UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Aluminum Research Laboratories

MULTIPLE NAME: Aluminum Industry Resources of Southwestern Pennslyvania MPS

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Westmoreland

DATE RECEIVED: 6/07/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/02/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/17/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/24/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000413

NOMINATOR: STATE

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

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7-23-13

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.

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

413
00

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Aluminum Research Laboratories

other names/site number Alcoa Aluminum Research Laboratories

2. Location

street & number Freeport Road n/a ☐ not for publication

city or town New Kensington n/a ☐ vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Westmoreland code 129 zip code 15068

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brent Glass Brent Glass, Exec. Dir. 3/11/98
Signature and title of certifying official Date

PA Historical and Museum Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of the commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

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
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
4	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic Aluminum Industry Resources of Southwestern Pennsylvania, 1888-1947

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Industry - research laboratory

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Industry - research laboratory

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation limestone
walls limestone
roof ceramic tile
other brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Aluminum Research Laboratories is a complex of five buildings, 3 contributing, 2 non-contributing and one structure, that were originally constructed between 1929 and 1944. The complex is located on 17.4 acres site with tree shaded grounds, the front yard of the grounds being on the eastern side of Freeport Road in New Kensington. North of the complex is the Edgewood residential neighborhood. South, east and west of the complex are other residential neighborhoods. The complex is composed of three contributing buildings including Building 29, Building 44 and an unnumbered building. Two non-contributing buildings were constructed after 1947. The structure is the entry gates. Building 29, sits atop a ridge above the Allegheny River valley and downtown New Kensington. Built in 1929, the original portion of Building 29 is a C-shaped, two story Classical Revival style building whose principal facade faces west towards Freeport Road. Building 44 was constructed in 1944 as was the other contributing, unnumbered building.

The site is surrounded by an aluminum chain link fence. The formal entrance to the grounds of the facility is off of Freeport road and is marked by two leaf, patterned aluminum gates, ornamented with abstracted Greek

frets and fleur-de-lis. The gates are hung from dressed ashlar limestone gateposts. Surmounting each of the gateposts is a cylindrical aluminum framed lantern. Dressed limestone walls arch outward from the outside of the gateposts. Each wall is marked by an aluminum plaque designating the facility as the Alcoa Aluminum Research Laboratories. These gates are no longer used. The front lawn of the facility is approximately three and one-half feet above the sidewalk level. Concrete steps connect the gateway area with a concrete walk, lined with mature deciduous trees, leading to the central portico of the main research lab or Building 29. Included within the entire site are small scale features which include an aluminum chain link fence and two additional secondary entrances. The site is accessed by two additional entries, one is adjacent to Edgewood and the other is adjacent to Catalpa. These other two secondary entrances have brick posts with aluminum decorative gates and connect to the chain link fence.

Building 29

The footprint of Building 29 is "C" shaped, two stories in height plus exposed basement, 275 feet long by 108 feet deep, containing 56,000 feet of floor space, and is constructed of limestone on steel frame.[1] The west facade entrance of the building is emphasized by a two story, three bay wide distyle in antis portico with abstracted doric columns. Extending from either side of the central portico are two story, nine bay wings. The portico has abstracted Doric columns with rectangular flutes. The roof line of the portico is ornamented with a large central aluminum antefix flanked by Greek fret cresting and smaller antefixes which extend along the north and south eaves as well. The double main entry doors are situated in the central bay of the portico. These aluminum framed doors are ornamented with abstracted trees. The door surround, transom, and door hood all feature elaborate aluminum ornamentation. The door hood is marked by abstracted flowers and a central finial. Above the entrance is a pair of two light casement windows flanked by single casement windows. Each of these windows is surmounted by a single light transom. The outer bays of the portico are fenestrated with paired three light casement windows on the first story flanked by single three light casement windows. Beneath the casement windows are single light hopper windows.

The bays of the wings are delineated by fluted pilasters. The end bays of these wings are narrower than the central bays. The west, north, and south exterior walls of Building 29 are ornamented with classical and abstracted classical decorative elements. A simplified regula is marked by abstracted guttae. The frieze is ornamented with a stylized wave and flower band and the band is repeated beneath the shallow rake of the cornice. The corners of the roof are marked with an anthemion leaf motif acroteria. Within the portico, flanking the front door are two bays with decorative aluminum spandrels located between the first and second floors with abstracted Greek frets. The second story windows consist of paired two light casement windows surmounted by single light transoms.

The roof line of the side wings continues the cresting of the portico, and the abstracted guttae hang from the regula above each fluted pilaster. The first and second stories of the wings continue the basic fenestration pattern of the portico. A few of the windows have been removed and replaced by room air conditioners. Aluminum spandrels identical to those in the portico ornament the areas between first and second story windows. Aluminum panels with abstracted Greek frets are also used to ornament the areas below the first

story windows. Because of the downward slope of the land toward the east on the south side of the building, the basement level is exposed. This basement level is fenestrated with central two leaf casement windows flanked by single leaf casement windows.

The rear of Building 29 lacks the ornamentation of the other facades of the building. Instead of stone facing, this portion of the laboratory is faced with buff brick. This segment of a building also has complex massing. Extending west from the rear of the central wall of the laboratory building are two, two story rectangular additions. Because of the slope of the site, the cornice line of these additions is lower than the cornice line of the main building facade. The two additions are separated by a narrow passageway. The southern addition adjoins a rectangular two story addition that extends almost the entire width of the south leg of the building. The northern addition is connected to the northern leg of the main building by a single story rectangular, three bay addition. A tapering tall, brick chimney protrudes from the roof of the northern addition. Fenestration of the rear building consists of large, rectangular, 16 and 20 light windows.

A driveway extends along the east side of Building 29 from Edgewood Road to Catalpa Street and provides access to a parking lot southeast of Building 29. The Catalpa Street and Edgewood Road ends of the driveway are marked by two leaf, aluminum gates hung from square brick gateposts. These gateposts are topped with pyramidal concrete caps.

The interior of the building houses highly flexible laboratory space that could/can be partitioned into widely varying sizes. The general integrity of the building's interior, given the long history of use and design flexibility is in good to excellent condition. Access to the interior is severely limited due to the restrictive research that is being undertaken.

Building 44

Besides Building 29, there are four other related buildings located as part of the Aluminum Research Laboratories complex. The largest of these is Building 44, constructed in 1944 and located east of Building 29. This steel framed, brick sheathed building has a three story main building at its western end. The five bay west facade is fenestrated with paired four-light casement windows in the first, second, and third stories of the outer bays. Inner bays are fenestrated with paired four-light casement windows at the first story and paired three light casement windows in the upper stories. The north wall of this block is fenestrated with paired four-light casement windows at the first and second story and paired three-light casement windows in the third story. The main entrance is centered on the west facade wall and consists of paired, metal framed glass doors and has aluminum lights on either side of the entrance. The west block of the building has a flat parapet with concrete slab capstones.

