

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

IRRADIATED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions to 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 Heinz, H.J., Company

Other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Chestnut Street, River Avenue, South Canal Street, Progress Street, and Heinz
modern manufacturing facilities. N/A not for publication

city or town Pittsburgh N/A vicinity

state Pennsylvania code Pa county Allegheny code 003 zip 15212

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brent D. Dhaus

March 13, 2002

Signature of certifying official

Date

PA Historical & 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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- 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): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews 7/10/2002

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



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Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)
 private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box)
 building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
9	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)
 Industry – Manufacturing Facility
 Industry – Waterworks
 Industry – Energy Facility
 Industry – Warehouse

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)
 Industry- Manufacturing Facility
 Industry – Waterworks
 Industry – Energy Facility
 Industry – Warehouse
 Vacant/ not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)
 Romanesque
 Beaux-arts
 Commercial style
 Modern

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)
 Foundation walls Sandstone
 Brick, Terra Cotta, Sandstone
 roof Rubber
 other

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

See Attached.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 1

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION – COMPLEX

The H.J. Heinz Company buildings are located on the north banks of the Allegheny River on a long stretch of land roughly bounded by River Avenue to the south; East Ohio Street and the Conrail tracks to the north; Chestnut Street to the west; and the Conrail track crossover to the east (see photo 1 and 19). The site slopes gradually down from north to south, then steeply at the edge of the river. Troy Hill rises behind the Heinz plant to the north of the site and provides a backdrop for the plant when viewed from the south side of the Allegheny River. The nominating property consists of buildings originating from different eras of the Heinz Company's past; 9 of these are identified as contributing buildings associated with the period of historic significance of the complex, 1907-1952. The early era, red brick and stone Romanesque Revival style buildings are clustered on the western portion of the site along Heinz Street and represent buildings constructed between the years 1912-1930. These buildings are four to eight stories in height and most are articulated by arcaded, arched bays and thick brick piers with subtle Romanesque detailing and large grouped window openings. The Service and Auditorium Building is the largest of the group and stands alone on the west side of Heinz Street. Its long façade faces south along the north side of Progress Street. A brick enclosed bridge spans Heinz Street, connecting the Service and Auditorium Building to a cluster of six Romanesque Revival style buildings east of Heinz Street, all named for the function they once served; Meat Products Building, Bean Building, Shipping Building, Cereal Building, Reservoir Building, and the Power Building. These buildings are all interconnected by bridges of varying construction, which are considered to be integral original or additional features of the buildings and are not separately included in the resource count. The earliest building on site is the Beaux-arts style Administration Building built in 1907, located on the south side of Progress Street, east of the Cereal Building, near the center of the complex. Its 1937 building annex is located directly to the south facing River Avenue. Two non-contributing buildings are located within the boundaries of the nominated property and include the International style Riley Research Building (1958) and the guard booth located in the center of Progress Street. Mid 20th century modernization efforts resulted in the loss of peaked roof corner towers and large brick parapet signs on the contributing buildings, which advertised the Heinz Company and its products. However, collectively the nominated group of buildings integrity remains intact, reflecting H.J. Heinz's original design vision and the concepts upon which his business was founded. The sense of place, scale, materials and the architectural continuity which identified and distinguished the H.J. Heinz Company Complex from the surrounding community and the ideas that set it apart from its manufacturing contemporaries remain intact.

The complex began its growth about an original green space on the north side of Progress Street directly north of the present Administration Building. This green space was central to the complex for many years creating a strong sense of place. Early expansion efforts, after the initial construction period between 1890-98, occurred east of the green space to Union Alley (United Way) with additional buildings and property owned to the west up to Chestnut Street. Continued rapid development occurred between 1907 to 1937 expanding the complex west to the west side of Heinz Street and featured the contributing buildings nominated in this application. The 1950s modernization and restructuring effort resulted in the replacement of 12 wood framed turn of the century factory buildings, many east of the green space. Their replacement with modern buildings reflects the company's steady, progress stance. The construction of the Vinegar Building (1951), the large three story Finished Goods Warehouse (1953) (both excluded from the nominated property boundaries due to loss of integrity), and Riley Research Center (non-contributing) resulted in the eventual loss of the central green

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 2

space. Progress Street (Main Street) this street's path now ends by the Finished Goods Warehouse. Between 1990 and 2001, The Heinz Company acquired property to the east and recently completed a large modern industrial warehouse and manufacturing buildings on this property. These buildings are excluded from the nominated property.

The contributing buildings consist of 9 buildings constructed between 1907 and 1937. H.J. Heinz himself likely oversaw the design of the earliest of these buildings until his death in 1919. The spirit of his design influence, strongly expressive of the Romanesque Revival style and pioneering concepts of worker welfare and philanthropy, lives on in these buildings. A list of these contributing buildings follows with brief mention of stylistic influences:

Administration Building, 1907	Beaux-arts – terra cotta, stone, and brick
Bean Building, 1913	Romanesque Revival Style – red brick and stone
Power Building, 1914	Romanesque Revival Style – red brick and stone
Shipping Building, 1915	Romanesque Revival Style – red brick and stone
Meat Building, 1923	Romanesque Revival Style – red brick and stone
Cereal Building, 1926	Romanesque Revival Style – red brick and stone
Reservoir Building, 1927	Romanesque Revival Style – red brick and stone
Service and Auditorium Building, 1930	Romanesque Revival Style – red brick and stone
Administration Annex, 1937	Commercial – blond brick w/ stone accents

Two non-contributing buildings constructed in or after 1958, in the midst of the contributing resources, are outside the period of significance and do not reflect the architectural style, materials or association of the nominated buildings.

Riley Research Building, 1958	International Style – glass and stainless steel
Guard booth, date unconfirmed	no style association – glass and metal enclosure

Physical descriptions for each building, both contributing and non-contributing, follow below.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS – CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Administration Building

The main façade of the Administration Building faces north along Progress Street (see photo 15). The building was built for the H. J. Heinz Company to house the administration offices in 1907. Because of its importance, H.J. Heinz engaged the services of renowned industrial architect Albert Kahn for its design and sought a distinctive style for this building. The Beaux-arts style building was constructed with a strong Commercial style influence most likely to compliment its core functional importance as the executive and management building.

The five-story building is nearly square in plan and features a steel frame, reinforced concrete and masonry construction with reinforced concrete foundations. The building rises five full stories over a partially raised full basement. The north facing façade features the building's strongest Beaux Arts elements. Rusticated

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 3

Gouverneur granite sheaths the first floor. The granite provides a base from which fluted white terracotta columns rise 4 stories to support an entablature with a panel relief frieze, projecting cornice and simple white ashlar block parapet. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade and is accented by a projected flat roof portico with balustrade. The portico roof, constructed of rusticated Gouverneur granite with inset Doric columns, flanks the metal and glass entry doors. All windows are metal frame and consist of both casement and fixed windows. The first floor features individual window openings that penetrate the massive granite base. Floors 2, 3 and 4 feature curtain walls of decorative metal spandrel panels at the floor lines and large Chicago style windows.

The side and rear elevations are articulated similarly yet maintain simplicity in details and materials- tan brick for piers and spandrels, terra cotta for window lintels, sills, belt courses and crown mold details. The first floor on the west side of the building is now obscured by the 1958 Riley Research building, which abuts the Administration building at the first floor.

The existing building is in excellent condition and is the product of the original 1907 construction and a major renovation in the 1950s. Historic photos reveal that the 1950s renovation resulted in major interior alterations and minor exterior alterations. The building's interior once featured a five story interior atrium, elaborate marble finishes, columns, balustraded railings, frescoed walls, stained glass windows, decorative expressed dropped beams and mosaic tile marble floors. In the 1950s the atrium was floored over to maximize floor space and almost all interior finishes and detail was removed or covered and replaced with modern finishes. It is believed that the exterior was modernized at this time to simplify its appearance. The large Ionic pier capitals, dentiled cornice and balustraded parapet were removed and replaced with simple, terra cotta blocks. A decorative metal canopy above the main entry doors was removed. The existing egress stairs are reported to be from the original 1907 construction and several original stained glass windows by the Ruby Brothers Company with H.J. Heinz sayings remain.

Despite alterations, the Administration Building retains its central importance today in the complex. Its architectural style still stands out from the complex's other buildings reflecting its historic administrative function as the executive center of this major food industry company and represents one of four design contributions by Albert Kahn to the Heinz factory complex.

Administration Annex Building

The Administration Annex Building is located at the east end of the nominated property, just south of the original 1907 Administration building and between the Riley Research Building and the 1990 warehouse building along River Avenue (see photo 16). The building was built in 1937 as supplemental office space for the 1907 Administration Building. The building connects the original Administration Building via a multilevel masonry bridge expanding to additional floors with metal and glass enclosures. The noted industrial architect Albert Kahn designed the Administration Annex Building in the Commercial style with subtle Neo-classical elements on the south façade on River Avenue. The seven-story building has a nearly square plan, constructed with a steel frame and concrete floors with masonry enclosure walls. Blond brick with brown brick accent bands and vertical shafts of double hung windows divided by brick pilasters constitutes the building's exterior. A three-story light well punctures the south façade, separating the top three floors into two towers.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 4

Each tower is capped by an abstract pediment accented by circular brick relief medallions nestled under the center of the pediment peak.

The annex houses the elevator core that serves both the annex and the original Administration Building. This core is located on the north side of the building adjacent to the bridge connector leading to the Administration Building. It is believed that the original interior was not designed to match the elaborate design of the original 1907 Administration Building, but was constructed as a practical spatial and core circulation annex. In the 1950s the interior was completely renovated along with the Administration Building, and currently features interior finishes of that time and later. The interior features at all floors, both closed and open office space and conference rooms, gypsum board walls, modern metal door frames and wood doors, fluorescent lighting, and a variety of suspended ceiling systems. The exterior remains largely unaltered and still appears much as it did at the time of its construction.

Despite alterations, the Administration Annex building retains its importance today in the complex. Its architectural style still stands out from the complex's other buildings reflecting its historic administrative function as part of the growing executive center of this major food industry company and represents one of three design contributions by Albert Kahn to the Heinz factory complex.

Bean Building

The Bean Building, constructed in 1913 in the Romanesque Revival style, is located in the northwest portion of the Heinz Manufacturing facility between Carpenter's Way (a narrow service alley between Meat and Shipping Buildings) and Progress Street (see photos 11 and 12). The building was built for the H. J. Heinz Company to process beans and some soups as well. It is believed that H.J. Heinz supervised the construction of all buildings constructed prior to his passing in 1919, and likely oversaw the design of the Bean building. The Heinz Company's engineering office executed its drawings (see appendix). The bricks came from Heinz's father's brickyard. The five-story, masonry building has a steel frame finished with rusticated red sandstone base supporting red brick exterior walls. Brick corbelling and a raised brick parapet and adorn the roofline. A signboard with the words "HEINZ, AD 1912, and ESTB 1869" sits atop the parapet. Corner towers with high-pitched roofs were removed sometime in the 1950s. These razed towers had tourelles at their corners and round tile mosaics that once advertised "H J HEINZ CO ESTABLISHED 1869."

The Bean Building has a rectangular plan and is five stories in height. It faces 9 bays along Progress Street and extends 5 bays north toward Carpenter's Way. Each façade features three-story, arcaded bays separated by thick masonry piers with stone capitals. Corbelled brick pendentives ornament the parapet and support a subtle cornice. First floor bays contain 1/1 double hung windows in individual openings while the second and third floors features bays of tripartite 1/1 double hung windows. On the east side of the building, the double hung windows have 3/3, 2/2, or 6/6 lights depending on time of replacement. The fourth floor features arched tripartite windows consisting of a center 1/1 double hung window flanked by casement windows. Windows on the fifth floor consist of 1/1 double hung windows topped by a single pane transom light. An entrance at the southwest corner contains double rail and stile doors with glass vision panels crowned by a transom light. A shipping platform exists between the Bean and Meat building at the first floor.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 5

The east, north and west elevations are secondary elevations, the north and west face adjacent buildings. Most of the openings on the north façade at the first floor level contain loading dock doors. These elevations feature simple bays accented by projecting brick piers and corbelled brick pendentives at the parapet. Windows on these elevations are paired and consist of metal fire-rated 3/3 sash. Like the south façade, transom lights sit over the fifth floor double-hung sash. The roof of the building is rolled asphalt. Elevator and stair penthouses exist on the roof top.

Several bridges connect the building to the Meat, Shipping, Cereal and Power buildings. These bridges are considered to be integral circulation elements constructed either at the time of construction of this or an adjacent building or added later as needs arose and are not counted separately in this nomination. A one level, ca 1950s aluminum clad structure, bridges Progress Street and links the third floor of the Bean building to the third floor of the Cereal building. An original brick bridge with a slightly gabled pediment connects floors 2, 3 and 4 between the Meat and Bean Building. A recent utility bridge, clad in corrugated metal, connects the northeast corner of the Bean Building to the southwest corner of the Power Building, abruptly spanning the distance at a thirty-degree diagonal. Four additional bridges span Carpenter's Way and link the Bean Building to the Shipping Building. These structures are constructed of various materials including steel, wood and corrugated metal, two are multilevel, and two are single level and constructed at extreme angles.

The interior of the building contains exposed steel posts and concrete decking. The masonry walls are exposed and painted. Curved bricks appear at window surrounds. The building's primary stair is located in the south east corner of the building. It is a formal three-quarter stair with moderately detailed metal pan and risers, metal picket guards, newel posts and wood handrails that wraps around a passenger elevator. A steep, straight run stair is located in the northeast section of all floors. A freight elevator exists adjacent to and to the north of the straight runs stairs, connecting all floors. The interior remains virtually unaltered with the exception of the removal of factory equipment. The building is currently vacant.

The Bean Building remains in good condition today and retains its historic integrity contributing in substance to the style, materials, scale, feeling and association of the nominated group.

Power Building

The Power Building is located in the north central portion of the Heinz Manufacturing facility between Carpenter's Way and South Canal Street (see photos 6 and 7). The building was built for the H. J. Heinz Company to process tomatoes and still provides power for the plant. H. J. Heinz himself had a hand in designing the building; drawings were executed by the Heinz Company's engineering office. The building was constructed in 1914 in the Commercial style. The eight-story building is a steel frame and masonry building with concrete floors. Red brick with red sandstone accents lintels, sills and belt courses along the building's exterior. A towering pair of round, yellow brick smokestacks characterizes the building and can be seen from various vantage points throughout the city. One stack reads "Heinz", the other reads "57", laid out vertically in dark brick.

The building is square in plan excluding inset smokestacks on the south elevation. The window openings contain replacement glass block and brick. Several bridges connect this building to the Shipping, Bean and Vinegar Buildings and are considered integral elements of the buildings, not separate resources. The bridges

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 6

vary in construction type and include concrete and brick, iron frame, wood and corrugated metal. The roof is rolled asphalt. The building is partially occupied.

The Power building is simple in character and features elements typical to many other historic manufacturing buildings on the complex including open spaces interrupted by painted steel columns, concrete floors and open steel and concrete ceilings. Simple utilitarian concrete filled metal pan stairs exist at the south west and north east corners.

The Power Building remains in good condition today and retains its historic integrity contributing in substance to the style, materials, scale, feeling and association of the nominated group.

Shipping Building

The Shipping Building is located in the northwest portion of the Heinz Manufacturing facility between South Canal and Carpenter's Way, east of Heinz Street (see photos 4 and 5). The building was built for the H. J. Heinz Company to process shipped goods in and out of the plant. It is believed that H.J. Heinz supervised the construction of all buildings constructed prior to his passing in 1919. Drawings were executed by the Heinz Company's Engineering office. The bricks came from Heinz's father's brickyard. Constructed in 1915, this Romanesque Revival style building is a five-story structure with a steel frame and masonry construction. Its exterior finish, like many contributing buildings in the Heinz complex, includes rusticated red sandstone at the base supporting red brick walls.

Due to the downward slope of the Heinz property toward the river, the Shipping Building has five stories above ground on the north elevation and six on the south. The building fronts twenty-one bays along Carpenter's Way and seven along Heinz Street. The north and west elevations feature two-story, arcaded bays separated by thick masonry piers with stone capitals supported by a 2-3 story rusticated base. The building is capped by a subtle cornice. The lowest four floors have paired 1/1 double hung windows, while the arched, fifth floor bays once held tripartite windows similar to those found on the Meat and Bean Buildings. The fifth floor windows were removed and replaced with glass block.

The first floor of the building on both north and south sides is primarily used for loading and unloading; most of the openings are dock doors. There are corner entrances along the southwest and southeast corners. The east entrance on the south elevation appears altered with concrete block and stairs. Several bridges connect the Shipping Building to both the Meat and Bean Buildings to the south and to the east where the Power building resides. The bridges vary in construction between brick, wood and corrugated metal.

The roof, once a place for a rooftop garden for the women factory workers, is rolled asphalt. Glass conservatories housing plants have since been removed. A gabled stair and elevator penthouse is located on the west section of the roof. The penthouse is constructed of brick with steel industrial windows. Peaked towers with decorative brick enclosures and tourelles at their corners once sat on both the northwest and southwest corners. Levels of brick were added to large central sections of the parapet to showcase large "HEINZ" signs on both the north and south sides. The signs had large white lettering, tourelle accents to either side, a corbelled pendentive cornice and recessed brick borders. Both towers and Heinz signs were removed ca. 1950s.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 7

The interior of the building consists of exposed steel posts and concrete decking. Metal pan switchback stairs exist in the northeast and southwest corners. In the center north/south bay, three utilitarian circulation cores consisting of steep straight run stairs, adjacent to freight elevator shafts, are equally spaced along the length of the building.

Meat Products Building

The Meat Building is located in the northwest portion of the Heinz Manufacturing facility between Carpenter's Way (a narrow service alley between Meat and shipping) and Progress Street, along Heinz Street (see photos 13 and 14). Robert Maurice Trimble, architect, designed the building in the Romanesque Revival style for the H. J. Heinz Company to process spaghetti, and later to produce meat-based soups and baby foods. Original drawings for the building are dated 1920, yet Heinz Company documentation states this building was finished in 1923.

The Meat Building is seven stories in height including a 1960s metal and glass penthouse addition forming the seventh floor. The building extends nine bays along Progress Street (south elevation) and five bays along Heinz Street (west elevation). Rusticated red sandstone supporting red brick walls finishes the building's exterior. The bays along Progress Street have four-story arcaded bays separated by thick masonry piers and stone capitals. The parapet is ornamented with corbelled pendentives supporting a subtle cornice. First floor windows are double hung with 1/1 lights in individual openings. Floors 2,3 and 4 feature bays of tripartite 1/1 double hung windows (glass block replaced second floor windows). The fifth floor features arched tripartite windows consisting of a 1/1 double hung window flanked by casement windows. Most sixth floor windows have been replaced with glass block framed in aluminum with glass vents.

The building's north or rear elevation faces Carpenter's Way. A massive bridge, modified and enlarged from the original brick, connects the Meat and Shipping Buildings. The east elevation, a secondary façade, faces the Bean Building. A shipping platform exists between the Bean and Meat buildings at the first floor. Directly above it, an original brick bridge connects floors 2, 3 and 4 of the Meat and Bean Buildings.

The first floor of the building on the north side is used for loading and unloading; most of the openings are dock doors. On the south elevation, a corner entrance at the southwest corner has double rail and stile doors with glass vision panels and a transom light. A two-story brick bridge provides a pedestrian link over Heinz Street from the Meat Building to the Service and Auditorium Building. This bridge is an original feature concurrent with the construction of the Service and Auditorium Building in 1930. The bridge enters the Service and Auditorium Building in the center of its upper level.

On the rolled asphalt roof, an existing penthouse structure was constructed in the early 1960s; it has an alternating steel panel and glass system similar to the Riley Research Building in pattern. The addition replaced a series of penthouse structures and monitor windows dating from the 1930s. The structures were entirely removed to make room for the addition of the full seventh floor. Original clay tile towers with peaked roofs and decorative brick enclosures and tourelles at their corners were also removed before the seventh floor modification.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 8

Open spaces with exposed steel posts and concrete decking characterize the building's interior. Utilitarian, metal pan switch back stairs exist in the northeast corner while more formal, metal pan three-quarter stairs exist in the southwest. Flights connecting the sixth floor are original to the building. The top flight of stairs dates from the 1960 alteration. A modern passenger elevator runs up the center of the staircase. The building was altered first between 1930 and 1935 when a partial seventh story was added and again in 1960 when a full modernized seventh floor was added for food processing and plant tours. The building is now vacant.

The Meat Building remains in good condition today and retains its historic integrity contributing in substance to the style, materials, scale, feeling and association of the nominated group.

Cereal Building

The Cereal Building is located in the northwest portion of the Heinz Manufacturing facility along Heinz Street between Progress Street and the Reservoir Building (see photos 8 and 9). It was built to process cereal. The building was the second building designed for the H. J. Heinz Company by the renowned industrial architectural firm of Albert Kahn. The building was constructed in 1926 in the Romanesque Revival style, and carried on the design spirit initiated by H.J. Heinz.

The five-story structure is a steel frame and masonry building and has a rectangular plan. The building's façade extends 17 bays along Progress Street and 5 bays along Heinz Street. The exterior of the building is finished with red brick walls supported by a rusticated red sandstone base. The front façade features three-story arcaded window bays separated by thick masonry piers with stone capitals. The ornamentation on the parapet includes corbelled pendentives supporting a subtle cornice. First floor windows are double hung with 1/1 lights in individual openings. Floors 2, 3 and 4 feature bays of tripartite 1/1 double hung windows. The fourth floor's original arched tripartite windows, consisting of a 1/1 double hung window flanked by casement windows, have been replaced with glass block. Most of the sixth floor windows were removed and replaced with glass block with aluminum frames and glass vents. Corner towers at the northeast and the northwest with decorative brick enclosures and tourelles grace the corners of the Cereal Building. These flat roof towers read "HEINZ ESTBD 1869" in recessed brick. Also, a large brick parapet sign with "HEINZ" spelled out in brick relief letters highlighted with white paint spans the center portion of the façade along Progress Street. The south façade once had an identical parapet. It was removed in the 1950s.

The west and south elevations once faced adjacent buildings. They are secondary elevations comprised of red brick featuring simple bays accented by projecting brick piers and corbelled brick pendentives at the parapet. Windows on these elevations are generally paired and consist of metal fire-rated 3/3 sash on the west elevation and a combination of 1/1 double hung windows, 3/3 fire-rated sashes, and glass block replacements on the south elevation.

The first floor has mostly dock doors for loading and unloading. There are corner entrances along the north elevation. The west entrance has been altered while the east entrance retains its original wood frame entryway with rail and stile door with vision panel and a large transom light. Several original brick and modern metal bridges connect the Cereal Building to the Reservoir Building. A modern stainless steel and glass bridge links the building to the Bean Building at the third floor. The modern Riley Research Building is adjacent to the building on the east elevation.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 9

The roof of the building is rolled asphalt. A centrally located monitor window runs the entire length of the roof. The interior of the building consists of exposed steel posts and concrete decking. Primary stairs in a three-quarter configuration exist in the northeast and northwest corners. These stairs feature period terrazzo fill, metal pan stairs with metal picket guards and wood handrails with simply detailed newel posts. Straight run stairs are located in the center bay along with the south wall. The building is in good condition and is currently vacant.

The Cereal Building remains in good condition today and retains its historic integrity contributing in substance to the style, materials, scale, feeling and association of the nominated group.

Reservoir Building

The Reservoir Building is located in the southwest portion of the Heinz Manufacturing facility between the Cereal Building and River Avenue (see photo 10). The building is adjacent to and just west of the Riley Research Building. The building was built for the H. J. Heinz Company to house the plant's water works on the ground level and additional machine shop above. It was constructed in 1926 in the Romanesque Revival style by the Heinz Company and may have been designed by the Heinz Engineering office.

The four-story structure is a steel/wood frame and masonry building with a rectangular plan. The façade of the building faces south, extending nine bays along River Avenue and five bays to the north. The east, west and north elevations all faced adjacent multi-story buildings at the time of construction. The west elevation became exposed due to the demolition of an adjacent building. The building's exterior is finished with a rusticated red sandstone base supporting red brick walls. A continuous stone belt course wraps the building just above the first floor level. The south façade features 1/1 double hung windows in regularly spaced pairs. The east, west and north elevation bays are expressed with a framework of slightly projecting piers supporting a slightly corbelled parapet. These secondary elevations have 3/3 double hung, metal, fire-rated windows. All window openings on the Reservoir Building have stone lintels and sills. Windows are paired in the center three bays and are single in end bays on the east and west elevation. Originally the building featured a decorative parapet with a large raised parapet sign which spelled out "HEINZ" in brick relief letters highlighted with white paint. Crenellated tourelles accented the corners of the parapet sign and the south corners of the building. The decorative parapet, sign and tourelles were removed ca. the 1950s. The roof of the building is rolled asphalt.

There are dock entrances along the west elevation. An entrance on the south elevation near the east end appears to be substantially altered. An original brick bridge connects the Reservoir Building to the Cereal Building to the north. Additional steel and corrugated metal enclosed structures were constructed between the Reservoir and Cereal Building to house large dispensing tanks. A large void occurs in the west wall at the second floor near the south end where a former bridge was removed for the demolition of the once adjacent building.

The interior of the building consists of exposed steel columns and wood floor decking. This differs from the other remaining historic buildings which feature concrete floor decking with wood sleepers. An enclosed metal switchback stair with concrete treads exists in the northeast corner. A second metal open stair is centrally located near the west wall. Currently, the building partially serves the water pumping, electric service and

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 10

switchgear needs for the Heinz Company plant. The first floor, basement and a portion of the second floor are used for these purposes and require controlled access.

The Reservoir Building remains in good condition today and retains its historic integrity contributing in substance to the style, materials, scale, feeling and association of the nominated group.

Service and Auditorium Building

The Service and Auditorium Building is located in the northwest portion of the Heinz Manufacturing facility along Heinz Street between Progress Street and the Carpenter's Way (see photos 2 and 3). Constructed in 1930 by the George A. Fuller Company in the Romanesque Revival style, the Service and Auditorium Building was the third of four buildings to be designed by the renowned architectural firm of Albert Kahn for the H.J. Heinz Company. The building fronts 18 bays (356 feet) along Progress Street (south elevation) and 5 bays (100 feet) along Heinz Street (east elevation) and is trapezoidal in plan. H. J. Heinz Company built this building for the services, recreation and convenience of the employees and the reception of visitors. The four-story structure is a steel frame and masonry building with a flat roof.

The building's façade faces Progress Street with the secondary elevation facing Heinz Street. The exterior of the building is finished with a rusticated red sandstone base supporting red brick walls. The walls are articulated through three-story arcaded bays for windows and/or inset masonry. Decorative brickwork separated by thick masonry piers with stone capitals textures the masonry bays. Plain circular stone medallions occur above every pier and between the arches of the arcaded bays accenting the wall area just below the parapet. The parapet is ornamented with corbelled pendentives creating a subtle cornice relating in spirit and detail to the same details on the Shipping, Meat, Bean, Cereal, Reservoir and Power Buildings. The first floor has paired double hung windows with a transom light. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th floor window bays feature tripartite double hung windows. A three-story, one bay wide arched opening with a multi-light glass and metal curtain wall window highlights the main entry. "HEINZ" is spelled just above the arched opening in large white letters. A two level brick and concrete constructed bridge connects the Service Building to the Meat Building and is an original feature.

