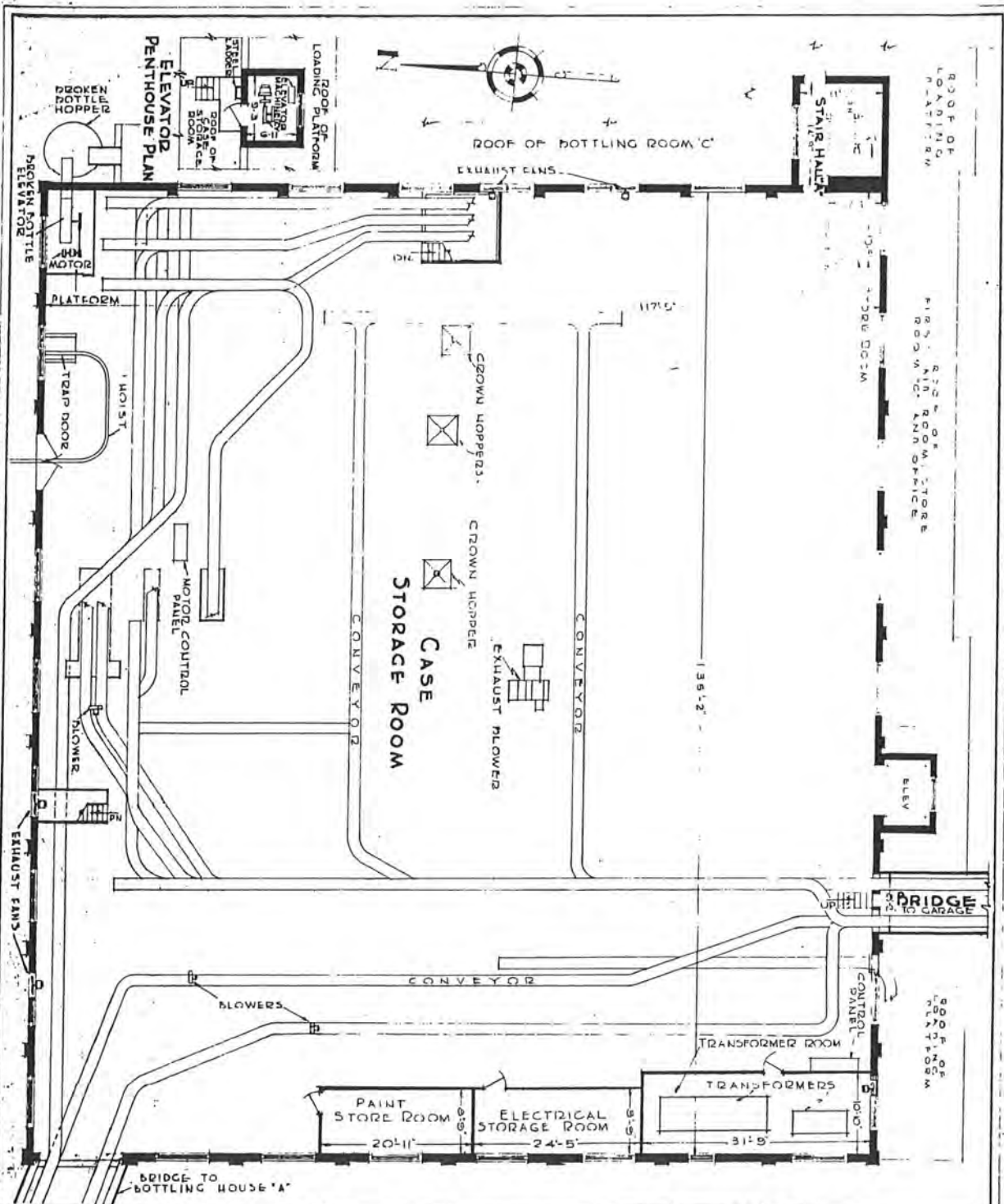
REVISIONS		SHEET NO. <b>52</b>
DE-1085 L.P.		
7-C1 D.W.		
B.C.B.D.A.N.		
10-27-P.W.		

BUILT AS SHIPPING BUILDING  
BOTTLING HOUSE B'LDG "B"  
Upper Part of First Floor Plan

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
A DEPARTMENT OF  
B. W. BERRY THE BERRY BROS. CO.

ORIGINAL DRAWING  
DATE 5-4-49  
BY D.H.

SCALE 1/4" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT



**DUQUESNE BREWING Co.**  
**OF PITTSBURG**  
 DUQUESNE PARKWAY  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

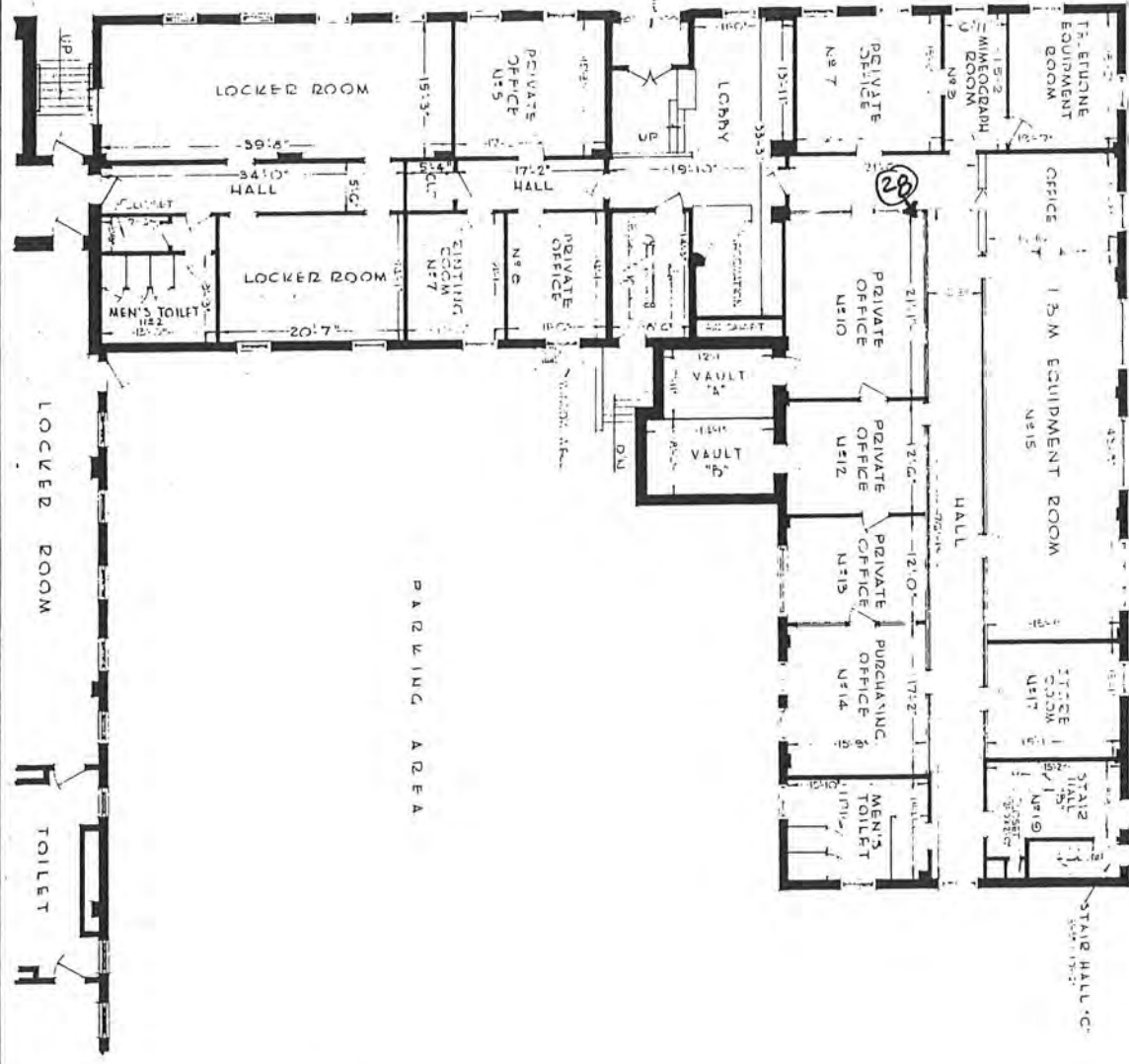
REVISIONS		SHEET NO.
1956 D.H.	5-GS BAW	53
1957 L.P.	10-G7 DW	
1957 1000 L.P.		
7-65 DW		

**BOTTLING HOUSE  
 BUILDING "B"  
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
INCORPORATED IN  
 OHIO UNDER THE BUSINESS CODE

ORIGINAL  
 DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY D.H.

SCALE 3/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT



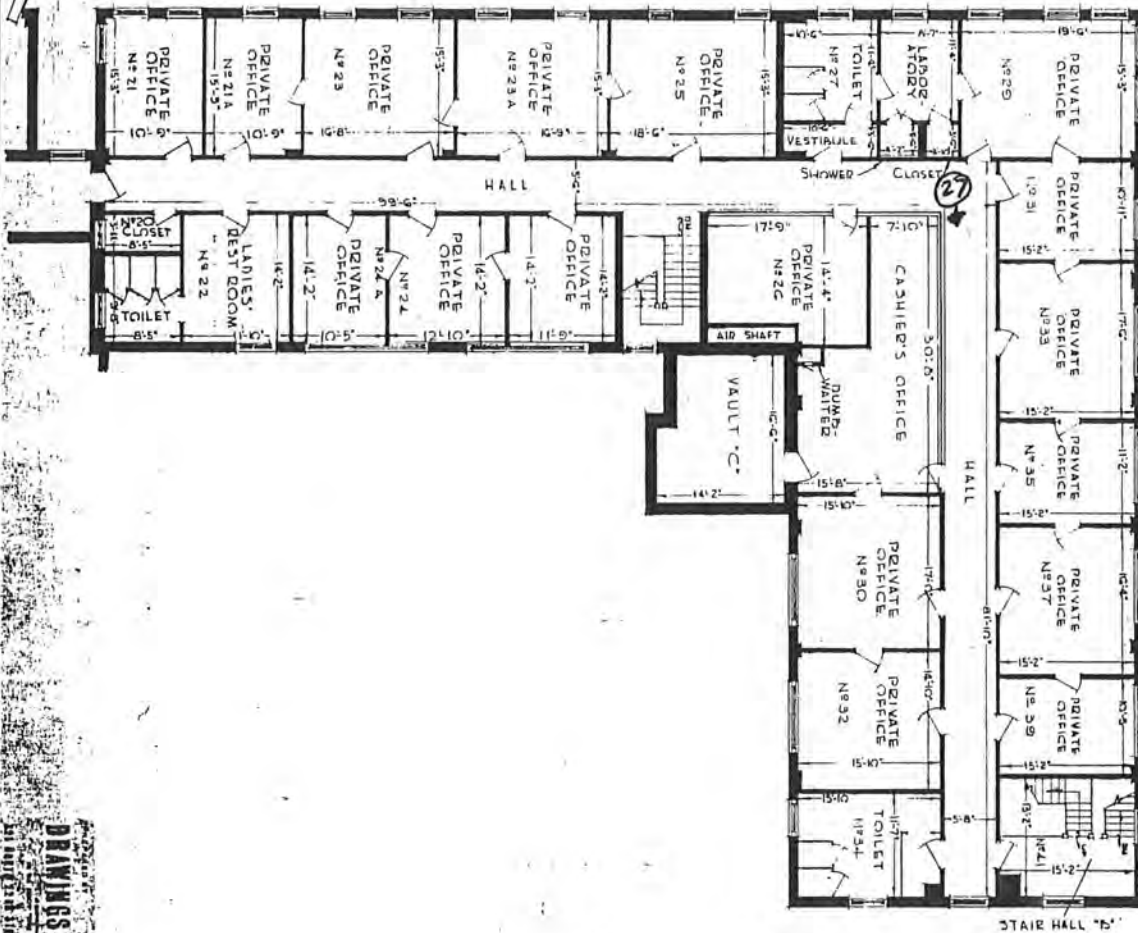
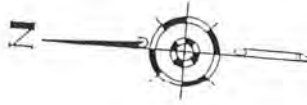
PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 221 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.**  
 OF PITTSBURG  
 DUQUESNE PIERWEDY  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"  
 OFFICE BUILDING PORTION  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

REVISIONS	SHEET NO
DEC. 1939 L.P.	<b>43</b>
7-25 DW	
5-25 D.A.H.	
10-27 DW	

ORIGINAL  
 DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-45  
 BY C.E.S.  
 SCALE 3/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT



DRAWINGS UNLIMITED  
 1000 PINE STREET  
 PITTSBURGH, PA. 15101

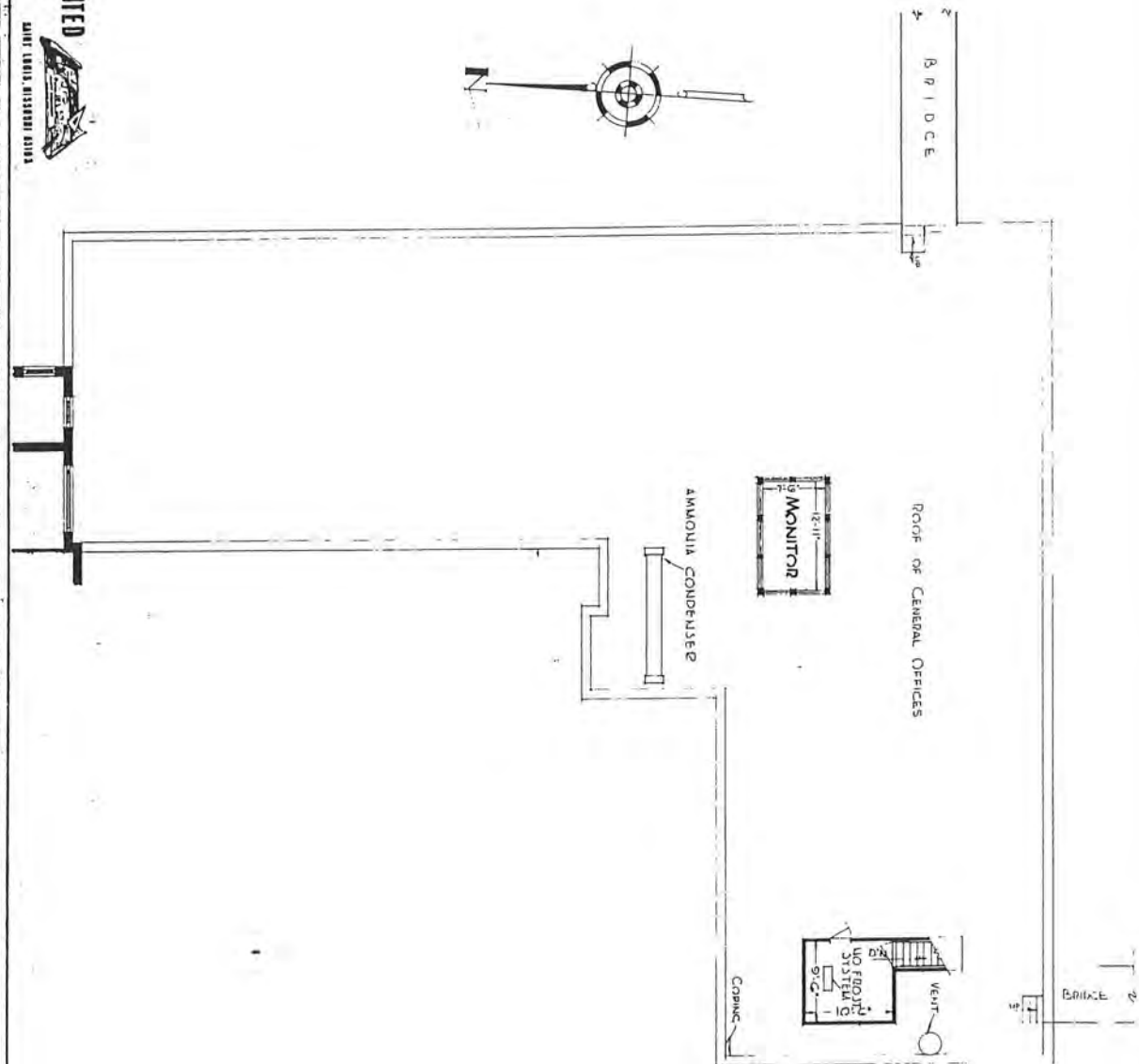
<b>PIDDUQUESNE BREWING Co.</b> PITTSBURGH BREWERY TWENTY SECOND AND MARY STREETS PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA	
REVISIONS 10-27 DW 7-25 DW 10-27 DW	SHEET NO. <b>44</b>

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"**  
**OFFICE BUILDING PORTION**  
**SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

ORIGINAL DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY C.E.S.

SCALE 1/4" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 221 NORTH 27TH STREET  
 P.O. BOX 1000  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15201  
 PH 765-8100



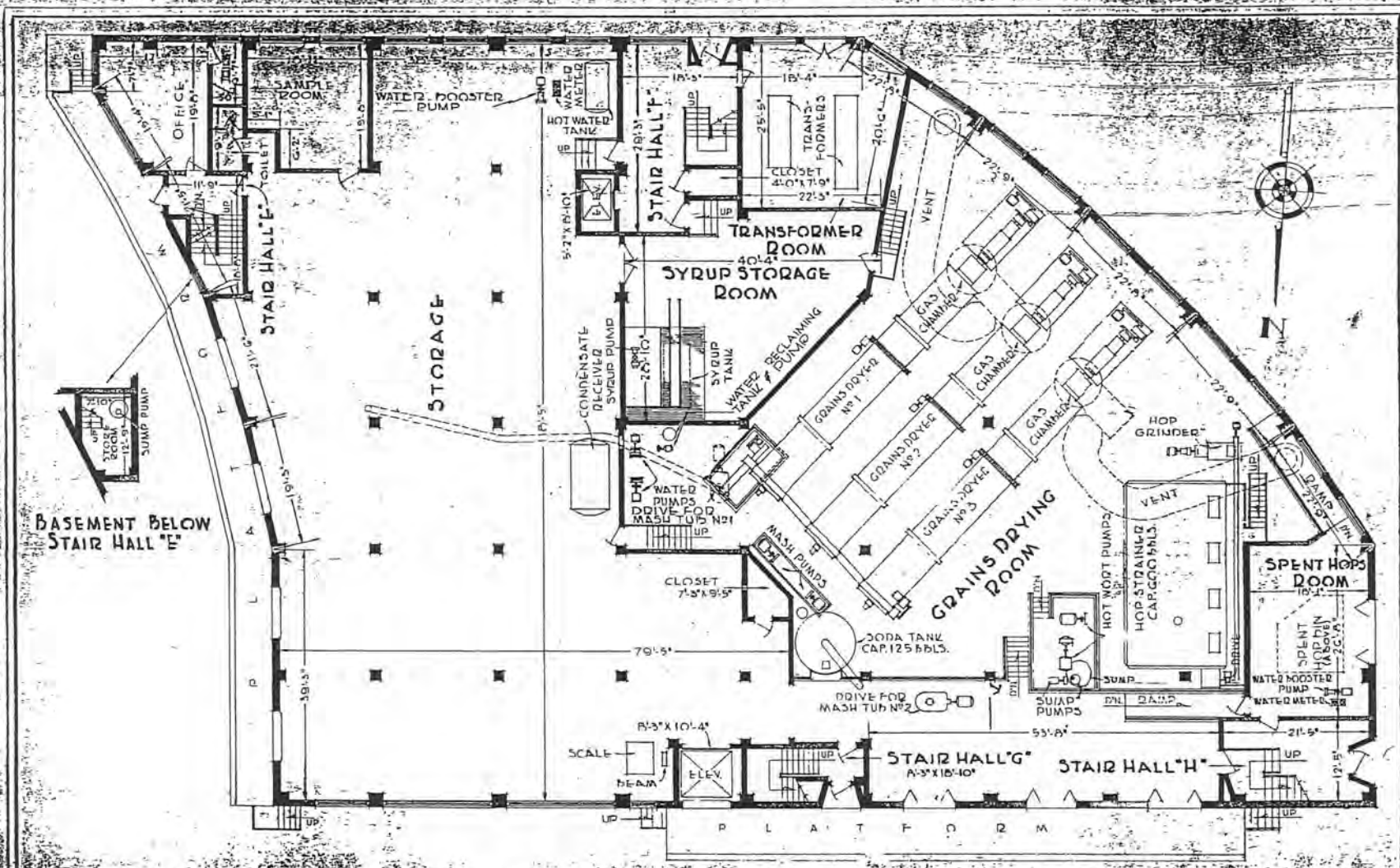
**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.**  
**OF PITTSBURGH**  
 DUQUESNE BUILDING  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS	SHEET NO.
REC. 1000 L.P.	45
5-GS D.A.N.	

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"**  
**OFFICE BUILDING PORTION**  
**ROOF PLAN**

ORIGINAL DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY CES.

SCALE 3/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT



BASEMENT BELOW  
STAIR HALL "F"

**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**

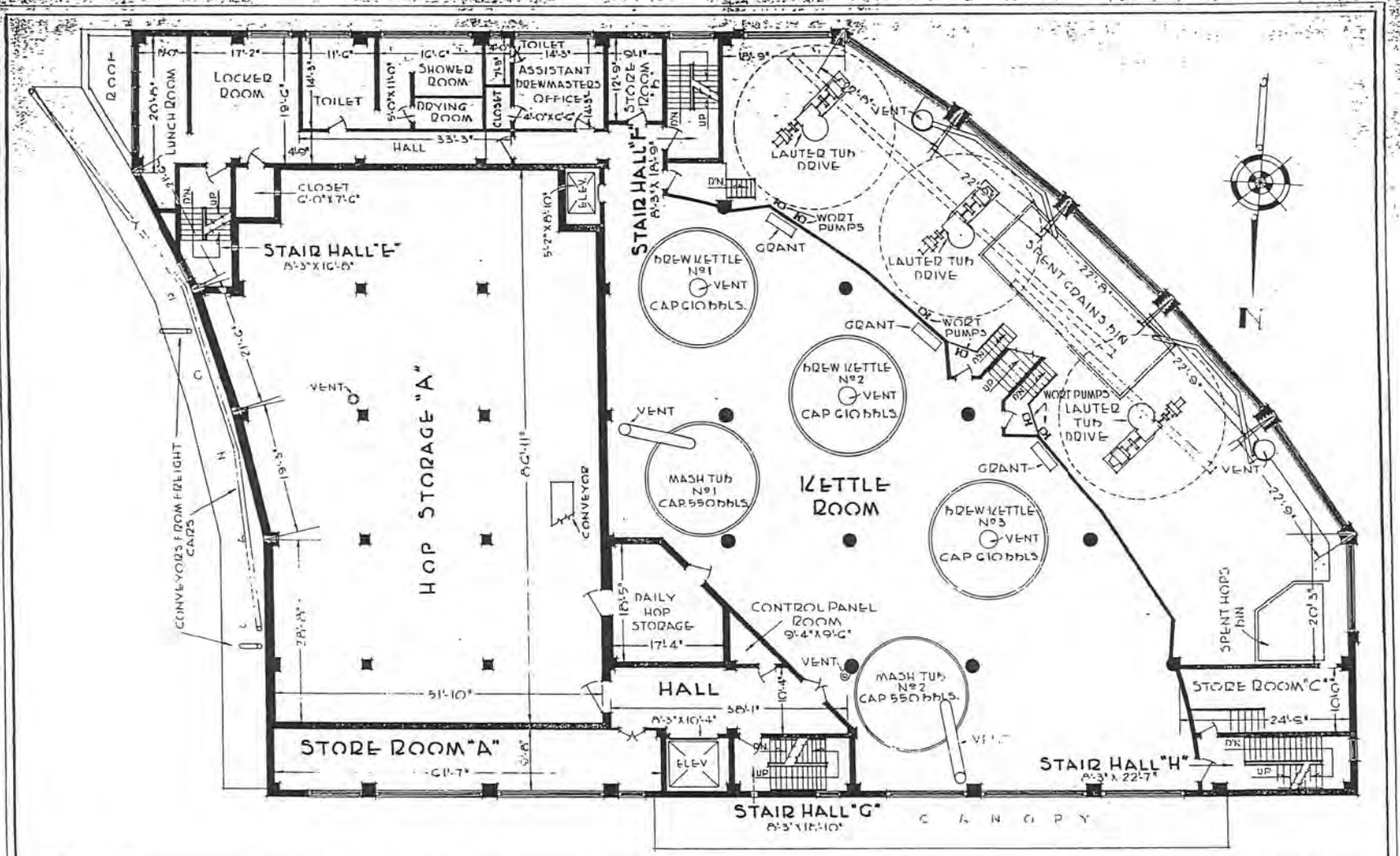
1714 NORTH 22ND STREET  
PITTSBURGH, PA. 15207  
ORIGINAL DRAWING IN 1/4" = 1'-0" SCALE



### BREW HOUSE FIRST FLOOR PLAN

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
OF PITTSBURGH**  
DUQUESNE BREWERY  
SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MADY STREETS  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS		DATE	BY
1	REVISED	DEC 1966	L.D.
2	REVISED	FEB 1967	E.D.
3	REVISED	MAY 1967	E.D.
4	REVISED	JUN 1967	E.D.



PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**



321 NORTH 22ND STREET  
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63104

ORIGINAL DRAWING IN S, I, M, D, C. SCALE 1/2" INCH EQUALS 1' FT.

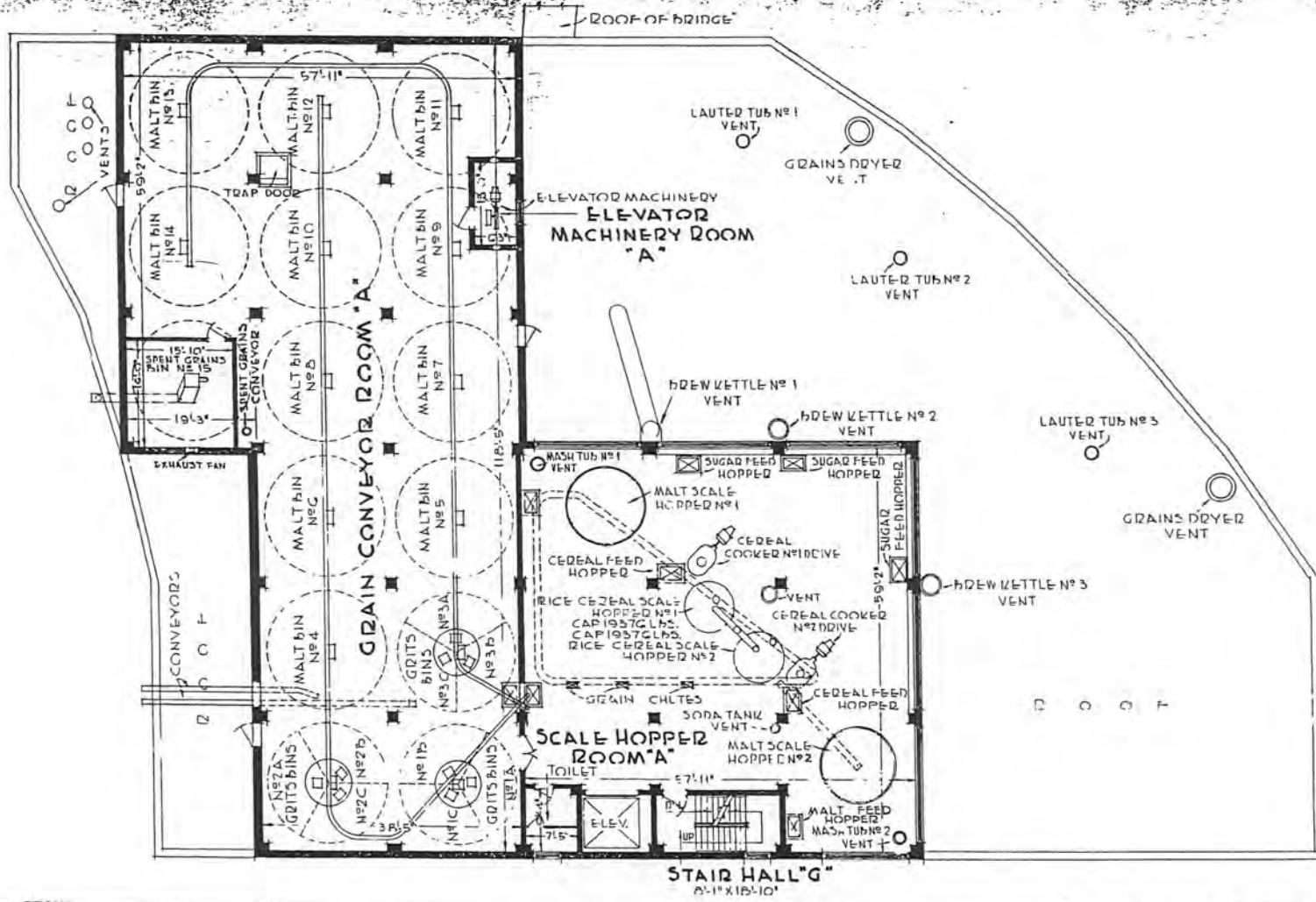
## BREW HOUSE SECOND FLOOR PLAN

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.**  
OF PITTSBURGH  
DUQUESNE BREWERY  
SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS		SHEET NO. <b>29</b>
DEC 1958 L.C.		
2-65 B.W.		
5-65 W.B.		





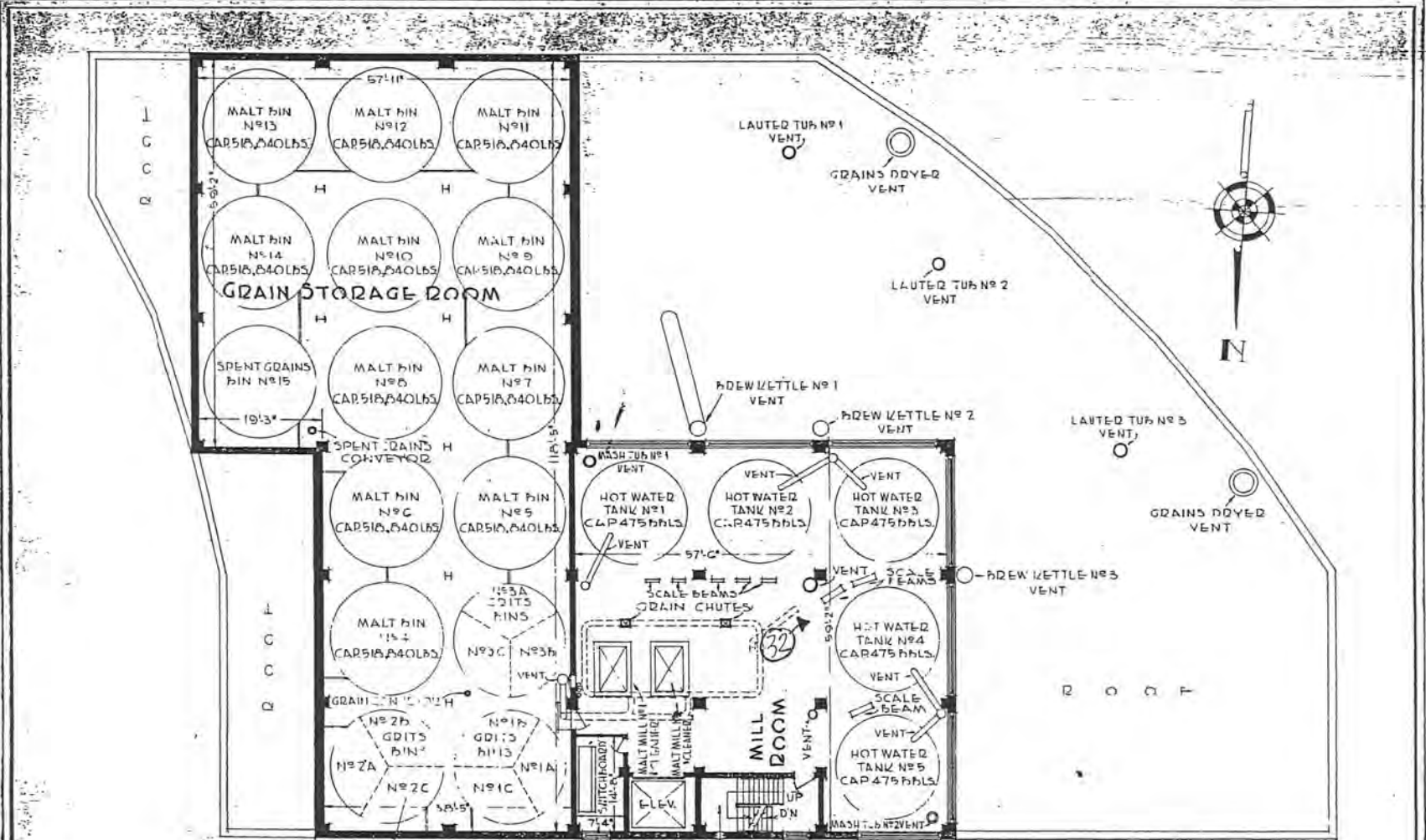


PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 A CORPORATION OF  
 MISSOURI  
 221 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103  
 ORIGINAL DRAWING W.C. & M. B. D. SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

**BREW HOUSE  
 FOURTH FLOOR PLAN**

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURGH**  
 DUQUESNE BREWERY  
 SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS		SHEET NO.
DEC 1989 LB		
7-83 DW		
5-68 WB		
10-67 DW		



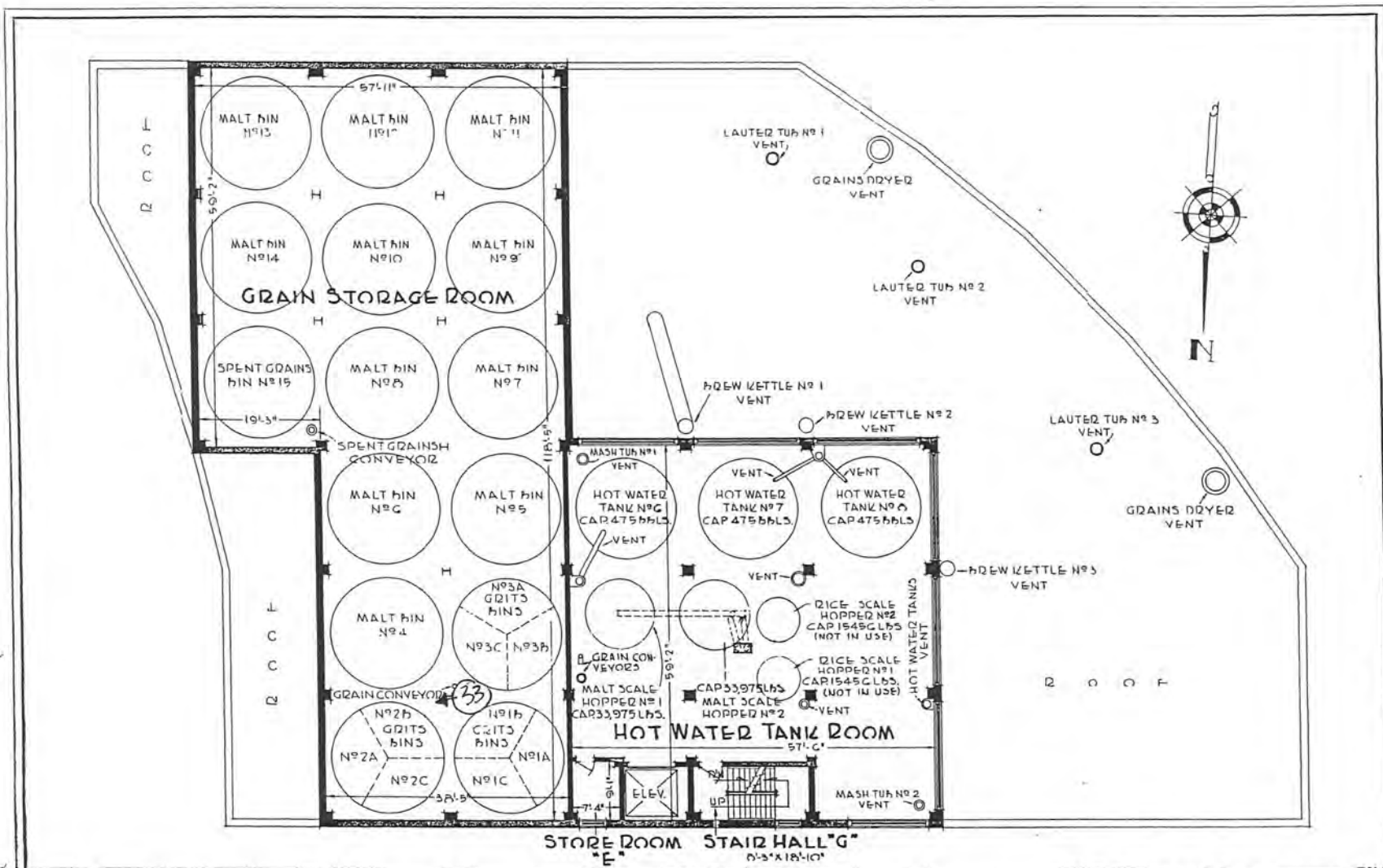
NOTE: EACH GRISTS BIN CAP. 264,016.55  
 SWITCHBOARD STAIR HALL ROOM 21'3" X 18'10"

**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 PREPARED BY THE  
 221 NORTH 27TH STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103  
 ORIGINAL DRAWING IN S. I. R. E. D. SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**BREW HOUSE  
 FIFTH FLOOR PLAN**

