United States Department of the Interior	
National Park Service	

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

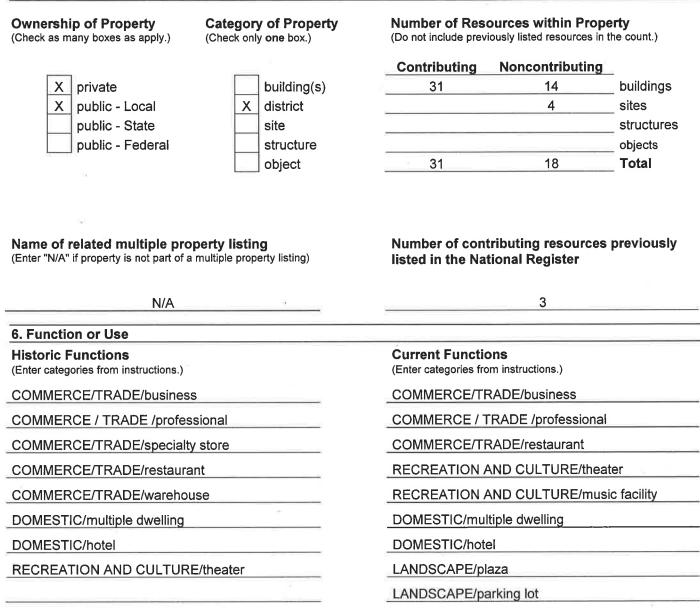
1. Name of Property
historic name Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number N/A
2. Location
street & number Roughly bounded by Liberty Avenue, Stanwix Street, Fort Duquesne N/A not for publication
Boulevard, 9 th Street, French Street, and 10 th Street N/A
city or town Pittsburgh City vicinity
state Pennsylvania code PA county Allegheny code 003 zip code 15222
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination <u>request</u> 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 X_ meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
national statewideX_local
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
PA Historical and Museum Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official Date
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 (exptain:) or Eason No. Beall 5.8.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) Name of Property

(Expires 5/31/2012) Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

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5. Classification



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(Expires 5/31/2012) Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

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7. Description **Materials Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.) (Enter categories from instructions.) LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque foundation: STONE LATE VICTORIAN/Renaissance walls: BRICK LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY **REVIVALS/Classical Revival** STONE/limestone LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY **REVIVALS/Beaux Arts** roof: ASPHALT LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style other: TERRA COTTA LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Chicago MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase), located primarily along Penn and Liberty Avenues between Stanwix Street and 10th Street in downtown Pittsburgh south of the Allegheny River, contains 52 resources: 31 contributing buildings, 14 noncontributing buildings, and 4 small noncontributing sites. In addition, the boundary increase includes 3 previously-listed buildings: the Century Building at 130 7th Street (photos 21 and 22), the Fulton Building at 107 6th Street (photos 10, 11, and 15), and the Phipps-McElveen Building at 525-529 Penn Avenue (photos 40 and 41). Located in a dense urban area, the Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase), like the previously-listed district, developed primarily in the late 19th/early 20th century. Contributing resources are predominantly commercial and include storefronts, restaurants, theaters, 2 department stores, hotels, office buildings, and a warehouse. In addition, there are two utilities buildings (power plants) fronting on Fort Duquesne Boulevard. Construction materials include concrete, brick, limestone, porcelain, stucco, terra cotta, tile, stone, aluminum, and other metal construction materials, with brick and limestone predominant. The buildings range from 1 to 13 stories and Commercial and Revival styles-including both Classical and Renaissance Revival—predominate. Architectural styles represented in the Boundary Increase also include Art Deco, Beaux Arts, Commercial, Chicago, and Late Victorian, however. In general throughout the district, resources are built to the sidewalk with small street trees planted at the edge of the sidewalk near the street. Noncontributing resources include small vacant/parking lots and plazas created by the demolition of buildings, buildings so altered as to be considered noncontributing, and buildings built after the end of the period of significance (1930). While some of the latter are somewhat large in scale, they do not greatly impact the historic integrity of the District. The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) still reads as an historic, cohesive and vibrant commercial area and retains good overall integrity.

Description

The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) consists of two main sections and a single building—an isolated building located adjacent to and north of the previously-listed district at the southeast corner of 9th Street and French Street. One section lies southeast of the previously-listed district northwest of the intersection of 10th Street and Liberty Avenue and one section lies west of the previously-listed district roughly between 8th Street to the east, Stanwix Street to the west, Liberty Avenue to the south, and Fort Duquesne Boulevard to the north. For simplicity's sake, the characteristics of the two main sections and the single building are described separately.

The isolated, single building included in this Boundary Increase is located at 131-135 9th Street, adjacent to and north of the existing District. The former Kilkearny's Hotel is a 6-story masonry Renaissance Revival building built c. 1920 (photo 30). The first floor was altered after the period of significance (c. 1990). First floor changes are common in commercial areas and in this case the changes do not greatly compromise the building's integrity, as the building's upper floor is essentially intact. Above the first floor, the building's façade is divided into 3 sections by vertical limestone-faced piers with 3 sets of windows in each section. There are limestone panels set in the brick between each row of windows. The end sections of the façade have a shallow pediment at the parapet.

It is unclear why this building was excluded from the original 1987 Penn-Liberty National Register nomination, as it is consistent with other buildings in the District in scale, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Southeast Section

The southeastern section of the Boundary Increase consists of 9 buildings, 2 of which are noncontributing. These buildings range from 1 to 4 stories (predominantly 3 stories) and are all commercial storefronts built in the late 1910s and 1920s, with the exception of one ca. 1960 building. The Commercial style predominates, but there are examples of Art Deco, Beaux Arts, Moderne, and Chicago Style detailing. Brick is the predominant construction material found in this section of the District, but concrete, limestone, porcelain, and stone veneer are also found. Alterations consist primarily of new but non-intrusive storefronts. These changes are common in commercial areas and do not greatly compromise integrity, especially as all but one of the upper floors in this section retain their historic integrity.

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One building with Art Deco details in this section of the Boundary Increase is at 212-214 10th Street (photo 36). This is a 1story masonry building built c. 1925 to house small shops. It contains 2 storerooms with separate aluminum and glass entrances. Below the display windows is a concrete band with raised, square ornamentation and above the sign board is a concrete frieze with intermittent raised squares with diamond shapes inside. The parapet has an exposed terra cotta tile cap.

971 Liberty Avenue (photos 34 and 35) in this section of the Boundary Increase has a vernacular interpretation of the Beaux Arts style. Built c.1925, 971 Liberty is a 2-story masonry building with an angled entrance at the corner of Liberty and 10th Street. It contains arched, fixed glass windows on each elevation with square fixed glass windows on the second level. There is an arched opening in the angled corner with stone trim, keystone, and cornice at the spring line. A projecting wood cornice runs around the top of the building.

The 3 story masonry building at 969 Liberty Avenue (photo 34) was built c. 1925 and is one of 2 buildings with Moderne detailing in this section of the Boundary Increase. It is constructed of tan brick and contains an aluminum, fixed glass and architectural opaque glass storefront, with a shallow projecting metal cornice above. There are 3 sets of metal 6 over 6 double-hung windows on the second and third floors. The windows feature brick sills that project slightly from the building face. There is an alternating projecting and non-projecting lock course of brick topped with a running brick course that also projects at the top of the parapet.

The single Chicago style building in this section of the boundary increase is located at 955 Liberty Avenue (photo 31). Constructed in 1919 for the John Flocker Company as a showroom and office for janitorial supplies, this building is 3-stories and constructed of red brick. It features a plain stepped-down stone cornice, stone sills, and stone faced piers on the first floor. The upper floors consist of 2 bays of wide aluminum replacement windows.

A typical example of a Commercial style building in this section of the boundary increase is 959 Liberty Avenue (photo 32). Built ca. 1920, it is a 3-story masonry building with a remodeled aluminum and glass storefront. The upper floors are faced with tan brick and there are 3 windows per floor.

There are two noncontributing buildings in the southeastern section of the boundary increase. One is a historic (c. 1920) building so altered as to be considered noncontributing (photo 33) and the other was built c. 1960, after the end of the period of significance (photo 32).

It is unclear why this section was excluded from the original 1987 Penn-Liberty National Register nomination, as these buildings are in no material way different from those within the current National Register boundary

Western Section

The western section of the boundary increase consists of 23 contributing buildings, 12 noncontributing buildings, 3 previously-listed buildings, and 4 small noncontributing sites. The contributing buildings in this section of the boundary increase tend to be of larger scale relative to those in other parts this Boundary Increase. Ranging from 2 to 13 stories in height, these buildings include several office buildings (photos 18, 19, and 20) and commercial storefronts (photo 26), restaurants, several theaters (photo 12), hotels, 2 utilities buildings (photo 50), and 2 adjacent department store buildings (intersection of Stanwix Street and Penn Avenue).