The arcaded bay with patterned brick motif seen on the south elevation west of the main entry returns one bay to the north on the west elevation. This elevation lacks windows due to the original Auditorium space inside the building. Once blocked from view by buildings facing Chestnut (16th Street), the west elevation is now exposed and used as a large signboard by the Heinz Company. A large sign, painted over the brick and stone, changes periodically and features new products or messages for the Heinz Company. Above the mural, a freestanding sign with moving lights is mounted on the roof and features the classic Heinz logo with a ketchup bottle in the pouring position. The sign's moving neon lights appear to pour bright red ketchup, descending bands of red neon light, into the Heinz logo as it gets brighter with white light.

The north side of the building is a tertiary elevation, once facing the alley Carpenter's Way with buildings on the north side. These lots are now parking lots, exposing the north side's plain, red brick massive elevation penetrated by individual and grouped window openings.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 11

The building is 352' X 100' with a total square footage of 87,000 feet. When constructed in 1930 for the Heinz Company employees' enjoyment and use, the building featured fine interior spaces, furnishings and services. A large auditorium with gallery occupied the west half of the building. Murals by the famous Beaux-arts painter Mathurin Meheut were featured in selected spaces. The main reception room had a series of epic murals titled the "Hall of Nations." White and black marble columns and wall panels filled the public spaces. The auditorium was finished with a stage 45' by 34' for small theater, presentations and concerts. Moving pictures and sound reproductions were featured here as well. The building housed recreation and convention rooms, classrooms along with three restaurants, two for females and one for males, able to serve 4,500 people at once. A Home Economics department, the first of its kind in a factory setting, provided general public lectures on dietetics and food preparation. A large canopy originally extended over the main entrance.

The interior of the building was dramatically remodeled in 1951. The ceilings were lowered and new walls were constructed to retrofit the building for offices. The auditorium was drastically reduced in size with the balance of space retrofitted for office space. General circulation patterns still exist. All visible interior finishes are modern, with historic finishes either covered or removed entirely. Existing restrooms appear to house original finishes.

The Auditorium Building remains in good condition today and retains its historic integrity contributing in substance to the style, materials, scale, feeling and association of the nominated group.

The interior of the Shipping, Meat, Bean, Cereal, Reservoir, Power, buildings are defined by concrete floors supported by steel piers. Perimeter walls of exposed brick or glazed block and the fenestration further define the interiors. The buildings are now vacant, void of the machinery that filled the bays. The Administration, Administration Annex Building and the Service and Auditorium Building are defined by the finished surfaces and attention to detail, especially found in the stain glass designed by the Ruby Brothers. The interiors of these buildings were at one time more elaborate including marble finishes and elaborate plasterwork. During the 1950s these areas were reconfigured and many of the decorative elements were removed or covered over.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS – NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Riley Research Building

The Riley Research Building is located in the south central portion of the Heinz Manufacturing facility between the Progress Street and River Avenue (see photos 17 and 18). The building is located between the Cereal and Reservoir Buildings and the Administration and Administration Annex Buildings. Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill designed it for the H. J. Heinz Company in 1958. The building was designed in the International style, a strong departure from the company's campus of Romanesque Revival style buildings. The building is comprised of two basic forms—a tall, one-story horizontal glass box with a flat roof and a six-story narrow tower, disassociated from the one story ground floor. The ground floor occupies the entire footprint between the Cereal and Reservoir Buildings and the Administration Building and Annex. Its horizontal massing is enhanced when juxtaposed to the tower's vertical glass curtain wall system with vertical metal ribs running uninterrupted up the face of the tower. A glass and aluminum bridge connects the sixth floor of the Riley Research Building to the seventh floor of the Administration Annex Building. The north portion of the ground floor serves as both the public main entry and entry into the Administration Building and Annex and Riley Research Building.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 7 Page 12

Historic Heinz artifacts are placed on display near the main entry in large glass cases. The six story tower houses mainly offices. Overall, the building is in good condition.

The interior of the building features finishes dating from the time of construction with few newer finishes scattered throughout. Although the building is less than 50 years old, it is a good example of the International Style. This building is considered to offer no significant contribution to the overall historic integrity of the Heinz complex because it was constructed outside the period of significance in a style and materials that do not conform to historic precedence.

Security Guard Booth

A security booth exists along Progress Street between the Cereal and Meat Buildings and establishes a control point monitoring both vehicular and pedestrian traffic in and out of the complex (see photo 11, lower left corner). The booth is aluminum and glass constructed system. It has no ties to the period of significance therefore; it is a non-contributing structure. The date of construction is not documented, but is verified by Heinz employees to be certainly less than 50 years old.

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)

- Criteria A, B, C, and D with checkboxes and descriptions regarding property significance.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions regarding property characteristics.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Industry

Period of Significance

1907-1952

Significant Dates

1919, 1930, 1941, 1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Heinz, H.J.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Heinz Engineering Department

Kahn, Albert

Trimble, Robert M.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- Criteria for bibliography including preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, etc.

Primary location of additional data

- Criteria for primary location of additional data including State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, etc.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The H.J. Heinz Company is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Industry; B for association with H. J. Heinz; and Criterion C in the area of architecture. Nine historic buildings, dating from 1907 to 1930 remain from the original complex that began construction from 1884 to 1930. Although there were no significant buildings constructed between 1930 and 1951 at the Pittsburgh plant, the Heinz Company spread nationally and internationally. The Pittsburgh complex continued to change after 1951 evolving into a modern day manufacturing complex. The period of significance begins with the 1907 Administration Building and ends at 1952, in line with the National Register's fifty-year guideline for establishing historical significance.

Company and Physical Development History¹

From 1876 to 1890, the H.J. Heinz Company leased a three-story building on First Avenue, a two-story annex, and a five-story building facing Second Avenue. A stable and storage building existed across First Avenue on the south side. It was here that Heinz established the consistent and profitable sale of products, creating the base for future success. After his second efforts in Sharpsburg and downtown locations proved successful, H.J. Heinz began his plans for what was to become the present day permanent plant located on the north side of the Allegheny River. In 1884, H.J. Heinz set his sights on a block of land bounded by South Canal on the north side, Sycamore Street (Heinz Street) on the west, River Avenue to the south and Pine Street (Pindam Street) on the east. The site was intersected by Main (Progress Street) Street, and had rail and water transportation access amenities with the Allegheny River, and the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad immediately to the south, and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad lines running adjacent to South Canal Street. Mainly the Kopp and Voegtly Lumber Yard who stored lumber and timber there occupied this site. Other businesses on and adjacent to the site included a mission church, lime kilns, a blacksmith shop, coke ovens, cotton and wool mills, and a tannery. The east end of the site featured small scale one to three-story buildings, mainly wood frame and one larger two to three-story structure at the northwest corner of Main street and Union Alley, which was purchased by H.J. Heinz on September 1, 1884. By December of that same year seven additional adjacent lots were acquired. These lots were located in the northwest corner of the present property and ran between Main Street (Progress Street), and Carpenter Alley. Buildings on the lots included a two to three-story building running east and west along the south side of Carpenter Alley, which was the first production plant (*see Growth Map #1*). A boiler house, operating from 1850 to about 1890, was located just east of Upland Alley and north of Carpenter Alley. Additional property was purchased in 1886-87 that included an old wooden building that Heinz tore down. The company owned its own glass factory in Sharpsburg that manufactured the bottles needed for the manufacturing process.

In 1888 the first of seventeen primarily Romanesque Revival style buildings was constructed. The construction of many of these buildings was directly overseen by H.J. Heinz and were designed by the Heinz Engineering

¹ Physical Development of H.J. Heinz Property in Pittsburgh, a Heinz Company document compiled in 1952, author unknown.

Courtesy of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Pittsburgh Complex Buildings, a Heinz U.S.A inventory document compiled in 1993, provided by Heinz U.S.A.

Sanborn Maps dated 1884, 1893, 1906, 1927, 1951, 1965 and 1979 as reproduced by Environmental Data Resources.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 2

Department creating the distinctive Romanesque Revival style for the complex, and was repeated with variations in many of the buildings yet to come. In 1888 the Pickle Building was constructed on a site just north of Vinegar Works and was constructed in phases between the years 1888-1894. Just to the west, the Preserve Building was begun in 1890 and linked to the Pickle Building via open iron bridges. At about this time, Heinz was granted the privilege, by the Allegheny Council, to extend a switch from the Pittsburgh and Western railroad (*see Growth Map #2*).

A period of rapid growth and acquisition occurred between 1893 and 1906 when 20 additional buildings were constructed or acquired. During this period of growth, the south central, northwest and southwest corners of the site were developed along with a central green space, which became the center of the complex. These buildings were primarily wood post and beam construction, and included the Vinegar Storage Building (1895); Office and Stable Building (1895); Bottling Building (1896); Natatorium (1897); Time Office (1897); Box Office and Tank Building (1898); Vinegar and Auditorium Building (1900); the Mechanical Office (Power house) (ca. 1900); the "West Penn" Storage Warehouse (ca. 1900); Vinegar Tank house and Car Printing/Repair Shop (ca. 1900); Office Annex - second floor addition between Pickle and Preserve, (1901); the "House Where We Began" (H.J. Heinz's home moved from Sharpsburg in 1904); and Can and Machine Shop (ca. 1906). Buildings acquired by Heinz included a dry goods warehouse on South Canal east of the Pickle Building, and the cotton mill and sawmill west of Sycamore (Heinz) St., which were converted into the Heinz Company's Cooperage and Barrel Storage Warehouses (*See Growth Map #3*). The green space was located on the north side of Main Street near the east end of the complex. The Preserve Building to the north, the Vinegar and Auditorium Building bordered it to the east, the Bottling Building to the west and the Administration Building to the south. In 1906 ground was broken for the first building of the complex designed by an outside architect and marked the end of the era of all wood frame construction and a conversion to steel and concrete. Albert Kahn was commissioned to design the new Administration Building, which became the central home to management personnel for Heinz.

Between the years 1907-1930, the Heinz Company constructed the largest buildings of the historic complex, which comprise the majority of the group of surviving historic buildings today. This burst in construction filled out the west portion of the complex site and realized new buildings on the west side of Heinz Street. This era saw the death of H.J. Heinz in 1919, yet those buildings constructed after his death were clearly designed to reflect his Romanesque Revival design influence. Buildings constructed in other parts of the country and the world took on the modern industrial style of the time. Howard Covode Heinz, H.J. Heinz's son, took on the responsibilities of president of the company and his father's vision. All buildings constructed during this era, save one, were constructed with non-combustible materials, comprised of steel frame, concrete floor slab and brick exterior walls. Buildings realized during this era include the Laundry and Cooperage Building (1907); Bean Building (1912-13); Vinegar Generating Building (Constructed 1912); Power and Tomato Building (1914); Shipping Building (1915); Meat Products Building (Spaghetti Building) (1923, designed by Robert Trimble); Reservoir Building (1926); Cereal Building (1926 designed by Albert Kahn); and the Service and Auditorium Building (1930, designed by Albert Kahn). Building acquisitions during this period include the existing glue company east of the Pickle Building used by Heinz as the Onion Building, the French Warehouse and Household Storage Building, and the Household Storage Building north of South Canal St., used for additional storage area, and the Canal Street Garage (west of Chestnut Street) used for private parking by Heinz (*See Growth Map #4*).

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 3

Between the years 1931-1950 only one new building was constructed on this site, while extensive expansion was taking place elsewhere in established and new interests in the United States and abroad. Much of the adjacent housing and small scale commercial property on the west side of the Heinz Company was razed to accommodate parking as more and more employees began driving to work. The Administration Annex Building was constructed in 1937 on the site of the Vinegar Tankhouse and Car Repair Shop (razed in 1928). The original building's architect, Albert Kahn, authored the design. Howard Covode Heinz died suddenly in 1941, leaving the presidency to his son, Henry John Heinz II who expanded the vision for the company and saw it evolve into the modern age. In 1947, the "Pittsburgh Plan" was conceived and involved a fifteen million dollar building program at the Pittsburgh Plant, focusing on replacing and consolidating existing buildings on the east side of the site and expansion east of United Way (Union Alley). The plan proposed three new buildings, a new Vinegar Building, a new Finished Goods Warehouse and the Research Building, constructed between the years 1951-1958, and the remodeling of the Service and Auditorium Building, which was completed in 1951. All new buildings broke from the traditional Romanesque Revival architectural style and reflected the modern industrial and International style, popular and cost effective styles for the time. The realization of these structures and the over all restructuring plan resulted in the demolition of 11 complex buildings, between 1949 – 1955. Included in the demolition were the Pickle Building, the Preserve Building, the Vinegar Storage Building, Office and Stable Building, the Natatorium, Time Office, Box Office and Tank Building, Vinegar and Auditorium Building, the Mechanical Office (Power house), and the Barrel Storage Facility. The new Vinegar Building was constructed in 1951 on the site of the old Pickle and Preserve Buildings, constructed in a modern industrial style. The new Finished Good Warehouse was constructed next, completed in 1953, on the site and to the east of the demolished Vinegar Storage and Vinegar Auditorium Building. In 1955 the Box Office and Tank Building and the Office and Stable Building were razed to make way for the Riley Research Building, designed by Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill and designed in the International style (**See Growth Maps #5, and 6a**). It is believed that it was during the execution of the 1947 "Pittsburgh Plan" that the parapet signs and towers were removed from the original early era buildings in an effort to complete the re-imaging of the plant.

Between 1959 to 1990 very little new physical development at the Pittsburgh Plant took place (**See Growth Map #6b**). In 1960 the Meat Products Building underwent a major alteration project, adding a seventh floor to the six-story building. Demolitions during this period include the Vinegar Generating Building (demolition date undocumented) and the Bottling Building (demolished in 1989). In 1990, Heinz began construction of its new 138,000 foot soup and baby food processing plant, a large one and a half story building that wraps the south and east sides of the Finished Goods Warehouse. It occupies the remaining portion of the Heinz owned land to the east of the original plant, abutting the Pittsburgh Wool Company. Construction was completed in 1992.

Another addition/infill building was achieved in 1999 at the northwest corner of the Finished Goods Warehouse and is essentially an infill building between the Vinegar Building and the Finished Goods Warehouse. The Frozen Foods Department found a new home in the late 1990s in the existing Western Electric Building which was renovated by a third party and is currently leased back to Heinz USA. In 1999, Heinz acquired additional land to the east of the 1990 addition occupied in part by the Pittsburgh Wool Company and the National Lead and Oil Company of Pennsylvania (**See Growth Map #6b**). This land extended Heinz USA's property approximately to where the north rail lines once crossed south over the property to an iron bridge across the

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 4

Allegheny. All existing buildings on this property were razed to make way for a new 70,000 square foot, one and a half story warehouse for Heinz USA. This warehouse was completed in 2001 (**See Growth Map #7**). Heinz has recently moved its office headquarters to the Gimble Building in downtown Pittsburgh and maintains the plant operations at this site.

The buildings that comprise the Heinz USA complex today are the end result of the retention and reuse of buildings from different eras. The Romanesque Revival style buildings reflect the vision and design influence of the founder (occupying the west portion of the site). The interior of these buildings reflects an open plan with steel supporting columns. The manufacturing equipment that once filled the bays emphasized the defining character of the interiors. The 1950s era buildings reflect the mid-twentieth century progressive thinking of the "Pittsburgh Plan" (occupying the central portion of the existing site). The recent modern industrial low-rise but expansive warehouse and plant buildings (occupying the east portion of the site) reflects the complex as it exists to date **Growth Map #7**.

H J Heinz Company

Henry John Heinz, often called Harry by his family, was born October 11, 1844. He was an ambitious young man with a versatile business sense. At fifteen he began working in his father's brickyard in Sharpsburg learning the trade and serving as his father's bookkeeper. In 1866, in addition to working in the brickyard, he ventured into the ice business, while supervising his siblings in his mother's garden. By 1868, the 21 year old H.J. had acquired enough money to acquire a half interest in his father's business. He increased his father's business by installing a heating system and drying apparatus so that the plant could run through the winter and build up an inventory for the spring rush.²

Although he had been successful in the brick business, H.J.'s affection for agriculture led him into a partnership with friend L. Clarence Noble. In 1869 they started purveying what they called the *Anchor Brand* of food products. They began with horseradish, which they grew and harvested in Sharpsburg and processed in the basement of the Heinz family home. They bottled their horseradish in clear glass, which attributed to their success, verses the green and brown bottled horseradish by other dealers. They began selling the horseradish goods to housewives, then to grocers and managers of hotel kitchens. In 1871, they added products such as celery sauce, brown mustard, sauerkraut, and pickled cucumbers to the Anchor Brand. By 1875 the business had increased and expanded to be the country's leading producer of horseradish. But by December 17th of that same year the bottom fell out on the cucumber harvest and Heinz, Noble and Company were forced to file for bankruptcy.

Within months of Anchor Brand's bankruptcy, H.J. had partnered with his siblings and cousin to establish the *F. and J. Heinz Company*. This early name was to protect and insure investors, and to minimize the association with H.J. Heinz and the former Anchor Brand. Heinz introduced tomato ketchup in 1876 as his company was growing once again. He continued to maintain the highest standards of quality to compete with the growing market of pickled vegetable products. Over a period of nine years H.J. had paid back all of his debts, 1/3 of the debts from the Anchor Brand Company, and reinvented himself as a promising business man. In 1888, the

² Alberts, Robert C. *The Good Provider H. J. Heinz and His 57 Varieties*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1973. p. 6.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 5

F. and J. Heinz Company changed the name to the H.J. Heinz Company as the product line continued to expand.

Heinz products gained distribution in England in 1892, as dill pickles became a large part of the Heinz market. Prior to 1895, Heinz products consisted of condiments including ketchup, vinegar, chili sauce, pepper sauces, apple butter, fruit jellies and a variety of pickles/relishes and pickled vegetables. After 1895, the Heinz Company began to compete with other food manufacturing companies like Van Camp's beans, established in 1861 and Campbell's Soup, established in 1891, with the introduction of Heinz oven-baked beans and a line of ready-to-serve soups beginning with cream of potato in 1897. The Heinz '57' became a company trademark in the same year.

Other manufacturers that shared the market for processed foods with Heinz included Del Monte (established in 1886), General Mills (1874), Quaker Oats (1891), National Biscuit Co. later Nabisco (1898), Post cereal (1895), French's Mustard (1904) and Kellogg's (1906). The breadth of products and quality control measures introduced by H.J. Heinz Company contributed to an expansive market. Smaller companies grew during the early to mid-twentieth century like Mt. Olive (1926) and Progresso Soup (1949) confirming the success of packaged food as an industry and staple for American kitchens.

Between 1899 and 1900 the Heinz company was running 20 branch houses in American cities. It became one of the first US companies to expand internationally, with sales branches and factories established in the United Kingdom in 1905 and Canada in 1909.³ Agencies also existed around the world including Africa, Argentina, Mexico and West India Islands. The huge popularity of Heinz products was underscored by healthy advertising. H.J. Heinz Co. erected the largest electrified sign in the world in New York City in 1900; it reached 75,000 New Yorkers daily.

By 1901 the company was planting 18,000 acres with its own seeds and gathering fruits of many thousands more. The company boasted 17 large factory and administrative buildings, 38 salting stations, nine branch factories, and 26 branch warehouses and offices (including England) and employed a steady workforce of 2,500 in the factories and 20,000 in the fields.⁴ The early years of the twentieth century brought the introduction of many more foods including plum pudding, peanut butter, '57' beefsteak sauce, olives and many new soup varieties. The recipe for spaghetti in tomato sauce with cheese was perfected by 1912, and Heinz Company became the third company after Franco-American and Van Camp to pack this product. New factories were constructed to keep up with the manufacturing of new products in Bowling Green, Ohio; Corning, New York; Salem, New Jersey; and Milton, New York.

In 1919, at age 75 H.J. Heinz died of double pneumonia. At the time of his death, there were 6,500 employees, 100,000 acres in crops, 85 salting stations, 87 raw produce stations, 55 branch offices and warehouses, 258 railroad cars and over 450 travelling salesmen.⁵

³ Dienstag, Eleanor Foa. *In Good Company: 125 Years at the Heinz Table, 1869-1994*. New York: Warner Books, 1994. p. 33.

⁴ Dienstag, 39.

⁵ Alberts, 47.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 6

The business was left to his son Howard Covode Heinz. Howard had majored in chemistry at Yale, graduating in 1900. Howard was self-confident, optimistic, much like his father and followed his philosophy on the companies' moral responsibility to the employees. Howard was a brilliant businessman who guided the company with great skill though the uncertain economy of the first third of the century. In 1912 Howard hired Herbert Riley, one of the company's first bacteriologists. They began to apply scientific methods to food processing, preservation, and production. In 1918, they began to apply scientific controls to quality in the laboratory and on the factory line. Pioneering a Quality Control Department that standardized food processing.

The Heinz Company continued to thrive and expand as the nation prepared for depression. The entire food manufacturing industry lost money in the early 1920s. Farm income fell from \$15 million in 1919 to \$8.5 million in 1922. Employment in the whole industry including Heinz dropped from 9.1 million to 6.7 million in 1921. Howard's leadership and strategic planning carried the company through the Depression. He lowered prices by manufacturing tinned foods but resisted cutting wages so as not to "ruin the spirit, the *esprit de corps*, the enthusiasm for the House of Heinz and its methods."⁶ Construction on new branch houses and agencies also continued. New varieties were introduced in product lines such as ready-to-serve soups and oven-baked beans accompanied by year-round advertising and product promotion. It was also during the early 1930s that a new line of 'Junior (Baby) Foods' was introduced. All products sold impressively during the peak years of the depression.

By 1924, the company oversaw 150,000 acres of crops; and boasted 150,000 crop harvesters; 25 branch factories; 116 pickle-salting stations; 170 raw-product receiving stations; 755 owned or operated railroad cars; 69 branch offices and warehouses; 1,337 traveling salesmen (including 160 in England and their colonies); plus it owned and operated bottle, box, and can factories; as well as seed farms and plant-propagating greenhouses.⁷ During this time, Heinz ketchup sold for 10 cents a bottle while tomatoes to manufacture ketchup were purchased for 25 cents a bushel—a small percentage of the total manufacturing cost.

In 1926, the 57th year of Heinz, the company made more money than ever before and employee benefits were further extended. Factory workers had always reaped the rewards of the safe, high-quality environment H.J. Heinz Company maintained. A new Service and Auditorium Building, completed in 1930, included an auditorium, modern theater, three restaurants, convention rooms and home economics department; the first of its kind for factory employees. A dedication ceremony was internationally broadcast at celebration banquets around the world. It included an address by President Hoover. In 1930, 11,000 total employees worked in 25 factories in four countries for H.J. Heinz Company.

By December of 1933, the firm had 60 percent more people on their payroll than the year before. By 1936 the company payroll was at a record high of 15,400. In February 1941 Howard died in Philadelphia from a stroke. He left a huge organization of close to 17,000 employees and a company that was known around the world.

Henry J. Heinz II, "Jack" to his friends, inherited the company at age 33. He transformed the company from a family-run to a professionally managed firm. Under his leadership, the company participated fully in the war

⁶ Dienstag, 6.

⁷ Dienstag, 6.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 7

effort by distributing foods to troops including self-heating soups, dehydrated foods, ham and eggs (the wartime favorite) and a number of foods manufactured by other smaller companies. Later, during World War II, rationing on tin prohibited the packaging of soups in ready-to-serve containers. This put 1,000 employees out of work and stopped the production of 23 varieties of soup and cereal rice flakes. In response to the now defunct Cereal Building, the Heinz Company assisted the war efforts by making CG-4A military glider wings. The War Products Division aided the public relations of the company. From "beans to bombers" from "pickles to pursuit planes," were the slogans. The company manufactured and designed canisters for shells, plastic and wood parts for planes and bombers, pontoons, cone sections and seats for planes, as well as glider wings.

In September of 1946, the company offered its first public stock and on October 15th the company went public with sale of stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The same year, the Heinz Company sent one million packages of baby food to starving children in post-war Europe. In 1954 H.J. Heinz Company changed its distribution system and began to service independent retailers, hotels, and restaurants through wholesale food distribution; the army of "travelers" disappeared and the sales conventions ended. In 1954 *The House Where We Began* was disassembled, taken to Henry Ford's Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan.

Burt Gookin became the executive vice president of U.S. operations in 1964. And a year and half later, in 1966, the board appointed Gookin president and chief executive officer of the H.J. Heinz Company. He was the first president not to descend directly from Henry John Heinz. The company eliminated the use of its 57 Varieties symbol in 1969, because it was making some 1250 different "varieties." As of January of 1972 the general public could no longer tour the Heinz Plant. Heinz had reached the billion-dollar mark in sales. The company has continued to be a major force in the food industry surviving the recession of the 1980s and expanding into additional countries.

William R. Johnson became CEO in 1998 and Chairman in 2000. He continues Heinz's international growth strategy. Under his leadership the company was reorganized in nearly every division. Today, H.J. Heinz Company involves more than 45,800 people in over 200 major locations worldwide; its products sell on six continents. Heinz brand names-College Inn, Ore-Ida, Smart Ones, Skippy, Bagel Bites, Wattie's, San Marco, 9-Lives, Kibbles 'n Bits, Pounce, Farley's, Plasmon, Bio Dieterba, StarKist, John West, Greenseas, Classico, Wyler's, UFC, Orlando, ABC, Honig, Hak, DeRuijter, Olivine and Pudliski (among others)- appear on more than 5,700 different products.

Henry John Heinz and the Age of Industry

Pittsburgh was once a dominant force in world industry. Its location at the confluence of the Allegheny, the Monongahela, and the Ohio rivers make it the most central city in North America, with access to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The combination of a rich land and water advanced industry in other ways, too. The extraction of coal from the earth allowed Pittsburgh to process glass and iron. Between 1840 and 1875, Pittsburgh switched from a commercial to an industrial base both in economy and its architecture. By the 1870s Pittsburgh was the acknowledged "Forge of the Universe," turning out half the glass, half the iron, and much of the oil in the United States.⁸ It was during this period that the ethnic composition of

⁸ Franklin, 01.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 8

the city, predominantly Scotch-Irish and German, succumbed to the beginnings of the great waves of immigration from Central and Eastern Europe. By 1870 the population was over 85,000 and by 1900 it reached 321,000.⁹

Pittsburgh was home to many big industrialists of the turn of the century. Andrew Carnegie, George Westinghouse, Henry Clay Frick and H. J. Heinz had a large impact on the "Iron City" and the nation. Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) came to America from Scotland as a thirteen-year old boy in 1848. In twenty years he acquired a mass fortune in railroads, oil, and steel. He surpassed any other robber barons of the turn of the century America in riches, and is regarded as the model industrialist. He preached for the rights of laborers to unionize and to protect their jobs¹⁰. He sold his company to J. P. Morgan for \$480 million dollars and before his death had bequeathed \$350 million dollars to over 2,500 libraries and supported higher educational institutions. George Westinghouse (1846-1914) was an inventor, engineer and industrialist. In 1868 he invented the air brake. It became standard safety equipment after the passage of the Railroad Safety Appliance Act in 1893. He achieved the first practical application of alternating current for electric-power transmission in 1886 with a demonstrating wire between the Golden Triangle and Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania. Henry Clay Frick (1849-1919) began a partnership with two cousins and a friend and formed *Frick and Company*, which used beehive ovens to turn coal into coke, a fuel required by the steel industry. By the 1870s he bought out his partners and renamed the business *H.C. Frick and Company*. He anonymously denoted \$250,000 to supplemental educational opportunities for public school teachers.