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURGH**  
 DUQUESNE BREWERY  
 SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MADY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS		SHEET NO.
DEC. 1928 L.P.	7-65 DW	



PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**



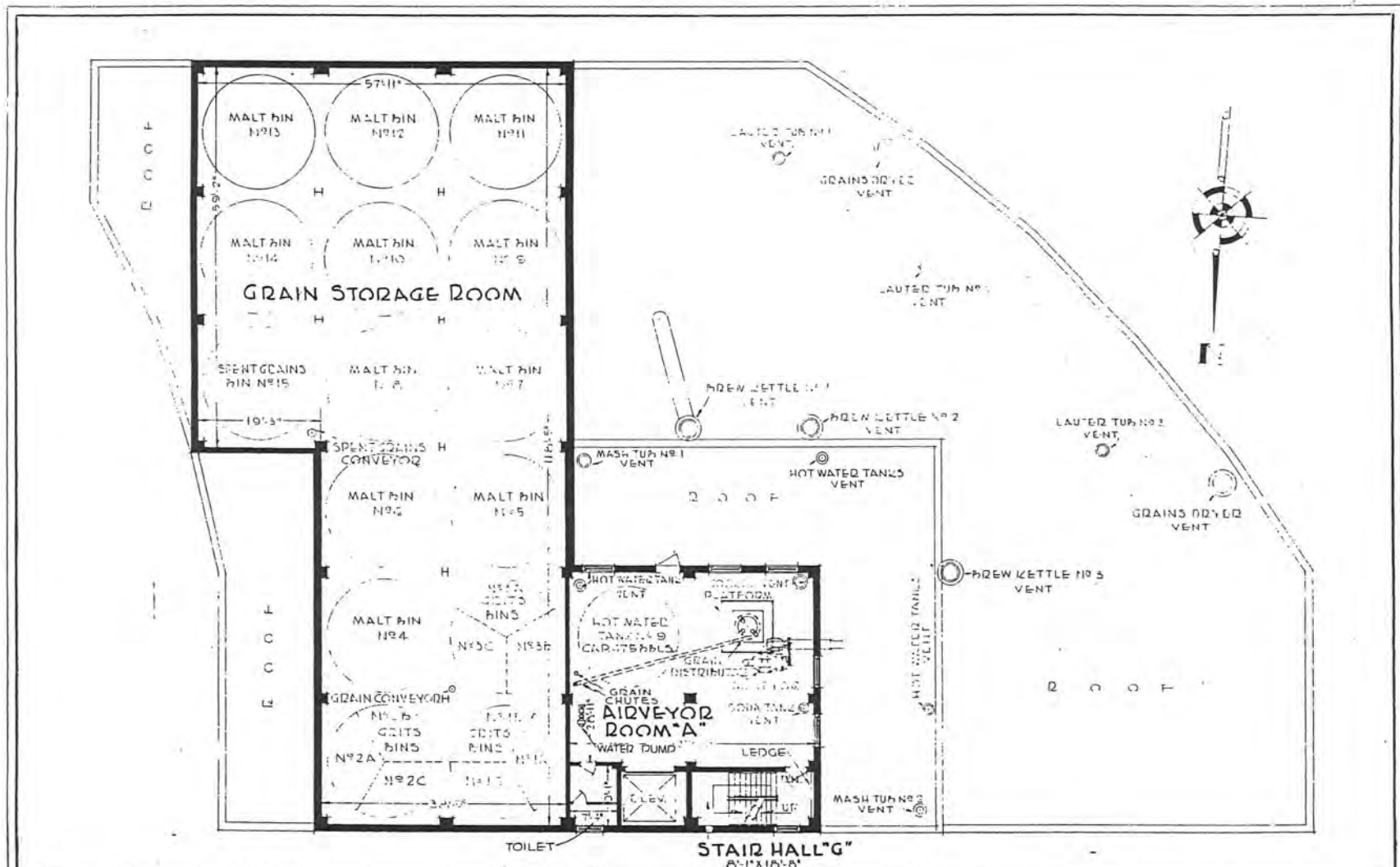
321 NORTH 22ND STREET SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63102

ORIGINAL DRAWING 1/2" = 1'-0" SCALE 1/2" INCH EQUALS 1 FT.

## BREW HOUSE SIXTH FLOOR PLAN

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.**  
OF PITTSBURGH  
DUQUESNE BREWERY  
SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS		SHEET NO. <b>33</b>
DEC 1988 L.S.		
7-85 DW		

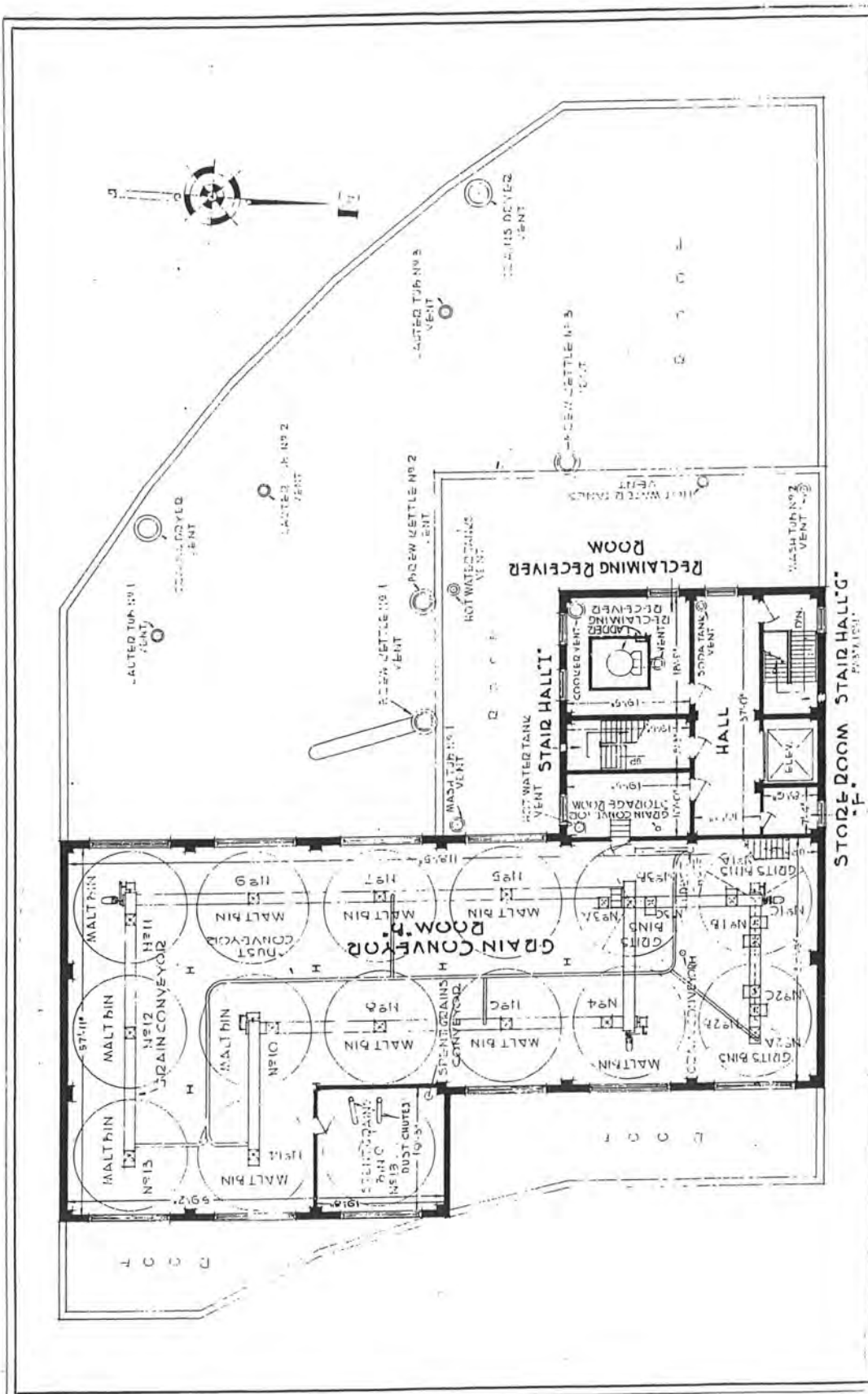


PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
INCORPORATED  
1000 THE BOND BUILDING  
 221 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63102  
 ORIGINAL DRAWING 1/2" = 1' N.E.C. SCALE: 1/2" HIGH EQUALS 1' FT.

**BREW HOUSE  
 SEVENTH FLOOR PLAN**

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURGH**  
 DUQUESNE BREWERY  
 SOUTH TWENTY SECOND & MADY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS		SHEET NO. <b>34</b>
REC 1958 L.R. 7-25 DW		

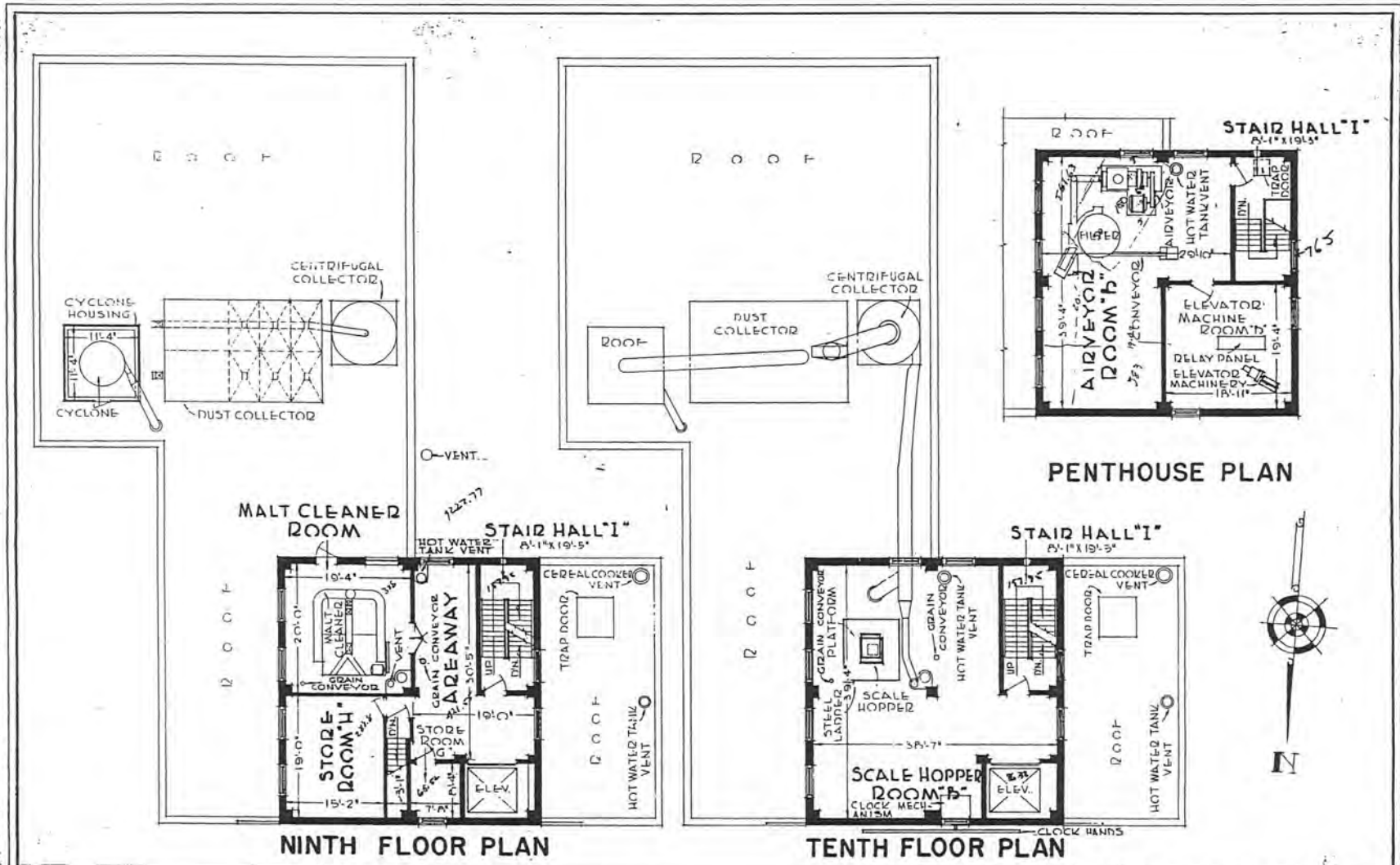


PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 227 SOUTH 27th STREET  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222  
 ORIGINAL DRAWING W.S. 1 IN. D.T. SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**BREW HOUSE**  
**EIGHTH FLOOR PLAN**

QUOESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURGH  
 SOUTH 27th STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISED	DATE	BY	REVISIONS
35			



PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**



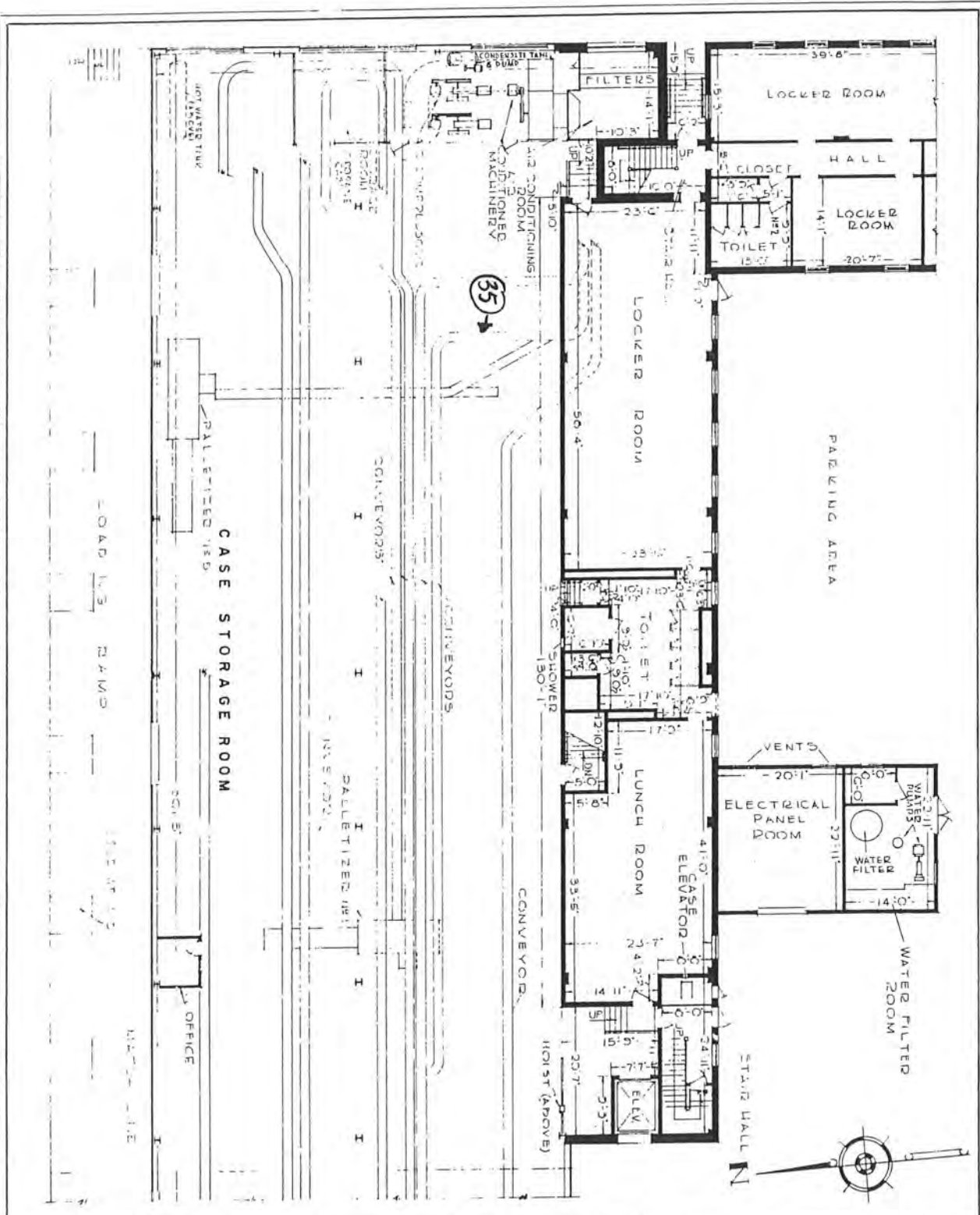
321 NORTH 22ND STREET SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63102

ORIGINAL DRAWING 1/8", 1/4", 3/8", 1/2" SCALE 1/2" INCH EQUALS 1 FT.

**BREW HOUSE FLOOR PLANS**

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO. OF PITTSBURGH**  
 DUQUESNE BREWERY  
 SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MADY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS		SHEET NO.
DEC 1955	J.A.	
7-65	D.W.	
1-66	W.D.	
10-67	D.W.	



DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
OF PITTSBURG  
SOUTH TWENTY SECOND & MARY STREETS,  
PITTSBURG, PENN.

**BOTTLING HOUSE  
BUILDING "A"  
EAST PORTION  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

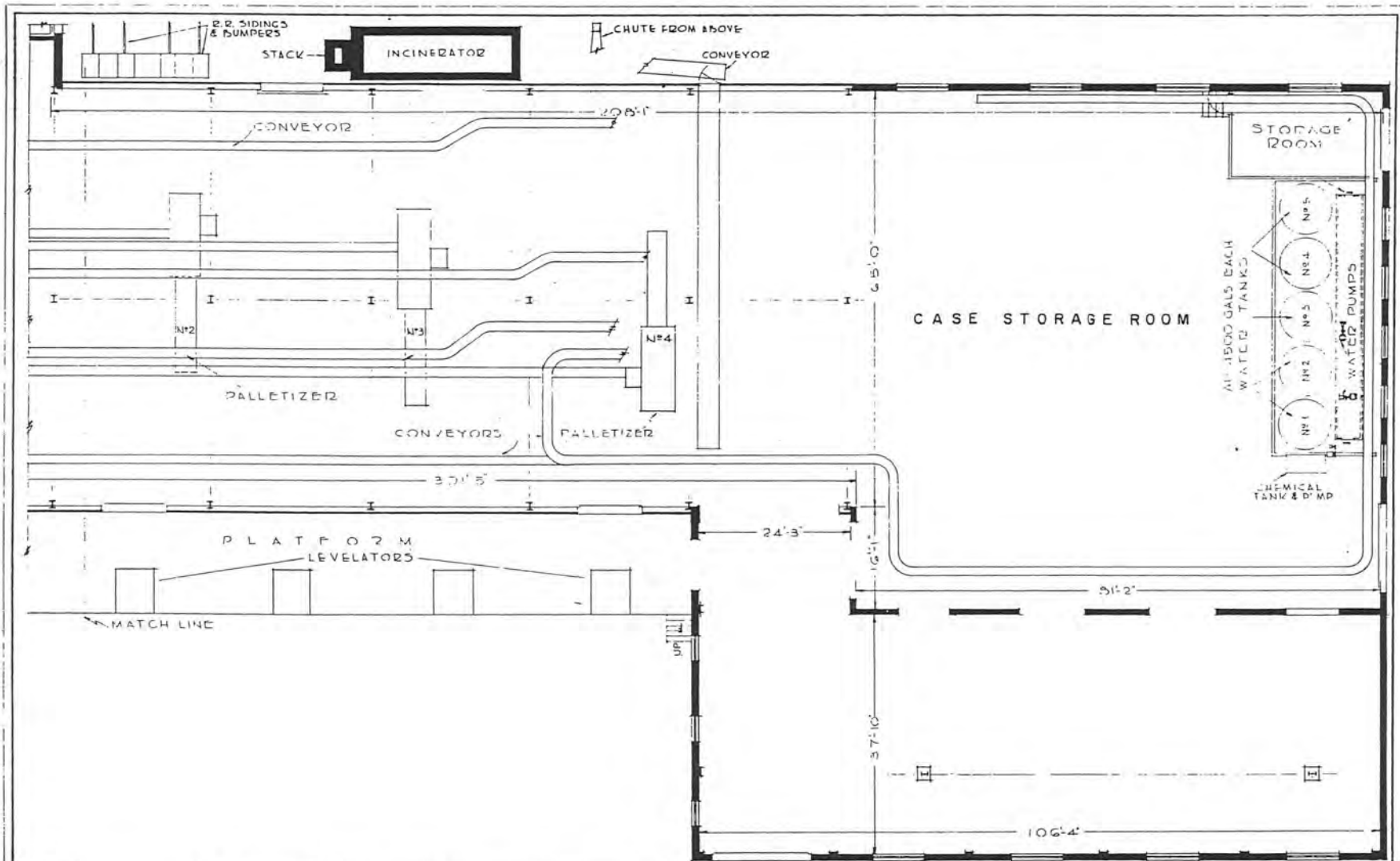
PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
A CORPORATION  
331 NORTH 22ND STREET  
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63104



SHEET NO.	REVISIONS	
	DATE	BY
37	DEC 10 1950	L.P.
	JAN 10 1951	P.W.
	FEB 25 1951	W.F.
	MAR 22 1951	DAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 12 FT. ORIGINAL DRAWING BY N. KORNPELO



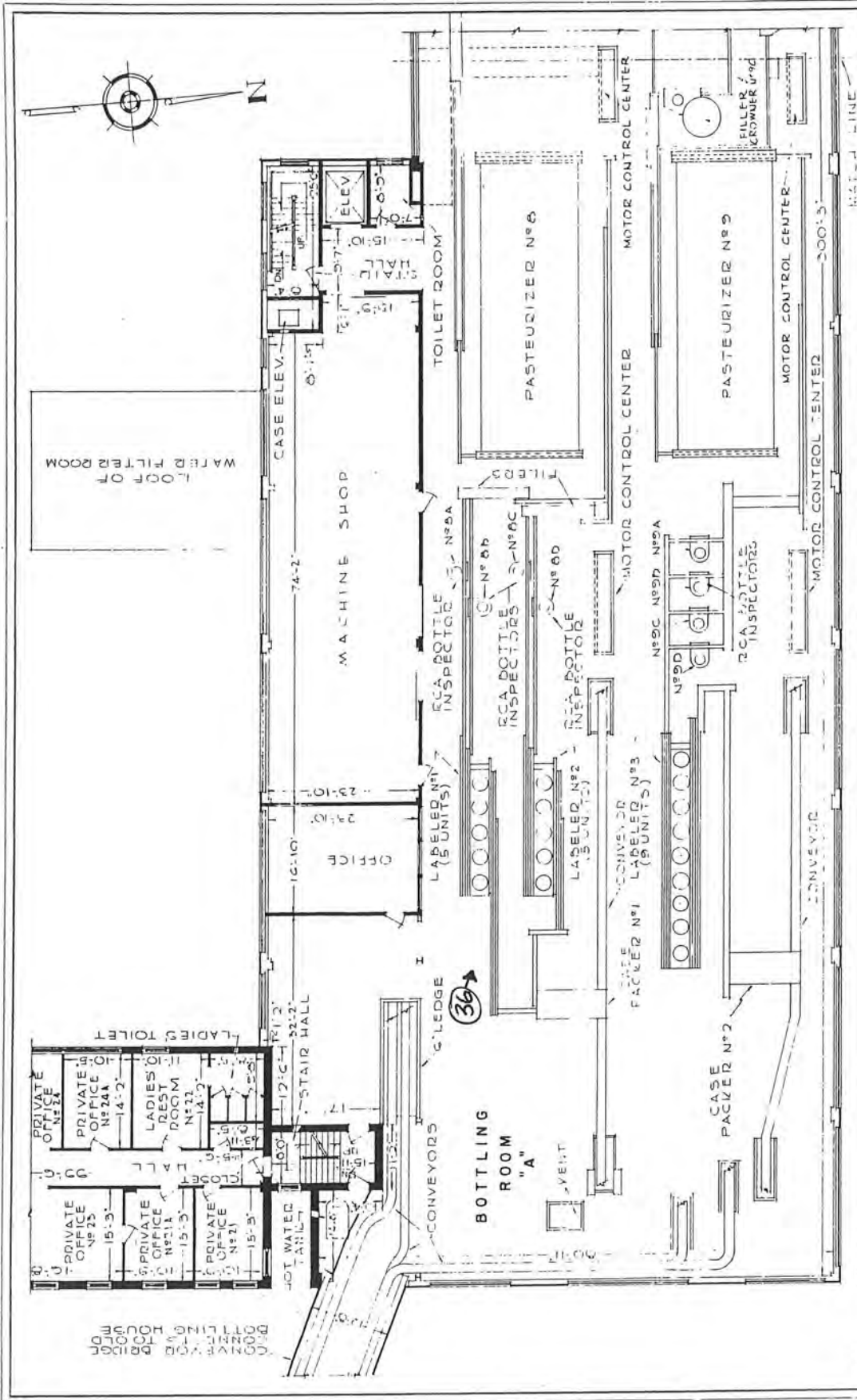


PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
A DEPARTMENT OF  
AS WE BOLD THE BOLD NEW INC  
 321 NORTH 22ND STREET    SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63104  
 ORIGINAL DRAWING PLOTTING SCALE: 1 INCH EQUALS 12 FT.