The contributing buildings were built during the late 19th/early 20th century (predominantly in the early 20th century) and include examples of the Late Victorian, Beaux Arts, Romanesque, Classical and Renaissance Revival, Commercial, Sullivanesque, Chicago, and Moderne styles. Revival and Commercial styles predominate in this section of the boundary increase. In general, the contributing buildings are of brick, limestone, stucco, terra cotta, stone, tile, porcelain, aluminum, wood, concrete, and other metal with brick and limestone predominant.

Late 19th century buildings constructed in this section of the Boundary Increase include the Dallmeyer building at 535 Liberty Avenue (photos 51 and 52), The Bonn Building at 713 Penn Avenue (photos 27, 28, and 29), and the McNally Building at 711 Penn Avenue.

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The Dallmeyer building, constructed c. 1885 is a 4-story building clad primarily in painted cast iron. The first story consists of a glass storefront along with an aluminum entry door. The upper stories are 3 bays wide and contain replacement windows. The central bay of the third floor is topped with a pediment. While there have been modern alterations to the storefront and windows, this building retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing. Also known as the Bowles Antique Shop, this building was constructed for Henry Dallmeyer, a prominent tobacconist. With 70 employees producing 150,000 cigars per week, he was considered to be "the largest manufacturer in his line in Western Pennsylvania."

The Bonn Building is an 8-story rusticated stone-faced building with bay windows on the second through eighth stories. Built in 1893 for Moses Bonn and Company and designed in the Sullivanesque style, it is now used by the Mahla Office Furniture Company on the first and second floors. The remainder of the building retains its original loft appearance and features. The stone parapet contains the phrase "1893 BONN."

The McNally Building is an 8-story red brick masonry building with limestone facing on the first 2 stories and limestone bands and trim on the 3-bay wide upper stories. There is a 2-story high glass entrance that was added in the late 1990s and there is a stone colonnade located on the third floor. The word "McNally" is spelled out in terra cotta on the top of the building on the front and west side elevation of the penthouse. Built in 1895 as a loft type structure, the building originally housed James A. McNally and Sons, Clothiers.

Revival style buildings in this section of the boundary increase include the previously-listed Century Building at 130 7th Street, the Loew's Penn Theater at 600 Penn Avenue (photos 1 and 2), the Roosevelt Hotel at 601-613 Penn Avenue (photos 4 and 5), The Allegheny County Steam Heat(ing) Company Building at 510-522 Fort Duquesne Boulevard (photo 49), and the East and West Buildings of the Joseph Horne Department Store at 511-523 Penn Avenue and 501-509 Penn Avenue, respectively (photos 37, 38, and 39).

Built in 1907 by the Century Land Company, the Century building is a 12-story Beaux Arts-style brick and stone building with a restaurant on the first floor and apartments above. It originally served as an office building but, in 2009, was rehabilitated as mixed-income housing. The first 3 stories have elaborately carved limestone cornices above the first floor display windows and shallow-arched 2-story high windows with a limestone bracketed cornice and deep set quoins. The upper 2 stories have ornate cut limestone cornices, brackets, and trim around the 3 banks of windows.

The current Heinz Hall, built in 1927 as the Loew's Penn Theater, is a 4-story Classical Revival theater made of limestone. Its north elevation fronts on Penn Avenue and its west elevation fronts on 6th Street. The fifth bay of the west elevation consists of an off-center monumental 4-story entrance portal. This entrance portal is a round arch with a foliated keystone. The portal is topped by a pediment above the roofline that features a large scroll flanked by 2 ornamented parapets; the center of the pediment has a large cartouche. The first story of the west elevation features 4 storefront bays (topped with metal awnings) north of the portal and one storefront bay west of the portal. The first story is topped by an elaborate cornice. The upper-floor fenestration is arranged in bays, set off by elaborate pilasters, and the 4th floor is topped by an elaborate cornice. The north elevation consists of two-parts. The first part is the mostly windowless theater portion of the building which includes several medallions, one balcony, a large fire escape that stretches to the 4th floor, and two entrance doors on the first floor east of the intersection of Penn Avenue and 6th. As on the west elevation, the 3 bays are separated by elaborate pilasters; however, the middle bay contains three side-by-side windows. The elaborate cornices continue from the west elevation. The first floor contains an entry door at the corner of 6th and Penn and a larger entrance below the 3rd bay. In 1971, the building was remodeled and dedicated as the Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts. A second renovation campaign was completed in 1995.

The Roosevelt Hotel, constructed in 1927 was named after Theodore Roosevelt and featured 600 rooms when it first opened. This 13-story Classical Revival building is constructed of red brick and features decorative limestone facing and accents on the first 4 floors. It closed in 1972 and was sold, remodeled, and reopened in 1974 as a 200-unit apartment building.

¹ Dr. Thomas Cushing, et al., ed. *History of Allegheny County, Part II* (Chicago: np, 1889): 718.

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Another example of the Classical Revival style in this section of the boundary increase is the East and West Buildings of the Joseph Horne Department Store² at the northeast corner of Penn Avenue and Stanwix Street. This department store was one of the most prominent in Pittsburgh for nearly 100 years and served as the anchor for the west end of the downtown retail district. Other than minor storefront alterations and the addition of a glass bridge on the south elevation, the building retains integrity. The south and west elevations of the West Building front on Penn Avenue and Stanwix Street, respectively.

The West Building, originally built in 1893, was a 6-story brick building located at the northeast corner of Stanwix Street and Penn Avenue. In 1897, a large fire destroyed all but the steel frame of the building and a new brick façade was constructed by the Boston firm of Peabody and Stearns. In 1922, a 7-story brick addition designed by Pittsburgh architect Benno Janssen was constructed to the north of the 1897 building. All of the additions were designed in the Classical Revival style. The Penn Avenue or south side of the West Building is 5 bays wide. The first story features a centered 2story arched entrance way with large keystone. On either side of this entrance are 2 storefronts on the first story floor with paired windows above. The second story is topped by an ornamental belt course. Floors 3 through 5 feature paired 1 over 1 windows with decorative pilaster strips with molded spandrel panels. A cornice divides the 5th and 6th stories. The 6th story features paired 1 over 1 windows with ornamental hood moulds and pilasters. The roofline features a decorative cornice topped by anthemion leaves with a slightly off-center 2-story arched entry with large keystone at the 4th bay from the intersection of Penn and Stanwix. As on the south elevation, this entry is surrounded by storefronts on the 1st story with paired windows above, all topped by a belt course. Windows on stories 3 through 5 are paired, but lack the decorative pilaster strips with molded spandrel panels of the south elevation; a cornice divides the 5th and 6th stories. The decorative pilaster strips with molded spandrel panels of the south elevation; a cornice divides the 5th and 6th stories. The decorative pilaster strips with molded spandrel panels of the south elevation; a cornice divides the 5th and 6th stories. The decorative cornice from the south elevation continues on this elevation. The 1922 addition extends another 10 bays north on this elevation. It continues the decorative treatment of bays 1 through 7, but

The East Building (facing Penn Avenue) is less decorative than the West and is constructed of rusticated brick. Built in 1903, the 6-story brick East Building was designed and built by William S. Fraser. The first story features an off-center entrance bay flanked by storefronts with windows above. Stories 3 through five consist of 5 structural bays containing 3 (4 above the entrance bay) windows with transoms, separated by piers. The 5th and 6th stories, feature triplets of 1 over 1 windows with flat arch stone lintels. The 5th and 6th stories each feature ornamental belt courses at their base. The East Building is slightly lower than the West.

Constructed in 1924, the six-story Renaissance Allegheny County Steam Heat(ing) Company Building is a brick building that housed a subsidiary of the Duquesne Light Company. It has had no significant alterations since it was built. Other architectural styles seen in this section of the boundary increase include Commercial and Chicago styles. One example of the Commercial style applied to a low-rise building can be seen at 531-535 Penn Avenue. Built in c. 1928, this minimally-decorated 2-story brick building originally housed a Stouffer's Restaurant (photo 46). The restaurant had a serving capacity of over 650 people at one time, but closed in 1983 after 55 years in business. The 1st floor has been altered, but, overall, the building retains integrity.

A larger-scale example of the Commercial style is the Select Furniture Company Building at 526-536 Penn Avenue (photos 42 and 43), a 10-story brick building built in 1924. The 1st and 2nd floors have been altered. The 3rd through 9th floors are a symmetrical composition. The outer 2 bays feature 1 window on each story and are set off from the rest of the building with pilasters topped by decorative capitals. Between the 2 end bays are 4 bays with 2 sets of paired windows closest to the end bays and 2 bays of single windows between them. Corbelled bricks are used to create a large-scale diamond pattern between the end bays. This building served as the primary Pittsburgh showroom and warehouse for the Select Furniture Company. The company vacated the building in 1930 and it has had various tenants since then.