A long, rectangular, two story wing projects from the rear wall of this three-story building. The north wall of this wing is primarily fenestrated with paired 16-light windows at the first and second story levels. Double metal doors with a single transom light are situated near the west end of the north wall of the building. A two-part, single story, flat roofed wing projects from the center and rear of the north wall of this building.

Immediately adjoining the north wall is a steel framed, brick sheathed building fenestrated with groups of three, 28-light windows. The second part of the wing projects from the center and west portion of the north wall of the brick-sheathed wing. This addition is steel framed with corrugated steel walls. It appears to postdate the rest of the building and may have been added in the 1960s. Fenestration consists of groups of three, 12-light, frosted glass windows with pivoting four-light inset windows. The three story main building has a low pitched, gabled roof, sheathed in corrugated steel. Its east end is marked by a stepped brick parapet. Cylindrical metal vents protrude from the roof of the main building, as well as from the roof of the brick wing.

The most significant change to Building 44 has been the construction of a corrugated steel-sheathed addition to the north side of the building. This addition retains the same general fenestration patterns as the remainder of the building and retains the scale of the adjoining brick-sheathed addition. The building retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. Building 44 continues to convey strong associations with its World War II era construction.

Other Buildings

A third major building, also constructed in 1944, is located at the west end of the site. This two story, rectangular, flat roofed, steel framed building is sheathed in corrugated steel. The north wall of the building is seven bays wide and fenestrated with large banks of multi-light windows. The fenestration of the remainder of the block was not visible. This building has no numerical number.

In addition, two smaller, non-contributing buildings are located northeast of Building 44. Closest to Building 44 is a metal framed, gable roofed, corrugated metal-sheathed, prefabricated utility shed. This shed was probably erected circa 1970. North of the utility shed, adjoining the chain link fence on the north side of the site, is a flat roofed brick transformer shed. Glass block windows fenestrate the west wall. The north wall contains a metal door. This shed was probably erected at approximately the same time as Building 44 (circa 1944). It retains a high level of integrity.

As a research facility, access to the grounds and buildings is restricted due to the confidential nature of experiments and work being undertaken. Since its construction, the interior spaces are said to have evolved to meet the continuing needs of the building as a research facility and as a result, minor changes have been made to Building 29. These changes include installation of air conditioners and the cessation of use of the west facade entrance. The complex retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. The Aluminum Research Laboratories still reflects its significance as the historic center for aluminum research at the Aluminum Company of America. The complex currently houses Alcoa Specialty Metals Division located in Building 44. Building 29 is not used. Both buildings are currently closed to the public and are in good condition.

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry
Science
Architecture

Period of Significance

1929-1947

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 a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

1929, 1945

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Hornbostel, Henry - architect
Fritz, C. A. - builder

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See attached continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Aluminum Research Laboratories was built by the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa). It is historically significant under National Register Criterion A for Industry and Science as being associated with the aluminum research which occurred from 1929 to 1947. It is also significant under Criterion C for Architecture for embodying the style, form, methods of construction and artistic values of buildings associated with the aluminum industry. The main building, Building 29, is a Classical Revival style, 2 story limestone building designed by prominent Pittsburgh architect, Henry Hornbostel. The period of significance for the Aluminum Research Laboratories begins in 1929 when the building was constructed and continues until after World War II to 1947. The Aluminum Research Laboratories meets the registration requirements specified for Individual Resources-Manufacturing Resources in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "The Historic Aluminum Industry Resources of Southwestern Pennsylvania, 1888-1947."

The Aluminum Research Laboratories is associated with the manufacturing resources of the aluminum industry. As a manufacturing facility, it was responsible for the expansion of the aluminum product base. Ultimately, it was responsible for the research and development of alloy composition and properties, corrosion, and structures for all aluminum manufacturing plants.

A major facet of the Aluminum Company of America's efforts to retain its historically strong market share and to develop new markets for its products was the expansion of the company's research and development efforts. Prior to World War I, the company undertook little formal research. Although research on the alumina refining process had received considerable attention, the company had invested little into exploration and the fundamental nature of aluminum, its alloys, or the theoretical basis of its fabrication and application. As Charles Carr wrote, research projects were "informally organized and frequently had to be put aside for more pressing production problems.[2]

After the war, Alcoa could no longer afford to ignore research into the fundamental problems of metallurgy. The invention of Duralumin in Germany had demonstrated that an outside invention had potential to threaten a major portion of Alcoa's business. Without an in-house capability of responding to or anticipating such technical discoveries, the company might not be able to replicate an important new technology, find a reasonable substitute, or bring key patents under its control. As a company, the technology of which operated on the frontiers of contemporary knowledge, Alcoa found it necessary to finance fundamental research and development to defend its business base.[3]

To head this new research effort, Alcoa selected Francis C. Frary, a 33 year old research chemist from the University of Minnesota. Frary had spent several years teaching a full load of industrial chemistry courses while still finding time to conduct experiments in electrometallurgy. By 1915, he had patented six inventions, including five hard-lead alloys. In 1915, he left Minnesota to work at the Oldbury Chemical Company in Niagara Falls and had developed credentials as a generalist with knowledge and experience spanning the fields of chemistry, chemical engineering, and metallurgy.

Frary was interviewed by the superintendent of Alcoa's Niagara Falls works and expressed interest in "handling work of an original nature, but not in solving problems that arise from time to time at the Works relating to process control." He was assured that it was the company's intention "to establish a general research laboratory, somewhat along the lines of those established by General Electric and other companies, and that the work that would be carried on there was of an investigating nature and did not pertain to troubles of various kinds relating to the Work's operations".[4]

Initially the Research Bureau was one of two branches of the new Technical Department. The other branch, the Technical Direction Bureau, was responsible for functions related to process improvements and quality control. The Research Bureau was intended to operate without regard to the routine work of the company.

The original plan of the Research Committee was that the Technical Department would remain in New Kensington only until a new laboratory could be built at a neutral location. Edwin Fickes recorded the rationale of the committee:

> ...neither Mr. Hoopes nor I wanted the laboratory at any of the works or too closely associated with them, as we feared in time the works where it was situated would become a dominant factor in determining a research policy which would neglect other problems which might be of far greater importance to the company than those of the single works where the laboratory was located.[5]

Possible sites for the laboratory were Pittsburgh, its headquarter's city and home to Carnegie Institute of Technology, and Edgewater, New Jersey, site of an Alcoa mill and near the campus of Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, New Jersey. However, a postwar business slump and lingering skepticism on the part of some senior Alcoa managers thwarted the wishes of the Research Committee. For the first ten years, the Research and Technical Bureaus were located in cramped and inadequate facilities on the third floor of the New Kensington Works clock house.