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"**  
**WEST PORTION**  
**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO**  
**OF PITTSBURGH**  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND & MARY STREETS,  
 PITTSBURGH, PENN.

DATE	BY	DATE	BY	SHEET NO.
DEC 1959	L.S.			38
7-63	D.W.			
3-65	W.P.			
9-66	D.A.N.			



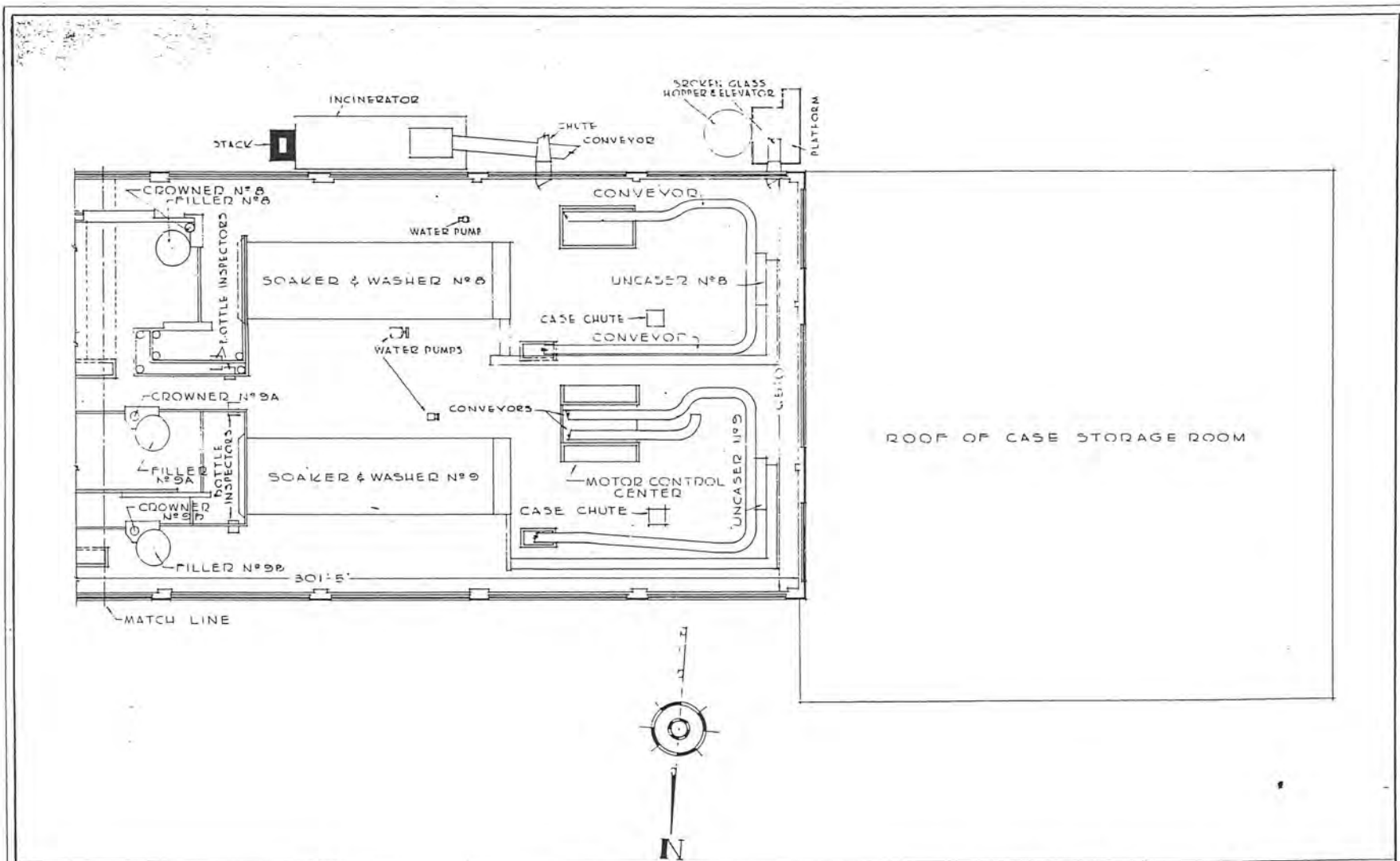
DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
OF PITTSBURGH  
50 J. T. HENTY SECOND & MARY STREETS,  
PITTSBURGH, PENN.

# BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A" EAST PORTION SECOND FLOOR PLAN

REVISIONS	
1	REVISED PLAN
2	REVISED PLAN
3	REVISED PLAN
4	REVISED PLAN
5	REVISED PLAN
6	REVISED PLAN
7	REVISED PLAN
8	REVISED PLAN
9	REVISED PLAN
10	REVISED PLAN

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
327 BAKER STREET  
PITTSBURGH, PENN.

ORIGINAL DRAWING D. N. KOSHER OFF. SCALE 1" = 16'-0" (AS SHOWN)  
327 BAKER STREET  
PITTSBURGH, PENN.



PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**



321 NORTH 22ND STREET

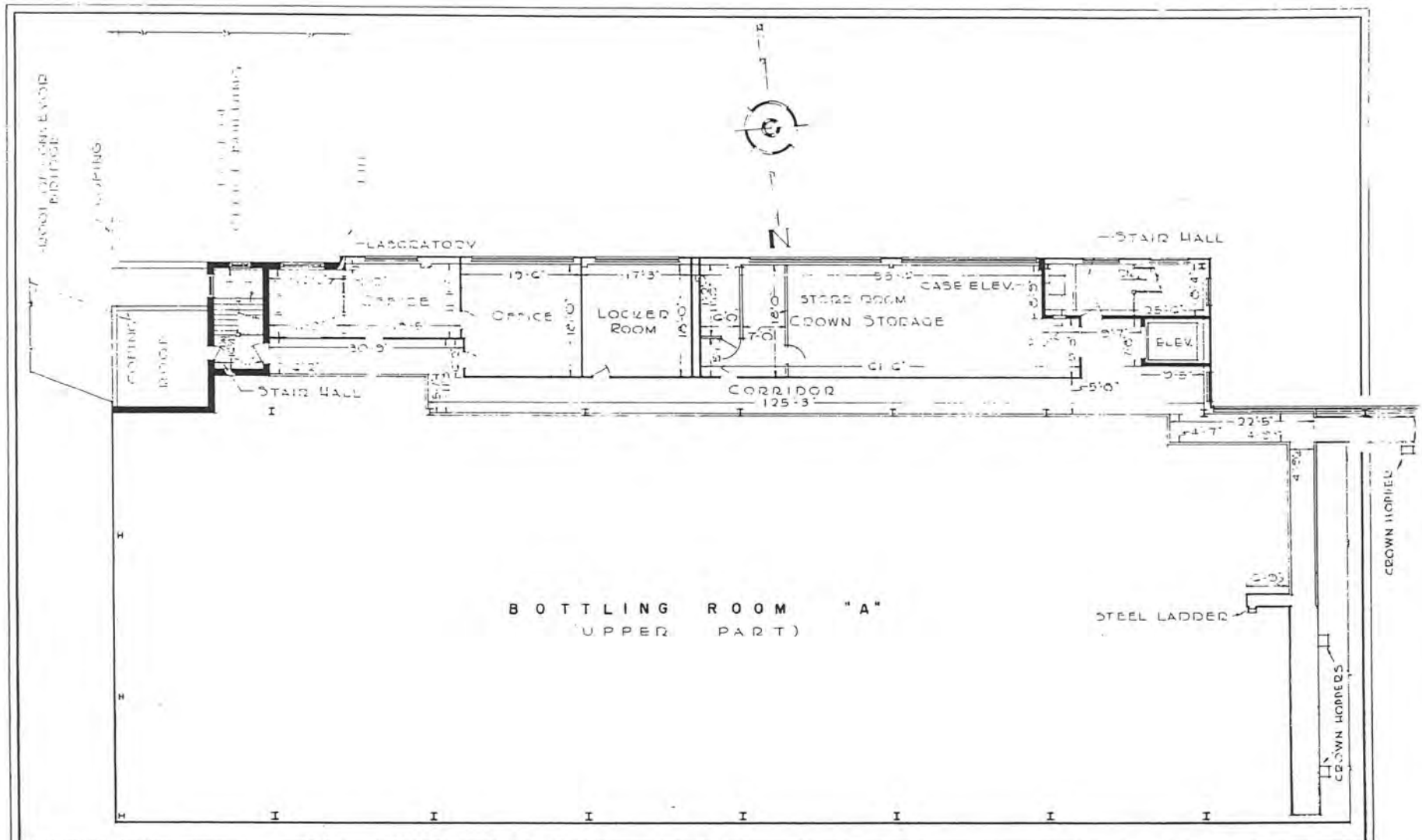
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103

ORIGINAL DRAWING BY N. KOONFELD SCALE: 1 INCH EQUALS 12 FT.

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"  
WEST PORTION  
SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
OF PITTSBURG**  
SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND & MARY STREETS,  
PITTSBURG, PENN.

REVISION		SHEET NO <b>40</b>
FEB 1957 L.D.	9-66 DAN	
DEC 1953 L.D.	10-67 DW	
7-65 DW		
5-65 WB		



PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**



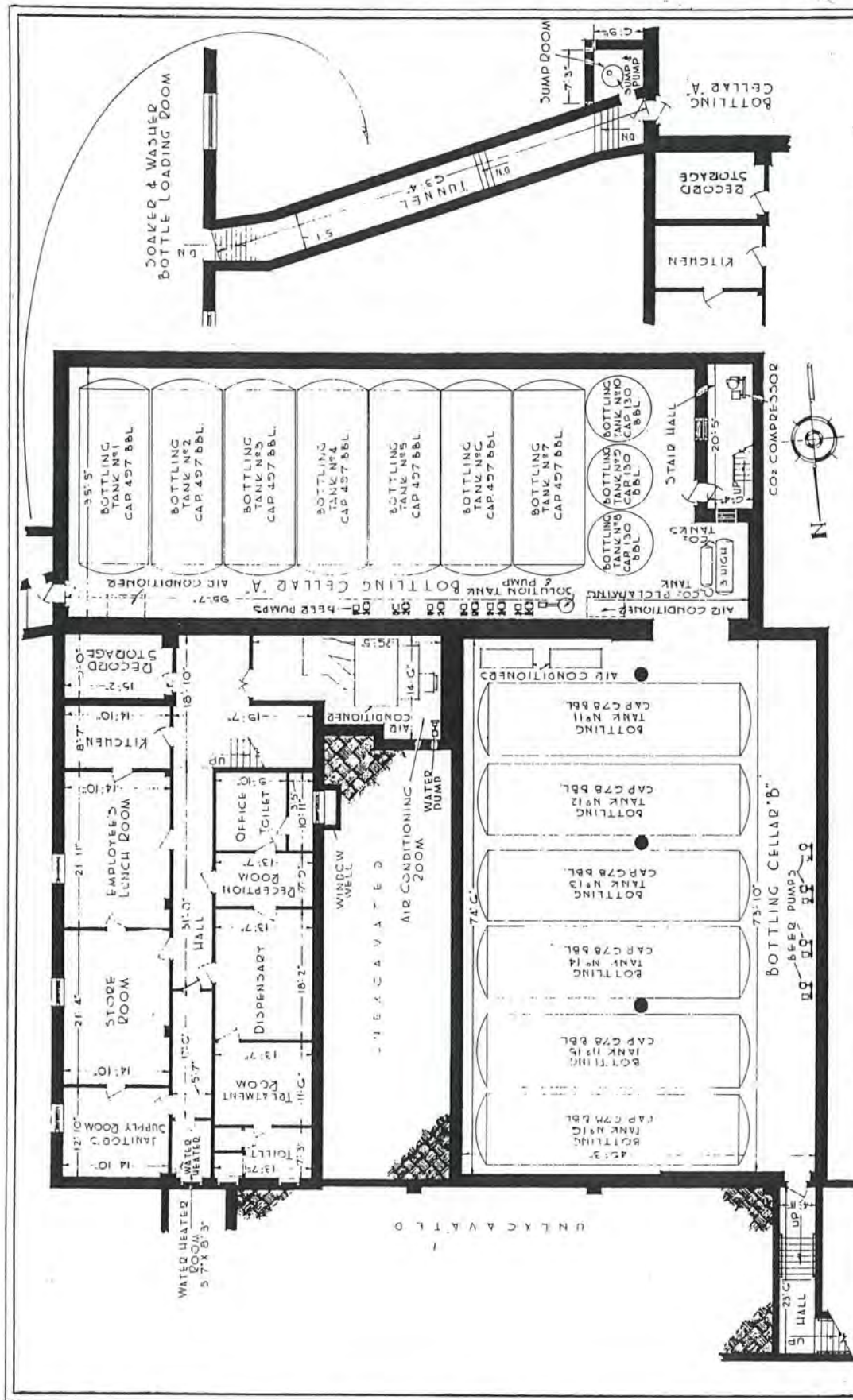
321 NORTH 22ND STREET SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103

ORIGINAL DRAWING BY N. KOONFELD SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"  
 EAST PORTION  
 SECOND FLOOR MEZZANINE PLAN**

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURG**  
 SOUTH TWENTY SECOND & MARY STREETS,  
 PITTSBURG, PENN.