The Chicago style is represented by the PPG Warehouse at 632-642 Fort Duquesne Boulevard (photos 13 and 14). Built in 1917 as a warehouse for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Industries, this 10-story building features 6 structural bays. The first story features 3 off-center bays that contain roll-up metal garage doors with 2 pedestrian entrances to the west and one to the east. Above, the bays are filled with a mix of industrial sash and paired windows.

Noncontributing buildings in this section of the Boundary Increase tend to be buildings built after the period of significance

² This resource was counted as 2 buildings because the rooflines are different and historic Sanborn maps refer to one section as the east building and one as the west building.

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and include two modern theaters (photos 6 and 7) and two parking garages (photos 44, 45, 47, and 48). The noncontributing buildings are scattered throughout this section of the boundary increase; however, there are several along 6th Street. Non-contributing buildings date from c. 1950, to the late 1990s. The boundary increase also contains a few historic buildings that have been so altered they are considered to be non-contributing. These include the buildings at 121-129 6th Street (photos 16 and 17). The 4 noncontributing sites are located near the intersection of Penn Avenue and 7th Street and include 2 landscaped plazas (photos 8, 9, and 25); a landscaped parking lot (photo 3) and a paved parking lot (photos 23 and 24). These sites do not significantly diminish the District's historic integrity, primarily due to the scale of the sites relative to the scale of this urban streetscape.

Integrity

Location-The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) retains integrity of location. The district itself, as well as the individual resources it contains remain in their original location.

Design—The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) retains integrity of design. The original street grid has not been changed. Integrity of design has been somewhat compromised by the loss of individual resources and the construction of new resources outside the period of significance; however, the boundary increase still reflects its design as a dense commercial area. The design of individual resources has been impacted by changes to the storefronts, but these are fairly minor and the upper floors, for the most part, remain intact.

Materials—The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) retains integrity of materials. Throughout the boundary increase storefront materials have been changed; however, this is to be expected in a commercial area and the upper floors tend to retain integrity of materials. The loss of individual resources and addition of new ones after the period of significance does impact integrity of materials, but enough of the original fabric of the district remains that it retains integrity.

Workmanship-The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) retains integrity of workmanship. The architectural styles are still conveyed by workmanship that can be seen in the resources within the district. The loss of individual resources and addition of new ones after the period of significance does impact integrity of workmanship, but enough of the original fabric of the district remains that it retains integrity.

Setting-The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) retains integrity of setting. Downtown Pittsburgh is still a dense and vibrant urban area, as it was when this district developed.

Feeling-The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) retains integrity of feeling. Experienced from the street, the boundary increase still feels like a dense, vibrant commercial center of downtown Pittsburgh. Loss of individual resources and addition of resources after the period of significance do impact integrity of feeling; however, it is abundantly clear this area is the commercial center of a major metropolitan area.

Association-The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) retains integrity of association. The boundary increase as a whole and the individual resources clearly demonstrate their association with commerce. Even with the loss of individual resources and addition of resources after the period of significance, the commercial association is still obvious.

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Applic (Mark "x'	ement of Significance able National Register Criteria ' in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property nal Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) Commerce
XA	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Architecture
B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
C. C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics	
X	of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant	Period of Significance
	and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	1870-1930
D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates
	a Considerations " in all the boxes that apply.) ty is:	Significant Person
A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
В	removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
C C	a birthplace or grave.	N/A
D	a cemetery.	
E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder
F	a commemorative property.	Atterbury, Grosvenor
G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance	Bickel, Charles
	within the past 50 years.	Janssen, Benno

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance matches that of the previously listed Penn-Liberty Historic District.

Peabody and Stearns

Rapp & Rapp

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) is eligible for the national Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Commerce and under Criterion C for Architecture. Under Criterion A for Commerce, the boundary increase is in keeping with the overall commercial significance that characterizes the previously-listed district. Under Criterion C for Architecture, the boundary increase is in keeping with the architectural character and quality of the previously-listed district. The period of significance is 1870-1930, in keeping with that of the previously-listed district.

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

Summary History³

With its location at the confluence of the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers, downtown Pittsburgh features 2 street grids that come to a point in the vicinity of Stanwix Street. The southern grid, paralleling the Monongahela River, runs roughly southeast to northwest while the northern grid runs roughly northeast to southwest. Liberty Avenue essentially serves as the boundary between the two grids. For the northern grid (which includes the listed Penn-Liberty Historic District and its proposed boundary increase), the coming of the Pennsylvania Canal, as well as the later Pennsylvania Railroad, ensured that this area would develop as a retail and wholesale commercial center.

Prior to the arrival of the canal and railroad, this area was home to breweries, factories, and warehouses. By the 1850s, however, food markets moved from Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street (south of Liberty Avenue) to Liberty Avenue in the vicinity of the listed district. Soon after the arrival of the food markets, dry goods merchants established stores in the area, followed by housewares and furniture stores. The last types of resources to arrive in the area were theaters and clubs, drawn by inexpensive land and the nearby downtown. By 1900, the food markets moved from the area. As the 20th century progressed, the growth of large retail centers outside the city led to decline in this area, with large retailers shutting down as the mid-century approached, leaving only their buildings behind. By the early 1980s, this area of Pittsburgh had become a "seedy red light district;"⁴ however, with the founding of the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust in 1984, the area was slowly transformed into a major cultural destination in the city. The Trust has rehabilitated several of the historic theatres, including the Stanley Theater/current Benedum Center (individually listed and within the previously-listed district) and the Byham Theater at the base of the listed Fulton Building within the proposed boundary increase.⁵ Currently this area is the cultural heart of the city.

Criterion A Significance for Commerce

According to the nomination for the previously-listed district, "the Penn-Liberty Historic District is significant as one of the best preserved and most intact surviving portions of downtown Pittsburgh's turn of the century retailing district." In addition, the district contains a "...concentration of housewares and furnishing businesses that mark the secondary differentiation into specialized zones that subdivided Pittsburgh's downtown at the end of the century."⁶ The previous nomination also discusses how, after the arrival of the food merchants in this area, "dry goods merchants notably Joseph Horne and Thomas Jenkins established retail stores...," and how the "last arrivals to have a significant impact on the area were the theaters and clubs.... The Stanley, Heinz Hall, and the Fulton are the principal buildings in the group."⁷ The proposed boundary increase is clearly in keeping with this significance. The vast majority of the buildings in the district served some sort of commercial function, whether as restaurants, office buildings, specialty stores, hotels,

³ The following discussion of this area's history comes from the nomination for the previously-listed district; Thomas, George E., "Penn-Liberty Historic District," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form*, 1987.

⁴ Pittsburgh Cultural Trust, "Pittsburgh Cultural Trust Background and History," <u>http://www.trustarts.org/about/history/</u>, accessed December 11, 2012.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Thomas, George E., "Penn-Liberty Historic District," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form*, 1987.

Ibid.

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department stores, or warehouses. In fact, the southeastern and northern sections of the boundary increase are indistinguishable from the adjacent resources within the previously-listed district.

In addition to the predominant commercial functions of the resources within the proposed boundary increase, there are also examples of the furniture and dry goods businesses that characterize the listed district. For example, the boundary increase includes the Select Furniture Company at 526-536 Penn Avenue (in the western section of the boundary increase), the J.A. Williams and Company Wholesale Home Furniture Building at 121 7th Street (also in the western section of the boundary increase), ⁸ and the previously-listed Phipps McElveen building at 525-529 Penn Avenue. This latter building housed the McElveen Furniture Company. In addition, the previous nomination specifically calls out dry goods merchant Joseph Horne as coming to this area of the city. The Joseph Horne Department Store is located within the proposed boundary increase at the intersection of Penn Avenue and Stanwix Street.

Finally, as mentioned above, the previously-listed district notes that the last "significant" arrivals to this area of Pittsburgh were theaters and clubs. Two of the three theaters specifically mentioned in the previous nomination are located within the proposed boundary increase—Heinz Hall (Loew's Penn Theater) and the previously-listed Fulton Theater. The Alvin Theater at 119 6th Street is also located within the proposed boundary increase.

Criterion C Significance for Architecture

According to the nomination for the previously-listed district:

In this area are concentrated four and five story polychromed Victorian and Queen Anne buildings interspersed with the rough textured and round arched buildings that show the influence of H.H. Richardson's Allegheny County Courthouse and the larger buildings of the early 20th century that reflect the era's preference for the modern classical styles. Designed by important local architects including James Steen and Charles Bickel, these buildings mark the character and scale of local architecture.⁹

The resources within the proposed boundary increase are clearly in keeping with this significance. As mentioned previously, the southeastern and northern sections of the boundary increase are indistinguishable from the adjacent resources within the previously-listed district. In addition, revival styles are found throughout the proposed boundary increase, including the Bonn Building (Romanesque) at 713 Penn Avenue, the McNally Building (Sullivanesque) at 711 Penn Avenue, the previously-listed Century Building (Beaux Arts) at 130 7th Street (all in the western section of the boundary increase). Furthermore, several of the larger, more monumental buildings located within the boundary increase are executed in revival styles. These buildings include the East and West sections of the Joseph Horne Department Store (Classical Revival) at 511-523 Penn Avenue and 501-509 Penn Avenue, respectively, and the Loew's Penn Theater (also Classical Revival; currently Heinz Hall) at 600 Penn Avenue, again, both in the western section of the boundary increase. The boundary increase also contains one example of Late Victorian architecture (Dallmeyer Building at 535 Liberty Avenue).