Homestead (also known as Point Breeze), the last three miles of Penn Avenue, was one of the most opulent millionaire rows of the nineteenth century in America. Armstrong, Heinz, Frick, and Westinghouse – the kings of cork, pickles, coke and electricity lived here as did Andrew Carnegie, Lillian Russell, the Thaws and R. B. Mellon, a total approaching three dozen millionaires in all. Point Breeze, though considered remote, was served by two railroad stations and was the ideal location for Pittsburgh businessmen. *Greenlawn* was known as the old Italianate Hopkins residence when Heinz purchased it in 1892. Heinz hired local architect F.J. Osterling to alter the house with white stone in the French Renaissance Revival style. Osterling was also the architect for Henry Frick's home and George Westinghouse's; both men were neighbors to Heinz. A large conservatory with ten greenhouses adorned the corner of Heinz's property at Murtland and Thomas, where he had an annual autumn show of chrysanthemums. The conservatory had a centralized dome, which housed tropical plants and a goldfish pool. When Heinz died in 1919, the property was bequeathed to the City of Pittsburgh for the enjoyment of the public. The city had to refuse the gift because there was no money left for its maintenance. The building was razed in 1924.

Like his contemporaries Heinz had acquired a large fortune from his company. He also gave a considerable amount back to his employees. Railroad strikes in 1877 prompted H. J., who had studied the orderly, progressive, benevolent paternalism of the German factories, to build a community of "workpeople" who would feel so happy on the job and so privileged as Heinz employees that they would never dream of striking or rioting.¹¹

⁹ Franklin, 01.

¹⁰ "Carnegie, Andrew," Microsoft Encarta Online Encyclopedia 2001 <http://encarta.msn.com>

¹¹ Albers, 89.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 9

The Industrial Betterment Movement or often called "factory welfare work" or "welfare capitalism" began in the late 1880s and ended during the Great Depression. A 1916 government study defined welfare work as "anything for the comfort and improvement, intellectual and social, of the employees, over and above wages paid, which is not a necessity of the industry nor required by law."¹² The earliest welfare campaign focused on improving working conditions, particularly the manufacturing environment, by providing safe, clean and more open work areas, which had plenty of daylight and ventilation. Other amenities such as lunchrooms, bathhouses, lockers, changing rooms, and restrooms were implemented to make the factory seem as a "home away from home."¹³ Welfare work in the late nineteenth century resembled the paternalism of the earlier part of the century in which the company symbolically regarded its workers as children.¹⁴ Welfare work was to the employee what oil was to the machine. If the employee was happier, healthy (physically, intellectually and morally) and more secure, the company could expect greater productivity, loyalty, and better relationships between employee and management. Ultimately, the goal was to alleviate labor problems.

Factory buildings of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were dark dismal places designed for output alone, not necessarily as bastions of efficiency or safety. Industrial engineers understood that careful attention to the design of factory buildings could play a significant role in the production of goods. No longer was it a passive shell simply to house machines, tools, and workers the new factory embraced the more complex model of "master machine," organizing and controlling work. This foresight included every aspect of production, including the workers, and had to function precisely and predictably.

Beginning with Progressive Era, a succession of different groups undertook reforms of the working man's condition. Professional administrators, social workers, architects, and economists attempted to occupy a middle ground, urging cooperation between capital and labor interests through special programs that would benefit the greater social good. The Progressives' programs reflected the concerns of the urban middle class, a group that had increased both numerically and in influence during the 1880s and 1890s. Two separate reform movements shaped the development of manufacturing: the "industrial betterment" movement, or welfare work, focused on improving the industrial environment, and the campaign for housing reform, aimed at upgrading living conditions of the urban slums. Rather than improving individual morale, welfare work instead attempted to create a new relationship between employer and employee. To achieve the desired results the welfare programs attempted to integrate the workers' lives into the goings-on of the company. The employer would assume a degree of responsibility for their workers' safety and well being, receiving loyalty in exchange and insuring a stable workforce.¹⁵

Company newspapers and magazines, along with recreational programs and facilities were introduced to improve employee morale. Many companies offered profit sharing and mutual benefit rewards in order to ease the financial anxiety of the employees. Unfortunately, the welfare programs were in many cases unsuccessful in achieving their goal of a better employee relationship with the employer. The first manufacturing buildings

¹² Alberts, 48.

¹³ Alberts, 51.

¹⁴ Biggs, Lindy. *The Rational Factory: Architecture, Technology, and Work in America's Age of Mass Production*. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1996. p. 64.

¹⁵ Crawford, Margaret. *Building The Workman's Paradise: The Design of American Company Towns*. New York: Verso, 1995, 46.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 10

were mostly modifications in size and detail of the ordinary types of houses. The factories of the 1870s adapted out of the "heavier mill construction, which allowed for larger windows, and finally under the encouragement of the mutual insurance companies, there resulted in a so-called slow-burning type."¹⁶ An additional change in manufacturing buildings was a break away from the multi-story to a low building with a large floor area with light coming in from above through the use of skylights, especially the saw-tooth configuration.

Specific health problems were linked to poor environmental conditions in factories including air quality and consistent temperature and humidity. Heating was easy to control but cooling was much more difficult. Tanks of water with fans helped cool the air. Fans also brought in fresh air. By 1902 air conditioning systems were installed which not only helped with the humidity problem and cooling the human machine but also helped in the production of temperature sensitive products such as candy, paper mills, tobacco and pasta.

In the second and third decades of the twentieth century, discussions of the "human machine" or humans as "cogs of the great machine" grew in popularity. The public health and industrial fatigue demonstrated that fuel (food) and rest periods could prevent inefficiencies. The work environment was the easiest way to improve the efficiency of the "human machine." Improved lighting, heating, cooling and the arrangement of workstations, in addition to considering the social and psychological problems. Natural light and white paint were considered better lamps in the daytime than electric lamps. Some factory owners and management preferred translucent glass, so that workers could not waste time looking outside, while others argued that a distant view gave the operative's eye and mind an important rest from factory work. During World War I the need for efficient illumination in factory and the need to conserve had created legislation for minimum standards for artificial lighting in industry.

Dozen of companies introduced welfare programs. In 1905, the Ludlow Manufacturing Association in Massachusetts built an employee clubhouse that included a theater, gymnasium and dance hall, poolroom, bowling alley, card and smoking rooms, baths and swimming pool, and locker room. In 1911, National Cash Register Company built baseball diamonds, tennis courts, a dance area, and a golf course in Dayton, Ohio. Between 1912 and 1925 the U. S. Steel Corporation spent over \$158 million on its welfare program to provide playgrounds, schools, clubs, gardens, safety features, accident relief payments and pensions. Many companies built houses for either ownership or for rent, which reduced employee turnover. The most frequent addition to the factory itself was the workers' dining room. Dining rooms reduced unhealthy exposure to dirt, chemicals and other dangerous materials that would be found if eating at one's work station, minimized late returns from outside lunch trips and many workers ate and drank at a local saloon for lunch, which provided a gathering place for union organizers.

Recreational facilities were among the most interesting addition to factory welfare programs. The program aimed to counter the influence of unhealthy commercial leisure such as the dance hall, saloons, and pool halls. The welfare workers hoped that the company recreation would increase efficiency by keeping the workers healthy and sober and more importantly it would build character and inspire a team spirit and loyalty to the company. Employers felt that these expenditures supplied maintenance for the "human machine."

¹⁶ Robert D. Kohn, "Architecture and Factories" *Architectural Record* v.25 (February 1909) 130-136.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 11

H. J. Heinz Company was developing at a time when the needs and comforts of workers were first being considered. The buildings are one of the earliest attempts to develop a dignified design for an industrial building. The adorned Romanesque Revival design of the H.J. Heinz Company buildings demonstrates a revolution in factory building design in the early part of the twentieth century. The buildings are functionally designed for manufacturing, employing large windowpanes, skylights, and monitors, in an effort to provide the necessary lighting for manufacturing. In addition, the reinforced concrete buildings with brick exterior walls, adequate staircases, large locker rooms, lunchrooms and comfort amenities demonstrate concerns toward the well being of the employee. Still, most manufacturers were convinced that their buildings needed no other qualities than the practical ones when compared to H.J. Heinz Company.

This notion is further emphasized in the facilities of the H. J. Heinz Company plant. Typical amenities for ladies at Heinz's included dressing rooms, private lockers, hot and cold running water, marble washbasins, two bathrooms with showers, a soft divan, and a reclining chair, all which they could use after hours. There existed an on-call company physician, a nurse, an emergency hospital with two beds, and two dentists. Food handlers received a weekly manicure. Several times during the summer, eight girls could take their turn in a horse-drawn wagonette and spend an afternoon or morning, at no loss of pay, being driven through the park, and the downtown areas. A suggestion box was made available and with the possibility for rewards or even a promotion. Five dining halls, one for the female and one for the male workers, one each for the female and male office workers and one for top-ranking company officials (male). Paintings were hung on the dining hall walls that were collected by H.J. on his travels. These paintings were to elevate a young lady's thoughts, appeal to her aesthetic sensibilities, and exercise a refining influence on her character.¹⁷ Roof gardens were made available to both men and women, and were equipped with rustic benches, awnings, a fountain, blooming plants, and a conservatory. Also located on the company grounds were a natatorium and gymnasium. There were company sponsored after-hour activities, including dressmaking, millinery, cooking, freehand drawing, singing, and evening lectures. There was a reading room, where one could borrow books, and there were paintings in the dining room for the employee's enjoyment. A company picnic was scheduled in July, a week's vacation in July, and one week in August to provide leisure time for the employees.

Elizabeth Beardsley Butler, author of *Women and the Trades* wrote of the Heinz Company:

The walls of light brick, scrupulously clean, stand out against the murky background of the city; and within doors, the light walls, wide windows, and spotless white of work tables bear our first impressions that the management has high standards both for the surroundings of its work-people and the quality of its products. From the central building, bridges connect with the neighboring buildings on upper floors; and allied processes are grouped together in common units of space. Tin cans are made in one building, boxes and barrels are nailed together in a second, and in a third pickles are sorted, bottled and labeled prior to shipping; in other buildings fruits are stemmed, hulled, washed and sliced, mustard grains are ground in mechanical presses which crush a slow yellow mass into the receiving tubs, beans are baked and prepared for shipment, and the cooking and sealing for a condiment-loving people go forward with speed

¹⁷ Alberts, 137.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 12

and ingenuity.... They are given excellent workrooms, clean, well ventilated, well constructed. The stairways are marble, and on the walls are engravings of action and battle and plunging horses. The stained-glass windows in the halls display mottoes about work and industry... The girls' are often summoned to the auditorium at noon to hear an address by some visitor or to sing; in this case they have an hour's recess...this does not involve financial loss to the day girls, because they are paid their day rates in any case, but the piece workers lose just so much in possible earnings. A roof garden for summer use has been erected above one of the buildings. There is a natatorium, with scheduled so arranged that most girls may have a chance to swim once or twice a week after hours.... Throughout the building everything is bright and trim and clean.

Mrs. Butler also raises complaints, in that women are paid fewer wages and are doing menial work.

H.J. in 1900 received two gold medals conferred at the mammoth *Exposition Universelle Internationale* in Paris, one for the quality of the products exhibited, the other "for the policy of the firm tending to the improvement of factory conditions...for the sociological features of its business as exhibited by means of photographs."¹⁸ Upon return from Paris, a New York reporter asked whether he thought his company got its money back for its services to employees. He said, "I have never given that side a matter any thought, We are fully repaid when we see our employees enjoying themselves and spending their lunch breaks and evenings in a manner profitable to themselves." Pressed further, he said, "Very well then, if you don't like the sentiment that attaches to the plan, I want you to distinctly understand that it is good business as well. It 'pays,' it increases my output. But I don't want to put it merely on a dollar and cents basis." He received a diploma at a fair in Liege, Belgium, "for consideration given employees in lighting, warming, ventilation and sanitary arrangements" and a grand prize metal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904 "for placing factory conditions on a higher plane and developing their employees into comfortable, happy, ambitious and more intellectual workers." The company's "industrial betterment work" received the ultimate accolade when a New York reporter called it "a Utopia for working men" and said, "The most advanced philanthropic ideas are in practical operation there."¹⁹ In January 1902 H.J. addressed the annual sales managers' convention on "Sociological Work Connected with the Factory" by stating, "Our chief idea in doing what we do is to make those hours as pleasant as possible, and you can see if they enjoy their work they are bound to have more interest in it and thus all concerned are benefited..."²⁰

Eventually, workers became leery and mistrusting to the motives behind welfare work. It was argued that welfare perks simply drew attention away from low wages and long hours.²¹ The company had never paid the highest wages in town (the employee word was, "you'll never make a lot of money working at Heinz, but you'll always have a job"), but working conditions were good, no salaried worker had been laid off during the Depression, and a person could rise on merit. In 1937, unionism and strikes were on the rise in Pittsburgh. Howard was shocked to discover some Heinz employees had formed a strike. The strike was quickly settled providing for an election under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board. On June 8, the AFL

¹⁸ Alberts, 144.

¹⁹ Alberts, 145.

²⁰ Alberts, 145.

²¹ Biggs, 71.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 13

union won and a number of changes took place including a rise in wages from 40 cents an hour to 68 cents; also introduced were time and a half for overtime, job classifications, seniority rights and paid vacations among other changes.

H.J. Heinz promoted his immaculate model factory complex by allowing tours of the "Heinz Pickle Works." By 1900, 20,000 visitors were guided through the model stables (dubbed an "equine palace"), which included the Time Office, the printing department, box and can factories, preserving kitchens, packing departments, factory girl's dining room, Baked Bean Building, and Pickle Bottling Department. Not on the tour but equally impressive were the dressing rooms, restrooms, an emergency hospital, roof gardens, indoor swimming pool and gymnasium, meeting hall, and classrooms. Visitors were given food samples, a lecture in the auditorium, and a pickle pin.

Heinz's ability to promote, market and advertise the company enabled him to make a small one building operation prosper into an internationally known company by the turn of the century. He contracted "pickle growers" to supply them with seed and to buy their harvest, produced under specific conditions, at a price agreed upon at the time of the planting. Thus he insured his source of supply, improved the yield, and reduced the risks both to himself and the farmer. He emphasized "point of sale" material in his advertising-pieces displayed or distributed in the grocery store. H.J. did not believe in understatement or low key in his advertising, and he did not let many natural opportunities pass him by.

Marketing and advertising included Heinz Ocean Pier at Atlantic City built in 1899 and washed away by a hurricane in 1944. He plastered the name on everything from delivery trucks to hillsides. He had a six-story Heinz sign built in New York City, which was made up of 1,200 incandescent lights. In addition, Heinz was the first industrialist to invite the public to call and inspect the full range of his plant operations.²² Some 20,000 visitors were trooping through the Allegheny factory annually at the turn of the century. The plant tours were a form of corporate publicity and product advertising. His generosity was sincere and demonstrates his understanding of the benefit to company sales and reputation. Furthermore, HJ served on committees both locally and nationally. He assisted in passing the first federal Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906. H.J. was active in the Flood Commission of Pittsburgh and other environmental concerns such as air pollution.

He turned the common cucumber, that which ruined him during his first few years as a packed food maker, into the company's lucky charm. At the 1893 World's Colombian Exposition in Chicago, the Heinz Company introduced the Heinz pickle charm. The Heinz booth was located on the Gallery floor, which was reached by 44 steps. In order to interest spectators to the Heinz booth, H.J. had small white cards made to look like a baggage check with the promise on the back that if the bearer presented it at the Heinz Company exhibit he would receive a free souvenir. The company gave away 1 million Heinz pickle charms: a green 'gutta-percha' pickle and a one quarter inch long, bearing the name Heinz and equipped with a hook to serve as a charm on a watch chain. Free samples and money-back guarantees were among his marketing approaches.

H.J. Heinz had established what he called the important ideas that were to shape his business for the rest of his life. The first was that most people were willing to let someone else take over a share of their kitchen

²² Alberts, 124.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 14

operations and secondly that a pure article of superior quality will find a ready market through its intrinsic value – if properly packaged and promoted. These two ideas became the basis for modern quality control and consumer marketing. He established eight Important Ideas over the course of his life. It was both his philosophy and moral obligations that shaped the company into a household name. The "Prince of Paternalism" as he is well known motivated people by treating them well. In an age of poor manufacturing practices, H.J. Heinz was dedicated to producing the best.

In addition to his impact on the manufacturing world, H.J. Heinz participated heavily in the Pittsburgh community. He erected the Sarah Heinz House, which was designed for the use of boys and girls of the area surrounding his factory. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the *World's Sunday School Association*. He was a collector of art and antiques and was named honorary curator of ivories, timepieces and textiles at the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh. He was founder of the *Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society*. He was one of the promoters of the *Greater Pittsburgh* movement, which led to the enactment of the *Pittsburgh law*²³. He was an officer of the *Central Accident Insurance Company* and was also a director in several banks. At the time of his death, H. J. Heinz was the vice president of the Western Pennsylvania Society; director of the Union National Bank, Western Insurance Company, and of the Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the commission to devise means to protect Pittsburgh from floods; director of the Pittsburgh Tuberculosis Sanatorium, West Penn Hospital; president of the Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association; and a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh and Oakmont Country Clubs.²⁴

Architecture

Factories in general in America grew out of a need to manufacture mass quantities of goods. The advent of wrought and later cast iron for building changed the design of factories and the load that these buildings could hold. Sound construction, for example reinforced concrete, required fewer columns, limited vibration, allowed for heavier loads, it was fireproof and allowed for larger spans for window openings. These buildings could also be designed in a way that allowed an interior frame to carry the weight with window openings being expanded to provide the necessary light required for manufacturing. In general, factory buildings' elements and configurations are based on the operations of the manufacturing process. The need to transport raw materials into factories and finished products away often requires special attention to building access.

Factory design considerations by engineers considered the best designed buildings had open spaces with no hidden corners, and to avoid buildings that take the form of L's, E's and H's, so that employees could not linger or hide and that plant managers could visibly supervise all the employees. The factory size, shape, and number of floors became a major issue. Single-story plants did not allow for the plant to grow and the area could be difficult to properly supervise. Multi-story buildings allow for expansion of business but the columns could impair the vision of supervisors. Proper ventilation and lighting were key elements in either. Typically, one-story buildings were designed for heavy manufacturing such as foundries, and locomotives. Multi-story buildings functioned best for light manufacturing such as machine tools, clothing, and shoes.

²³ The Pittsburgh Law was the first environmental law in Pittsburgh that promote the reduction of air pollution

²⁴ "About Heinz," Heinz-Relishing the Past 2001 <http://www.heinz.com/jsp/history.jsp>

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 15

Manufacturing buildings in Pittsburgh were dominant at the turn of the century. As the H.J Heinz Company was developing along the banks of the Allegheny River, factories like the Armstrong Cork Company, in addition to the steel mills, were filling in the Pittsburgh landscape. Local architect Frederick J. Osterling designed Armstrong Cork, built in 1901-02, and altered in 1913. Armstrong Cork is located across the river from the H.J. Heinz Company.

H. J. Heinz decided to build a model industrial complex on the site along the Allegheny River. The complex would be "equipped with every device of mechanical or scientific character that may be used to advantage" – preserving kitchens, bottling and packing departments, a box factory with automatic nailing machines, a can factory, the latest stables for the horses, an engine room with dynamos capable of producing 1000 horsepower of electricity or even more. H.J. wanted his factory to be designed for "Heart Power" in considering the health, comforts, and conveniences of employees, but even their enjoyment. He would give them a restaurant, dressing rooms, rest rooms, an emergency hospital, a roof garden, and eventually an indoor swimming pool and gymnasium, a large meeting room hall, and classes where they might take practice courses to better themselves.

In 1888 the first of seventeen buildings was constructed. The new building, known as Building #3 and #4 was expanded in 1889. The annex was known as Building #2. All vegetables used in bottling along with the salt containers and the grain elevator were located in this building. During 1890 the Preserve Building, Buildings #5 and #6, was constructed with a new boiler house. Between 1891-1900 seven buildings were constructed all of wooden construction and included the 1894 Building #1 other wise known as the Pickle Building, 1895 Vinegar Storage, 1895 Stable and Office Building, 1897 Time Office, 1898 Box Office, 1898 Tank Building, 1900 Vinegar Building, and 1900 Auditorium. The interior of the buildings was an open plan, able to adjust to any utility.

In 1895 the H.J. Heinz Company Office and Stables Building was complete. The company's model stable was the subject of national comment; one reporter called it an equine palace.²⁵ This was a three-story building with Romanesque towers, turrets, and battlements. According to Alberts the building was completely fireproof; interior iron doors were designed to close automatically at an abnormally high temperature. The wagons were kept on the first floor, the bedding and feed on the third. An inside ramp led to 110 stalls on the second floor. At the top of the ramp at day's end, the horse's harness (tailored to fit each animal) was unfastened and carried overhead trolley to the tack room. The stable floor was imported cork from England and covered with white sand. The hostlers every morning used their brooms to create elaborate designs in the sand²⁶. The building was heated by steam radiators, cooled by electric fans and ventilators, lighted by electricity, and screened at the windows. The horse were fed, watered, and brushed by electrically operated machinery. There was a hospital for horses that were sick, a glass-enclosed Turkish bath for horses with colds, a warm foot bath for horses with sore hooves, a jail for horses who kicked, and a roof garden for horses who needed airing.²⁷ The stables were demolished between 1951 and 1979.

²⁵ Alberts, 102.

²⁶ Alberts, 102.

²⁷ Alberts, 102.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 16

The Time Office, in which employees registered when they entered and left the factory complex, was H.J.'s favorite building and he took particular care in its design and construction. He called it "the gem in the setting." *Pickles*, the company magazine, described it as "a combination of elegance, splendor, and beauty."²⁸ The building appears to be a miniature model of the Library of Congress then being built in Washington (completed 1897). It was twenty-five feet square, one story high, and of terra cotta Pompeian brick laid under the personal supervision of H.J. The portico was finished with two columns of red Swedish granite dressed and polished at Aberdeen, Scotland. In the one-room interior, the floor was Alhambra tiles the wainscoting a dark verde antique marble from Italy, the woodwork polished red mahogany. The ceiling (again in the words of *Pickles*) revealed "intertwined vines and cupids, delicate in color, graceful in poise, and artistic in their groupings." Near the ceiling were eight round stained-glass windows. These showed the house in Sharpsburg "Where we Began - 1869" and various inspiring sayings, including one by Anna Margaretha Heinz: "Labor sweetens life, idleness makes it a burden." The iron dome, overlaid with gold leaf, was summoned by a golden eagle, wings outspread, holding in its beak a cluster of electric lights. There were three entrances one for men, one for women, and the central passage through the portico for visitors and the general public. The Time Office, said *Pickles*, "gives tone to the entire plant...gives to visitors a splendid impression from the very start."²⁹ The building was razed in 1950 as part of the *Pittsburgh Plan*.

The center of most of the educational and social activities was the Heinz Auditorium, completed in 1900. It was one of the firsts of its kind in the country built solely for the benefit of employees. A musical director oversaw the auditorium that had 1500 opera-type seats, a gallery with two proscenium boxes, 2000 incandescent light bulbs, a pipe organ, a Pianola, a Steinway Concert Grand Piano, and an Edison Stereo-Projecting Kinetoscope. The Auditorium was decorated with a stained-glass dome, meant to represent the globe, "The World Our Field." Around the base of the dome were inscribed the eight essential qualities for success in business: Integrity, Courage, Economy, Temperance, Perseverance, Patience, Prudence, and Tact. Murals on the walls representing the inhabitants of the Four Corners of the earth: Asian, African, North American Indians, and Anglo-Saxon. H.J.'s mottoes were located on the walls between paintings reading "To do a common thing uncommonly well brings success," "A young man's integrity in youth is the keystone of his success in after life," "Make all you can honestly, save all you can prudently, give all you an wisely." And his favorite "Do the best you can, where you are, with what you have today" Four times a year there was a dance, each employee was entitled to bring one guest. There were weekly organ recitals and concerts given by employee choral Society, employees cast plays, and from time to time professional performances by "recognized stars of the first magnitude." The supreme event was the Christmas Party, with typical performances of Santa Claus and Christmas gifts according to sex. The building was razed in 1951 to make way for the *Pittsburgh Plan*.

The masonry buildings were designed by H.J. with the best of everything. The Romanesque Revival buildings of glazed pressed brick - "all hard brick, no soft at all and oak posts throughout." Supposedly each brick was inspected and approved by H.J. himself. H.J. Heinz' s knowledge of the production process, business policies and management gave him the experience to design his own factory buildings. The first building, 32 by 130 feet, completed in August of 1889, had storage and shipping facilities on the first floor, mustard mills on the second, and manufacturing of bulk goods on the third. The Main Building was started in November.

²⁸ Alberts, 101.

²⁹ Alberts, 102.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 17

Between 1901-1914 the building construction transition occurs from wood to steel and concrete, although the established Romanesque Revival style sustains. The 1901 Annex between Building #4 and #5 was built of wood construction with the main beams of steel. It was used for offices. In 1904 the house from Sharpsburg was moved via the Allegheny River and was located at the east end of the site where the present Cereal Building and then moved to the courtyard in 1926. In 1906 the Can Shop and Machine Shop, wood construction, was built on the site of the present Meat Building and moved in 1914. The Administration Building, constructed of steel and concrete with terra cotta, was built in 1907. The 1908 Laundry Building and the 1912 Bean Building were both built of steel and concrete. In 1914 the Vinegar Generating Building was constructed of wood and some steel.

In 1905 the Administration Building construction began. A time capsule was installed with the cornerstone. The contents of the time capsule contained a bible signed photograph of all the members of the firm, a photograph of the salesman at the latest convention, a newspaper description of the Heinz stables, a short history of the company, a supply of pickle charms, and streetcar cards. The building construction, completed in 1907, was overseen by H. J. and designed by Albert Kahn. This building was designed in the Beaux-arts style and is linked by a narrow seven-story passageway to the 1937 Commercial style Annex Building, also designed by Albert Kahn, located directly to the south. The style of the Administration Building and the Annex purposely departed from the Romanesque Revival style prevalent in the other plant buildings to emphasize the location of management headquarters for the successful and rapidly growing company. When originally constructed, the building featured a five-story day-lighted atrium and top of the line appointments; imported marble columns, stained glass windows complete with H.J. Heinz's more famous sayings, and elaborate architectural elements. In April of 1908 a reception for 900 guests was held in the newly constructed building. A fifteen-piece orchestra, banks of cut flowers, and nonalcoholic refreshments were at hand for the celebration.

After 1914 all buildings were concrete and steel frame construction. They included the 1914 Power Building, 1915 Shipping Building, 1923 Meat Building, 1926 Reservoir Building, 1926 Cereal Building, the 1930 Service and Auditorium Building and the Administration Annex Building in 1937. In order to facilitate the construction of these buildings some twenty buildings were razed. As the property spanned both east and west, existing buildings on these lots were maintained and converted for manufacturing purposes. The Covode House was one of these existing buildings that had been a residence. The house was abandoned when the Sarah Heinz House was built in 1915, and razed in 1950.

The Shipping, Bean, Power, and Reservoir Buildings represent H J Heinz's fifth Important Idea, which was to "harmonize the business system of today and you will have the remedy for the present discontent that characterizes the commercial world and fosters a spirit of enmity between capital and labor." Known as the "Prince of Paternalism" his credo is summed up here "Heart power is better than horse power," which was his practical view of economic and spiritual life. These building features the characteristic Romanesque Revival style initiated by the founder found through out the original campus, and is indicative of the forward thinking of H.J. Heinz, who built his manufacturing empire with the employees' welfare in mind. The Shipping Building was constructed in 1915 to serve as central shipping and receiving hub for the rapidly growing company. The Bean Building was constructed in 1913 to replace the existing Bean Building. Baked Beans were a major protein staple during war times. The Power and Tomatoes Processing Building's design was supervised by H. J. Heinz

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 18

and constructed in 1914. When constructed, the Power Building was one of a series of power plants constructed on the campus since the company's inception in 1884 and augmented, and eventually replaced smaller, finely constructed, facilities. Indeed one of the visual icons associated with this building is the two tall smokestacks that bear the 'HEINZ' AND '57' logo, seen from many different vantage points of the city. The Reservoir Building was constructed in 1927 on the same site of the water tower.