REVISIONS		SHEET NO.
DEC 1925 LN		
7-25 DW		



**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.**  
**OF PITTSBURGH**  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND & MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENN.

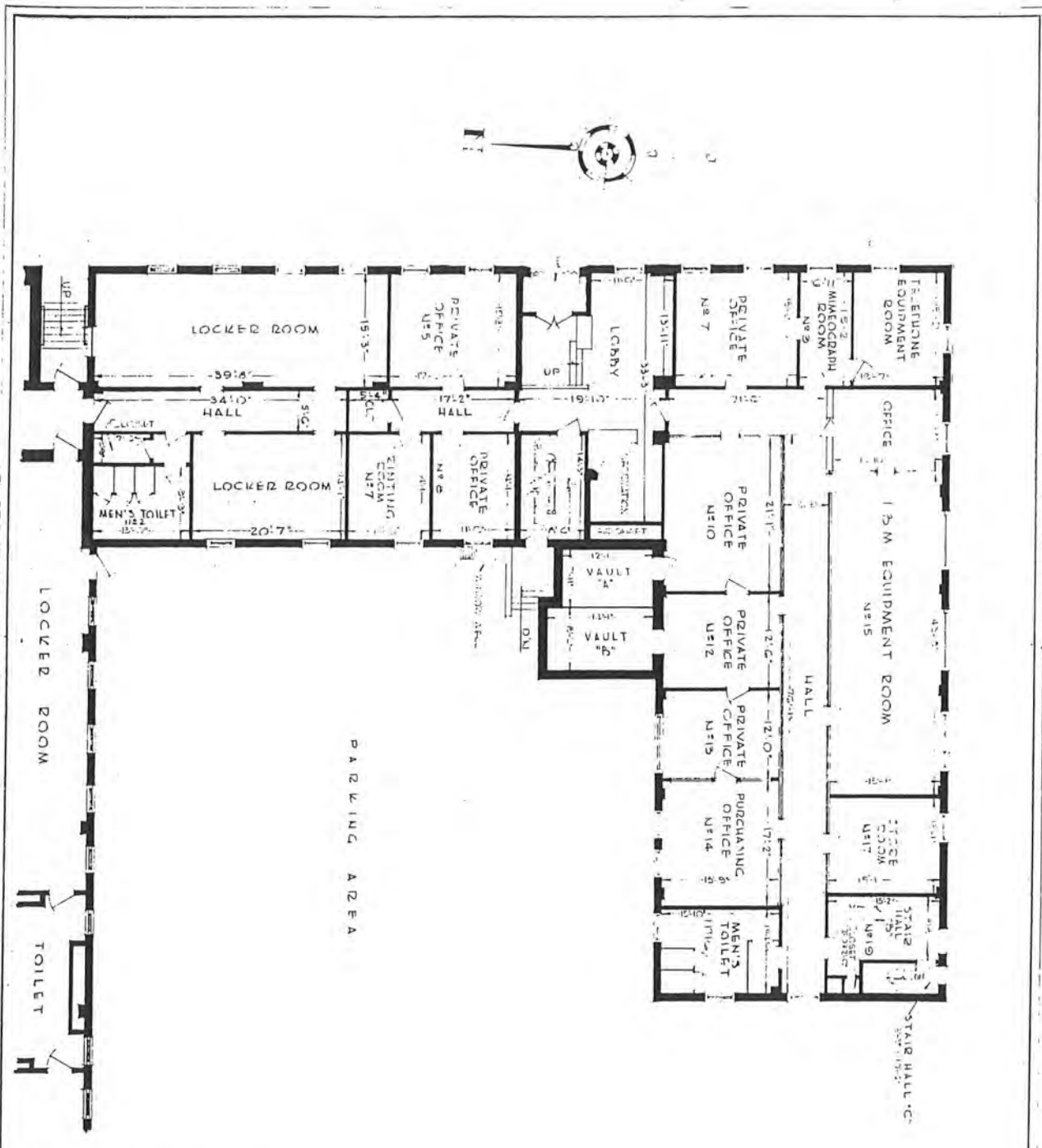
DATE	REVISIONS
DEC 1938	L.A.
7-5	D.R.
3-23	D.A.L.
8-22	D.A.L.

42

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"**  
**OFFICE BUILDING PORTION**  
**BASEMENT PLAN**

PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 221 BRAD STREET  
 PITTSBURGH, PENN.

ENGINEERING DRAWINGS DEPARTMENT



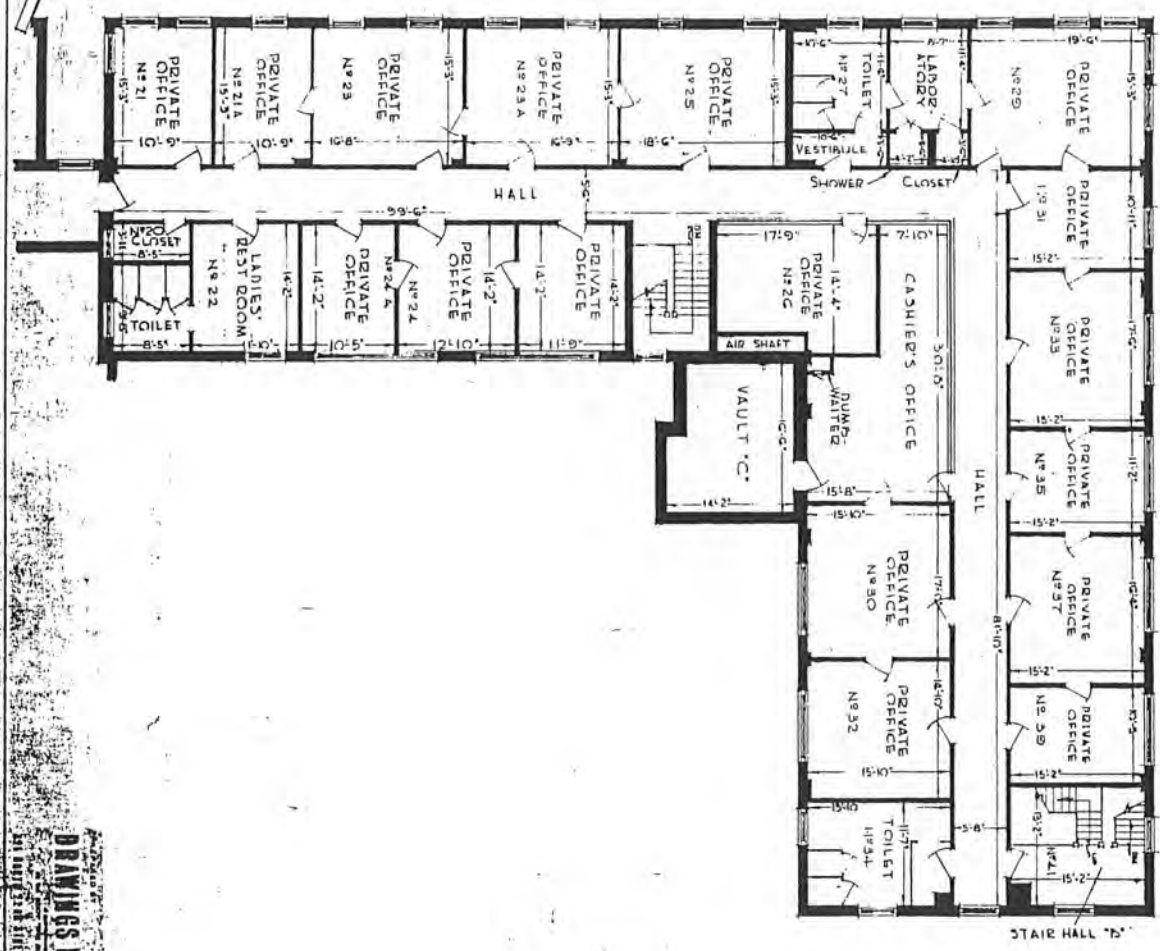
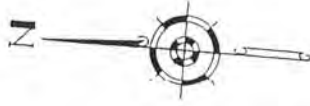
PREPARED BY  
**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 A DIVISION OF  
 H. W. BART THE BROS. CO.  
 261 NORTH 22ND STREET  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103

**DUQUESNE BREWING CO.**  
 OF PITTSBURGH  
 DUQUESNE BUILDING  
 TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"**  
**OFFICE BUILDING PORTION**  
**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

ORIGINAL DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-49  
 BY C.E.S.  
 SCALE 3/8" INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT

REVISIONS		SHEET NO.
DEC 1955 L.P.		43
7-65 DW		
5-65 D.A.W.		
10-67 DW		



**DRAWINGS UNLIMITED**  
 1010 1/2 BROADWAY  
 PITTSBURGH, PA.

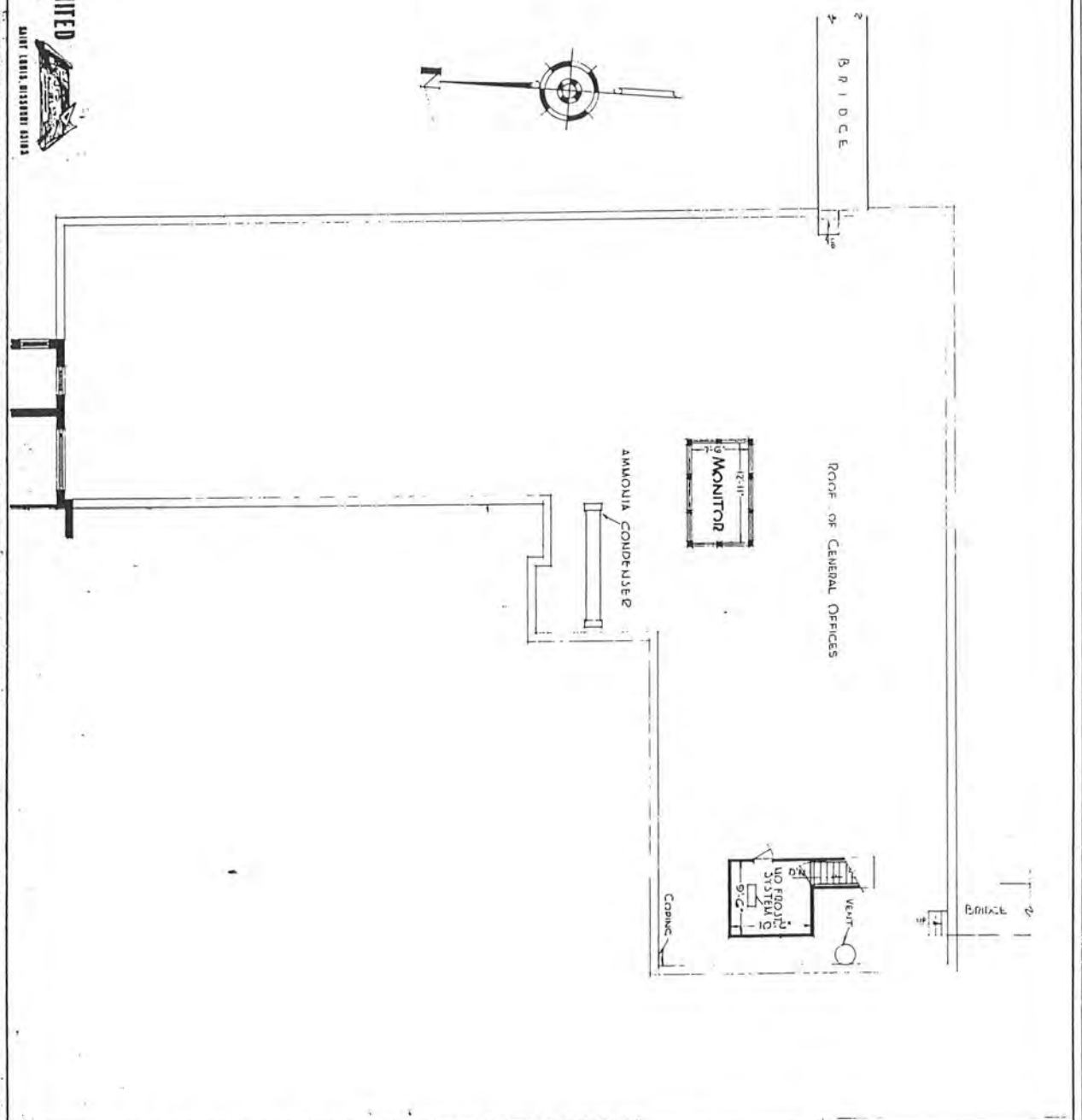
**PITTSBURGH BREWING Co.**  
 PITTSBURGH  
 100-100 WOODWAY  
 SOUTH TWENTY SECOND AND MARY STREETS  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVISIONS	SHEET NO.
02-10-49 L.B.	44
02-25-49 D.W.	
03-27-49 D.W.	
03-27-49	

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"**  
**OFFICE BUILDING PORTION**  
**SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

ORIGINAL DRAWING DATE 5-4-49 BY C.E.S.	SCALE 1/4" = 1'
---	-----------------

DRAWINGS UNLIMITED  
 221 NORTH 27TH STREET  
 ALTO PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA



DURUESNE BREWING CO.  
 OF PITTSBURGH  
 DUQUESNE BOULEVARD  
 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND AND MARY STREETS,  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

**BOTTLING HOUSE BUILDING "A"**  
**OFFICE BUILDING PORTION**  
**ROOF PLAN**

REVISIONS	SHEET NO.
DEC. 1935 L.R.	45
5-65 D.A.N.	