Frary assembled a staff, drawing on his outside associations from teaching and involvement in professional organizations. In 1920, Alcoa took over the Lynite Laboratories. With this acquisition came a number of young scientists, including Robert S. Archer and Zay Jeffries, already noted aluminum scientists. With a growing core of respected scientists, Frary was able to attract other talented metallurgists.

Aside from completing unfinished research projects, Frary's early research program focused on the need to build an institution. His objectives were to win credibility by addressing a list of new "live" problems identified by works managers as critical; to define the state of aluminum technology by collecting and translating a base of knowledge about aluminum already available in the literature; and to conduct fundamental studies that would extend the existing knowledge base and provide the basis for further aluminum applications.[6]

Frary undertook one of the first research projects in collaboration with William Hoopes at the company's Badin, North Carolina works. The two constructed an experimental pot in which they floated a molten fluoride

electrolyte under a layer of pure aluminum (which served as a cathode) upon a heavier aluminum-copper alloy (which served as an anode). Pure aluminum was then dissolved from the heavier anode alloy and deposited in the cathode layer of molten aluminum. The result was the production of aluminum more pure than could be made by the conventional Hall process. The aluminum obtainable from this new process was 99.99 percent pure as opposed to 97.75 percent purity obtainable from the Hall process. Availability of this purer aluminum greatly enhanced the Research Bureau's ability to determine with precision the properties and behavior of aluminum alloys, and demonstrated the usefulness of a systematic research effort.[7]

Early research efforts also had direct effects on the company's revenue picture. As Corporate Biographers Margaret G. Graham and Bettye P. Pruitt note, "one fruitful discovery, such as the way to make salable aluminum chloride from dross, or implementation of an improved design for carbon electrodes and the equipment used to secure them in the smelting pots at Massena, would easily pay for the entire year's research budget".[8]

Another success cited by Graham and Pruitt was work done to extend the use of aluminum powder for pigment in paint, work that proved its worth so rapidly that the Logans Ferry Powder Works, built for wartime supply of powder for explosives, was able to be converted to this product soon after the war and found its business soon exceeding capacity. The distinct advantage of initially concentrating research in the areas of smelting and refining was that significant improvements there would have effects on all processes further down the production line.[9]

In the late 1920s, Alcoa Chairman Arthur Vining Davis visited the research office at the New Kensington facility and pronounced it "a slop hole of a laboratory." Fifty million dollars was allocated to build a new laboratory on a 14-acre site on Freeport Road in New Kensington, well away from the smoke that hung over the New Kensington works. The laboratory, known as Building 29 because of its date of construction, became home to more than 120 scientists, who incorporated the latest ideas in research and laboratory design.

The facility also served as a showcase of the architectural uses of aluminum. Graham and Pruitt describe the use of aluminum in the building:

> Aluminum was everywhere, visible and invisible--from the elevator with hammered doors to the floors with aluminum strips in the terrazzo, the windows casings, piping, furniture (especially innovative laboratory benches), railings and paint. Many of the features--paint, floors, aluminum radiators, and piping--required preliminary research to determine the reaction of the aluminum to surrounding materials and all would provide a chance for close daily follow-up.[10]

Aluminum Research Laboratory Research

During the years prior to World War II, the ARL generated and published basic data stemming from long-term systematic work in three primary technical areas; alloy composition and properties, corrosion, and structures. Fundamental research on aluminum-based alloy systems, begun in mid-1926, intensified in the 1930s with an

intensive program of metallography to identify alloy constituents, using first a regular microscope and later x-ray equipment and electron microscopes.

In 1926 the research staff decided that the level of understanding of corrosion was so low as to prevent the formulation of standard methods of corrosion testing. Research began collecting many samples of different aluminum alloys to be tested on a long-term basis under different climates and conditions. In 1931, fundamental studies began on the mechanism of corrosion itself, and the work was undertaken to determine the effects of corrosion on different fabrication methods.

Several new classes of alloys resulted from the combination of fundamental alloy work and cooperative work with manufactures. Alloy 27S was developed in 1933 for use on Pittsburgh's Smithfield Street bridge; 53S was developed in the same year (the year prohibition was repealed) for beer barrel sheet; and 11S was produced for use in screw machine work.[11]

In the area of structural research, systematic laboratory testing was done to test the design and properties of aluminum structural members. Extra laboratory testing was conducted on the Smithfield Street bridge, which Alcoa had rebuilt using aluminum.[12]

In the years following World War II, Alcoa's research concentrated on process improvement and large-scale process innovation. The Working Aluminum Program, initiated in the late 1930s but undertaken after 1945, the large-scale ingot program, and the revival of smelting research in the 1950s that evolved into a large-scale program to improve the smelting process in the 1960s and 1970s were among research programs aimed at innovation in process technology.[13]

By World War II, Building 29 had become crowded and plans were developed for a second building on the site. This building, known as Building 44, for the date of the beginning of construction, was completed in 1945. The new building housed the metallurgy process and the physical metallurgy divisions of the Research Laboratory. Large machines for the study of riveted joints and other structural members were moved to the new building and facilities were set up to study aluminum corrosion.[14]

In 1944, a third building which was not designated with a building number, was also erected east of Building 29. This building housed Alcoa's research laboratories until the mid-1960s. At that time, the laboratories were relocated to the Alcoa Technical Center in Upper Burrell Township, approximately seven miles east of New Kensington. The Freeport Road facilities are still owned by Alcoa and are operated as a satellite laboratory by the Specialty Metals Division.

Henry Hornbostel

The company selected prominent Pittsburgh architect Henry Hornbostel to design the new research laboratory (Building 29). Born in Brooklyn, New York in 1867, he began his architectural career by working summers in the office of Lemos and Cordes of New York while attending Columbia University. Between 1893 and 1897,

he studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. After his return from Europe, he joined the faculty of the Department of Architecture at Columbia University where he taught until 1903. While at Columbia, he worked as a draftsman for Stanford White and Carrere and Hastings who were preparing designs for the Buffalo Exposition of 1901.

Following his departure from Columbia, he opened an architectural practice and became known for the use of Classical Revival style for institutional buildings in Pennsylvania in the early twentieth century. At various times, he was a partner in the firms of Howell, Stokes and Hornbostel; Wood, Palmer and Hornbostel; Palmer and Hornbostel; and Palmer, Hornbostel and Jones, prior to establishing his own Pittsburgh office during the second decade of the 20th century.

He came to Pittsburgh in 1904 as a member of the firm of Palmer and Hornbostel. The firm had won the design competition for the campus of the new Carnegie Institute of Technology (now Carnegie-Mellon University), and he acted as supervising architect for the project. Throughout the remainder of his career, Hornbostel was closely identified with the new institution, both as resident architect and designer of the original campus as well as professor and first head of the Department of Architecture. Hornbostel's Central Building Bureau designed later buildings on the Tech campus including Margaret Morrison (1906), the Science Building (1908-1909), Administration Hall (1912), Machinery Hall (1912-1913) and the College of Fine Arts (1912-1916). His firm of Palmer and Hornbostel also designed other prominent Pittsburgh buildings including the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall (1907), the Rodef Shalom Temple (1906), and in association with Edward B. Lee, the City-County Building (1916). The firm also devoted a master plan for the University of Pittsburgh (1908).