Architects were hired to design the Meat and Cereal Buildings. The designs of both these buildings reciprocate the same design elements as the Bean, Shipping and Reservoir in both exterior and interior context. Robert Maurice Trimble designed the Meat Building in 1923. The renowned industrial architectural firm of Albert Kahn designed the Cereal Building in 1926.

The Service and Auditorium Building's concept was conceived by Howard Covode Heinz, son of the late H.J. Heinz and constructed in 1930 in the midst of the Great Depression. He hired Albert Kahn, architect for the Administration and Administration Annex Building and the Cereal Building to design the new building. It was to replace the original Auditorium Building at a much grander scale. When constructed in 1930 solely for the Heinz Company employees' enjoyment and use, the building featured fine interior spaces designed with an Art Deco flair, fine furnishings and services. The Service and Auditorium Building originally housed a large auditorium with gallery (which occupied the entire west half of the building), recreation, convention and classrooms along with three restaurants able to serve 4,500 people at once. A Home Economics department provided general public lectures on dietetics and food preparation. A large canopy originally extended over the main entrance. Fine appointments enhanced the building throughout, setting an unprecedented standard for worker welfare and comfort.

Howard, like his father, carried the philosophy of "kindly care and right treatment." He spoke of "The Spirit of the House" which meant "It is a business that belongs to the employees...it is just as much your business as it is my Heinz."³⁰ In 1920, Howard launched Founder's Day, which fell on his father's birthday and honored the bond between employer and employee. On July 9, 1928, *The 57 News* announced the plans for the building of "a theater and service building for the use of employees and visitors at the main plant." Howard built the building to be used solely fore employee activities and comfort. "People have a right to enjoy such facilities and in this great partnership of employer and employee, it is the company's duty to make this contribution to the welfare of the other partner."

The Riley Research Building was originally constructed in 1958 using a steel and concrete system with a metal glass curtain wall system. This building does not reflect the design spirit initiated by H.J. Heinz and many of the Heinz factory buildings were demolished for its construction. This era marks the end of Henry Heinz II as executive chairman of the Heinz Company, and the move to appoint managers to handle day to day operations. It is believed that the existing Research Building does not contribute significantly to the history and historic interpretation of the H.J. Heinz Company. This building is considered to offer no significant contribution to the overall historic integrity of the Heinz complex and should be noted as non-contributing to the historic H.J. Heinz Company. The building is built outside of the period of significance of the historic complex (1907-1952), and constructed in a style and materials that are non-conforming with historic precedence.

³⁰ Dienstag, .66.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 19

In 1951 the Pittsburgh Plan was incorporated into the complex, which included major renovations to the Auditorium Building and a new Vinegar Building and New Warehouse. The present day facility reflects the Pittsburgh Plan and nine of the buildings H.J. Heinz's had envisioned remain.

Albert Kahn

Albert Kahn, architect for the Administration and Annex Building, the Cereal Building, and the Service and Auditorium Building is one of the nation's most important industrial architects. He worked under architect George D. Mason and later practiced with George Nettleton and Alexander Trowbridge. He began his own practice at the turn of the century with his brothers, Julius, Louis and Moritz. In 1903 he planned his first factory for the Packard Company. His concrete frame and steel sash windows created a new form of industrial architecture. Later he introduced the "all-under-one-roof" type of factory following it with the "All-on-one-floor" design. Among his most famous works are the General Motors Building, Ford Motor Company plant, printing plans for the Detroit Times, and Detroit Free Press. His firm designed over 541 manufacturing plants in Russia from 1929-1932. Throughout his career he received numerous awards including the Gold Medal from the International Exposition of Arts in Paris in 1927.

Albert Kahn, although principally known most often for his many innovations for the industrial architecture of the twentieth century, broad range of work in commercial, civic, institutional and residential architecture. Albert Kahn was born in 1869 in Rhaunen, Germany, the oldest of six children. He attended school at the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a child. Later, his family moved to Detroit, Michigan where Albert found a job in the office of John Scott. John Scott was a leading architect in Detroit and best known for his firm's designs for the Old Cadillac Hotel, Wayne County Building and many of Detroit's finest homes, industrial and commercial buildings. By 1885 Kahn, with the help of sculptor Julius Melchers, had found a job at the architectural firm of Mason and Rice. The firm of Mason and Rice produced drawings for varied types of buildings including churches, hotels, public buildings and commercial structures for example the Y.M.C.A., The Trinity Episcopal and both the new and old Masonic Temples in Detroit. Under Mason, Kahn worked on drawings for both the Gilbert Lee house and the Dexter M. Ferry farm. In 1891 Kahn received a scholarship award of the American Architect and Building News for a year's study abroad. In Florence he met the architect Henry Bacon, who was also there on scholarship. Kahn brought back with him from Europe a new vocabulary of design. His design for the 1893 William Livingston house on Elliott Street displayed his vocabulary of the French Renaissance details. The Watson M. Freer house of 1895 on Ferry Avenue demonstrates his knowledge of the Italian Renaissance.

In 1896 Kahn left Mason and Rice and joined George W. Nettleton and Alexander B. Trowbridge to form the firm of Nettleton, Kahn and Trowbridge. One of their first jobs was the original design of Children's Hospital on St. Antoine Street in Detroit, which was designed in the Richardsonian style with a classical entrance. Twobridge left the firm in 1897 to become Dean of the Cornell University College of Architecture and when George Nettleton died in 1900, Kahn partnered again with George D. Mason, who had separated from Rice. Their first project in 1901-2 was the Psalms Apartment House on Jefferson Avenue in Detroit. This six-story

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 20

limestone building with Jacobean influences gave Kahn's his first opportunity to experiment with reinforced concrete³¹. But by 1902, Kahn had again parted ways with Mason.

In 1901 Kahn's first industrial building, the Boyer Machine Company, was designed for Joseph Boyer on Second Avenue in Detroit. In 1903 Kahn was commissioned to design a new plant for the Packard Motor Car Company. The two-story building was design in the form of a hollow square with windows on all eight sides. A contemporary magazine praised the "bright, cleanly, and cheerful aspect of the different departments. It is one of the new style of factories," it noted, "that are gradually displacing the old prison workshops, which, especially in cities, and sadly enough, were common in all industries until the last decade...of the movement toward rational working places."³²

By 1907, Heinz had hired Kahn to design the Administration Building in Pittsburgh, which Kahn had demonstrated his thorough knowledge in the hierarchy of architectural styles. Perhaps in addition to his studies abroad, Kahn was inspired by his membership in the Detroit Society of Arts and Crafts, which he became a founding member in 1906. Kahn was attracted to the discipline and regularity of Renaissance architecture. Between 1907 and 1926, when Kahn designed the Cereal Building for Heinz, his repertoire in manufacturing buildings included; Chalmers Motor Car Company; Ford Motor Company; Hudson Motor Car Company; Continental Motors Corporation; Dodge Brothers Corporation; and the Fisher Body Company, to name a few. The styles of architecture exhibited in these buildings range from the Commercial style to the international and all employed reinforced concrete. In the Cereal Building, Kahn kept the same architectural language of the H.J. Heinz Company of the Romanesque style, but it would be fair to say that the introduction of a monitor on the fifth floor was his contribution. By 1938 Kahn's work reached a total of nineteen percent of all architect-designed U.s. industrial building.

The Heinz Auditorium Building built in 1930 was a welcomed commission for Kahn. The volume of commercial architecture produced by the Kahn office during the thirties was reduced due to the Depression. Automobile production fell from its high in 1929 (5,400,000 units) to its low in 1932 (1,400,000 units).³³ Kahn had designed the Arthur Hill Auditorium for the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in 1910. The rich textured brick surface of the Heinz Service and Auditorium Building is a similar decorative element that was employed on the Hill Auditorium. His industrial architecture switch from the automobile industry to aircraft and by 1935 the firm was thriving again. Kahn died in 1942.

Robert Trimble

Robert Maurice Trimble, local Pittsburgh architect, designed the Meat Building. Trimble produced numerous institutional buildings in the Western Pennsylvania, for example Perry High School (NR, 1986) and Taylor Allderdice High School (NR, 1985), and southern states. He also designed a series of foreign United States Consulates. He began his career in architecture as an apprentice to architect Frederick J. Osterling's office in

³¹ The Legacy of Albert Kahn. Detroit: The Detroit Institute of Arts, 1910. 10.

³² Legacy of Kahn, 11.

³³ Hildebrand, Grant. Designing for Industry: The Architecture of Albert Kahn. Cambridge: The MIT Press. 1974. 152.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 8 Page 21

1892. In 1898, he established his own firm and designed buildings for factories, business blocks, churches and residences. His most noteworthy buildings include St. Thomas Memorial Church in Oakmont, Ben Avon United Presbyterian Church in Ben Avon, and the Unitarian Church in the Mexican War Streets district of Pittsburgh. His design for the Meat Building demonstrates again the prevalence that the Romanesque style had on the Heinz facilities but Trimble like Kahn adapted modern manufacturing building technologies, such as skylights to the building design.

Conclusion

In 1800, an American farmer could produce enough food to feed himself and family and meet one third of the needs of another person. By 1880 that same farmer could feed himself and family and five other persons. Changes in agriculture and discoveries of such equipment from the steel plow to the threshing machine, meant that harvests could produce a never-ending yield. In 1809 French confectioner Nicholas Appert discovered hermetically sealed glass containers, and advanced the history of food production by keeping foods from changing or spoiling. By 1900 H. J. Heinz had revolutionized the food industry. "The much-abused epithet "Captain of Industry..." is given at random nowadays to a whole battalion of commercial knaves who have succeeded in getting their heads above the million dollar mark, but it rightfully belongs to Mr. Heinz... It is a common thing now to see big factories and large industrial plants paying considerable attention to the social welfare and health and happiness of their employees, but to Mr. Heinz belongs the pioneer honors." ³⁴

The H. J. Heinz Company is one of America's greatest companies and helped to shape the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the United States and around the world. H. J. Heinz is a legendary entrepreneur who is recognized as a pioneer in food processing and product marketing. He aided in establishing and passing the first Pure Food and Drug Act on June 23, 1906. He set the standard for the entire industry. The factory was built to H.J. Heinz's specifications with the "best of everything" and eventually developed into a working manufacturing campus with buildings of distinctive Romanesque Revival and Classical Revival, developing a sense of a working community within the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. The Heinz Company was one of the major employer of the surrounding community providing a safe, clean work environment, with an eye for the physical and spiritual well being of the worker.

The factory on the banks of the Allegheny began in 1884, when the first lot was purchased. In 1885 an existing wooden building became the home to the first production of what would be come the 57 varieties. The majority of the buildings constructed were designed by H.J. Heinz's architectural department, which H.J. himself presided over. The architect, Robert Maurice Trimble, designed the Meat Building for the H. J. Heinz Company to process spaghetti, and later, meat-based soups and baby foods. World-renowned industrial architect, Albert Kahn, designed the Administration and Administration Annex Building, the Cereal Building and the Service and Auditorium Building. This complex represents the design spirit initiated by H.J. Heinz and his successors.

³⁴ Arthur Tarbell "Heinz - The Man," Human Life, August 1910.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Allegheny County, PA

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 9 Page 3

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10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 17 Acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17 585380 4478620</u>	3 <u>17 585780 4478760</u>
2 <u>17 585640 4478840</u>	4 <u>17 585500 4478460</u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 organization Karen Borland Architect, Diana Wellman Preservation Specialist date 2/05/02
 street & number Sandvick Architects, Inc. telephone 216-621-8055
 city or town Cleveland state Ohio zip code 44113

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 _____
 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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The H. J. Heinz Company begins at the southeast corner of South Canal and Chestnut Streets proceeding southward on the east curb line of Chestnut Street, then traveling eastward along the north curb line of Progress Street, crossing to the east curb line of Heinz Street and continuing southward to the north curb line of River Avenue, proceeding eastward to the east side of the Administration Annex building and then following the east sides of the Administration Annex and Administration Building thence in a northwesterly direction to the southeast corner of the Power Building, then traveling northward along the east side of the Power Building to the south curb of South Canal Street and returning to the point of beginning.

The permanent parcel numbers are 24-L-130, 24-P-216, 24-R-25.

Boundary Justification

Boundary is based on the existing historic buildings of the H.J. Heinz Company, which include the Service, Shipping, Meat Cereal, Reservoir, Bean, Power, and Administration Building and Annex. To the east of the historic boundary exist the modern manufacturing facilities which were built outside the period of significance or have had alterations that have resulted in a loss of integrity. No historic H.J. Heinz Company buildings exist west of Chestnut Street or north of South Canal Street. The property south of Progress Street and west of Heinz Street is owned by the Buncher Group and is not historically related to the H.J. Heinz Company.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number Additional_Documentation Page 1

Black and White Photographs

All photographs taken by Karen Borland
Sandvick Architects, Inc.
1265 West 6th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

1. H.J. Heinz Company, view from River Avenue, camera direction N.
2. Service and Auditorium Building, façade, camera direction N.
3. Service and Auditorium Building, north and east elevation, camera direction S.
4. Shipping Building, west elevation, camera direction N.
5. Shipping Building, north elevation, camera direction SE.
6. Power Building, north elevation, camera direction S.
7. Power Building, south elevation, camera direction N.
8. Cereal Building, south and west elevation, camera direction N.
9. Cereal Building, north and east elevation, camera direction S.
10. Reservoir Building, south and west elevation, camera direction N.
11. Bean Building, south and east elevation, camera direction W.
12. Bridge between Meat and Bean Buildings, south elevation, camera direction N.
13. Meat Building, south and east elevation, camera direction W.
14. Meat Building, south and west elevation, camera direction N.
15. Administration Building, north and west elevation, camera direction S.
16. Administration Annex Building, south and east elevation, camera direction W.
17. Riley Research Building, north and east elevation, camera direction SW.
18. Riley Research Building, south and west elevation, camera direction NE.
19. H.J. Heinz Company, view from east portion of complex, camera direction W.
20. H. J. Heinz Company, Reservoir Building, Third floor, camera direction SW.
21. H. J. Heinz Company, Cereal Building, Third floor, camera direction SE.
22. H. J. Heinz Company, Cereal Building, Northeast Stairwell, camera direction NE.
23. H. J. Heinz Company, Cereal Building, Northeast Stairwell, camera direction DOWN.
24. H. J. Heinz Company, Bean Building, Cage Elevator, camera direction NE.
25. H. J. Heinz Company, Bean Building, Third floor, camera direction SE.

Historic Photographs

1. Birdseye view from Allegheny River, artist rendering, c.1907, direction NW.
2. View from Allegheny River, c. late 1920s, camera direction N.
3. Birdseye view from Northeast, c.1947, camera direction SW.
4. Birdseye view from Allegheny River, c.1950s, camera direction NW.
5. Birdseye view from Allegheny River, c.1935, direction NW.
6. Birdseye view from Northeast, c. early1920s, camera direction SW.
7. Adminstration Building, northwest view of Façade, c. 1907, camera direction SE.
8. View of Green Space, c.1915, camera direction W.

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Allegheny County, PA

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2

Historic Photographs con't

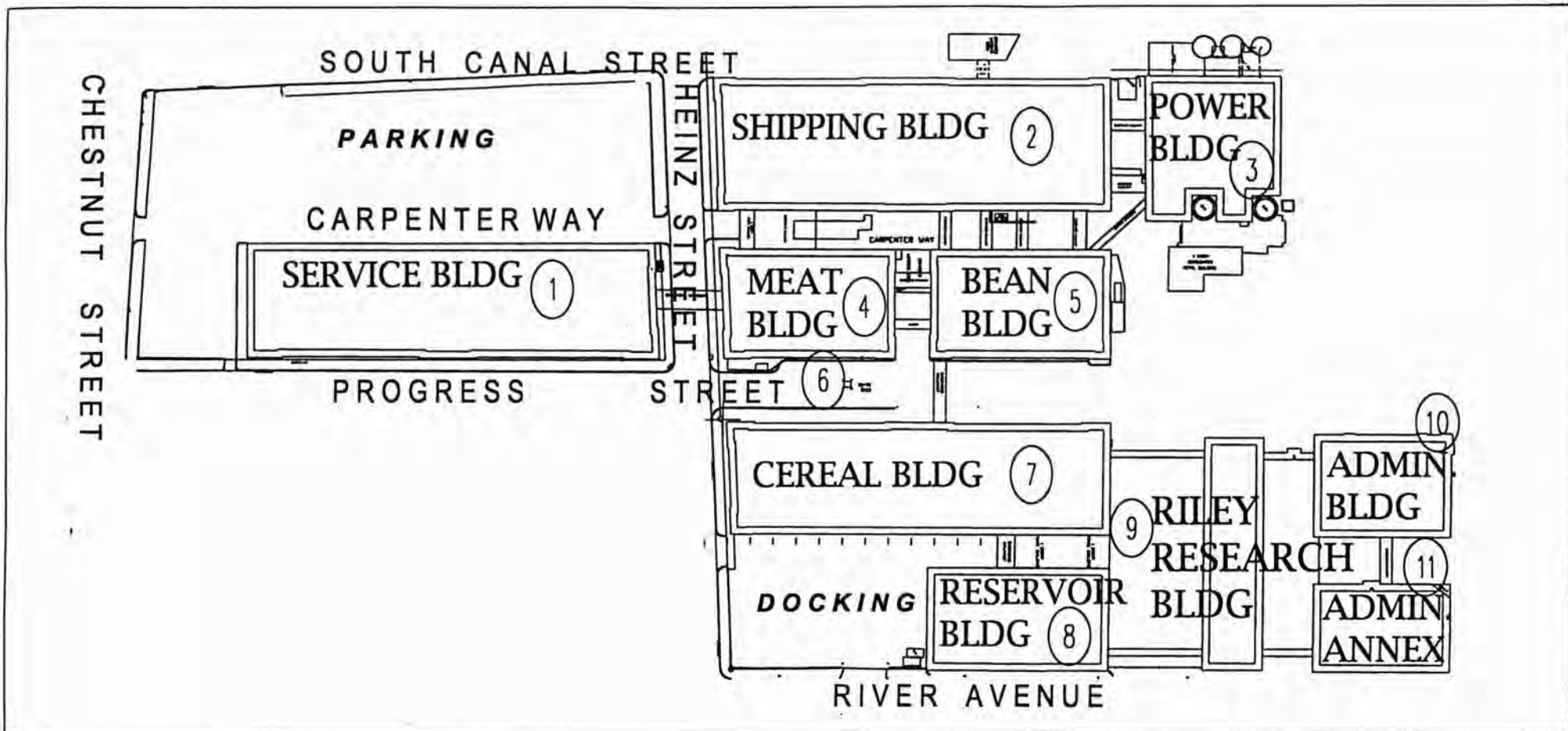
9. View of Green Space, Pickles Building, c.1900, camera direction N.
10. Time Office Building and wagonette, c.1900, camera direction NW.
11. Bean Building, c. 1925, camera direction N.
12. Meat Building, c. 1925, camera direction N.
13. Meat Building, c. 1930, camera direction NE.
14. Cereal Building, c. 1927, camera direction SE.
15. View looking down Progress Street, c. 1930, camera direction E.
16. Meat and Cereal Buildings, 1929, camera direction E.
17. Service and Auditorium Building, 1930, camera direction NW.
18. Service and Auditorium Building, 1930, camera direction N.
19. Bean Building, workers processing baked beans, c. early 1900s.
26. Female locker room, 1904.
27. Administration Building, offices around central atrium, 1908.
28. Female workers' dining room, c. early 1900s.
29. Mens' roof garden, c. early 1900s.
30. Manicurist, c. early 1900s.
31. Cereal Building, workers construction wings for the war efforts, c. early 1940s.

Heinz Warehouse Plans

- Sheet 1M, 12-F 309: Foundation Plan (mechanical)
- Sheet 2M, 12-F 310: Basement Plan (mechanical)
- Sheet 3M, 12-F 311: First Floor (mechanical)
- Sheet 8M, 12-F 316: Basement Plan (mechanical)
- Sheet 9M, 12-F 317: First Floor (mechanical)
- Sheet 10M, 12-F 318: Second Floor (mechanical)
- Sheet 2, 12-F 334: Foundation
- Sheet 3, 12-F 335: Basement
- Sheet 4, 12-F 336: First Floor
- Sheet 4S, 12-F 324: Details of Footings and Basement floor slab over sewer
- Sheet 5S, 12-F 325: Caisson Plan and schedule
- Sheet 6S, 12-F 326: Column Schedule and details
- Sheet 7S, 12-F 327: First Floor Framing and Beam Schedule
- Sheet 8S, 12-F 328: Second Floor Framing

Meat Products Building Plans

- Sheet 2, 12-F 353: Basement
- Sheet 3, 12-F 354: First Floor
- Sheet 4, 12-F 355: Second Floor
- Sheet 5, 12-F 356: Third Floor
- Sheet 6, 12-F 357: Fourth Floor



CONTRIBUTING

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① SERVICE BUILDING 1930 | ④ MEAT BUILDING 1920 | ⑧ RESERVOIR BUILDING 1927 |
| ② SHIPPING BUILDING 1915 | ⑤ BEAN BUILDING 1913 | ⑩ ADMINISTRATION BLDG 1907 |
| ③ POWER BUILDING 1914 | ⑦ CEREAL BUILDING 1926 | ⑪ ADMINISTRATION ANNEX 1937 |

NON-CONTRIBUTING

- | |
|----------------------------|
| ⑥ GUARD BOOTH c1960 |
| ⑨ RILEY RESEARCH BLDG 1958 |



SANDVICK ARCHITECTS

1265 WEST SIXTH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
 PHONE: (216) 621-8055 FAX: (216) 687-1814

H J HEINZ COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH





1. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



2. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



3. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



... Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa



5. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



... Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



B. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



... Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



10. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



11. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



12. Heinz, H. J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



13. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



14. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



15. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



16. Heinz, H. J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



17. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



18. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, Pa, Allegheny County



11. Hark, H. J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



20. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



22. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, Pa, Allegheny County



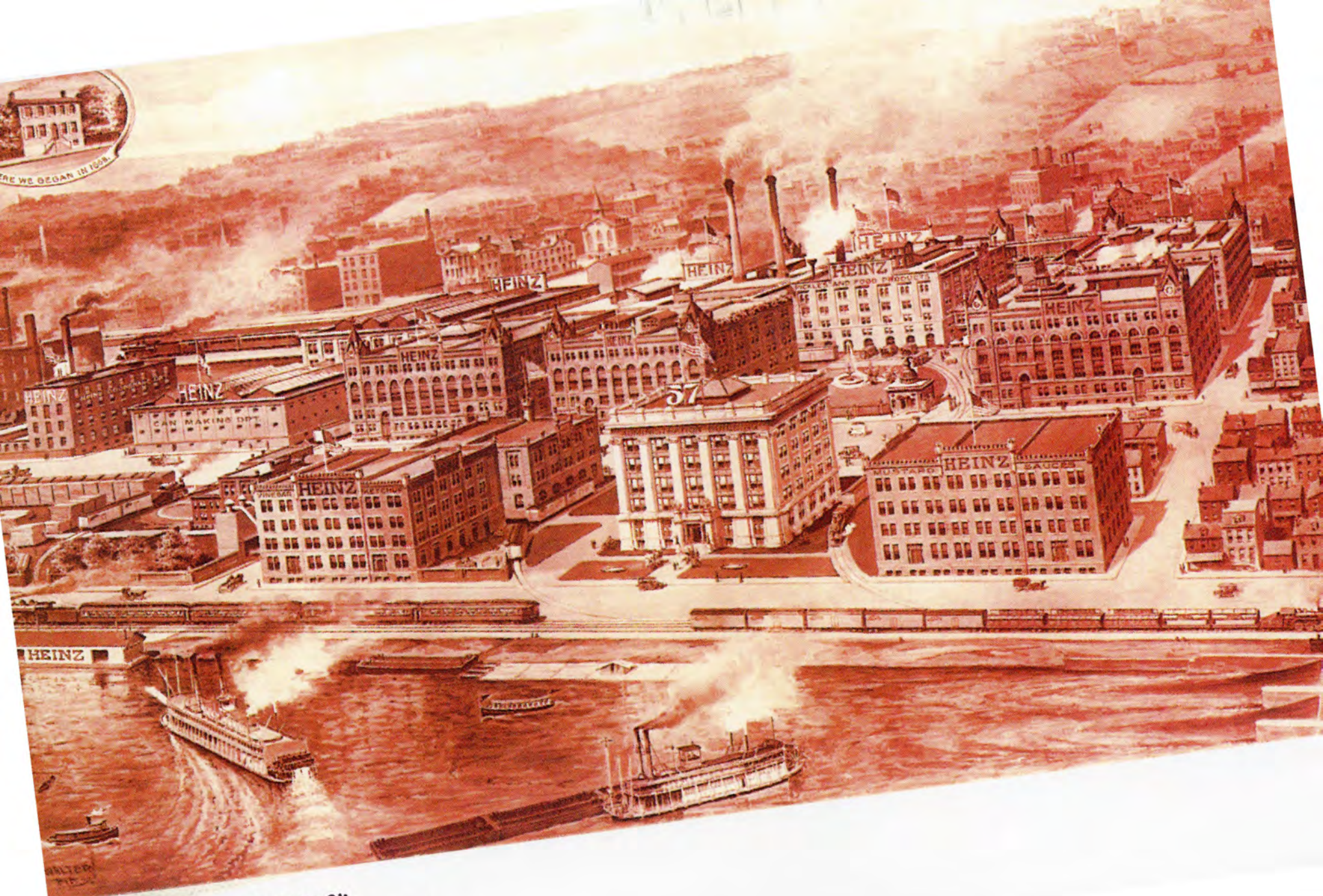
Company
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County