Finally, as with the previously-listed district, the works of several prominent local architects are represented within the boundary increase. These local architects include Rutan and Russel (Century Building), Rapp and Rapp (Loew's Penn Theater), Grosvenor Atterbury (Fulton Building), Julian Kennedy (Bessemer Power Plant), Charles Bickel (May Drug Company Building, Methodist Episcopal Building, Hamburger Building), Peabody and Stearns (Joseph Horne Department Store), William S. Fraser (Joseph Horne Department Store), and Benno Janssen (Joseph Horne Department Store). Clearly, the boundary increase represents an impressive continuum of local architectural representation. All of the above-mentioned resources are located within the western section of the boundary increase.

⁸ This building is labeled as such on only the 1927 Sanborn Map showing the area.

⁹ Thomas, George E., "Penn-Liberty Historic District," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form,* 1987.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Thomas, George E., "Penn-Liberty Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1987.

Wight, Peter B. "The Recent Fire at Pittsburgh." The Brickbuilder 6:6 (June 1897): 117-123.

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:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- ____Local government
- University Other
- Name of repository:

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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) Name of Property

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10.Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17 Zone	584300 Easting	4477593 Northing	3	17 Zone	585201 Easting	4477923 Northing
2	17 Zone	584274 Easting	4477148 Northing	4	17 Zone	585284 Easting	4477247 Northing

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

The boundary is shown on the Penn Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) Allegheny County, PA Site Plan (Sheet A and B) at a scale of 1"=148'.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

In the southeastern and northern sections of the district, the boundaries were chosen to create a more logical boundary for the district. In both sections, the original boundary was a parcel line, even though the resources outside the boundary were clearly in keeping with those inside the boundary. In addition, the streets served as a more logical and defensible district boundary. The boundaries were extended no further in these sections of the district due to modern construction, such as the convention center, to the north and east and Liberty Avenue (the traditional boundary for the northern street grid) to the south.

In the western section of the boundary increase, the boundaries were chosen to extend to the traditional boundary of the northern street grid (Liberty Avenue) where possible. Modern construction or large vacant lots that represented a significant visual break along Liberty Avenue were excluded. To the west, the boundary extends to Stanwix Street, the traditional border of the commercial area along Penn and Liberty Avenues. In addition, the boundary excludes the 1940s-1960s Gateway Center development, which was part of the renewal of downtown Pittsburgh. To the north, the boundary was extended to Fort Duquesne Boulevard (a 1950s-era roadway). Modern construction or large vacant lots that represented a significant visual break along this boulevard were excluded.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Logan Ferguson and Walter J. Haglund, AIA (revised)	sed by Keith Heinrich)
organization PHMC-BHP	date _12 December 2012
street & number 400 North Street	telephone 717-783-9919
city or town Harrisburg	state PA zip code 17120
e-mail	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:	Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase)
City or Vicinity:	Pittsburgh City
County:	Allegheny County
State:	PA
Photographer:	Walter J. Haglund (photos 1-36) and Logan Ferguson (photos 37-52)
Date Photographed	June 2012 and August 2012
Location of Original Digital File:	Urban Design Ventures, Homestead, PA, and Powers and Company, Inc, Philadelphia,
PA	

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Inks Used: Epson Claria Hi-Definition Inks (all photos) Paper Used: Fuji CrystalArchive Photo Paper (photos 1-36) and HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (photos 37-52) Printer Used: Epson Stylus Photo 1400 (all photos)

Photo Number	Description	Camera Direction
	Heinz Hall, 6 th street façade and partial elevation along Penn Avenue	SE
1	Heinz Hall, O Sileet layade and partial clovation along i on invitiendo Heinz Hall, Penn Avenue elevation	SE
2 3	Landscaped parking lot for Benedum Center at the southwest corner of Penn Avenue and 7 th Street	SW
4	Roosevelt Hotel, Penn Avenue Facade	NW
5	Roosevelt Hotel, corner of Penn Avenue and 6 th Street	NE
6	O'Reilly Theater, Penn Avenue facade	NW
7	Theater Square, Penn Avenue façade and partial side elevation	NW
8	Agnes R. Katz Plaza, close-up of sculptures by Louise Bourgeois	NE
9	Agnes R. Katz Plaza, view along 7th Street	W
10	Fulton Building, front and side elevation on southeast corner of 6 th Street and Fort Duquesne Boulevard	SE
11	Fulton Building, Fort Duquesne Boulevard elevation showing light well in the side of the building	S
12	Fulton Building (Byham Theater), Fort Duquesne Boulevard elevation	S SE
13	PPG Warehouse, Fort Duquesne Boulevard façade and partial side elevation from Bakers Place	
14	PPG Warehouse, Fort Duguesne Boulevard façade	S NE
15	Fulton Building, front elevation of entrance lobby to former Fulton Theater, now a Bally's Sports Club	
16	Shops at 121-129 6 th Street, 6 th Street facades	NE
17	Shops at 121-129 6 th Street, close-up of facade of 129 6 th Street	NE
18	Bossa Nova Lounge at 121 7th Street, 7th Street facade and partial side elevation	SE
10	Bossa Nova Lounge at 121 7 th Street, 7 th Street facade	NE
20	Vet Tech Institute at 125 7 th Street, front façade and partial side elevation	NE
20	Century Building, close-up of lower stories of front facade	SW
22	Century Building, 7 th Street façade and side elevation next to Agnes R. Katz Plaza	NW
23	Parking lot at 131-135 7 th Street, entrance to parking lot along 7 th Avenue	NE
23	Tambellini's Restaurant at 145 7 th Street, 7 th Street facade	NE
25	Parklet at 701-705 Penn Avenue, northeast corner of Penn Avenue and 7th Street	NE
26	Art gallery at 707-709 Penn Avenue, Penn Avenue facades of the two buildings	NE
20	McNally and Bonn Buildings, close-up of the lower stories of Penn Avenue facades	NE
28	McNally and Bonn Buildings, Penn Avenue facades	NE
20	McNally and Bonn Buildings, close-up of the upper stories of Penn Avenue facades	NE
30	Edison Hotel at 131-135 9 th Street, 9 th Street façade and partial side elevation along French Street	SE
31	Liang's Hunan at 955 Liberty Avenue, Liberty Avenue facade	N
32	Row of buildings at 959-963 Liberty Avenue, Liberty Avenue facades	N
33	Row of buildings at 959-963 Liberty Avenue, Liberty Avenue facades	N

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Photo Number	Description	Camera Direction
34	Tonic Bar at 971 Liberty Avenue, entrance and angled corner at the intersection of Liberty Avenue and 10 th Street	NW
35	Kwik-E-Mart at 212-214 10 th Street, 10 th Street façade and partial side elevation along Exchange Way	SW
36	Joseph Horne Department Store, 501-523 Penn Avenue	NE
37	500 block of Penn Avenue, North side	NE
38	Joseph Horne Department Store, 501-523 Penn Avenue	NW
39	500 block of Penn Avenue, North side	NE
40	Phipps-McElveen Building, 525-529 Penn Avenue	NE
41	Southeast corner of the intersection of 5 th and Penn Avenues	SE
42	524 Penn Avenue, Methodist Concern Book Building (right) and 526-536 Penn Avenue, Select Furniture Company Building (left)	
43	Southwest corner of the intersection of 6 th and Penn Avenues	SW
44	100 block of 6 th Street, West side	NW
45	136-148 6 th Street	SW
46	100-142 6th Street	NW
47	100-132 6 th Street	S
48		
49	Bessemer Power Plant, 118-126 Cecil Way	S
50	Allegheny County Steam Heat Company Building, 510-522 Fort Duquesne Boulevard	
51	Northeast corner of the intersection of 5 th and Liberty Avenues	NE
52	May Drug Company Building, 529 Liberty Avenue; 531 Liberty Avenue; Dallmeyer Building, 535 Liberty Avenue	N

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name		
street & number	telephone	
city or town	state	zip code

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 18 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.