The firm of Palmer and Hornbostel also executed major works in other parts of the country including the architectural portions of New York's Williamsburg (1903), Queensborough (1905) and Hell Gate (1917) bridges, and city halls in Wilmington, Delaware (1910), Oakland, California (1910), and Hartford, Connecticut (1911). Following the dissolution of his partnership, Hornbostel designed several other prominent Pittsburgh buildings including the Schenley Apartments (1922), the University Club (1924), the Grant Building (1927-1929), and the Webster Hall (1926). The latter work was designed in collaboration with Eric Fisher Wood, who also collaborated on the design of the George Washington Memorial (1926) in Schenley Park. Other Hornbostel designs outside of Pittsburgh include the Oakland, California Auditorium (1920), buildings at Emory University in Atlanta (1920), the Warren G. Harding Memorial in Marion, Ohio (1924), and the Seward Monument in East Seward, Alaska (1929).

Hornbostel served as first chairman of Pittsburgh's Art Commission and as supervising architect for the Pennsylvania State Planning Commission. He served as director of the Allegheny County Parks from 1935 to 1939, and was instrumental in the development of North and South parks. Hornbostel died in 1961.[15]

Building 29 is an important example of Classical Revival style architecture. Not only is this building the only Classical Revival style building built for Alcoa, but it is one of the few buildings the Hornbostle designed in the

Classical Revival style. Hornbostle's architecture tended to be classically oriented in massing and abstract in the detailing. Similar to the design of Thaw Hall at the University of Pittsburgh (Schenley Farms Campus), Building 29 had similar massing and some detailing, but the use of aluminum allowed the architect to experiment with additional detailing. Hornbostle's unique use of materials and fenestration patterns adds to the overall design of the building.

The employees who worked, lived, and shared their social beliefs recognized the laboratory buildings as part of the fabric of their community and its association with the aluminum industry. The Aluminum Research Laboratories provided a place of employment for aluminum engineers. It was the facility where experimentation on the different properties and applications of aluminum were identified and utilized. During the years prior to World War II, the Aluminum Research Laboratories generated and published basic data stemming from long-term systematic work in three primary technical areas; alloy composition and properties, corrosion, and structures. Fundamental research on aluminum based alloy systems, begun in mid-1926, intensified in the 1930s with an intensive program of metallography to identify alloy constituents, using first a regular microscope and later x-ray equipment and electron microscopes.

The Aluminum Research Laboratories are significant as examples of individual buildings associated with the aluminum industry. It is significant under Industry as being built and operated as an important Alcoa resource and is the only one of its kind in the industry. It is also significant under Architecture as an outstanding example of Classical Revival style of building applied to an industrial building. It is also a representative example of work by noted architect, Henry Hornbostel. The design and materials are typical of research buildings constructed during the period of 1929 to 1947.

Endnotes:

1. Anonymous. "Little Visits to Our Plants: Research Laboratories' New Home." *The Alcoa News*, 1:12, August 11, 1930, p. 3.

2. George David Smith, *From Monopoly to Competition: The Transformation of Alcoa, 1886-1986*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988, p. 163.

3. Ibid, p. 163.

4. Ibid, p. 165.

5. Margaret B. Graham and Bettye Pruitt, *R & D for Industry: A Century of Technical Innovation at Alcoa*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990, p. 128.

6. Ibid, p. 133-134.

7. Smith, p. 166-167.

8. Graham and Pruitt, p. 135.

9. Ibid, p. 136.

10. Ibid, p. 192-193.

11. Ibid, p. 214.

12. Ibid, p. 213.

13. Ibid, p. 495-496.

14. "Research Labs Get New Building." *Alcoa Warrior*, 3:9, June 1945, p. 4.

15. Bedford, Steven McLeod. "Hornbostel, Henry." *MacMillan Encyclopedia of Architects*. New York: The Free Press, 1982, p. 420-421.

Bibliography

Aluminum Company of America, Corporate Plant Histories, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Volume 2-A, Alcoa Research Lab
Volume 10-A New Kensington, General History.
Volume 17-A General History
Volume 17-B *Early History of Aluminum Company of America* by E. S. Fickes.

Bedford, Steven McLeod. "Hornbostel, Henry." *MacMillan Encyclopedia of Architects.* New York: The Free Press, 1982.

Carr, Charles. *Alcoa: An American Enterprise.* New York: Rinehart and Company, Inc., 1952.

Graham, Margaret B. and Bettye Pruitt. *R & D for Industry: A Century of Technical Innovation at Alcoa.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990.

"Historic Resources Survey of the Aluminum Industry in Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania, Final Report" U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Western Pennsylvania Partnerships Branch, Eastern Team by Douglas C. McVarish and Richard Meyer of John Milner and Associates, Inc. 309 North Matlack Street, West Chester, Pennsylvania in association with DHM, Inc. 1660 Seventeenth Street, Suite 400, Denver, Colorado.

"Little Visits to Our Plants: Research Laboratories' New Home." *The Alcoa News*, 1:12, August 11, 1930, p. 3-4.

Pruitt, Bettye. *Alcoa in Westmoreland County.* Merwin, Pennsylvania: Alcoa Laboratories, 1986.

"Research Labs Get New Building." *Alcoa Warrior*, 3:9, June 1945, p. 4.

Smith, George David. *From Monopoly to Competition: The Transformation of Alcoa, 1886-1986.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Aluminum Research Laboratories
Name of property

Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17.4 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	605240	4491860
2	17	605510	4491810
3	17	605490	4491670
4	17	605210	4491720

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie J. Wilkinson, Consultant

organization _____ date March 10, 1998

street & number 4155 Spring Valley Road, Apt B-30 telephone (717) 787-0772

city or town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania zip code 17109

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Denis Denblowski, Senior Counsel, Aluminum Company of America

street & number 1370 Alcoa Building telephone (412) 553-3856

city or town Pittsburgh state Pennsylvania zip code 15219

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Aluminum Research Laboratories are Westmoreland County tax map, tax parcel No. 24-3-12-390.

Boundary Justification

The property lines were chosen as the boundaries for this nomination. The boundaries selected are the historic boundaries of the property.