Pittsburgh, Pa, ^{park} Allegheny County



25. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, Pa, Allegheny County



Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh Co., PA



2. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



3. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



H. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pa



5. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



6. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



7. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



8. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



9. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



12, H. J., Company
sburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



1. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



12. Heinz, H.J. Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



13. Heinz, H.S., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



H. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



15. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



G. Heinz, H.S., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



7. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



18. Heinz, H. J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



19. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



20. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA

1904



190044
1290B-52108

21. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



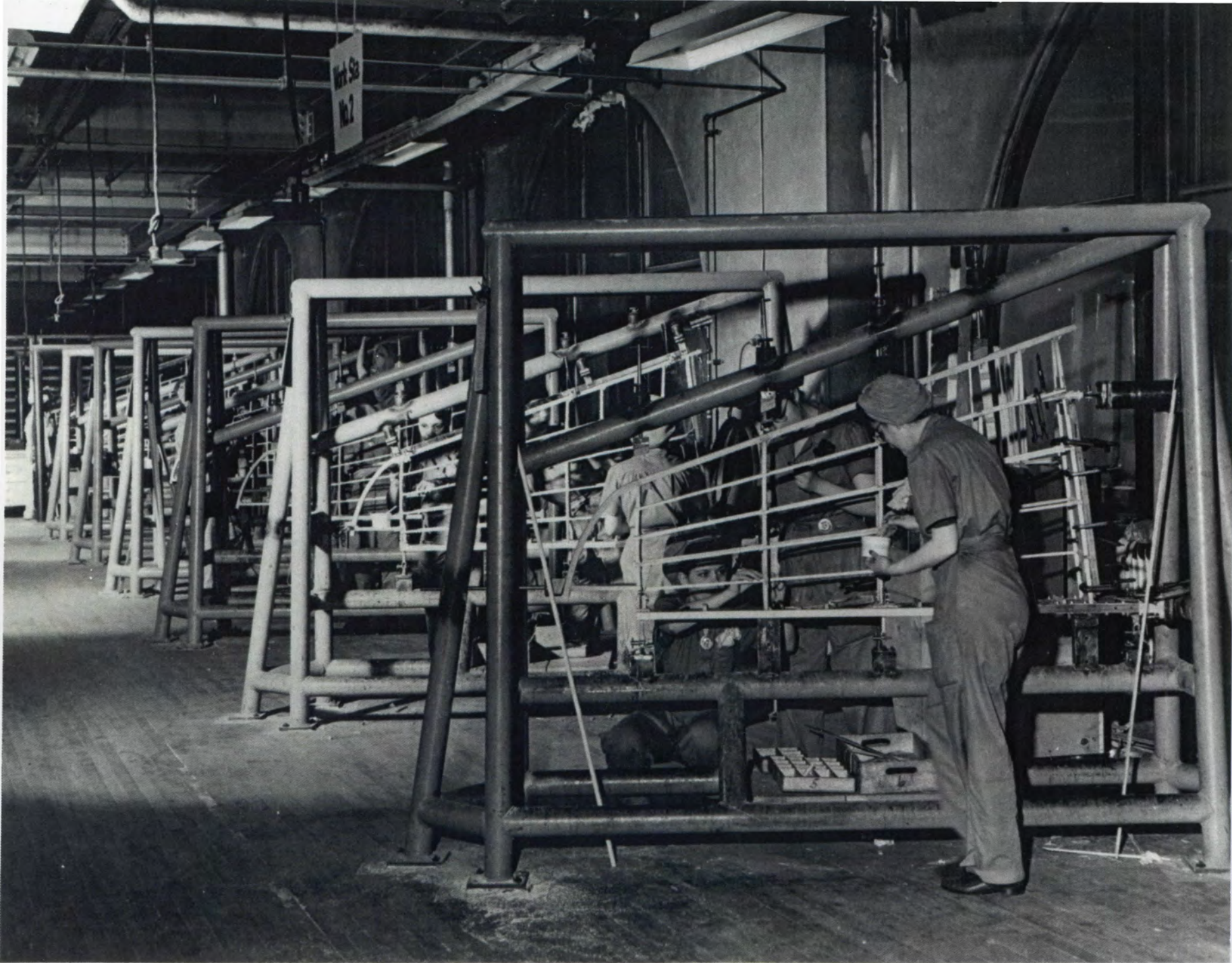
22. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



23. Heinz, H. J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA



24. Heinz, H.J., Company
211 North Allegheny Co., PA



25. Heinz, H.J., Company
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Heinz, H.J., Company	Allegheny County, Pennsylvania	02000774

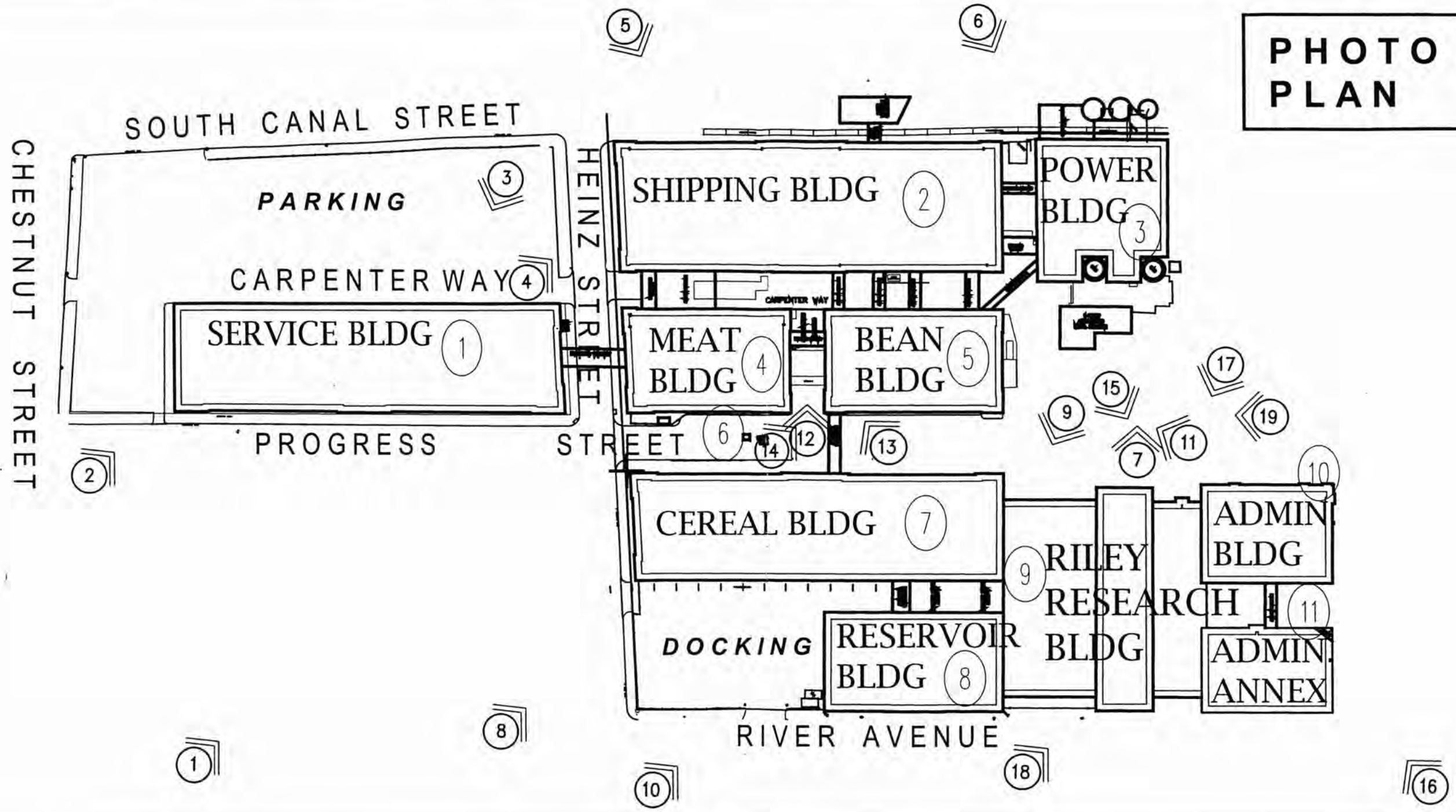
The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

Photographs (missing historic photos #26-31)

USGS Map

PHOTO KEY PLAN



CONTRIBUTING

- ① SERVICE BUILDING 1930
- ② SHIPPING BUILDING 1915
- ③ POWER BUILDING 1914
- ④ MEAT BUILDING 1920
- ⑤ BEAN BUILDING 1913
- ⑦ CEREAL BUILDING 1926

- ⑧ RESERVOIR BUILDING 1927
- ⑩ ADMINISTRATION BLDG 1907
- ⑪ ADMINISTRATION ANNEX 1937

NON-CONTRIBUTING

- ⑥ GUARD BOOTH c1960
- ⑨ RILEY RESEARCH BLDG 1958

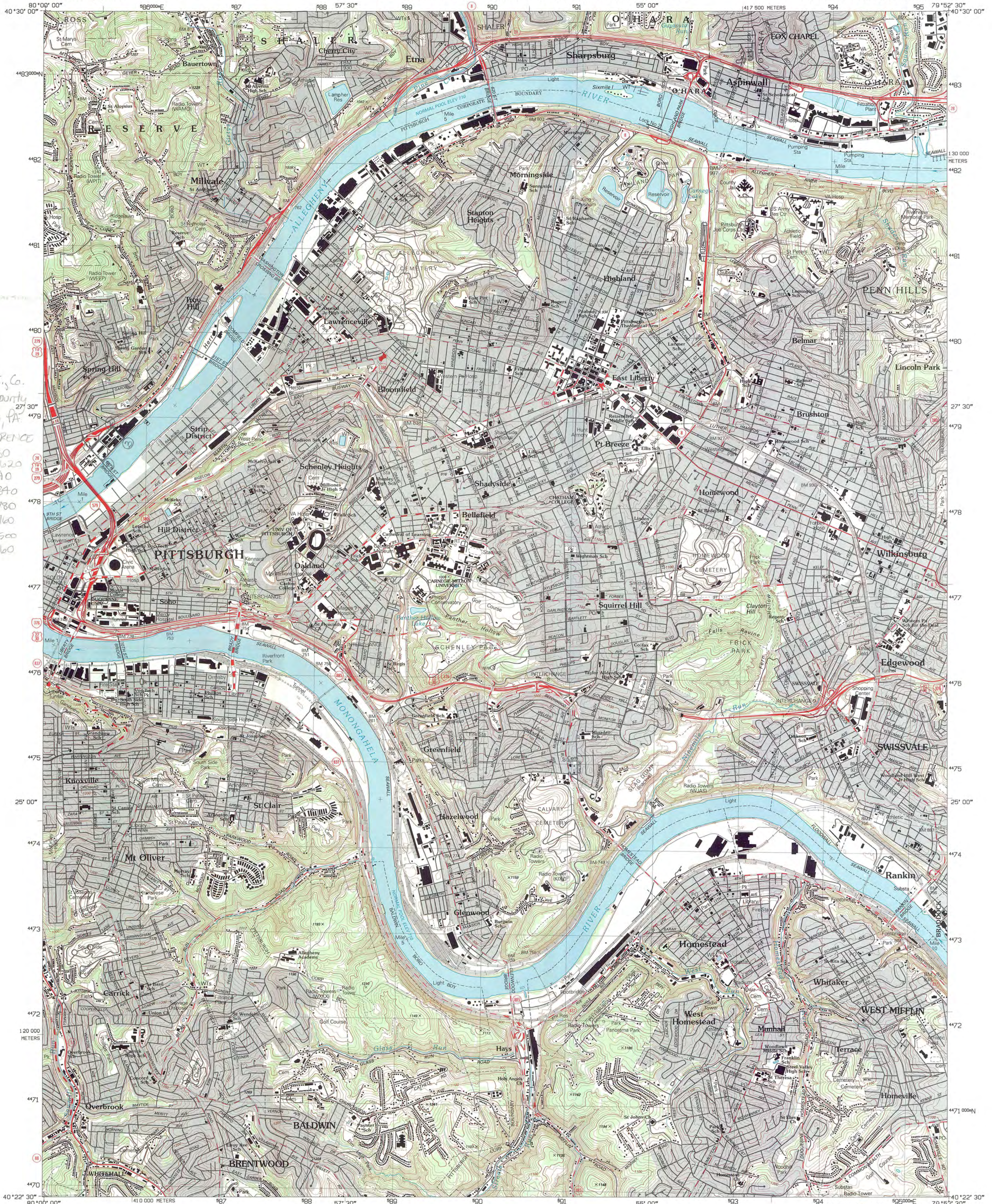


SANDVICK ARCHITECTS
 1265 WEST SIXTH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
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H J HEINZ COMPANY ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA

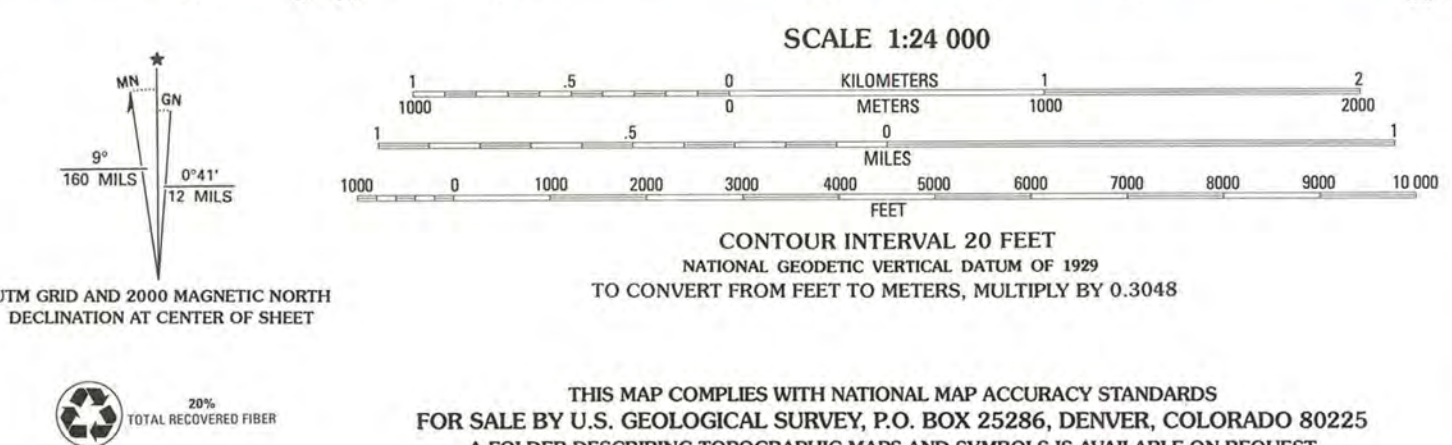


99. H. J. Heinz Company Bldgs 1989 Historic Preservation 489 - DOE 489-NRNYE1 PLAN.dwg, 01/10/2002, 10:10:21 AM



Heinz, A.J., Co. Allegheny County Pittsburgh, PA UTM REFERENCE 1. 17 585230 4478620 2. 17 585640 4478840 3. 17 585780 4478760 4. 17 585500 4478460

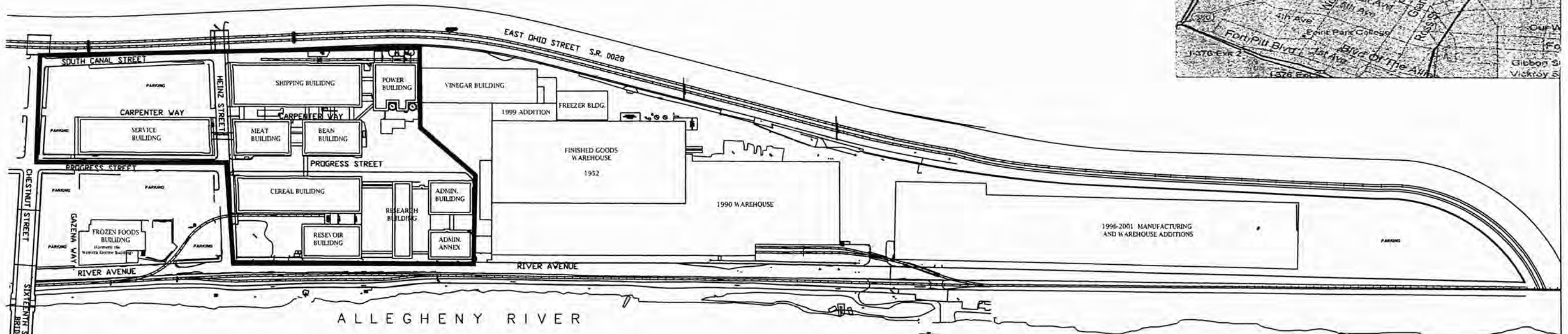
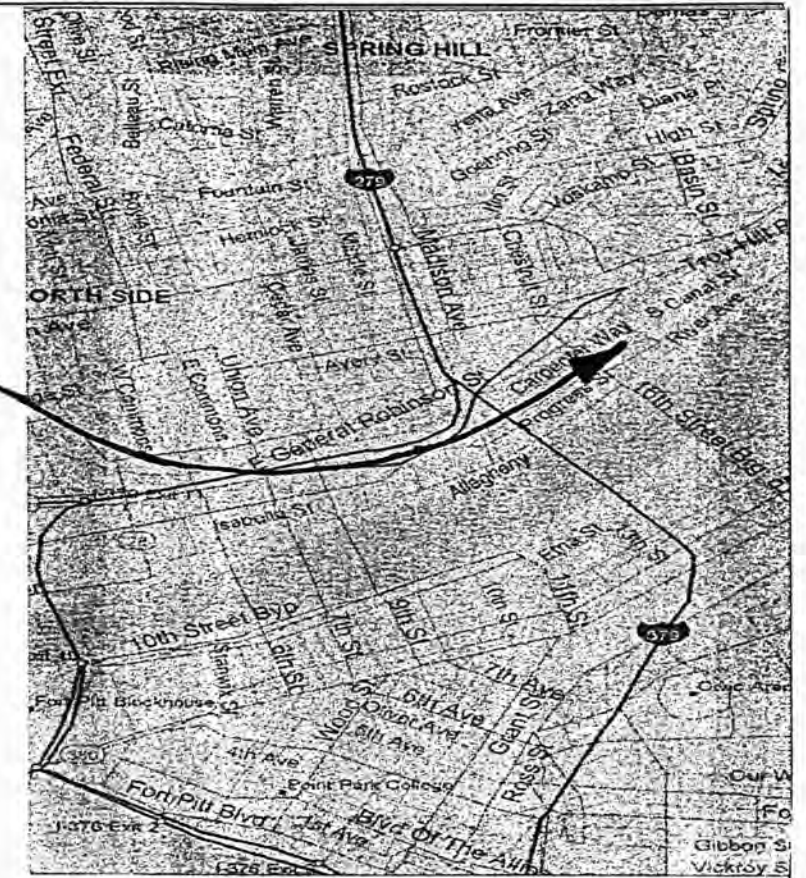
Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey. Derived from imagery taken 1991 and other sources. Photointerpreted using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1992. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 2000. North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17 2 500-meter ticks: Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone). North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION legend and ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES table.

COMMERCIAL SURVEY CO. 133 Canton Bldg. 812 Huron Rd. Cleveland, Ohio 44115 (216) 771-3995. PITTSBURGH EAST, PA. 1997. NIMA 5064 1V NW-SERIES V831.

HJ HEINZ COMPANY



SITE PLAN

CONTRIBUTING

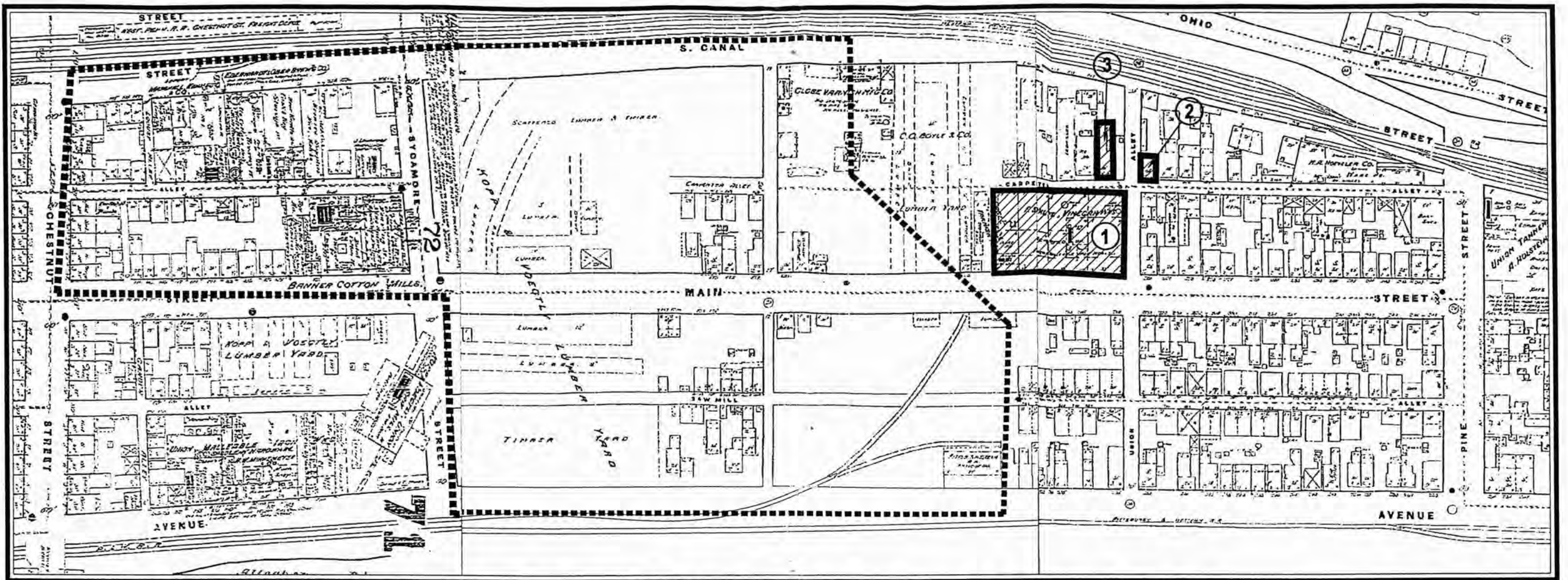
- ① SERVICE BUILDING 1930
- ② SHIPPING BUILDING 1915
- ③ POWER BUILDING 1914
- ④ MEAT BUILDING 1920
- ⑤ BEAN BUILDING 1913
- ⑦ CEREAL BUILDING 1926

- ⑧ RESERVOIR BUILDING 1927
- ⑩ ADMINISTRATION BLDG 1907
- ⑪ ADMINISTRATION ANNEX 1937

NON-CONTRIBUTING

- ⑥ GUARD BOOTH c1960
- ⑨ RILEY RESEARCH BLDG 1958





PLANT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY - BUILDING KEY LEGEND

NEW OR EXISTING BUILDINGS IN OPERATION

- ① H.J. Heinz Vinegar Works 1884-1900 - Noted as "Being fitted" into existing 2-3 story structures on this site.
- ② Boiler house - 1885-1890 - Established in existing building on this site.
- ③ Vinegar Works Additional Space - 1884 - 1994 - Established in existing wood frame building on this site.

Physical Boundary of Nomination



SANDVICK ARCHITECTS

1265 WEST SIXTH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
(216) 621-8055 FAX NO. (216) 687-1814

HEINZ, H.J. COMPANY

Pittsburgh Plant - Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

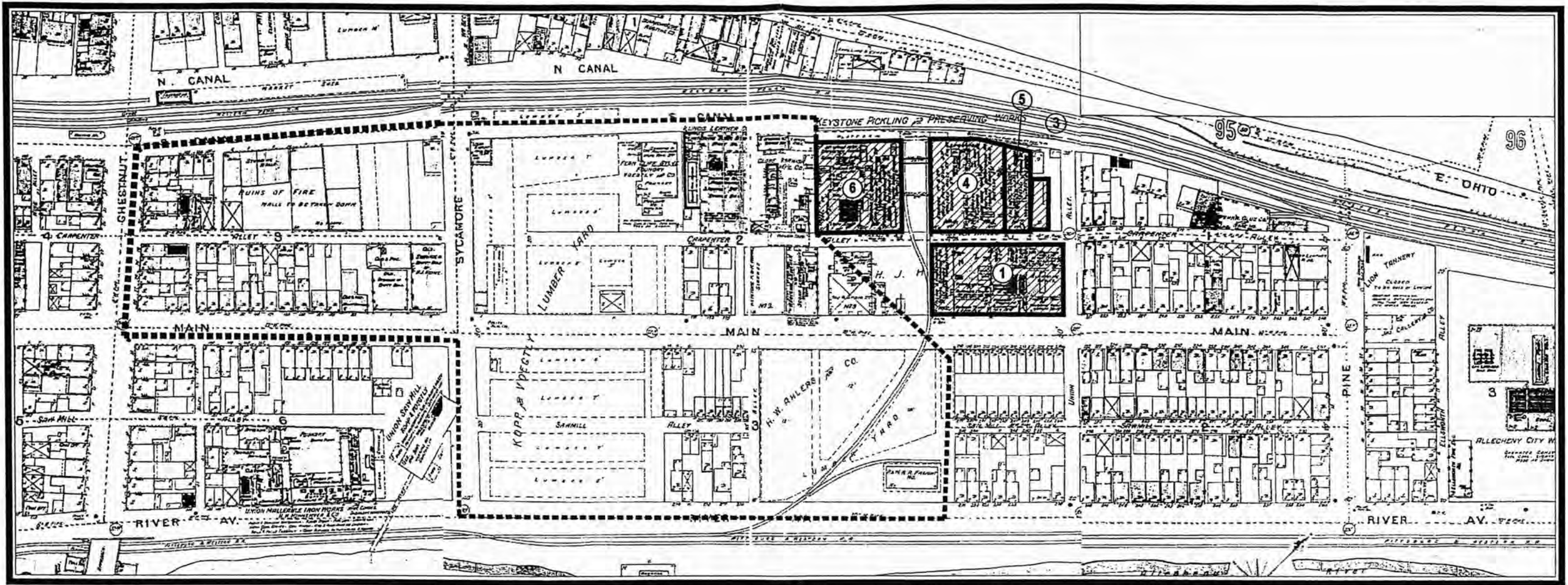
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - CA. 1884

Sources - Sanborn - Perrin Map of 1884 reproduced by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. and verbal development summaries, 1952 and 1993, supplied by Heinz U.S.A.



Growth Map #

1



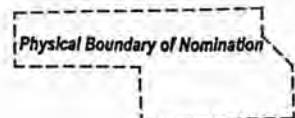
PLANT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY - BUILDING KEY LEGEND

NEW OR EXISTING BUILDINGS IN OPERATION

- ① H.J. Heinz Vinegar Works (1884-1900)
- ③ Vinegar Works Additional Space - 1884 - 1934 - Established in existing wood frame building on this site.
- ④ H.J. Heinz Pickle Building (Initial construction 1888)
- ⑤ H.J. Heinz Pickle Building (Addition 1889)
- ⑥ H.J. Heinz Preserve Building (Constructed 1890)

ABANDONED OR DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS

- ② Boiler house - 1885-1890 - Abandoned ca 1890.



SANDVICK ARCHITECTS

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(216) 621-8055 FAX NO. (216) 687-1814

HEINZ, H.J. COMPANY

Pittsburgh Plant - Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

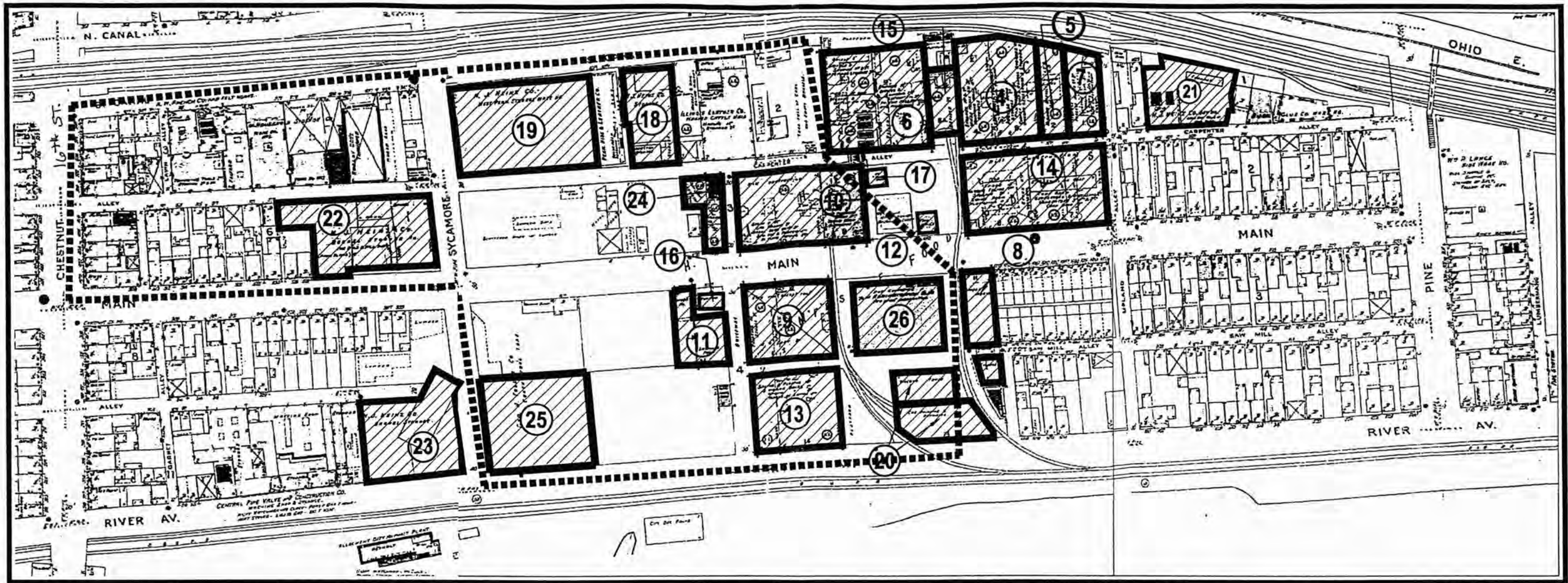
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - CA. 1893

Sources - Sanborn - Perrin Map of 1893 reproduced by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. and verbal development summaries, 1952 and 1993, supplied by Heinz U.S.A.