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Figures

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Figure #	Description of Figure
1.	"Joseph Horne Department Store." After the 1897 fire. Peter B. Wight, "The Recent Fire at Pittsburgh." <i>The Brickbuilder</i> 6:6 (June 1897): 119.
2.	"Joseph Horne Department Store." C. 1905. http://www.brooklineconnection.com/history/Facts/Facts.html. Accessed on September 24, 2012.
3.	 "A view of Penn Avenue looking east from Stanwix Street. February 20, 1917." Archives Service Center, University of Pittsburgh – Historic Pittsburgh Image Collection. <u>http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-</u> idx?rgn1=dc_ti:op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;c=hpicasc;c=hpicchatham;c=hp ccma;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=h picpointpark;c=hpicusc;back=back1348583944;resnum=1;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;sta t=1;q1=horne;chaperone=S-HPICASC-X-715.152193.CP%2020100420-CP- 0058.TIF;entryid=x-715.152193.cp;viewid=20100420-CP- 0058.TIF;cc=hpicasc;np=next;evl=full-image. Accessed on September 24, 2012.
4.	"Phipps Power Plant" (far right). "Editorial Comment and Selected Miscellany." <i>The Brickbuilder</i> 14:10 (October 1905): 236.
5.	Cross section of engine and boiler rooms in the Phipps Power Plant. "Plant of the Phipps Power Building in Pittsburgh." <i>The Engineer</i> 41:19 (October 1, 1904): 687.
6.	"Methodist Episcopal Building" (far left). After the 1897 fire. Peter B. Wight, "The Recent Fire at Pittsburgh." <i>The Brickbuilder</i> 6:6 (June 1897): 119.
7.	"May Drug Company Building." <u>http://www.bonanza.com/listings/JENKINS-ARCADE-MAY-DRUG-PITTSBURGH-unused/18656081</u> . Accessed on September 24, 2012.

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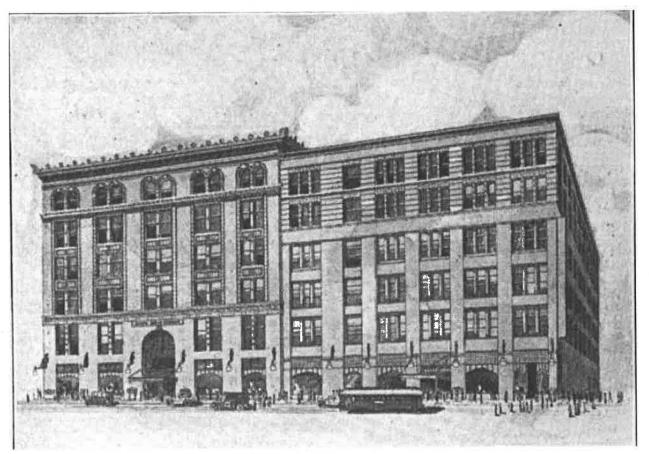
Figure 1 – "Joseph Horne Department Store." After the 1897 fire. Peter B. Wight, "The Recent Fire at Pittsburgh." *The Brickbuilder* 6:6 (June 1897): 119.

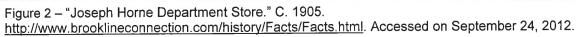
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Figure 3 – "A view of Penn Avenue looking east from Stanwix Street. February 20, 1917." Archives Service Center, University of Pittsburgh – Historic Pittsburgh Image Collection. http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-

idx?rgn1=dc ti;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;c=hpicasc;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c= hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpi cusc;back=back1348583944;resnum=1;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;start=1;q1=horne;chaperone=S -HPICASC-X-715.152193.CP%2020100420-CP-0058.TIF;entryid=x-715.152193.cp;viewid=20100420-CP-0058.TIF;cc=hpicasc;np=next;evl=full-image. Accessed on September 24, 2012.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018 NPS Form 10-900 Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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THE BESSLMER, FOWER BUILDING. THE NEW YORK. Three new buildings erected in Pittsburg for Henry Phipps, Esq. Grosvenor Atterbury, Architect for two at left. All freproofed throughout with Standard

Figure 4 – "Phipps Power Plant" (far right). "Editorial Comment and Selected Miscellany." The Brickbuilder 14:10 (October 1905): 236.

System, National Fireproofing Company, Makers.

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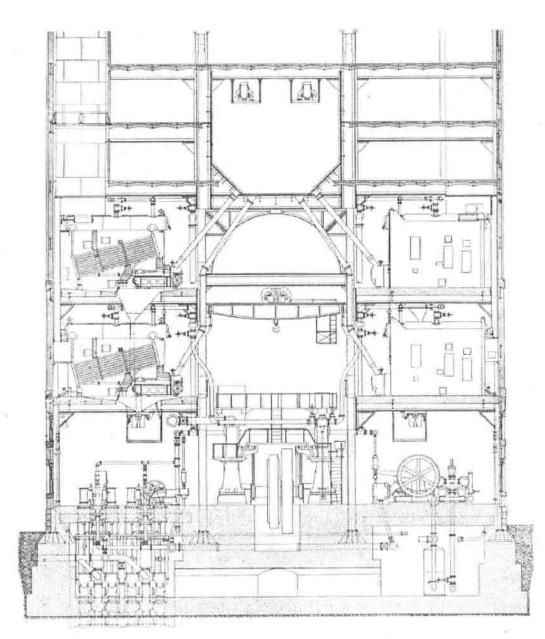


Figure 5 – Cross section of engine and boiler rooms in the Phipps Power Plant. "Plant of the Phipps Power Building in Pittsburgh." *The Engineer* 41:19 (October 1, 1904): 687. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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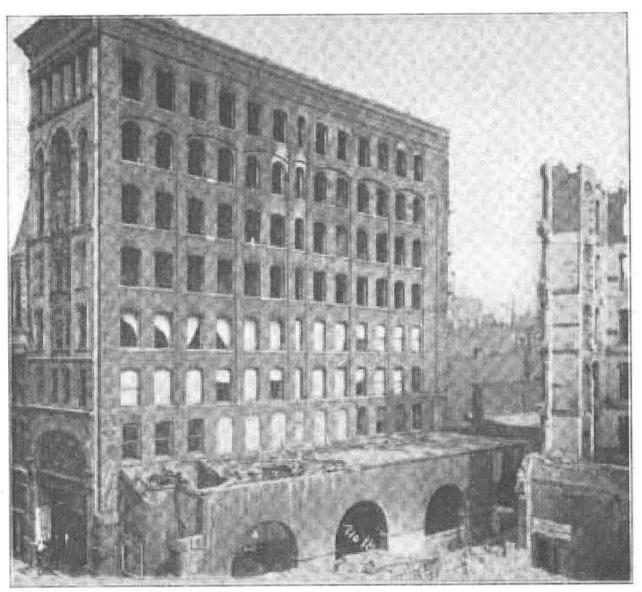


Figure 6 – "Methodist Episcopal Building" (far left). After the 1897 fire. Peter B. Wight, "The Recent Fire at Pittsburgh." *The Brickbuilder* 6:6 (June 1897): 119.