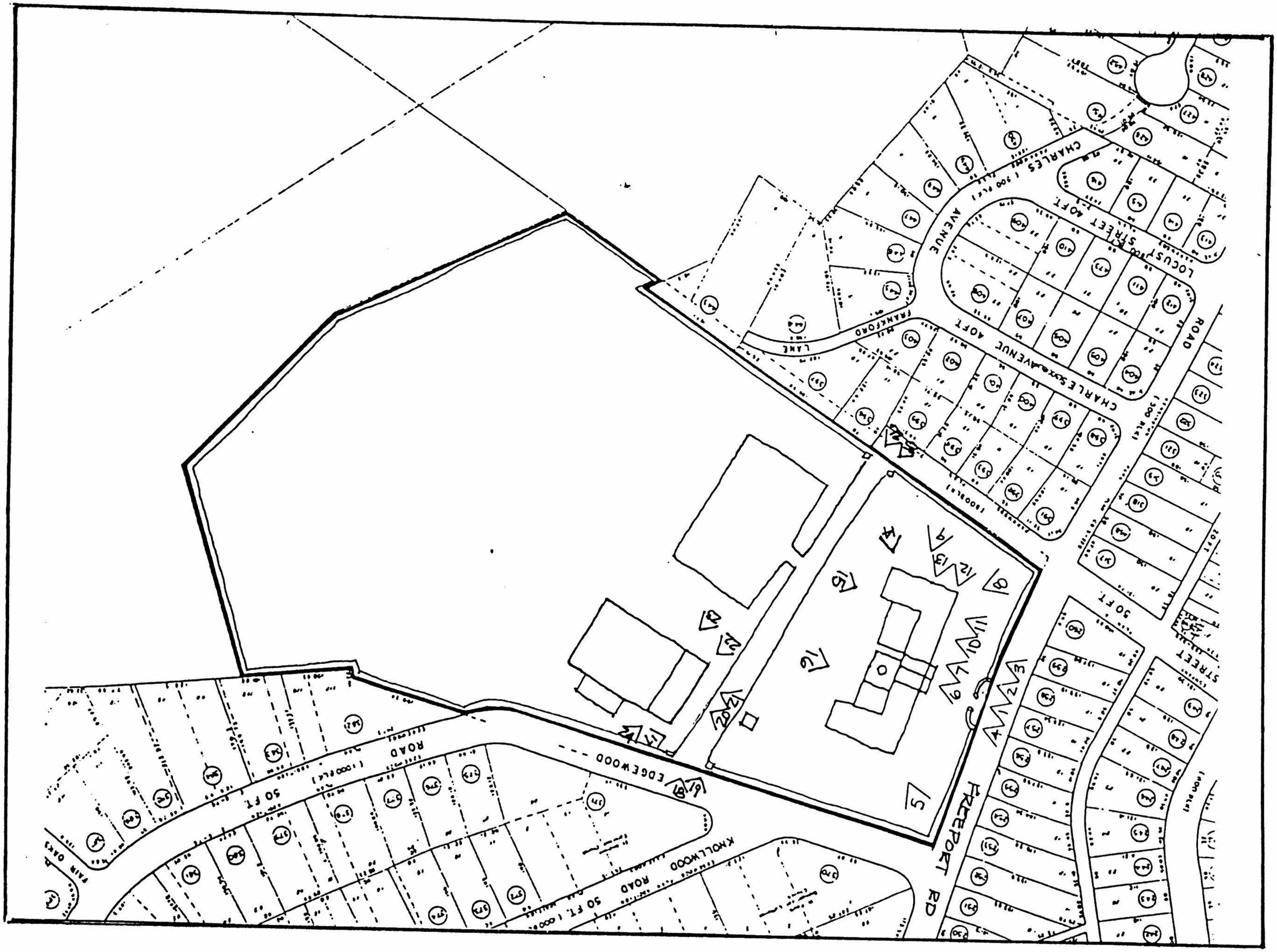
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____ Property: Aluminum Research Laboratories
County/State: Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Photographer: Bonnie Wilkinson
Date of Photographs: February 18, 1997 to February 20, 1997, and September 19, 1997
Location of negatives: Allegheny-Kiski Valley Historical Society

1. Close-up of front gate.
2. Detail of front gate.
3. Detail of sign.
4. Detail of light.
5. Perspective looking southeast at east facade of Building 29.
6. Close-up of entrance of Building 29.
7. Detail of front doors of Building 29.
8. Perspective looking southwest of east facade of Building 29.
9. Perspective looking southwest of north facade of Building 29.
10. Close-up of window bays of Building 29.
11. Detail of window panels of Building 29.
12. Detail of anthemion leaf motif acroteria at cornice of Building 29.
13. Detail of cornice at Building 29.
14. Perspective looking northeast of Building 29.
15. West facade of Building 29.
16. West facade of Building 29.
17. Perspective looking southwest at Building 29 and Building 44.
18. Close-up of northern gates.
19. Detail of gatepost.
20. East facade of Building 44.
21. Detail of entrance to Building 44.
22. Perspective looking northeast of Building 44.
23. North facade of Building 44.
24. Perspective looking southeast of Building 44.
25. Close-up of southern gates.
26. Detail of gateposts.

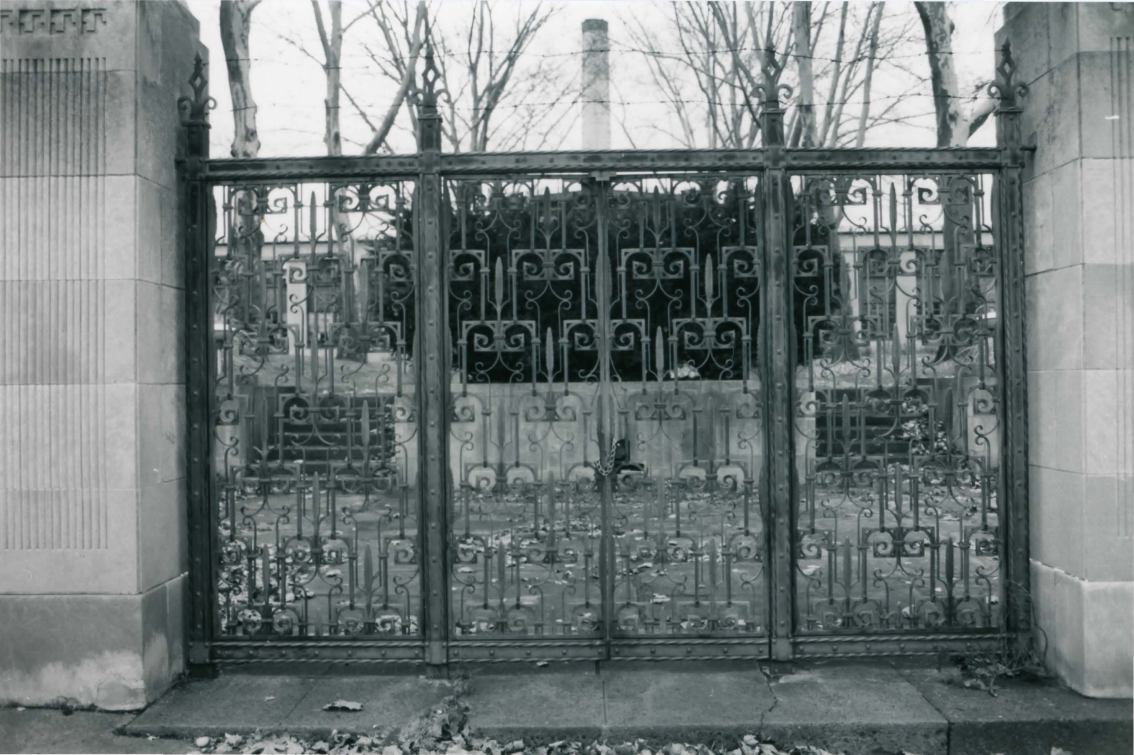


ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA

SCALE 1" = 200 FEET

(1)

ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA



(2) ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA


ALCOA
ALUMINUM RESEARCH
LABORATORIES

(3) ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA

(4) ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA

(5) ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA

(6) ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA.