Growth Map #

2



PLANT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY - BUILDING KEY LEGEND

NEW OR EXISTING BUILDINGS IN OPERATION

- ④ Pickle Building (Constructed in phases between 1888-1894)
- ⑤ Pickle Building Addition (Constructed 1889)
- ⑥ Preserve Building (Constructed 1890)
- ⑦ Pickle Building Addition (Constructed 1894)
- ⑧ Vinegar Storage Building (Constructed 1895)
- ⑨ Office and Stable Building (Constructed 1895)
- ⑩ Bottling Building (Constructed 1896)
- ⑪ Natatorium (Constructed 1897)
- ⑫ Time Office (Constructed 1897)
- ⑬ Box Office and Tank Building (Constructed 1898)
- ⑭ Vinegar and Auditorium Building (Constructed 1900)
- ⑮ Upper floor Offices Annex Between Pickle and Preserve Buildings (Constructed 1901)
- ⑯ 'House Where We Began', moved to this site from Sharpsburg in 1904.
- ⑰ Power House (Dynamo Bldg.) (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906)
- ⑱ Storage Facility (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906)
- ⑲ 'West Penn. Storage Warehouse' (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906)
- ⑳ Vinegar Tankhouse and Car Printing/Repair Shop (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906)
- ㉑ Dry Goods Warehouse - (Placed in service ca. 1900)

- ㉒ Barrel Storage in existing structures on site (Occupied ca. 1900).
- ㉓ Barrel Storage in former sawmill existing on site (Occupied ca. 1900).
- ㉔ Experiment and Admissions Building (Unconfirmed date of construction, sometime between 1893-1906).
- ㉕ Can and Machine Shop (Constructs ca. 1906).
- ㉖ Administration Building (shown to be under construction in 1906).

Physical Boundary of Nomination

ABANDONED OR DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS

- ① Vinegar Works (1884-1900) - Partially demolished 1898, portion of original building reused.
- ② Boiler house - 1885-1890 - Abandoned ca. 1890.
- ③ Vinegar Works Additional Space - 1884 - 1904 - Established in existing wood frame building on this site. Demolished ca. 1888-1889.



SANDVICK ARCHITECTS

1265 WEST SIXTH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
(216) 621-8055 FAX NO. (216) 687-1814

HEINZ, H.J. COMPANY

Pittsburgh Plant - Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

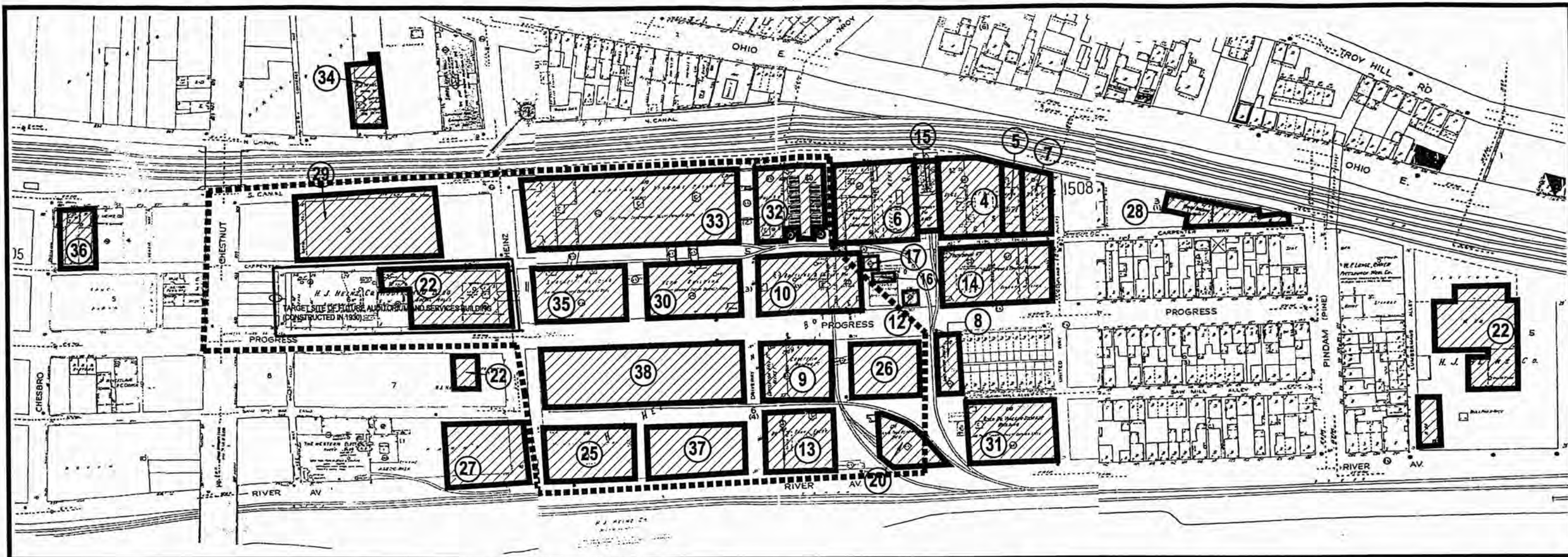
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - CA. 1906

Sources - Sanborn - Perrin Map of 1906 reproduced by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. and verbal development summaries, 1952 and 1993, supplied by Heinz U.S.A



Growth Map #

3



PLANT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY - BUILDING KEY LEGEND

NEW OR EXISTING BUILDINGS IN OPERATION

- ④ Pickle Building (Constructed in phases between 1888-1894)
- ⑤ Pickle Building Addition (Constructed 1889)
- ⑥ Preserve Building (Constructed 1890)
- ⑦ Pickle Building Addition (Constructed 1894)
- ⑧ Vinegar Storage Building (Constructed 1895)
- ⑨ Office and Stable Building (Constructed 1895)
- ⑩ Bottling Building (Constructed 1896)
- ⑪ Natatorium (Constructed 1897)
- ⑫ H.J. Heinz Co. Time Office (Constructed 1897)
- ⑬ H.J. Heinz Co. Box Office and Tank Building (Constructed 1898)
- ⑭ Vinegar and Auditorium Building (Constructed 1900)
- ⑮ Upper floor Office Annex Between Pickle and Preserve Buildings (Constructed 1901)
- ⑯ 'House Where We Began', moved to this site from Sharpsburg in 1904.
- ⑰ Power House (Dynamo Bldg.) (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906)
- ⑱ Vinegar Tankhouse and Car Printing/Repair Shop (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906).
- ⑳ Barrel Storage in existing structures on site (Occupied ca. 1900).
- ㉑ Can and Machine Shop (Constructed ca. 1906).
- ㉒ Administration Building (shown to be under construction in 1906).
- ㉓ Laundry and Cooperage Building (Constructed 1907)
- ㉔ Onion Building (Former Glue Company), purchased 1909.
- ㉕ French Warehouse, purchased 1911.
- ㉖ Bean Building (Constructed 1912-13)
- ㉗ Vinegar Generating Building (Constructed 1912)
- ㉘ Power and Tomatoe Building (Constructed 1914)
- ㉙ Shipping Building (Constructed 1915)
- ㉚ House Hold Storage Building (Purchased 1918)
- ㉛ Meat Products Building (Constructed 1923, altered 1930s and 1960)
- ㉜ Canal Street Garage (Purchased 1924)
- ㉝ Reservoir Building (Constructed ca. 1926)
- ㉞ Cereal Building (Constructed ca. 1926)

ABANDONED OR DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS

- ① Vinegar Works (1884-1900) - Partially demolished 1898, portion of original building reused.
- ② Boiler house - 1885-1890 - Abandoned ca 1890.
- ③ Vinegar Works Additional Space - 1884 - 1994 - Established in existing wood frame building on this site. Demolished ca 1888-1889.
- ④ Storage Facility (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1914.
- ⑤ 'West Penn. Storage Warehouse' (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1914.
- ⑥ Dry Goods Warehouse - (Placed in service ca. 1900). Demolished ca. 1914.
- ⑦ Barrel Storage in former sawmill existing on site (Occupied ca. 1900). Demolished ca. 1907.
- ⑧ Experiment and Admissions Building (Unconfirmed date of construction, sometime between 1893-1906).

Physical Boundary of Nomination



SANDVICK ARCHITECTS

1265 WEST SIXTH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
(216) 621-8055 FAX NO. (216) 687-1814

H E I N Z, H. J. C O M P A N Y

Pittsburgh Plant - Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

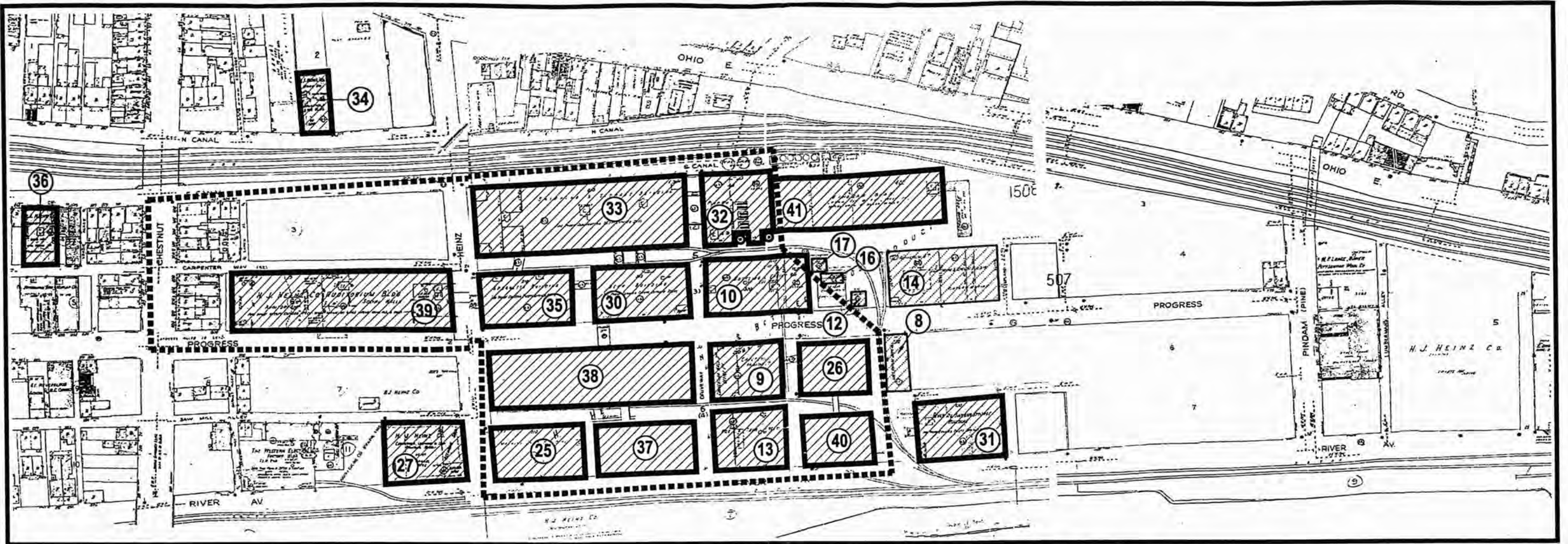
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - CA. 1927

Sources - Sanborn - Parin Map of 1927 reproduced by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. and verbal development summaries, 1952 and 1993, supplied by Heinz U.S.A.



Growth Map #

4



PLANT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY - BUILDING KEY LEGEND

NEW OR EXISTING BUILDINGS IN OPERATION

- 9 Office and Stable Building (Constructed 1895)
- 10 Bottling Building (Constructed 1896)
- 13 Box Office and Tank Building (Constructed 1898)
- 25 Can and Machine Shop (Constructed ca. 1906)
- 26 Administration Building (shown to be under construction in 1906)
- 27 Laundry and Cooperage Building (Constructed 1907)
- 30 Bean Building (Constructed 1912-13)
- 31 Vinegar Generating Building (Constructed 1912)
- 32 Power and Tomatoe Building (Constructed 1914)
- 33 Shipping Building (Constructed 1915)
- 34 House Hold Storage Building (Purchased 1918)
- 35 Meat Products Building (Constructed 1923, altered 1930s and 1960)
- 36 Canal Street Garage (Purchased 1924)
- 37 Reservoir Building (Constructed ca. 1926)
- 38 Cereal Building (Constructed ca. 1926)
- 39 Service and Auditorium Building (Constructed 1930)
- 40 Administration Building Annex (Constructed ca. 1937)
- 41 Vinegar Building (Constructed 1951)

Physical Boundary of Nomination

ABANDONED OR DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS

- 1 Vinegar Works (1884-1900) - Partially demolished 1898, portion of original building reused.
- 2 Boiler house - 1885-1890 - Abandoned ca 1890.
- 3 Vinegar Works Additional Space - 1884 - 1994 - Established in existing wood frame building on this site. Demolished ca 1888-1889.
- 4 Pickle Building (1888-1894) - Demolished 1950.
- 5 Pickle Building Addition (1889) - Demolished 1950.
- 6 Preserve Building (1890) - Demolished 1950.
- 7 Pickle Building Addition (1894) - Demolished 1950.
- 8 Vinegar Storage Building (1895) - Demolition in process 1951.
- 11 Natatorium (1897) - Moved in 1926 to southwest corner of Progress and Heinz Streets, demolished ca. 1950.
- 12 Time Office (1897) - Demolished 1950.
- 14 Vinegar and Auditorium Building (1900) - Demolition in process 1951.
- 15 Upper floor Office Annex Between Pickle and Preserve Buildings (1901). Demolished with Pickle and Preserve Buildings in 1950.
- 16 "House Where We Began", moved to Dearborn Michigan, 1950.
- 17 Power House (Mechanical Office)(unconfirmed const. date) - demolition in process 1951.
- 18 Storage Facility (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1914.
- 19 "West Penn. Storage Warehouse" (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1914.
- 20 Vinegar Tankhouse and Car Printing/Repair Shop (Unconfirmed date of const., ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1928.
- 21 Dry Goods Warehouse - (Placed in service ca. 1900). Demolished ca. 1914.
- 22 Barrel Storage in existing structures on site (Occupied ca. 1900). Demolished ca 1950.
- 23 Barrel Storage in former sawmill existing on site (Occupied ca. 1900). Demolished ca. 1907.
- 24 Experiment and Admissions Building (Unconfirmed date of construction, sometime between 1893-1906). Demolished sometime prior to 1927.
- 28 Onion Building (Former Glue Company), purchased 1909. Demolished 1941.
- 29 French Warehouse, purchased 1911. Demolished 1942.



SANDVICK ARCHITECTS
 1265 WEST SIXTH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
 (216) 621-8055 FAX NO. (216) 687-1814

HEINZ, H.J. COMPANY

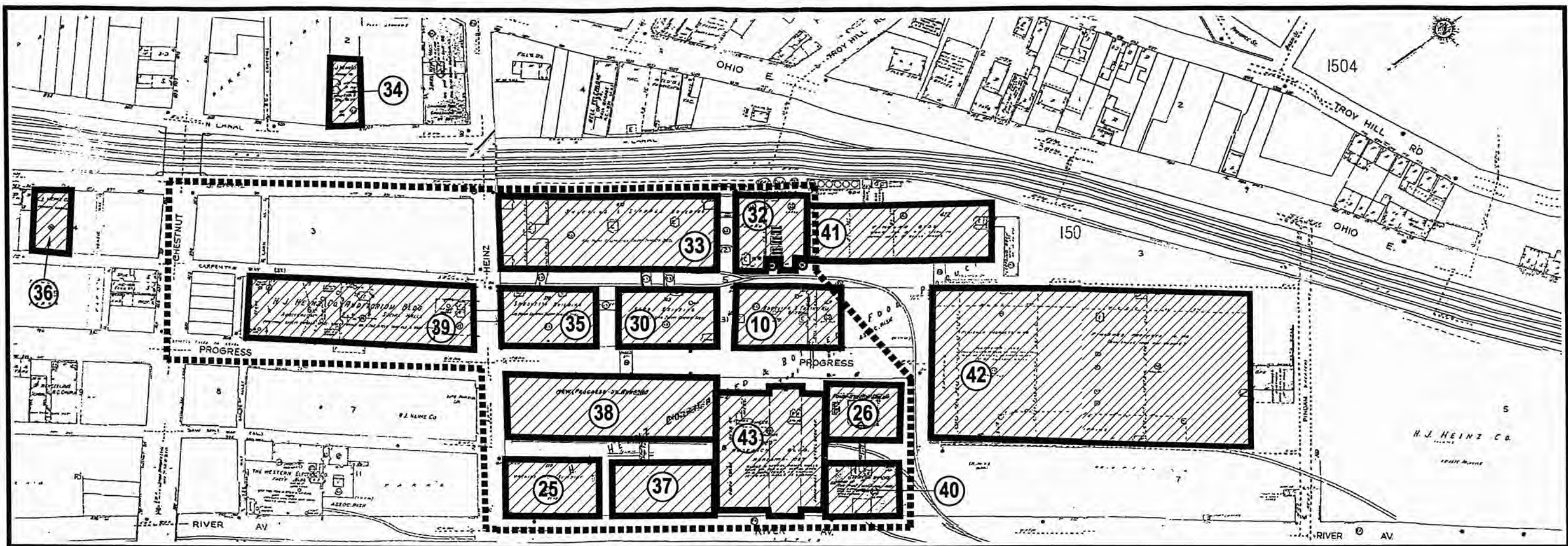
Pittsburgh Plant - Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - CA. 1951

Sources - Sanborn - Perrin Map of 1951 reproduced by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. and verbal development summaries, 1952 and 1993, supplied by Heinz U.S.A.



Growth Map #

5



PLANT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY - BUILDING KEY LEGEND

NEW OR EXISTING BUILDINGS IN OPERATION

- 10 Bottling Building (Constructed 1896)
- 25 Can and Machine Shop (Constructed ca. 1906)
- 26 Administration Building (shown to be under construction in 1906)
- 30 Bean Building (Constructed 1912-13)
- 32 Power and Tomatoe Building (Constructed 1914)
- 33 Shipping Building (Constructed 1915)
- 34 House Hold Storage Building (Purchased 1918)
- 35 Meat Products Building (Constructed 1923, altered 1930s and 1960)
- 36 Canal Street Garage (Purchased 1924)
- 37 Reservoir Building (Constructed ca. 1926)
- 38 Cereal Building (Constructed ca. 1926)
- 39 Service and Auditorium Building (Constructed 1930)
- 40 Administration Building Annex (Constructed ca. 1937)
- 41 Vinegar Building (Constructed 1951)
- 42 Finished Goods Warehouse (Constructed 1953)
- 43 Riley Research Center (Constructed 1958)

Physical Boundary of Nomination

ABANDONED OR DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS

- 1 Vinegar Works (1884-1900) - Partially demolished 1898, portion of original building reused.
- 2 Boiler house - 1885-1890 - Abandoned ca 1890.
- 3 Vinegar Works Additional Space - 1884 - 1994 - Established in existing wood frame building on this site. Demolished ca 1888-1889.
- 4 Pickle Building (1888-1894) - Demolished 1950.
- 5 Pickle Building Addition (1889) - Demolished 1950.
- 6 Preserve Building (1890) - Demolished 1950.
- 7 Pickle Building Addition (1894) - Demolished 1950.
- 8 Vinegar Storage Building (1895) - Demolition in process 1951.
- 9 Office and Stable Building (Constructed 1895)
- 11 Natatorium (1897) - Moved in 1926 to southwest corner of Progress and Heinz Streets, demolished ca. 1950.
- 12 Time Office (1897) - Demolished 1950.
- 13 Box Office and Tank Building (Constructed 1898)
- 14 Vinegar and Auditorium Building (1900) - Demolition in process 1951.
- 15 Upper floor Office Annex Between Pickle and Preserve Buildings (1901). Demolished with Pickle and Preserve Buildings in 1950.
- 16 "House Where We Began", moved to Dearborn, Michigan, 1950.
- 17 Power House (Mechanical Office)(unconfirmed const. date) - demolition in process 1951.
- 18 Storage Facility (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1914.
- 19 "West Penn. Storage Warehouse" (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1914.
- 20 Vinegar Tankhouse and Car Printing/Repair Shop (Unconfirmed date of const., ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1928.
- 21 Dry Goods Warehouse - (Placed in service ca. 1900). Demolished ca. 1914.
- 22 Barrel Storage in existing structures on site (Occupied ca. 1900). Demolished ca 1950.
- 23 Barrel Storage in former sawmill existing on site (Occupied ca. 1900). Demolished ca. 1907.
- 24 Experiment and Admissions Building (Unconfirmed date of construction, sometime between 1893-1906). Demolished sometime prior to 1927.
- 27 Laundry and Cooperage Building (Constructed 1907)
- 28 Onion Building (Former Glue Company), purchased 1909. Demolished 1941.
- 29 French Warehouse, purchased 1911. Demolished 1942.



SANDVICK ARCHITECTS

1265 WEST SIXTH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
(216) 621-8055 FAX NO. (216) 687-1814

HEINZ, H.J. COMPANY

Pittsburgh Plant - Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

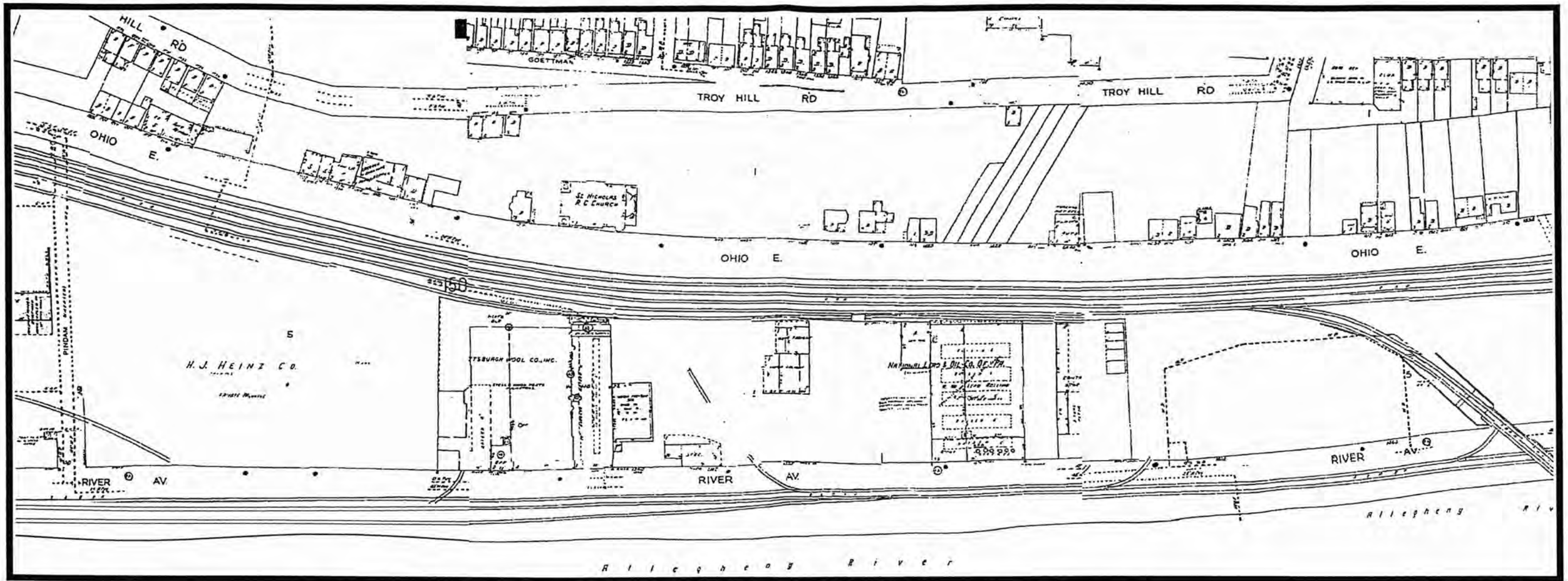
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - CA. 1979

Sources - Sanborn - Perin Map of 1979 reproduced by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. and verbal development summaries, 1952 and 1993, supplied by Heinz U.S.A



Growth Map #

6a



PLANT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY - BUILDING KEY LEGEND

NEW OR EXISTING BUILDINGS IN OPERATION

ABANDONED OR DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS

Above area outlines land already owned by H.J. Heinz Company and land to be purchased and developed between 1980 and 2001.



SANDVICK ARCHITECTS

1265 WEST SIXTH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
(216) 621-8055 FAX NO. (216) 687-1814

HEINZ, H.J. COMPANY

Pittsburgh Plant - Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

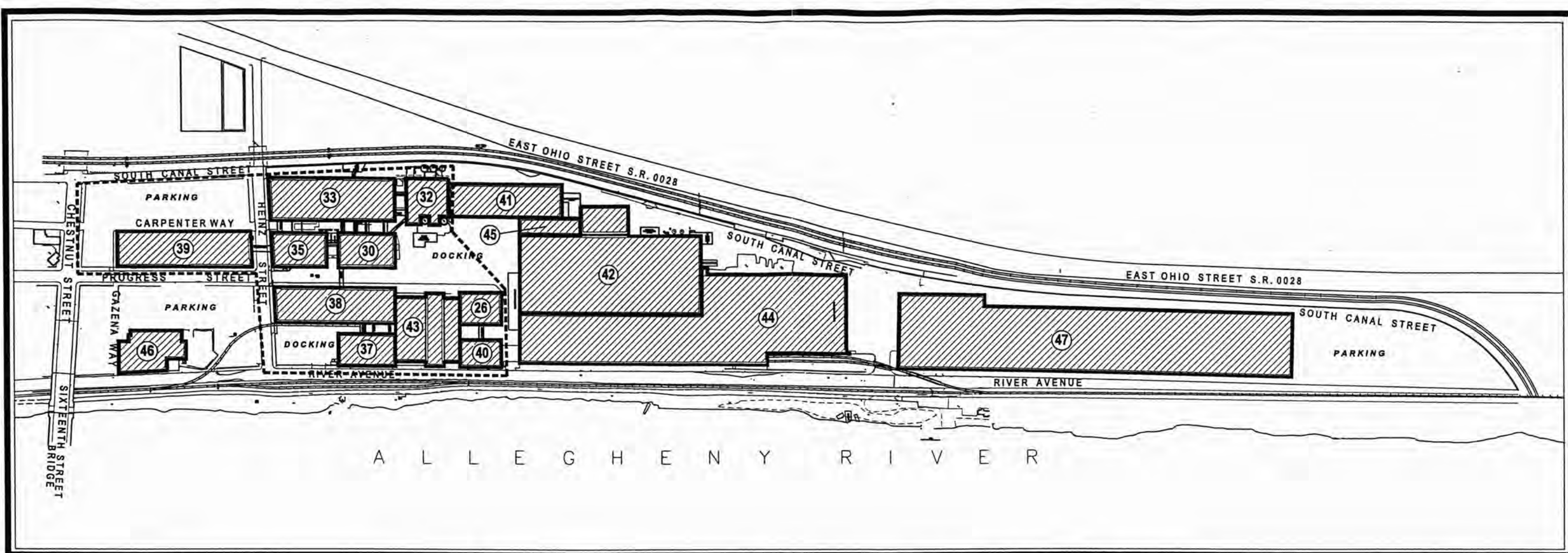
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - CA. 1979

Sources - Sanborn - Perrin Map of 1979 reproduced by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. and verbal development summaries, 1952 and 1993, supplied by Heinz U.S.A.