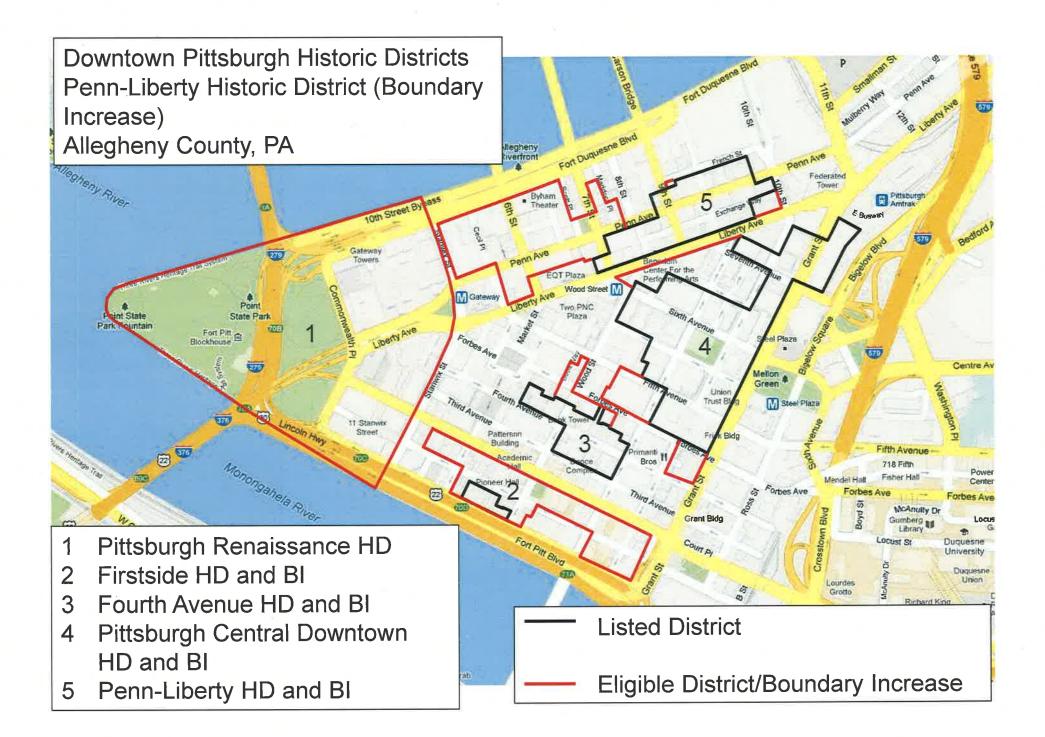
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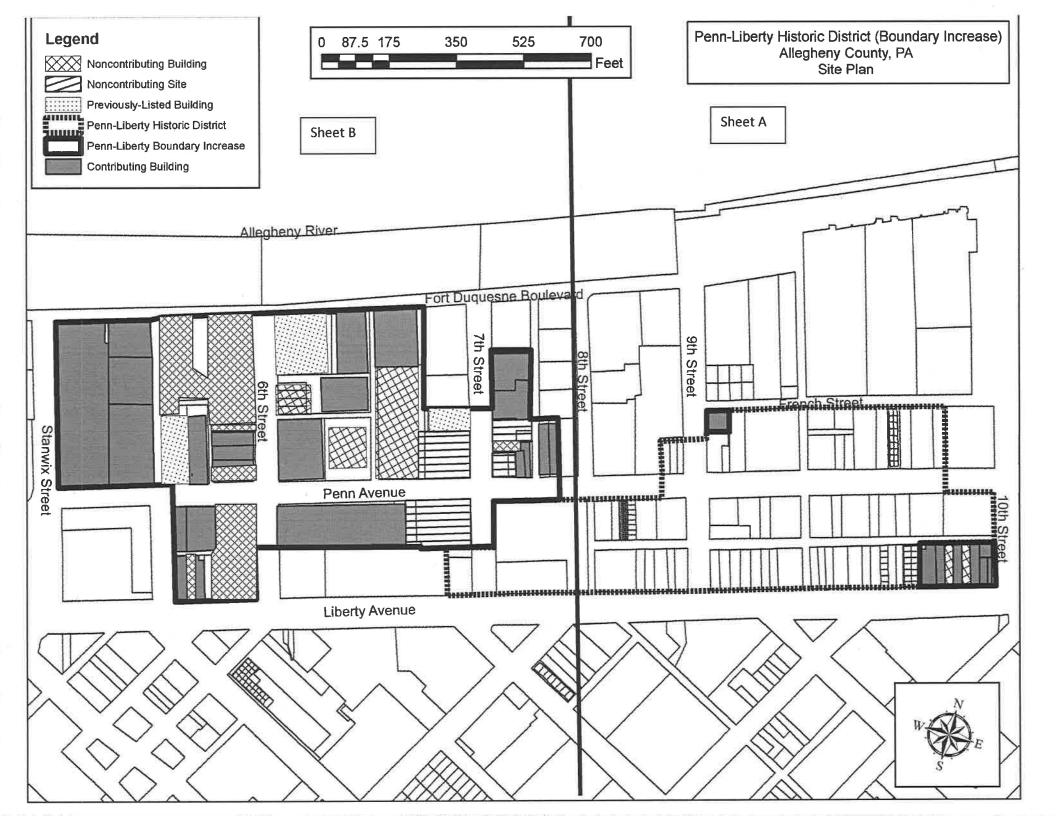
Name of Property