(7) Aluminum Research Laboratory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co. PA

(8)

ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA

(9) ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA

(10)

ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO., PA

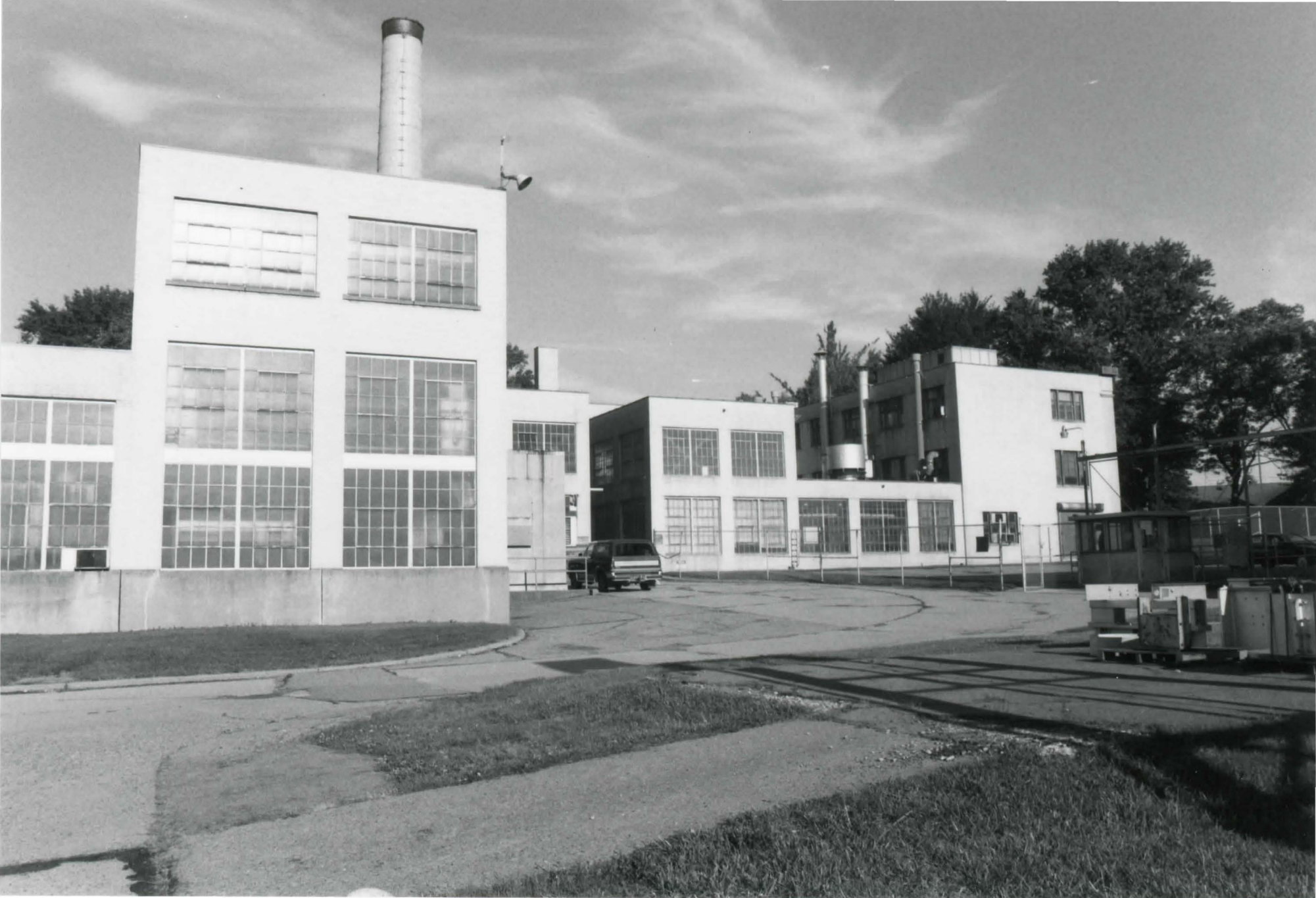
(11) ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA

(12) ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA

(13) ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA

14 Aluminum Research LABORATORY
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co, PA

15 ALUMINUM RESEACH LABORatory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co. PA



11e Aluminum Research Laboratory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co. PA