Growth Map #

6b



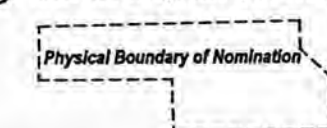
PLANT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY - BUILDING KEY LEGEND

NEW OR EXISTING BUILDINGS IN OPERATION

- ②⑥ Administration Building (shown to be under construction in 1906).
- ③① Bean Building (Constructed 1912-13)
- ③② Power and Tomatoe Building (Constructed 1914)
- ③③ Shipping Building (Constructed 1915)
- ③⑤ Meat Products Building (Constructed 1923, altered 1930s and 1960)
- ③⑥ Canal Street Garage (Purchased 1924)
- ③⑦ Reservoir Building (Constructed ca. 1926)
- ③⑧ Cereal Building (Constructed ca. 1926)
- ③⑨ Service and Auditorium Building (Constructed 1930)
- ④① Administration Building Annex (Constructed ca. 1937)
- ④② Vinegar Building (Constructed 1951)
- ④③ Finished Goods Warehouse (Constructed 1953)
- ④④ Riley Research Center (Constructed 1958)
- ④⑤ Finished Goods Warehouse Addition #1 (Constructed 1990)
- ④⑥ Finished Goods Warehouse Addition #2 (Constructed in 1999)
- ④⑦ Heinz Frozen Foods Division established in existing Western Electric Building in late 1990's. Building is owned by third party leased back to Heinz.
- ④⑧ Factory Warehouse (Constructed 2001)

ABANDONED OR DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS

- ① Vinegar Works (1884-1900) - Partially demolished 1898, portion of original building reused.
- ② Boiler house - 1885-1890 - Abandoned ca 1890.
- ③ Vinegar Works Additional Space - 1884 - 1994 - Established in existing wood frame building on this site. Demolished ca 1888-1889.
- ④ Pickle Building (1888-1894) - Demolished 1950.
- ⑤ Pickle Building Addition (1889) - Demolished 1950.
- ⑥ Preserve Building (1890) - Demolished 1950.
- ⑦ Pickle Building Addition (1894) - Demolished 1950.
- ⑧ Vinegar Storage Building (1895) - Demolition in process 1951.
- ⑨ Office and Stable Building (Constructed 1895)
- ⑩ Bottling Building (Constructed 1896) - Demolished 1989.
- ⑪ Natatorium (1897) - Moved in 1926 to southwest corner of Progress and Heinz Streets, demolished ca. 1950.
- ⑫ Time Office (1897) - Demolished 1950.
- ⑬ Box Office and Tank Building (Constructed 1898)
- ⑭ Vinegar and Auditorium Building (1900) - Demolition in process 1951.
- ⑮ Upper floor Office Annex Between Pickle and Preserve Buildings (1901). Demolished with Pickle and Preserve Buildings in 1950.
- ⑯ "House Where We Began", moved to Dearborn, Michigan, 1950.
- ⑰ Power House (Mechanical Office)(unconfirmed const. date) - demolition in process 1951.
- ⑱ Storage Facility (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1914.
- ⑲ "West Penn. Storage Warehouse" (Unconfirmed date of construction, ca. 1894 -1906). Demolished ca. 1914.
- ⑳ Vinegar Tankhouse and Car Printing/Repair Shop (Unconfirmed date of const., ca. 1894-1906). Demolished ca. 1928.
- ㉑ Dry Goods Warehouse - (Placed in service ca. 1900). Demolished ca. 1914.
- ㉒ Barrel Storage in existing structures on site (Occupied ca. 1900). Demolished ca 1950.
- ㉓ Barrel Storage in former sawmill existing on site (Occupied ca. 1900). Demolished ca. 1907.
- ㉔ Experiment and Admissions Building (Unconfirmed date of construction, sometime between 1893-1906). Demolished sometime prior to 1927.
- ㉕ Can and Machine Shop (Constructe ca. 1906).
- ㉖ Laundry and Cooperage Buildingm (Constructed 1907)
- ㉗ Onion Building (Former Glue Company), purchased 1909. Demolished 1941.
- ㉘ French Warehouse, purchased 1911. Demolished 1942.
- ㉙ House Hold Storage Building (Purchased 1918)



SANDVICK ARCHITECTS

1265 WEST SIXTH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
(216) 621-8055 FAX NO. (216) 687-1814

H E I N Z, H. J. C O M P A N Y

Pittsburgh Plant - Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - CA. 2001

Sources - Verbal development summaries, 1952 and 1993, supplied by Heinz U.S.A



Growth Map #

7

PRESENT STORAGE BUILDING - FIN. 1st FLOOR Elev. 36.17
ELEVEN BAYS - 15'-9" EACH

CONCRETE PAVING

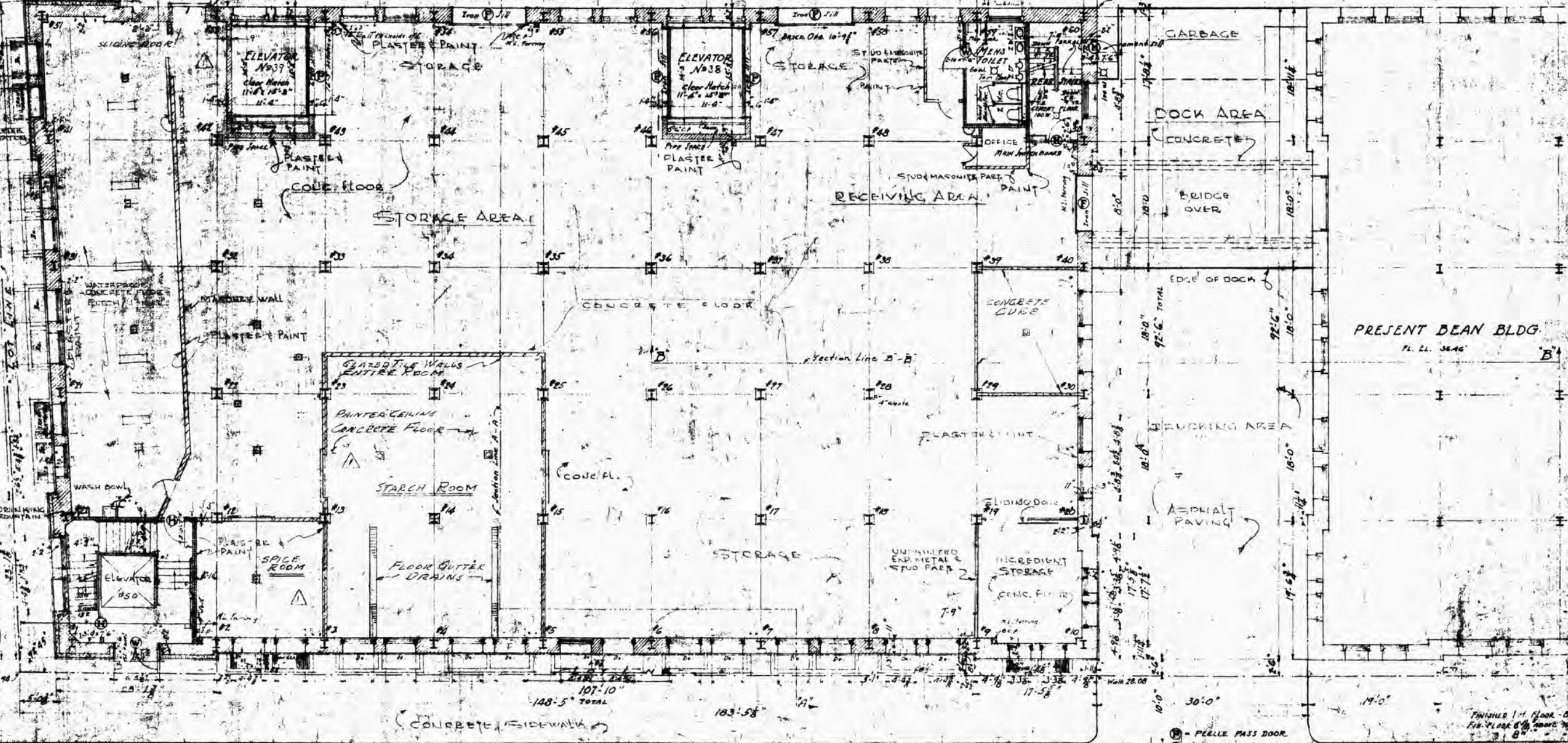
17'-0" 17'-0"

PRESENT RAILROAD TRACK

PRESENT R. R. TRACK

152'-7 1/2" TOTAL

HEINZ STREET 40 FT. BRICK PAVING



PRESENT DEAN BLDG.
FL. LL. 36.46

PROGRESS STREET 50 FT.

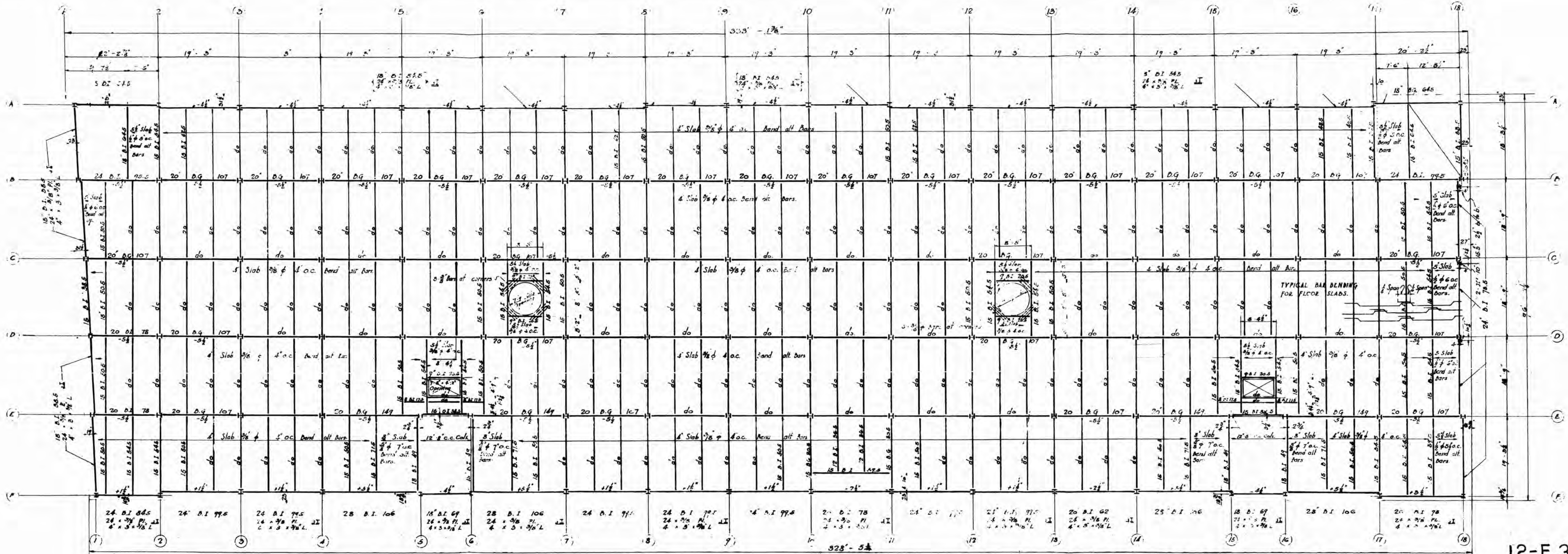


- - PELLE PASS DOOR
- - HOLLOW METAL DOOR
- - TIN CLAD FIRE DOOR
- - WOOD DOOR
- WOOD
- BRICK
- HOLLOW TILE & TRICK
- CEMENT PLASTER

REVISIONS
1. 12-1922
2. 1-1923
3. 1-1923
4. 1-1923
5. 1-1923
6. 1-1923
7. 1-1923
8. 1-1923
9. 1-1923
10. 1-1923

FIRST FLOOR
SPAGHETTI BULL
H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
FOR HEINZ & COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FEB. 20, 1923

12-F-3



12-F 328

SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

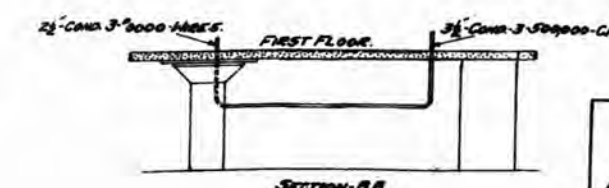
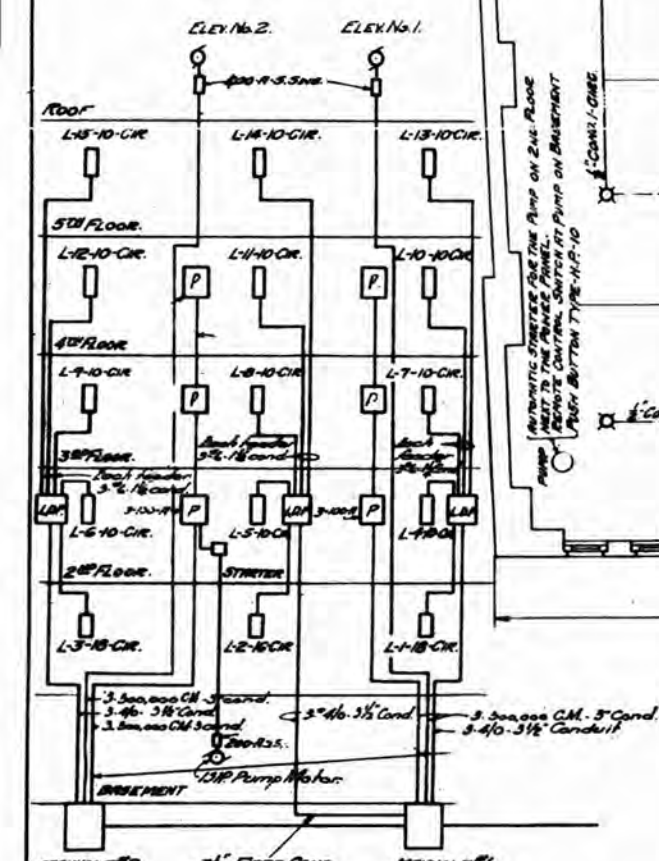
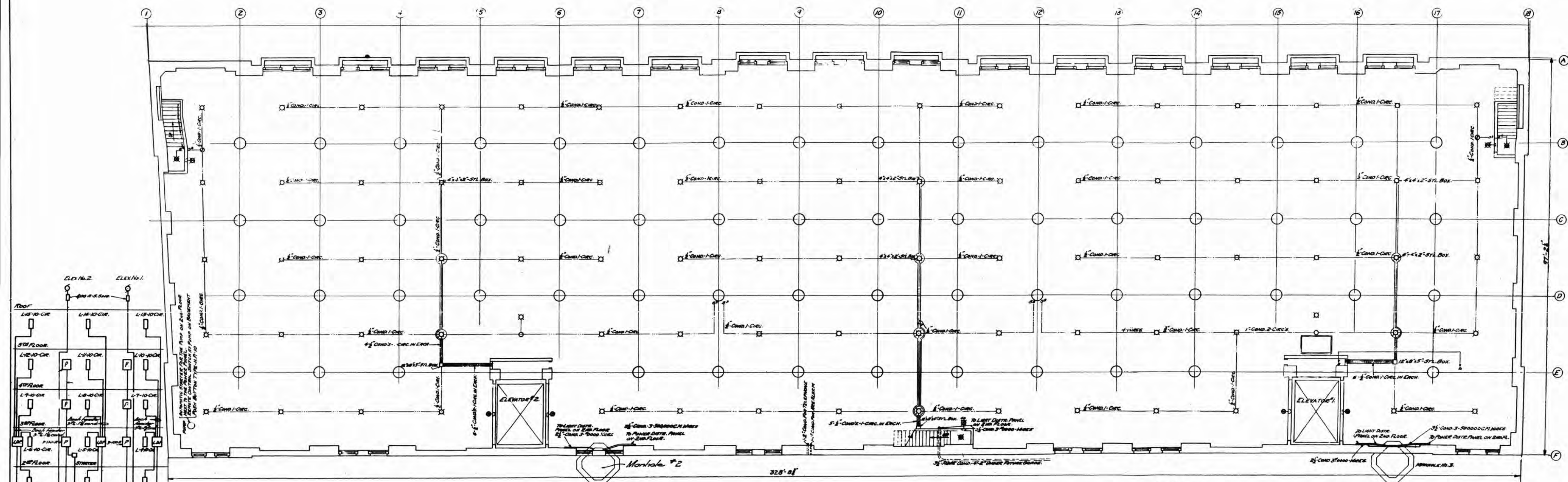
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 LL 800 / sq. ft.
 Elevation top of all beams - 7 1/2'
 From finished floor line unless
 otherwise noted

\bar{I} 1" x 5" x 3/8" L on beams
 to carry 8" slabs

NOTES

Sparrow beams are designed for erection loads and are to bear on the piers on each side of the window.
 Brillion plates and angles on spandrel beams are to extend 1'-0" past the sides of the window openings and bear on piers.
 Provide brackets for angles as shown on typical spandrel details.

WAREHOUSE FOR THE H. J. HEINZ CO.			
PITTSBURGH, PA.			
ALBERT HARR INC. ARCHITECTS		DETROIT, MICH.	
SECOND FLOOR FRAMING			
REVISIONS	DATE	BY	IN CHARGE OF
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BASEMENT PLAN

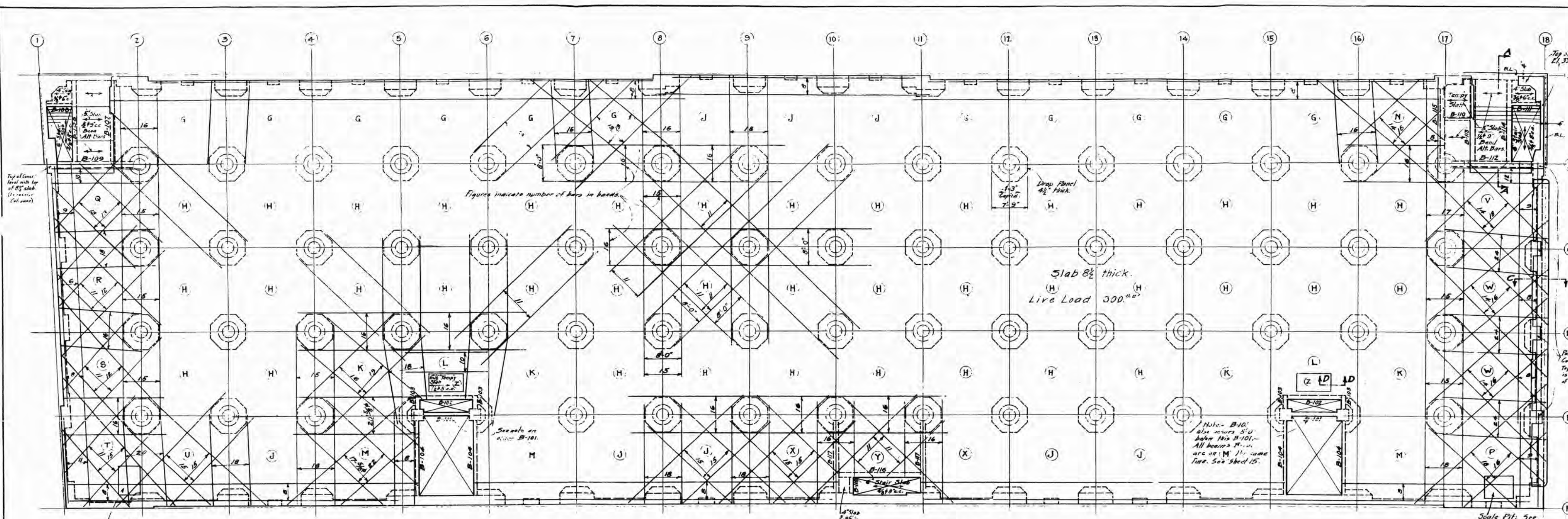
- SYMBOLS:**
- 1" CONDUIT
 - 1" CONDUIT
 - 1" CONDUIT
 - STEEL BOX
 - JUNCTION BOX
 - CEILING OUTLET
 - SIGN RECEPTACLE WITH RED EXIT LIGHT
 - SIGN RECEPTACLE WITH RWL LAMPS
 - 3P THREE WAY SWITCH
 - 4P FOUR WAY SWITCH
 - P Power Dist Panel
 - L.D.P. Light Dist Panel

**WAREHOUSE FOR THE
H. J. METZ - CO.
PITTSBURG
ALBERT KAHN & CO. ARCHITECTS - DETROIT, MICH.
BASEMENT PLAN.**

DATE	12/1	NO.	1271	SHEET	8M
REVISIONS					

12-F 316

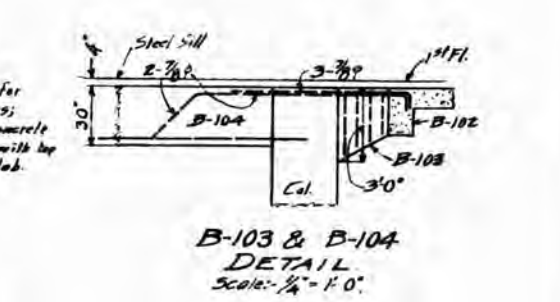
REVISED RISER DIAGRAM SEE DULL #10



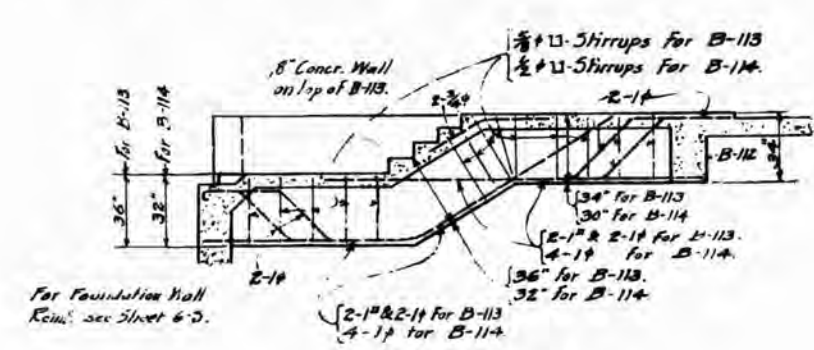
BEAM SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	SHAPE	REINFORCEMENT	STIRRUPS	REMARKS
B-101	8x16	□	2-3/8"	—	2-3/8" 13'-0" in top
B-102	10x24	□	2-7/8" 2-7/8" 5	—	—
B-103	12x36	□	3-3/8" 3-3/8" 5	—	See Detail
B-104	8x30	□	2-3/8" 2-3/8" 5	—	See Detail
B-105	—	—	—	—	—
B-106	12x24	□	2-1" 2 Bends	3/8" 7 c	2nd Min. Depth Bottom corner load.
B-107	12x24	□	2-1" 2 Bends	3/8" 7 c	—
B-108	8x18	□	2-3/8"	—	—
B-109	16x34	□	2-1" 2 Bends	3/8" 7 c	Carry Stirrups Past Concrete Loads.
B-110	8x16	□	2-3/8"	—	—
B-111	8x18	□	2-3/8"	—	—
B-112	16x34	□	4-1/2" 2 Bends	3/8" 7 c	Carry Stirrups Past Concrete Loads.
B-113	12x36	□	2-1" 2 Bends	3/8" 7 c	See Detail
B-114	12x32	□	2-1" 2 Bends	3/8" 7 c	See Detail
B-115	12x24	□	2-1" 2 Bends	3/8" 7 c	—
B-116	14x26	□	3-1" 2 Bends	3/8" 7 c	—
B-117	14x26	□	3-1" 2 Bends	3/8" 7 c	—
B-118	8x18	□	2-3/8"	—	—

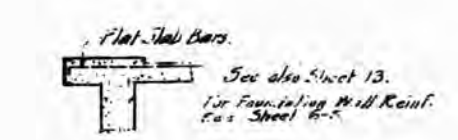
† B-101 occurs also as an intermediate beam in the basement; 5' from top of 1st fl. beam to top of intermediate beam in base.



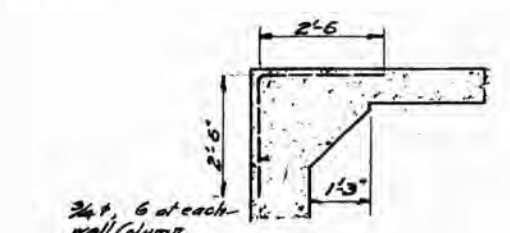
FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN.
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



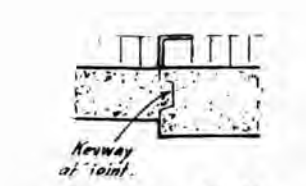
SECTION A-A
B-113 is to Scale 1/4" = 1'-0".
B-114 is as noted.



SECTION C-C



DETAIL AT TYPICAL WALL COL.



SECTION D-D
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

Notes:
 All bars in flat slab bands are 1/2" unless otherwise shown.
 All flat slab bars bend up over column capitals.
 Hook all flat slab bars ending at the limits of flat slab.
 Place 2-3/8" over all basement masonry.
 Temperature Reinf. for all one-way slabs, 3/8" 18".
 Lap flat slab bars 40 diameters at random point. For splicing.
 Use this sheet in conjunction with Architectural Sheets.
 Set all markings called for on other sheets.

12-F 327

WAREHOUSE FOR THE H. J. HEINZ CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALBERT KAHN, INC. ARCHITECTS
DETROIT, MICH.

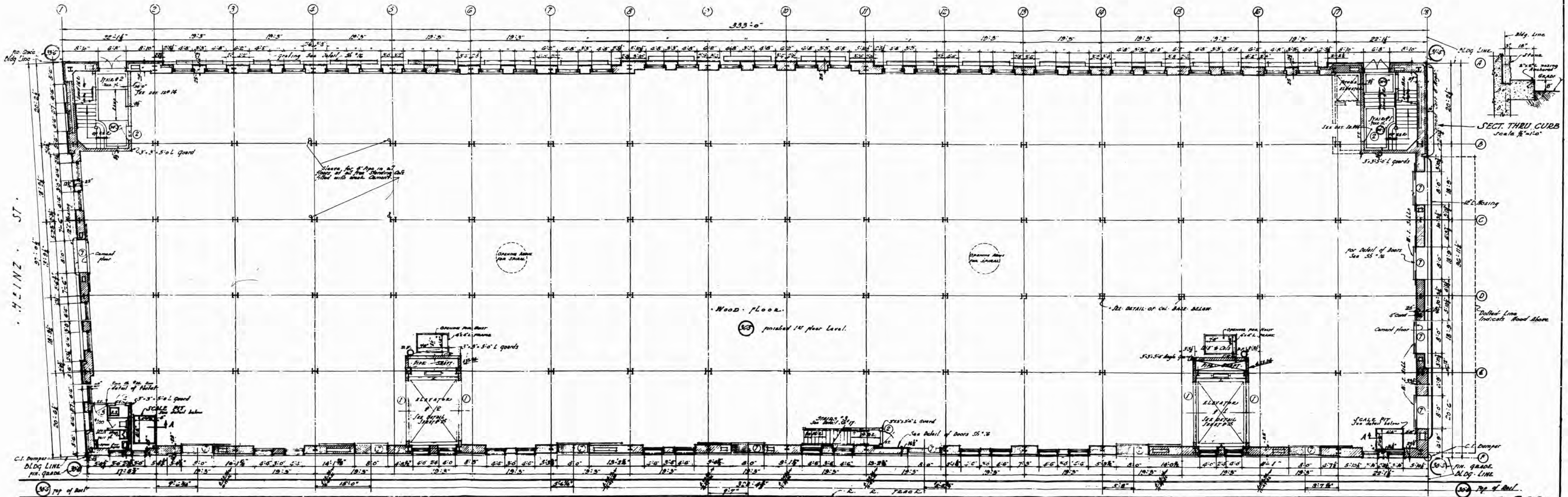
FIRST FLOOR FRAMING

REVISED BY	DATE	NO.	DR. H. J. EAS.	SHEET No. 7-5
DATE	NO.	DR. EAS.		
DATE	NO.	DR. EAS.		
DATE	NO.	DR. EAS.		