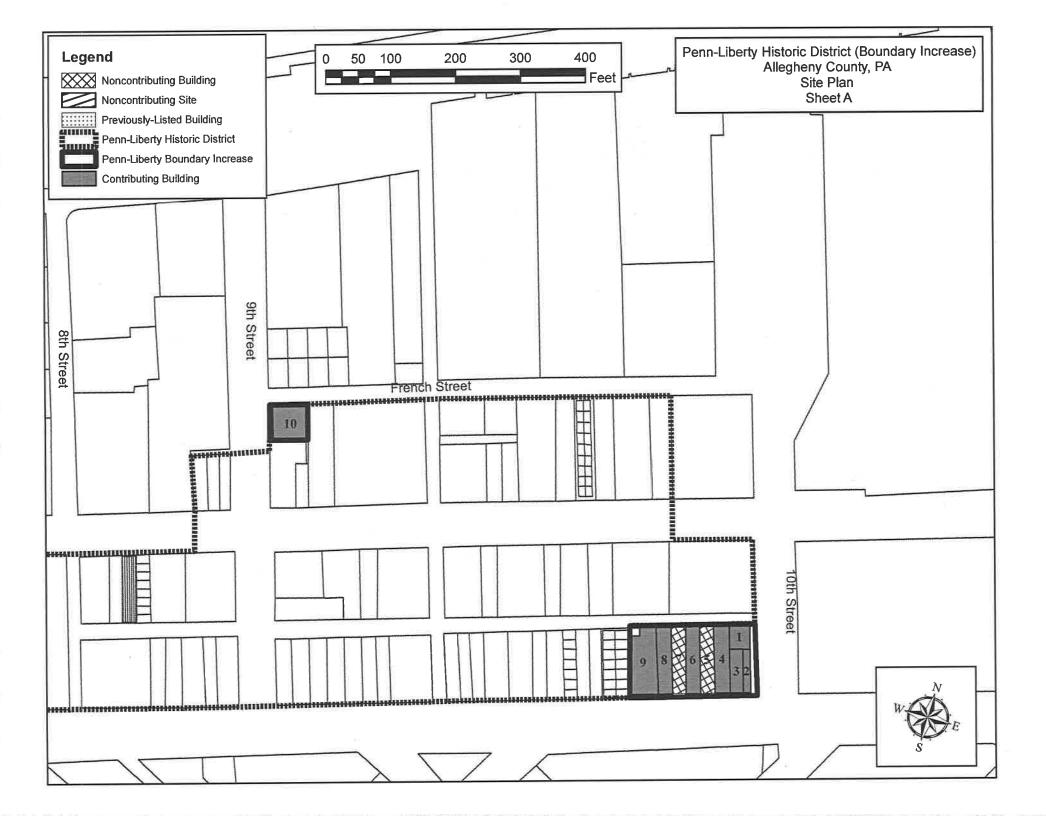
County and State

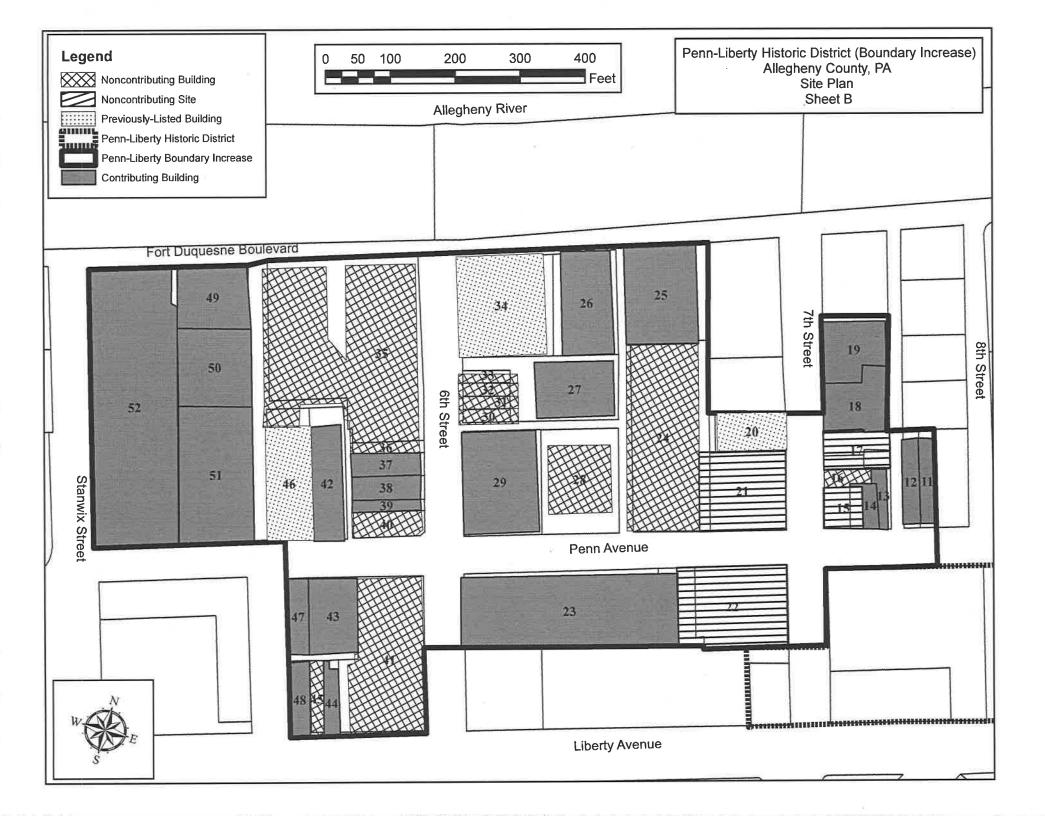


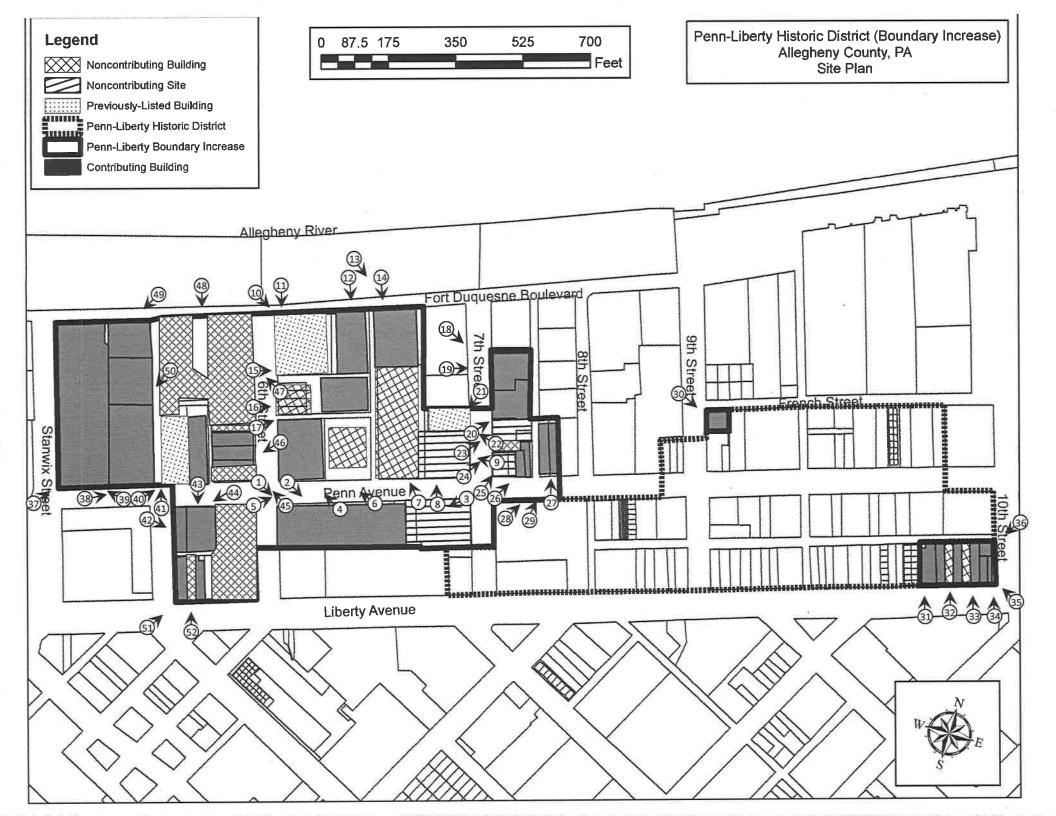
Figure 7 – "May Drug Company Building." <u>http://www.bonanza.com/listings/JENKINS-ARCADE-MAY-DRUG-PITTSBURGH-unused/18656081</u>. Accessed on September 24, 2012.











Resource										
Number								Deserves	Listoria	
(keyed to	Tax Parcel					Number	Matariala	Resource	Historic Function	Status
site plan)	Number	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	of Stories	Materials Concrete	Туре	Specialty	Status
	<i>v</i>	212-214 10th		4005	Aut David		and Brick	Building	Store	с
1	09-N-28	Street	N/A	c.1925	Art Deco	1	Brick and	Dulluing	Specialty	C C
				- 1025	Deauw Arte	2	Limestone	Building	Store	с
2	09-N-028	971 Liberty Avenue	N/A	c.1925	Beaux Arts	2	LIMESTONE	Dunung	Specialty	
-				a 1025	Moderne	3	Brick	Building	Store	с
3	09-N-029	969 Liberty Avenue	N/A	c. 1925	woderne		Brick and	Dunung	Specialty	
		OC7 Liberty Avenue	N/A	c. 1915	Commercial	2	Porcelain	Building	Store	с
4	09-N-030	967 Liberty Avenue	N/A	L. 1913	Commercial	2	Torcelain	Dunung	Specialty	
_	00 N 021	965 Liberty Avenue	N/A	c. 1920	Commercial	4	Brick	Building	Store	NC
5	09-N-031	965 Liberty Avenue	IN/A	C. 1520	Commercial		Brick	building	Specialty	
6	09-N-032	963 Liberty Avenue	N/A	c. 1925	Moderne	3	Brick	Building	Store	с
6	09-10-032	SOS LIDELLY AVEILLE		0.1525	moderne		Stone	<u>_</u>	Specialty	
7	09-N-033	961 Liberty Avenue	N/A	c. 1960	Commercial	1	Veneer	Building	Store	NC
	03-14-033	JOI LIBERTY AVEILLE							Specialty	
8	09-N-034	959 Liberty Avenue	N/A	c. 1920	Commercial	3	Brick	Building	Store	С
	0011001		Flokcer				Brick and		Specialty	
9	09-N-037	955 Liberty Avenue	Company	1919	Chicago	3	Limestone	Building	Store	С
				5	Late 19th and					
		-	Kilkearny's		20th Century		Brick and			
10	09-N-165	131-135 9th Street	Hotel	c. 1920	Revival	6	Limestone	Building	Hotel	С
11	08-S-156	713 Penn Avenue	Bonn Building	1893	Romasesque	8	Limestone	Building	Business	С
			McNally				Brick and			
12	8-S-155	711 Penn Avenue	Building	1895	Sullivanesque	8	Limestone	Building	Business	С
									Specialty	
13	08-S-151	709 Penn Avenue	N/A	c. 1920	Commercial	3	Brick	Building	Store	С
									Specialty	
14	08-S-152	707 Penn Avenue	N/A	с. 1920	Commercial	3	Brick	Building	Store	С

Resource										
Number										
(keyed to	Tax Parcel				1	Number		Resource	Historic	
site plan)	Number	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	of Stories	Materials	Туре	Function	Status
	08-S-148	701-705 Penn								
15	08-S-150	Avenue	N/A	2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	Site	Parking Lot	NC
			Tambellini's		Other:		Stucco and			
16	08-S-146	145 7th Street	Restaurant	c. 1950	Postmodern	2	Brick	Building	Restaurant	NC
	08-S-143									
	08-S-145 08-									
17	S-147	131-135 7th Street		c.1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	Site	Parking Lot	NC
18	08-S-137	125 7th Street	N/A	c. 1900	Chicago	6	Brick	Building	Business	С
							Brick and			
19	08-S-132	121 7th Street	N/A	c.1890	Beaux Arts	6	Terra Cotta	Building	Business	С
			Century				Brick and			Individually
20	08-S-109	130 7th Street	Building	1907	Beaux Arts	12	Stone	Building	Business	Listed
		639 Penn Avenue	Agnes R. Katz							
21	08-S-106	and 7th Street	Plaza	2000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Site	Plaza	NC
		Southwest Corner								
		of Penn Avenue								
22	01-D-40	and 7th Street	N/A	2000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Site	Parking Lot	NC
			Loew's Penn		Classical					
23	01-D-032	600 Penn Avenue	Theater	1927	Revival	4	Limestone	Building	Theater	С
			Theater				Brick and		Parking	
24	08-S-100-0-01	635 Penn Avenue	Square	2000	Moderne	9	Tile	Building	Garage	NC
		632-642 Fort								
		Duquesne	PPG	4017			p.: 1	Duril II	14/2002	
25	08-S-078	Boulevard	Warehouse	1917	Chicago	10	Brick	Building	Warehouse	C
			Gayety	4007	Denei		Dutels	Destruction	Thereter	
26	08-S-074	101 6th Street	Theater	1907	Renaissance	5	Brick	Building	Theater	C