17 Aluminum Research Laboratory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co. PA


SPEED
LIMIT
5

18 Aluminum Research Laboratory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co. PA


ASM
WELCOME
TO
ALCOA SMD

19 Aluminum Research Laboratory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co., PA

20 Aluminum Research Laboratory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co. PA

21 Aluminum Research Laboratory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co., PA

22. Aluminum Research Laboratory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co., PA

Aluminum Research Laboratory
23 New Kensington
Westmoreland Co. PA

24 Aluminum Research Laboratory
New Kensington
Westmoreland Co. PA

Aluminum Research Laboratory
25 New Kensington
Westmoreland Co. PA

ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND CO, PA

26

5065 III NW
(VALENCIA)

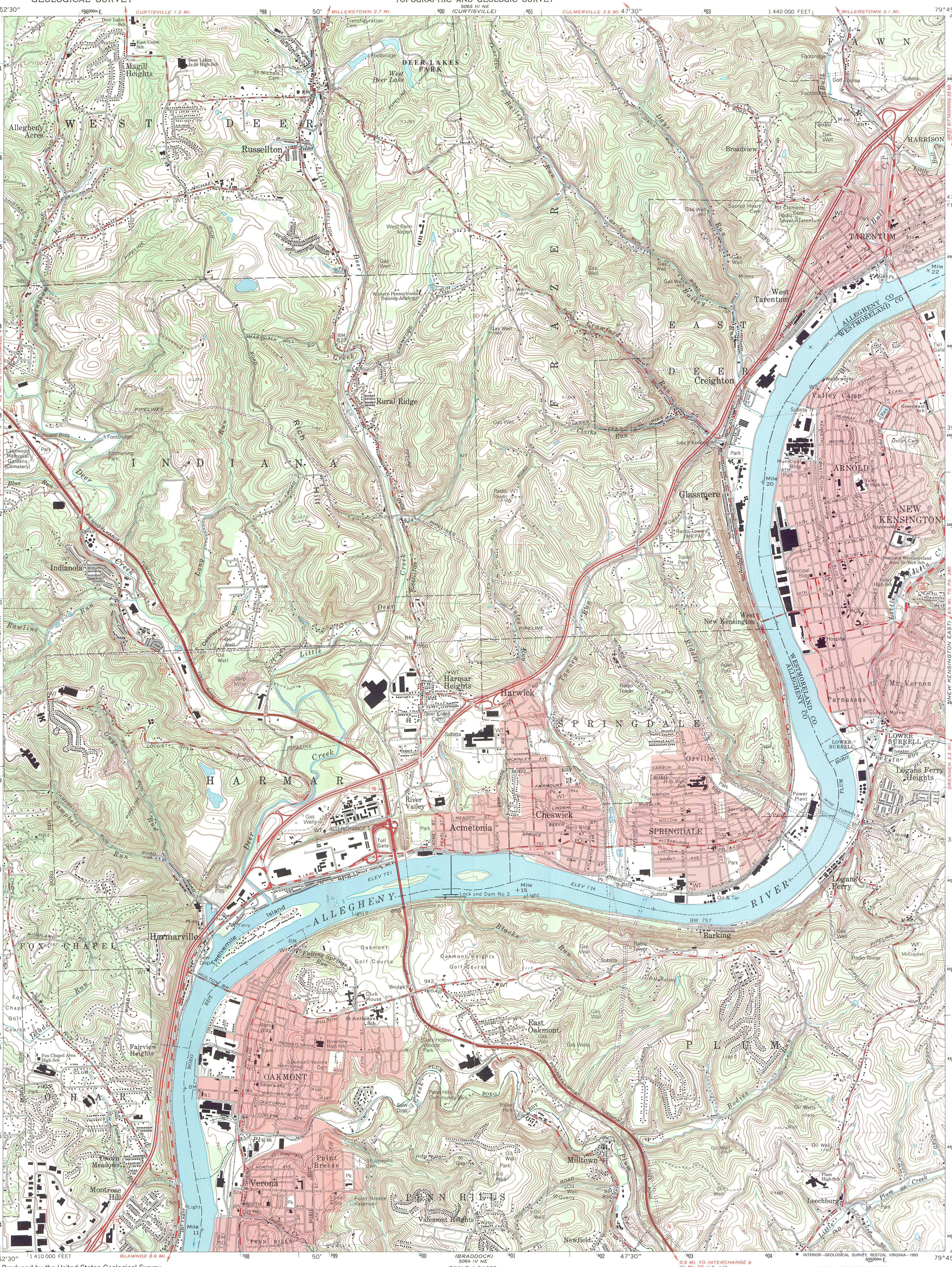
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY

NEW KENSINGTON WEST QUADRANGLE
PENNSYLVANIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5065 II NW
(FREEPORT)

79°52'30" 40°37'30" — CURTISVILLE 1.2 MI. — MILLERSTOWN 2.7 MI. — 5065 III NE (CURTISVILLE) — CULMERVILLE 3.5 MI. 47'30" — 1 440 000 FEET — MILLERSTOWN 3.1 MI. — 79°45' 40°37'30"



Deer Lakes Sch
East Union Sch
Magill Heights
Deer Lakes Jr-Sr High Sch
St Nichols Cem
Transfiguration Cem
DEER LAKES PARK
West Deer Lake
Allegheny Acres
W E S T D E E R
Russellton
West Penn Airport
Western Pennsylvania Training Academy
Rural Ridge
Municipal Bldg
Lakewood Memorial Gardens (Cemetery)
Emmerling Park
I N D I A N A
Indianola
Harmar Heights
Deer Creek Cem
H A R M A R
River Valley
Acmetonia
Harwick
S P R I N G D A L E
Cheswick
SPRINGDALE
Orville
Harmarville
Twelvemile Island
ALLEGHENY RIVER
Lock and Dam No 3
F O X C H A P E L
Fox Chapel Golf Course
Fox Chapel Area High Sch
Fairview Heights
O' H A R A
Crown Meadows
Montrose Hill
Oakmont Golf Course
Oakmont Heights Golf Course
OAKMONT
Riverview High Sch
Oakmont-Verona Cem
Verona
Point Breeze
Point Breeze Reservoir
Valemont Heights
P E N N H I L L S
East Oakmont
Milltown
Newfield
P L U M
Plum High Sch
Leechburg
Barking
Logans Ferry
Logans Ferry Heights
LOWER BURRELL
Parnassus
Mt Vernon
NEW KENSINGTON
ARNOLD
Valley Camp
Glassmere
West New Kensington
Creighton
E A S T D E E R
F R A Z E R
West Tarentum
TARENTUM
Broadview
F A W N
HARRISON
WESTMORELAND CO
ALLEGHENY CO

ALUMINUM RESEARCH LABORATORY
NEW KENSINGTON
WESTMORELAND COUNTY
PA
1. 17 605240 4491860
2. 17 605510 4491810
3. 17 605490 4491670
4. 17 605200 4491720

40°30' 79°52'30" — 1 410 000 FEET — BLAWNOX 0.6 MI. — 50' — (BRADDOCK) 5064 IV NE — 47'30" — 0.5 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 6 24 MI. TO U.S. 119 — 605000m.E. — 40°30' 79°45'

(PITTSBURGH EAST)
5064 IV NW

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1953. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1990. Field checked 1992. Map edited 1993
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

MN GN 8½° 151 MILS 0°46' 14 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1993 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 ½ 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

PENNSYLVANIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1993

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

(MURRYSVILLE)
5064 I NW

NEW KENSINGTON WEST, PA.
40079-E7-TF-024
1993
DMA 5065 III SE–SERIES V831

National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: OWNER OBJECTION

PROPERTY NAME: Aluminum Research Laboratories

MULTIPLE NAME: Aluminum Industry Resources of Southwestern Pennslyvania MPS

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Westmoreland

DATE RECEIVED: 4/03/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/18/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000413

NOMINATOR: STATE

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

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Historically & architecturally significant early 20th century research facility associated with the aluminum industry.
Owner objects to the nomination

RECOM./CRITERIA Eligible A & C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 5/7/98

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

Time Sent_____
Sent By KP

ALCOA
LEGAL DEPARTMENT

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE: 9 March, 1998

SEND FACSIMILE TO: **Dr. Brent Glass, SHPO**
PA Historical and Museum Commission
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026

FACSIMILE NUMBER: **(717) 705-0482**

FROM: JEFFREY D. HEETER
Associate Counsel
Aluminum Company of America
1501 Alcoa Building - Room 1236B
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (412) 553-4747 (USA; direct dial)