ORIGINAL DRAWING  
 DATE 5-4-42  
 BY C.E.S.  
 SCALE 3/8 INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY

PITTSBURGH EAST QUADRANGLE  
PENNSYLVANIA-ALLEGHENY CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Duquesne  
Brewing  
Company  
Allegheny County,  
PA  
UTM zone 17  
586846 ea.  
4475513 no.

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
in cooperation with Pennsylvania Department of Conservation  
and Natural Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey

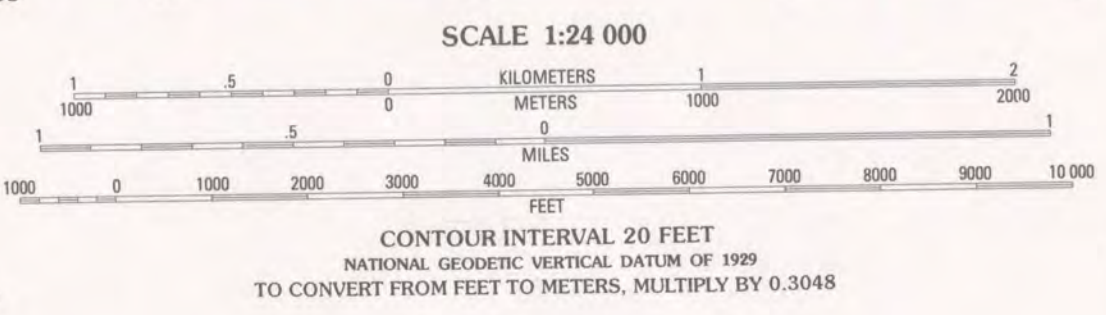
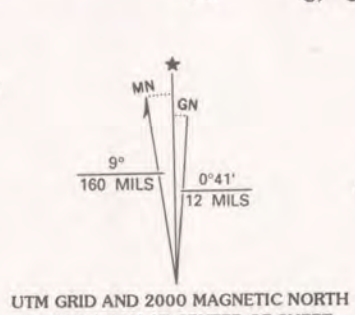
Derived from imagery taken 1991 and other sources. Photosinspected  
using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes  
observed. Survey control current as of 1992

Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 2000

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and  
1000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17  
2 500-meter ticks. Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed  
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27  
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic  
Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface . . . . . Light-duty road, hard or improved surface . . . . .

Secondary highway, hard surface . . . . . Unimproved road . . . . .

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Emsworth
2	3	4	2 Glenshaw
3	4	5	3 New Kensington West
4	5	6	4 Pittsburgh West
5	6	7	5 Braddock
6	7	8	6 Bridgeville
7	8	9	7 Glassport
8	9	10	8 McKeesport

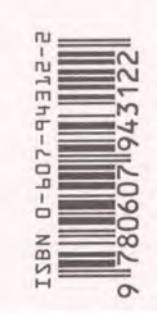
ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

PITTSBURGH EAST, PA.

1997

NIMA 5064 1V NW-SERIES V831

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





CLEARANCE  
11 6





at&t







BREW HOUSE

BREW HOUSE

Mary St.

KAROLIGHT

American  
Filing



SELF STORAGE  
431-LOCK

STORAGE EXPRESS  
SERVICES INC.

America's



**STORE XPRESS**  
Self Storage for Home and Office  
CLIMATE CONTROLLED  
402-431-LOCK (5625)

Free Truck for Move In  
**STORE XPRESS**  
INDOOR STORAGE  
24/7 Access  
PILERS

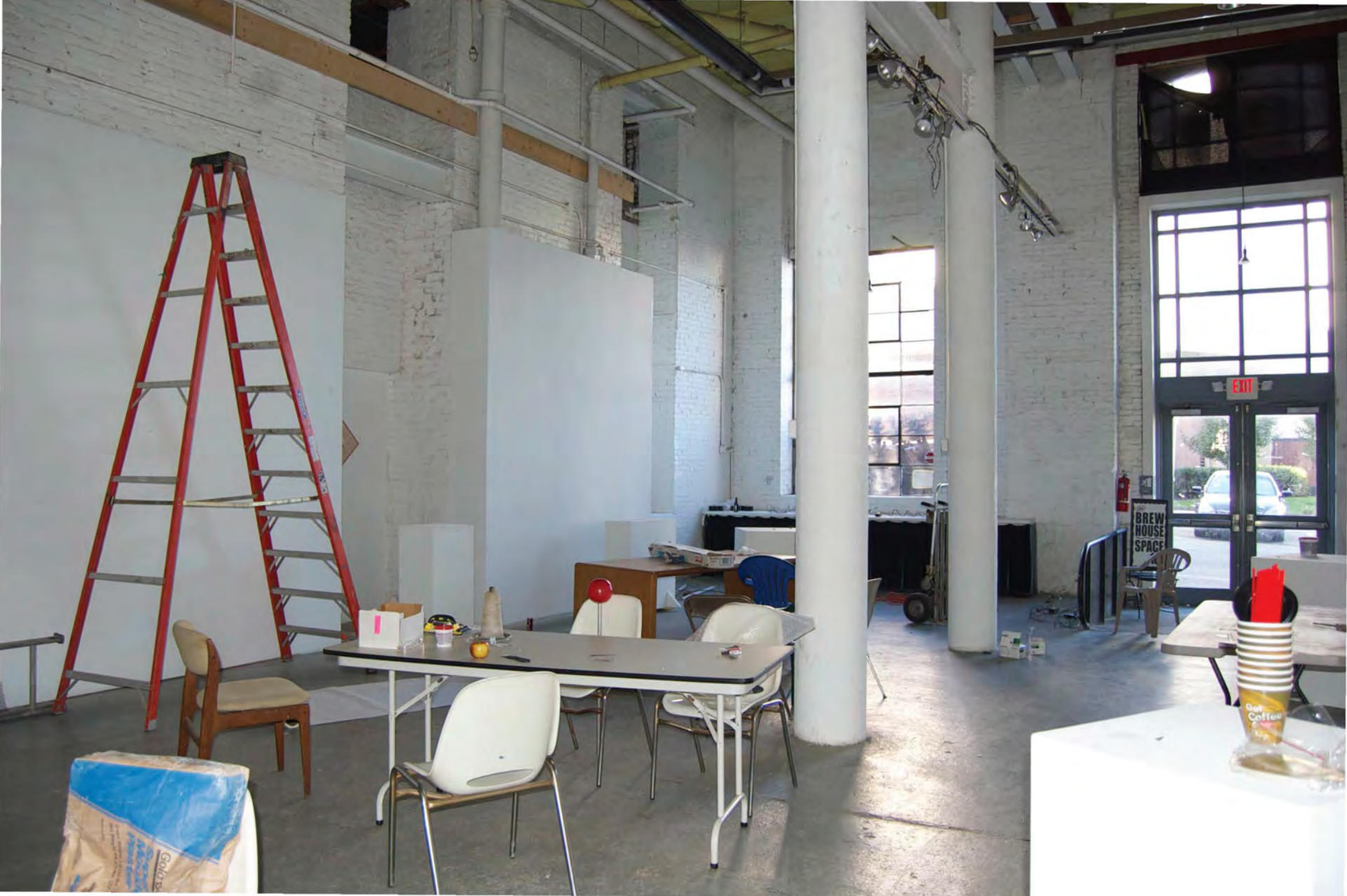






APART  
Nobod, Paid









403  
K. MARSHALL  
C. MINCEMOYER





785

750

700

650

600

550

500

450

400

350

300

250

200

150

-100

STORAGE TANK

I 2

CAP. 785 BBL.





  
In Case of Fire  
Do Not Use  
Elevators  
Use Stairwells

  
NO PASSENGERS

FREIGHT ELEVATOR  
NO PASSENGERS





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• TV Asset Remarketing  
• Data Security  
412-787-1616 www.evolutionrecycling.com

2235





STORE EXPRESS

SELF STORAGE  
424



BOX  
OFFICE





RAFF  
Printing Co.

Mary St

WRONG  
WAY

SHIPPING

OFFICE  
RECEIVING









WRONG  
WAY

Center-Midtown District

←

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

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NO LEFT TURN



FOR ASSISTANCE,  
PLEASE RING  
BELL

ity Is For You

















RESS  
GE  
CK



DZV-3285





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Duquesne Brewing Company

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Allegheny

DATE RECEIVED: 3/27/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/20/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/05/15      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/12/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000217

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: Y    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    5/11/2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A  
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews      DISCIPLINE Historian  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_      DATE 5/11/2015

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
**Bureau for Historic Preservation**  
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093  
[www.phmc.state.pa.us](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us)

December 11, 2014

**FILE**

Sarah Quinn  
Department of City Planning  
200 Ross Street, 4th Floor  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Re: Duquesne Brewing Company, Pittsburgh City, Allegheny County, Key #007708

Dear Ms. Quinn:

The above named property will be considered by the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board for nomination to the National Register on 2/3/2015. A copy of the registration form is enclosed.

According to federal regulations, the Certified Local Government's official recommendation on the significance of the nominated property will be presented to the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board at their meeting on 2/3/2015. This recommendation will be presented in writing, or if the Certified Local Government chooses, their staff may be present at the meeting to offer comments in person. Before any recommendation is made to the Historic Preservation Board, the Certified Local Government shall provide reasonable opportunity for public comment. The Certified Local Government may respond with "no comment." However, the Certified Local Government must comment on at least 75% of all National Register nominations within its jurisdiction.

If you wish to present written comments to the Historic Preservation Board, please address the following questions:

1. In your opinion is the property eligible for the National Register? Under what Criteria and Area(s) of Significance? What other properties in the municipality reflect similar themes or patterns?
2. In your opinion does the property retain integrity? What character-defining features reflect the potential significance of the property?
3. Is the property identified in a local list of historically significant places? When was it designated and for what reason?
4. Is the property identified in a municipal or regional plan and is the plan supportive of specified preservation goals?

Please be sure your written comments arrive prior to the meeting. If you would like your staff to attend the meeting and offer comments in person, please call our office in order to make arrangements.

Thank you for reviewing the enclosed National Register form.

Sincerely,

Keith T. Heinrich  
National Register and Survey

Enclosure



March 24, 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th floor  
Washington D.C. 20005



Re: NR nomination forms

Dear Mr. Loether:

The following nomination form is being submitted for your review:

Duquesne Brewing Company, Allegheny County

The proposed action is listing in the National Register.

The following nomination form is being submitted electronically per the "Guidance on How to Submit a Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Disk Summary (5/06/2013)":

Wyoming Central Office of the Bell Telephone Company, Philadelphia County

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Wyoming Central Office of the Bell Telephone Company to the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed action is listing in the National Register.

The following nomination form is being submitted for your review:

Penn-McKee Hotel, Allegheny County

This unsigned nomination is being submitted under National Register of Historic Places regulations, 36CFR60.6(l), as one where the State Historic Preservation Officer and the State Historic Preservation Review Board disagree on whether a property meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Our office does not believe that this property meets the National Register Criteria, but the Review Board does; we are, therefore, requesting a substantive review by your office. The staff opinion and the minutes from the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board's meeting are enclosed.

If you have any questions regarding the nominations please contact Keith Heinrich at 717-783-9919.

Sincerely,

Keith T. Heinrich  
National Register and Survey

Historic Preservation Services  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093  
[www.phmc.state.pa.us](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us)  
*The Commonwealth's Official History Agency*