									1	
Resource Number						Number		Resource	Historic	
(keyed to	Tax Parcel									Status
site plan)	Number	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	of Stories	Materials	Туре	Function	Status
			The Alvin							
27	08-S-062	119 6th Street	Theater	1920	Commercial	4	Brick	Building	Theater	С
			O'Reilly							
28	08-S-043	621 Penn Avenue	Theater	1999	modern	2	Limestone	Building	Theater	NC
		601-613 Penn	Roosevelt		Classical		Brick and			
29	08-S-038	Avenue	Hotel	1927	Revival	13	Limestone	Building	Hotel	С
							Porcelain		Specialty	
30	08-S-58	129 6th Street	N/A	c. 1900	Commercial	2	and Stone	Building	Store	NC
							Aluminum		Specialty	
31	08-S-059	125 6th Street	N/A	c. 1900	Commercial	2	and Brick	Building	Store	NC
							Aluminum		Specialty	
32	08-S-061	123 6th Street	N/A	c. 1900	Commercial	2	and Brick	Building	Store	NC
							Wood and		Specialty	
33	08-S-061-A	121 6th Street	N/A	c. 1900	Commercial	2	Brick	Building	Store	NC
	0000011		Fulton				Limestone			Individually
34	08-S-068	107 6th Street	Building	1906	Renaissance	13	and Brick	Building	Hotel	Listed
	08-S-10-0-1	107 001001000	B	c. 1960; c.					Parking	
35	08-S-10-0-2	100-132 6th Street	N/A	1980	No Style	5	Concrete	Building	Garage	NC
36	08-5-29	134 6th Street	N/A	c. 1980	No Style	2	Stucco	Building	Restaurant	NC
50	08-3-23	154 001 50 000		c. 1930;	Hootyle					
	11			reclad c.						
27	01 D 05	136-138 6th Street	N/A	2010	Commercial	2	Brick	Building	Restaurant	с
37	01-D-05	120-120 offi Street	Hamburger	2010		4	DITCK	Dunung	Specialty	~
	01 0 07	140 140 Cth Street	-	c. 1907	Renaissance	3	Terra Cotta	Building	Store	с
38	01-D-07	140-142 6th Street	Building		Nellaissaille			Dunung	5.016	
				c. 1900;					Specialty	
				reclad c.	No Chilo		Matal	Duildin -	Store	с
39	01-D-09	144 6th Street	N/A	1980	No Style	2	Metal	Building		L
				1055			Detals	nthat.e.	Specialty	NC
40	01-D-10	146-148 6th Street	N/A	c. 1952	Commercial	2	Brick	Building	Store	NC

Resource										R.
Number										
(keyed to	Tax Parcel					Number		Resource	Historic	
site plan)	Number	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	of Stories	Materials	Туре	Function	Status
		538-542 Penn				2			Parking	
41	01-D-98	Avenue	N/A	ċ. 1980	modern	7	Concrete	Building	Garage	NC
		531-535 Penn	Stouffers							
42	01-D-03	Avenue	Restaurant	c. 1928	Commercial	2	Brick	Building	Restaurant	С
			Select							~
			Furniture							
		526-536 Penn	Company						Specialty	
43	01-D-24	Avenue	Building	1924	Commercial	10	Brick	Building	Store	С
			Bowles							
			Antique Shop/							
			Dallmeyer						Specialty	
44	01-D-99	535 Liberty Avenue	Building	c. 1885	Late Victorian	4	Cast Iron	Building	Store	С
45	01 D 100	E21 Liborty Avonuo	N/A	c. 1980	No Style	12	Metal	Building	Business	NC
45	01-D-100	531 Liberty Avenue		C. 1960	NU Style	12	wietai	Dulluling	Dusiness	INC
		525 520 Dawn	Phipps-				Brick and			لمطنينطيهالير
	04 5 04	525-529 Penn	McElveen	1000	Densionen			Duilding	Dusiness	Individually
46	01-D-01	Avenue	Building	1896	Renaissance	8	Terra Cotta	Building	Business	Listed
		ц.	A death a diat							
			Methodist				-			
			Book Concern	4000	Classical		D. J. I.	Duthline	Durationary	c
47	01-D-23	524 Penn Avenue	Building	1892	Revival	9	Brick	Building	Business	С
		P	May Drug		Classical		Databasa I			
			Company	1000	Classical		Brick and	D. II.	Duri	C
48	01-D-101	529 Liberty Avenue		1909	Revival	12	Limestone	Building	Business	С
			Duquesne							
		510-522 Fort	Light							
		Duquesne	Company							6
49	08-R-01	Boulevard	Building	1924	Renaissance	6	Brick	Building	Public Works	С

						P				
Resource Number (keyed to site plan)	Tax Parcel Number	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Number of Stories	Materials	Resource Type	Historic Function	Status
			Phipps Power		Classical					
50	08-R-07-0-1	118-126 Cecil Way	Plant	1904	Revival	10	Brick	Building	Public Works	С
		511-523 Penn	Joseph Horne Department Store (East		Classical		Brick and		Department	
51	01-C-58	Avenue	Building)	1903	Revival	6	Terra Cotta	Building	Store	С
	01-0-50		Joseph Horne Department	1893; 1897 (after fire destroyed all but the steel framing						c
		501-509 Penn	Store (West	addition to	Classical		Brick and		Department	
52	01-C-58	Avenue	Building)	the north	Revival	6	Terra Cotta	Building	Store	С



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the National or State reservations shown on this map



the National or State reservations shown on this map









































































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Penn--Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase) NAME :

MULTIPLE NAME :

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Allegheny

DATE RECEIVED:3/22/13DATE OF PENDING LIST:4/15/13DATE OF 16TH DAY:4/30/13DATE OF 45TH DAY:5/08/13 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000250

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N COMMENT WAIVER: N ____RETURN ____REJECT _____S-8-13 DATE ACCEPT

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in The National Register 20 Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE DATE

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.





FEB 5 °13 BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION February 1, 2013

VIA EMAIL

Ms. Jean H. Cutler Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission 400 North Street Harrisburg, PA 17120

Re: Proposed Expansion of the Penn-Liberty National Register of Historic Places District Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Dear Ms. Cutler:

This letter is in response to the proposed expansion of the Penn-Liberty National Register of Historic Places District (the "<u>Proposed Penn-Liberty Historic District</u>") to include additional parcels within the boundaries of the district. In advance of the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board meeting on Tuesday, February 5, 2013, the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust (the "<u>Trust</u>") desires to submit this letter objecting to the inclusion of one parcel of real property that is owned in fee simple by the Trust in the Proposed Penn-Liberty Historic District and the National Register list.

The Trust respectfully requests that the Preservation Board exclude 707 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15222, identified as Block and Lot 8-S-152 ("<u>707 Penn</u>"), from the Proposed Penn-Liberty Historic District and the National Register list. While the Trust would like to acknowledge the tremendous work performed each year by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and its dedicated staff, the Trust believes that the inclusion of 707 Penn as part of the Proposed Penn-Liberty Historic District and the National Register list is inconsistent with the intent and purpose of the National Historic Preservation Act.

We trust that the Preservation Board will consider this objection letter and exclude 707 Penn from the Proposed Penn-Liberty Historic District and the National Register list.

Sincerely

Rona L. Nesbit Executive Vice President

803 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222-3703 Telephone: 412 471 6070 FAX: 412 471 6917 www.pgharts.org

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)) COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY) SS:

On this, the 1st day of February, 2013, before me, a Notary Public, the undersigned officer, personally appeared Rona L. Nesbit, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

Marillane 172 Notary Public COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA Notarial Seal MaryAnne Culleiton, Notary Public City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County My Commission Expires July 28, 2015 MEMBER, PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NOTARIES

My Commission Expires:

7/28/2015



Department of City Planning

Luke Ravenstahl Mayor

Noor Ismail, AICP Director

January 15, 2013

Andrea L. MacDonald, Chief Division of Preservation Services Bureau for Historic Preservation Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor 400 North Street Harrisburg, Pa 17120-0093

RE: Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase), Pittsburgh City, Allegheny County, Key #156700

Dear Ms. MacDonald:

This will confirm that as the CLG officer I am fully aware of the effects of listing a property or district in the National Register of Historic Places. I recognize that under the National Historic Preservation Act, I am entitled to be notified of the state's intent to nominate a property or district within the Certified Local Government and that I must be provided a commenting period of at least 60 days.

I am aware that the state intends to nominate the above referenced district to the National Register of Historic Places and that the nomination is scheduled for review by the state Historic Preservation Board at their meeting of February 5, 2013. I agree to waive my right to a commenting period of at least 60 days.

I can be contacted at/(412)255-2243 or via email at Sarah.Quinn@pittsburghpa.gov.

Regards. Sarah Quinn

Historic Preservation Planner City of Pittsburgh





RE	ECEIVED 22	280
	MAR 2 2 2013	
NAT. R	EGISTER OF HISTORIC PL] .ACES

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

March 20, 2013

Carol Shull, Acting Keeper National Register of Historic Places U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service 1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th floor Washington D.C. 20005

Re: NR nomination forms

Dear Ms Shull:

The following nomination forms are being sulfitted for your review:

Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company, Allegheny County

Firstside Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation), Allegheny County

Fourth Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation), Allegheny County

Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation), Allegheny County

Mascot Roller Mills (Boundary Increase), Lancaster County

Wilson, August, House, Allegheny County, PA

Pittsburgh Renaissance Historic District, Allegheny County, PA

Penn-Liberty Historic District (Boundary Increase), Allegheny County, PA

The proposed action is listing in the National Register.

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

Sincerely,

Net 7. M

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 The Commonwealth's Official History Agency