THIS TRANSMISSION CONSISTS OF A TOTAL OF 2 PAGES INCLUDING THIS TRANSMITTAL PAGE

PLEASE CALL KAREN PARROTT AT (412) 553-4998 IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY IN RECEIVING THIS TRANSMISSION

PLEASE SEND ANY REPLY TO THE FACSIMILE MACHINE MARKED BELOW:

X (412) 553-4064 (12th Floor)
_____ (412) 553-4388 (13th Floor)

MESSAGE:

Aluminum Company of America
Legal Department

March 9, 1998

Dr. Brent Glass, SHPO
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026

Re: Aluminum Research Laboratory
Freeport Road
New Kensington, Westmoreland County

Dear Dr. Glass:

We have received your letter dated January 27, 1998, wherein you have notified Aluminum Company of America ("Alcoa") that its New Kensington, PA Aluminum Research Laboratory will be discussed at the March 10, 1998 meeting of the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (the "National Register"). Under the National Historic Preservation Act, Alcoa is entitled to object to the proposed listing of its property in the National Register by providing a notarized written statement.

By way of this letter, I confirm that I am an authorized agent of Alcoa, that Alcoa is the sole owner of the Aluminum Research Laboratory located at Freeport Road, New Kensington, Westmoreland County, and that we are fully aware of the effects of listing a property in the National Register. Given the foregoing, we hereby notify your organization that Alcoa objects to the listing of the above-referenced property in the National Register and, therefore, declines the pending nomination for the same.

We thank you, however, for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Verne Bergstrom

Verne Bergstrom

Witnessed:

Doris P. Marston

Notary Public
My Commission Expires:
April 13, 1999

Notarial Seal
Doris P. Marston, Notary Public
Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
My Commission Expires April 13, 1999

ACTION: NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION SYSTEM

Id 98000413 DO 05/07/1998 PA Westmoreland Aluminum Research Laboratorie>
01 More

Name	Aluminum Research Laboratories									
Address	Freeport Rd.									
City	New Kensington			Vicinity			Restrict			
State	PENNSYLVANIA		County	Westmoreland						
Status	DETERMINED ELIGIBLE/OWNER OBJECTION							Date 05/07/1998		
Day45			Resource Type	BUILDING			Acreage			17.4
Multiple	Aluminum Industry Resources of Southwestern Pennsylvania MPS									
Contributing bldg	3	Site	0	Strc	1	Obj	0	Total	4	
Noncontributing bldg	2	Site	0	Strc	0	Obj	0	Total	2	
Park										

Please change status from Determined Eligible/ owner Objection to Listed.

Thanks,
6/4/13 Patti

Pennsylvania
Historical & Museum
Commission

May 29, 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: Aluminum Research Laboratories, New Kensington City, Westmoreland County

Dear Ms. Shull:

Due to owner objection, the above-referenced property was determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register on May 7, 1998. Recently the property was acquired by Moret Construction Company, Inc. and they would like to have the property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Enclosed is a notarized letter from the owner asking for the property to be listed.

We verify that the documentation you have on file is current, the conditions have not changed, the boundaries are the same, and the documentation is sufficient.

Sincerely,

Andrea L MacDonald

Andrea L. MacDonald, Chief
Division of Preservation Services

Enclosure

ALM/kh

Historic Preservation Services
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120–0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us
The Commonwealth's Official History Agency

Moret Construction Company, Inc.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

700 GREENSBURG ROAD ▼ LOWER BURRELL, PA 15068 ▼

Phone: (724) 339-0500 Office
(724) 339-1670 Fax
E-Mail: moretinc@verizon.net

May 23, 2013

Ms. Andrea MacDonald, Chief
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Dear Ms. MacDonald:

This letter is to advise you that Moret Construction Co, Inc acquired the former Alcoa Aluminum Research Laboratories property on Freeport Road in New Kensington, Westmoreland
County.

As owner, I would like to initiate action to have this site listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The property was nominated to the National Register in 1998, but not listed at that time due to owner objection.

Attached is a copy of last year's tax bill, as proof of ownership.

Thank you for your attention to our request. Should you require any additional information or need to contact us, please contact me (or Charles Uhl 412-492-9100).

Sincerely,

Anthony R. Moret
President

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Notarial Seal
Debra L. Schrecengost, Notary Public
City of Lower Burrell, Westmoreland County
My Commission Expires Jan. 17, 2017
MEMBER, PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NOTARIES

Debra L. Schrecengost

EW KENSINGTON / ARNOLD
EW KENSINGTON CITY

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO ▶ 301 11TH ST MUNICIPAL BLDG
NEW KENSINGTON PA 15068

STATEMENT DATE

ACCOUNT NUMBER
3490 CTL-24- 111

20 12-13 TAXES ARE NOW DUE

TAX DESCRIPTION	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	2% DISCOUNT TILL SEP30	AT FACE TILL NOV30	10% PENALTY DUE DEC1
CHOOL	120450	.07470		8997.62	

EAL ESTATE EVALUATION

LAND ▶ 44800
IMPR. ▶ 75650
TOT. ▶ 120450

TOTAL ▶ 8817.07 8997.62 9897.38

LOC ▶ FREEPORT RD
VACANT LAB BLDGS
& DESC. ▶ I 0309/9418 ACR- 17.860

MORET CONSTRUCTION CO INC
828 TWELVETH STREET
OAKMONT PA 15139

PAID
NOV 30 2012
City Treasurer

OFFICE HOURS
WEEKDAYS 9AM TO 5PM
CLOSED SATURDAYS -
SUNDAY-LEGAL HOLIDAY

PHONE 724 335-5111

☒ CHECK ☐ CASH

GW #3218 (P)
COLLECTOR

IMPORTANT NOTICE - THE LAST DAY ON WHICH TAXES MAY BE PAID TO ME BEFORE THE UNPAID TAXES ARE RETURNED TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR SALE BY THE TAX CLAIM BUREAU IS DEC. 31ST.

MAP NO. ▶ 24-03-12-0-390

BRING OR MAIL ALL COPIES OF THIS STATEMENT WHEN PAYING TAX. IF PAID BY MAIL AND A RECEIPT IS REQUIRED, SEND A STAMPED SELF ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

HOMESTEAD/FARMSTEAD ONLY.
Send in a copy of the tax statement if you choose to make payments.

MAP NO. 24-03-12-0-390

MORET CONSTRUCTION - CO INC

10% ADDED AFTER DUE DATE

1ST INSTALLMENT
DUE SEP 30, 2012
2999.21

2ND INSTALLMENT
DUE OCT 31, 2012
2999.21

3RD INSTALLMENT
DUE NOV 30, 2012
2999.20

4TH INSTALLMENT
DUE

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
400 North Street, 2nd Floor
Harrisburg PA 17120-0093

CAROL SHULL, ACTING KEEPER
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1201 "I" (EYE) STREET, NW 8TH FLOOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005