JOB No. 1271
REV#1

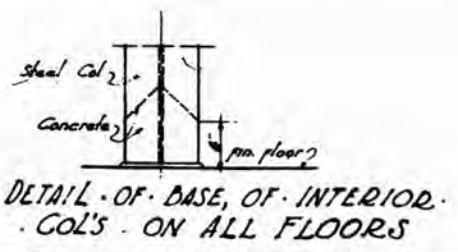
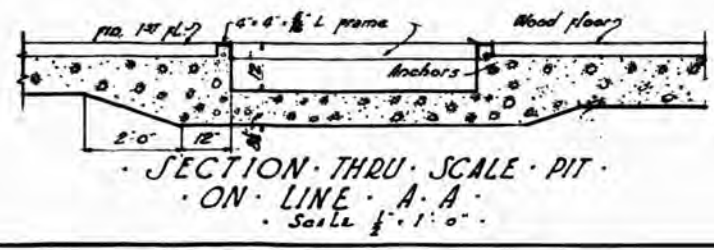
DATE: Mar. 11, 1926

PROGRESS ST.

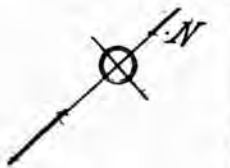


H. HEINZ ST.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



NOTE: FOR DOOR SCHEDULE SEE SHEET P. 1



12-F-336

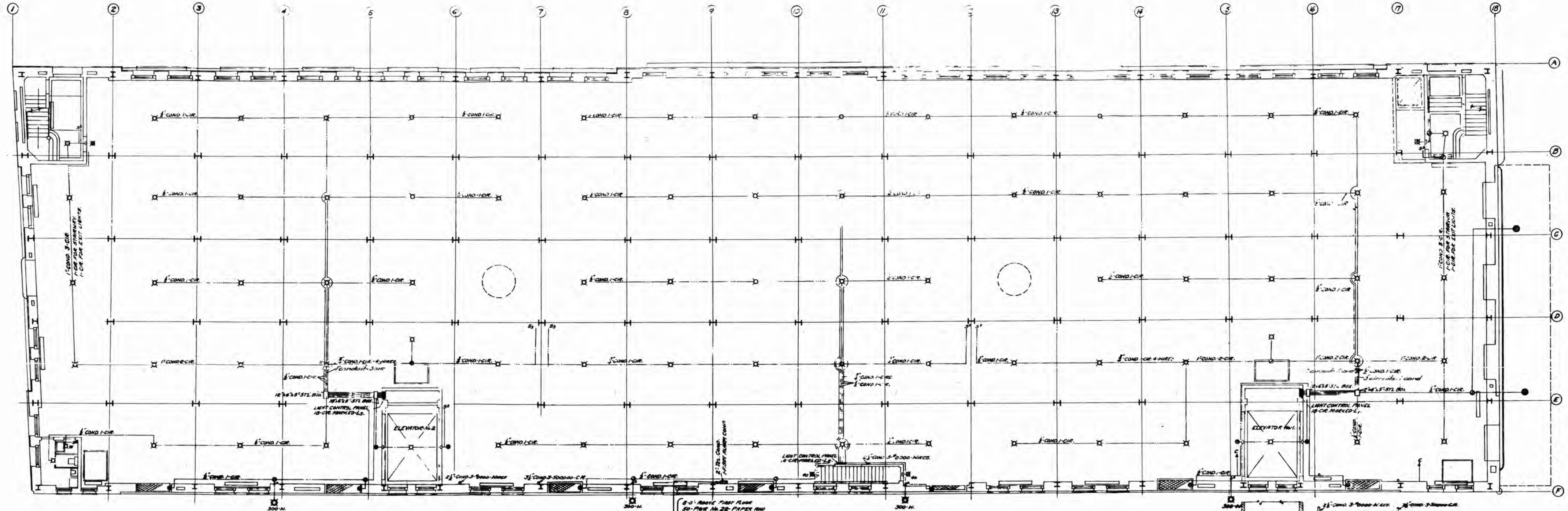
WAREHOUSE FOR THE
H. J. HEINZ CO.
PITTSBURGH
ALBERT KAHN INC. ARCHITECTS
DETROIT

REVISIONS:

NO.	DATE	BY	REASON
1	12-17-26	A.M.	ISSUED

JOB NO. 1271

SHEET NO. 4



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 1/2" CONDUIT
- 3/4" CONDUIT
- 1" CONDUIT
- JUNCTION BOX
- CEILING OUTLET
- SIGN RECEPTACLE WITH RED EXIT LIGHT
- STEEL BOX
- LIGHT CONTROL PANEL
- SIGN RECEPTACLE WITH 75W LAMP
- WATERPROOF CONVENIENCE OUTLET
- BENJAMIN STREET FIXTURE
- SIGN RECEPTACLE FOR LIGHTING THE HOOD
- 3-WAY SWITCH

8'-0" ABOVE FIRST FLOOR
50-PAIR NO. 20-PAIR AND
LEAD TELEPHONE CABLE
LIMITED TO FASTERBY
ELECTRIC TERMINAL STRIP
MOUNTED IN SUITABLE STEEL BOX.

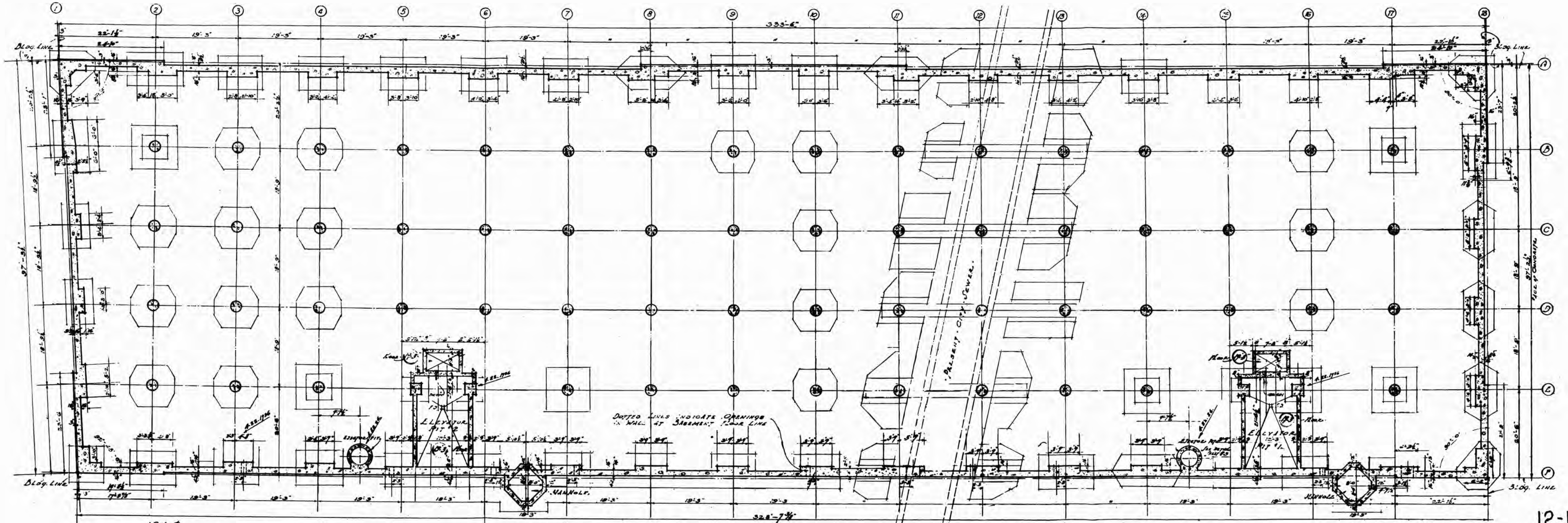
NOTE
ALL OUTLETS TO BE 100 HAZARD UNLESS
OTHERWISE NOTED.
ALL CONDUITS TO BE EXPOSED ON
SURFACE.
SEE DWG. H. J. HEINZ CO. DWG. No. K-981.

12-F 317

WAREHOUSE - FOR THE -
H. J. HEINZ - CO -
PITTSBURGH PR.
ALBERT KAHN INC. - ARCHITECTS - DETROIT MICH.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

PROVISIONS	Job No.	Approved	Checked	SHEET No.
	1271			

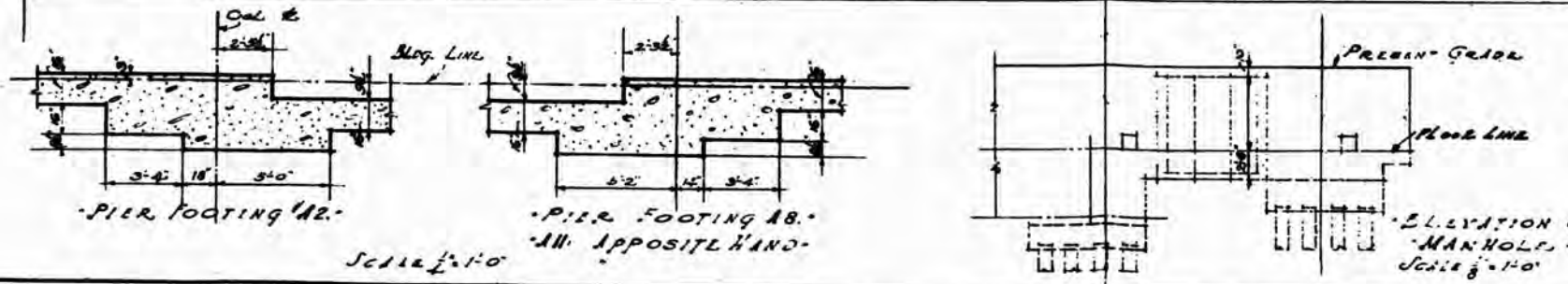
9M



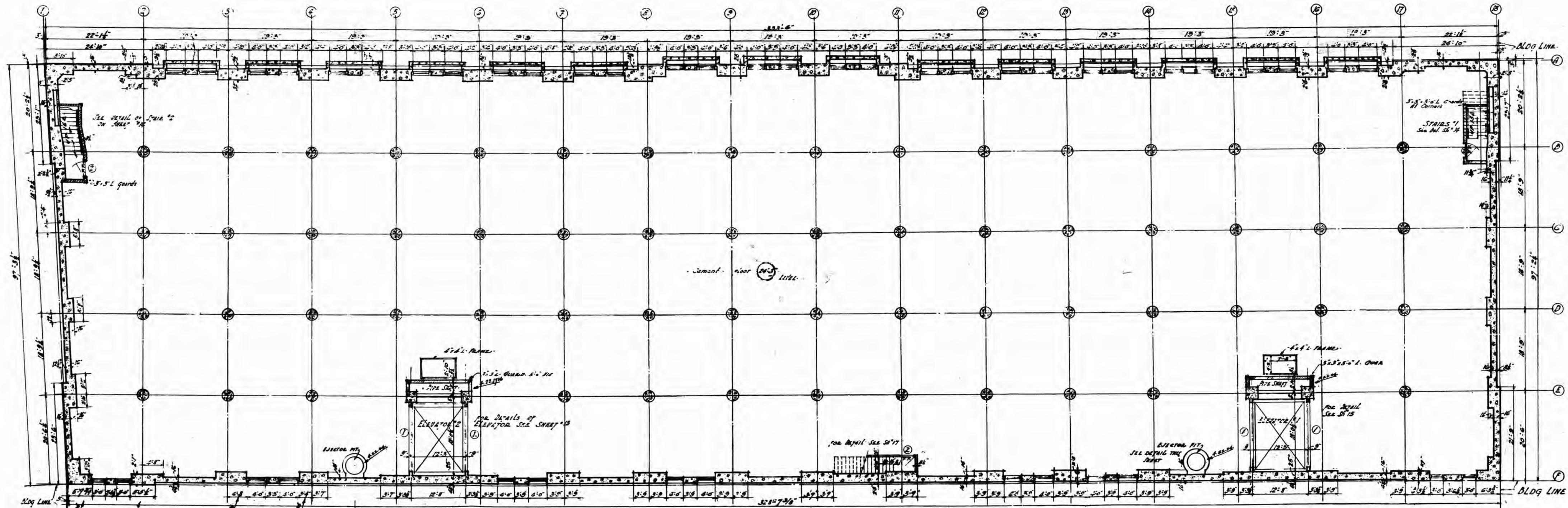
12-F 334

FOUNDATION PLAN
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE: FOR STEEL LOCATION LEVELS AND DETAILS.
 - OF FOOTINGS SEE DRAWINGS # 25, 33, AND 45.
 - FOR PILING PLAN SEE SHEET # 15.
 - FINISHED 1ST FLOOR LEVEL IS -34'-5".
 - BASEMENT " " " " -24'-5".

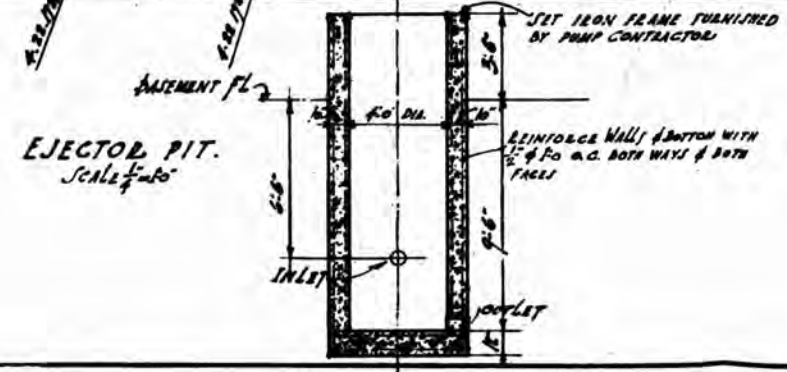


WAREHOUSE FOR THE H. J. HEINZ CO PITTSBURGH PA. ALBERT KAHN INC ARCHT'S DETROIT MICH. FOUNDATION PLAN			
REVISIONS	DATE	BY	CHKD.
1	10/1/22	JON	AKH
2	12/27	AKH	AKH
3	1/2/23	AKH	AKH



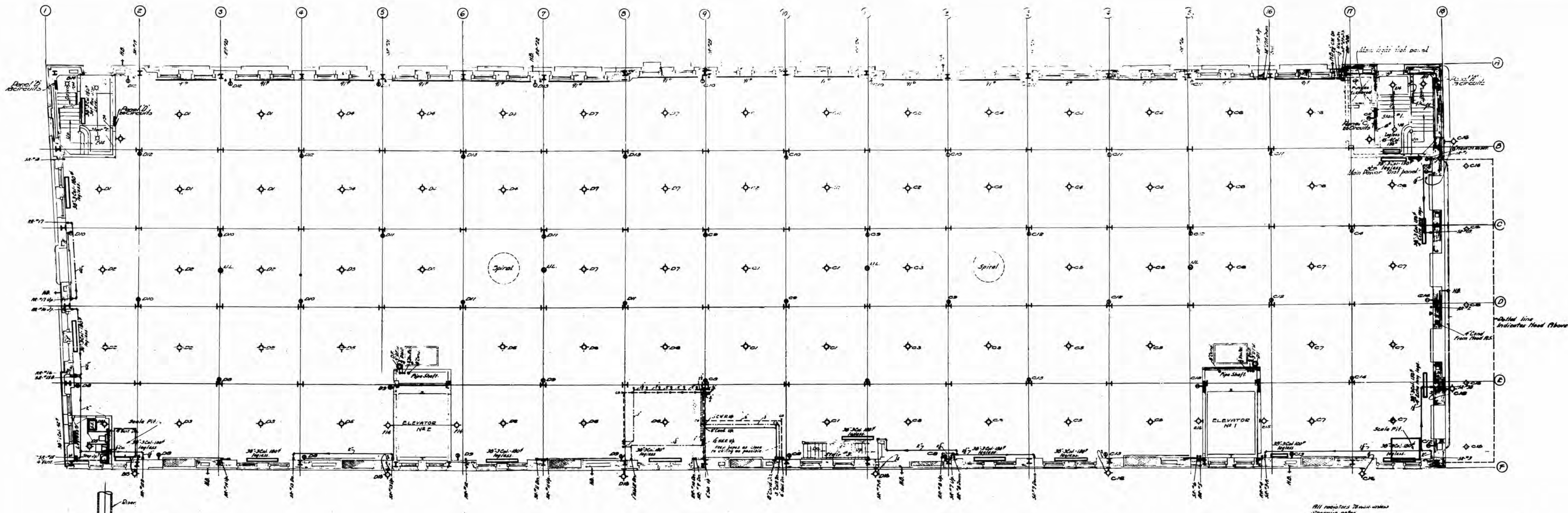
BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES: ALL WALL STANDING INTERIOR COLS TO HAVE
W. I. PLATE GUARDS 5'-0" HIGH.
ALL BEAM CARRIERS TO HAVE 5'-0" HIGH
LEAVE SPACINGS IN CONCRETE WALLS AT FLOOR LINE AS
INDICATED ON SHEET #2
FOR DOOR SCHEDULES SEE SHEET #1

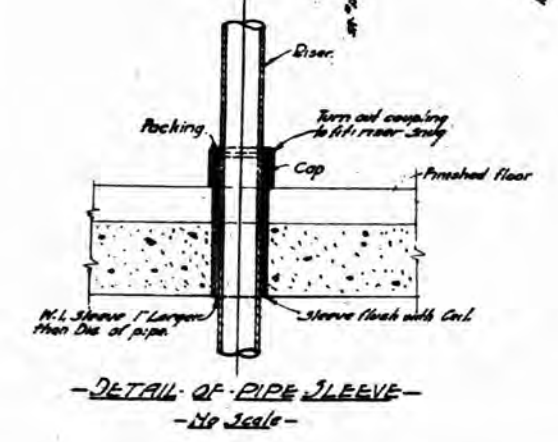


12-F 335

WAREHOUSE FOR THE H. J. HEINZ CO. PITTSBURGH PA. ALBERT LANN INC. ARCHITECTS. DETROIT MICH.			
BASEMENT PLAN			
REVISIONS:	NO. 3	DATE	BY
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



Note: Electrical work on this steel void See Sheet No. 9M

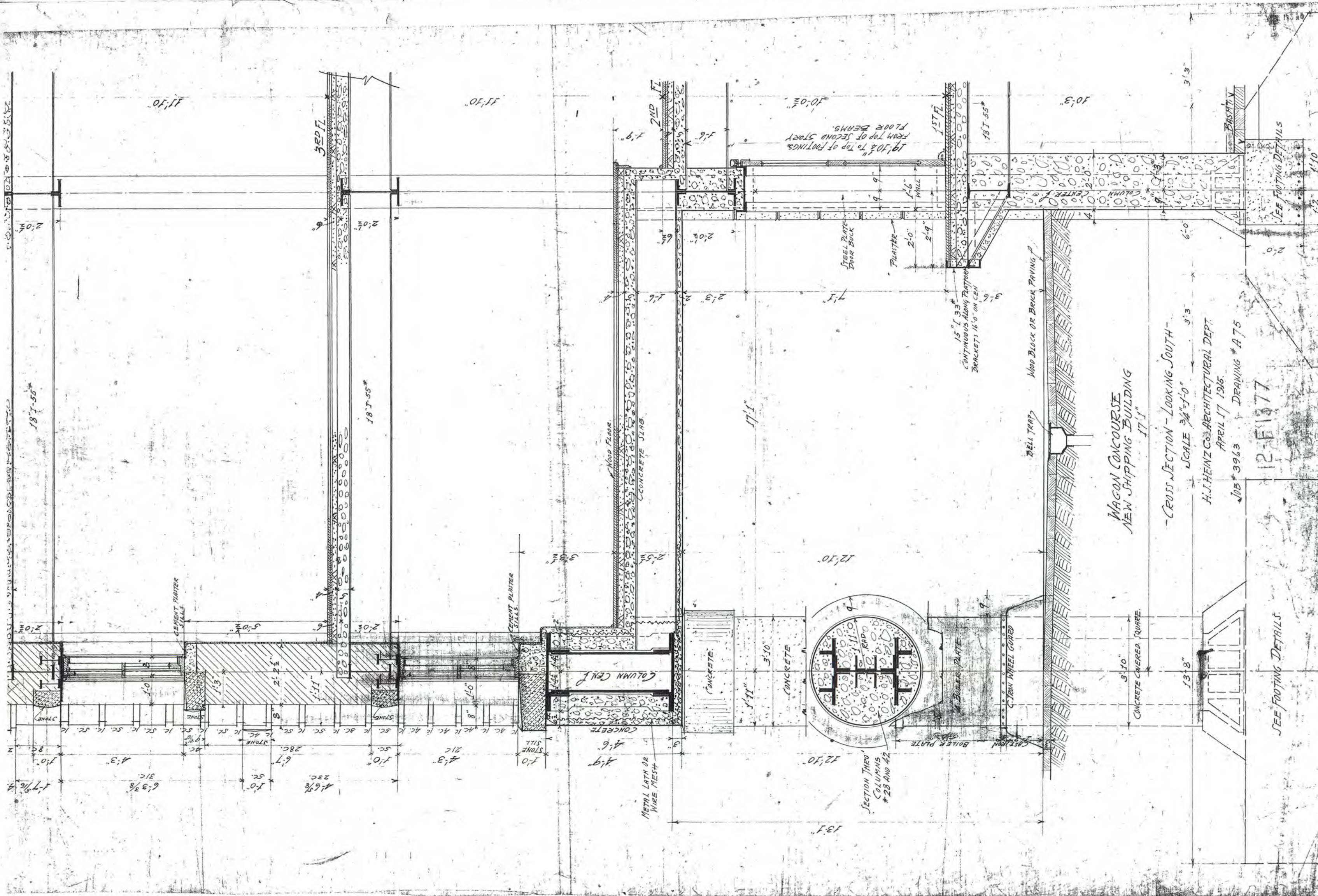
12-F 311

WAREHOUSE FOR THE
H. J. HEINE CO.
PITTSBURGH PA.

ALBERT WARD, INC. ARCHITECTS - DETROIT, MICH.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
For Mechanical Notes Only

Revisions	NO.	DATE	BY	APPROVED
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93	93			
94	94			
95	95			
96	96			
97	97			
98	98			
99	99			
100	100			



WAGON CONCOURSE
NEW SHIPPING BUILDING

CROSS SECTION - LOOKING SOUTH -
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

H. J. HEINZ CO. ARCHITECTURAL DEPT.
APRIL 17 1915
JOB # 3913 DRAWING # A75

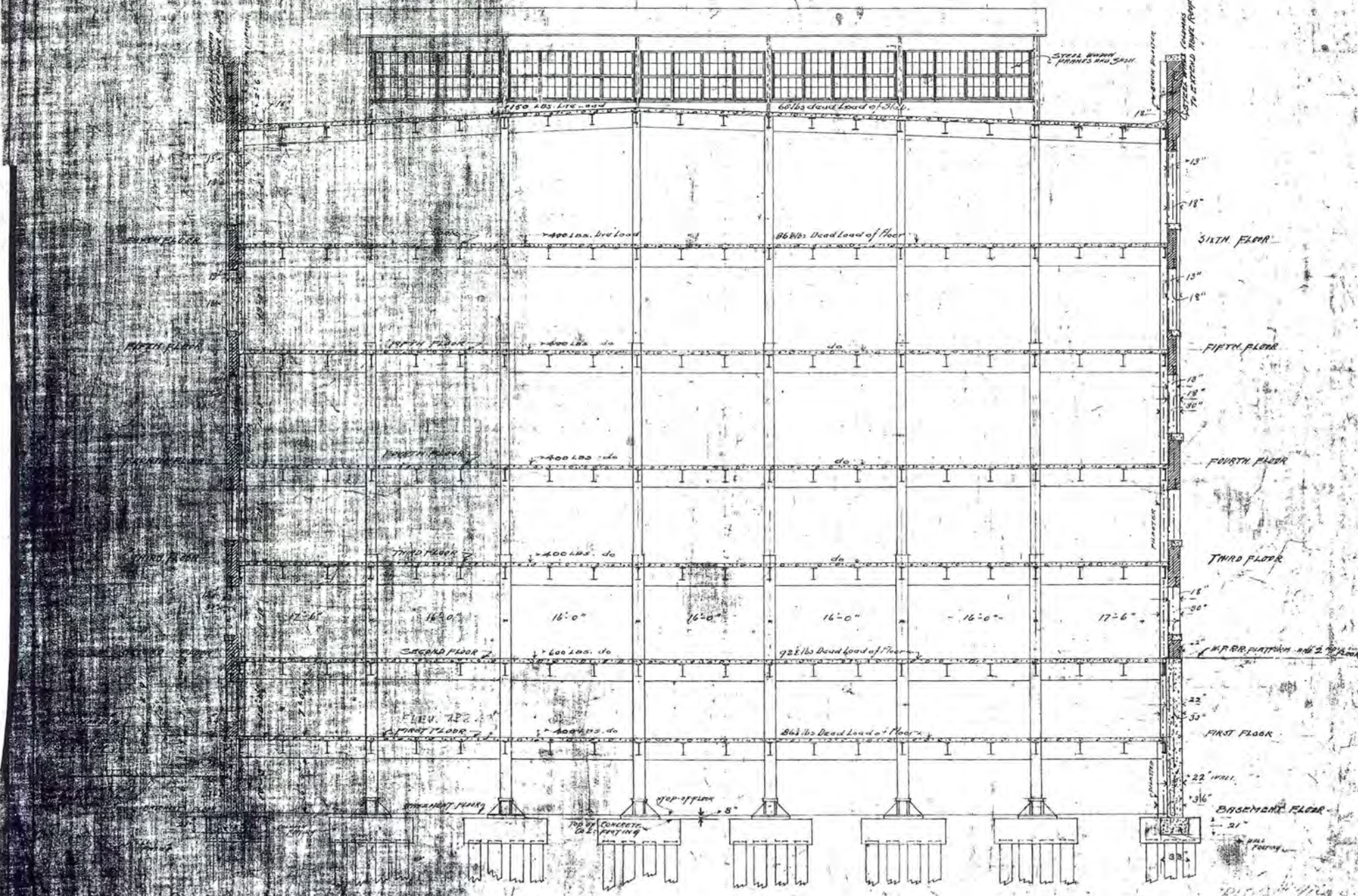
12 FEB 1917

SEE FOOTING DETAILS

Shipping
Bldg
410

M. J. MEINZ & CO.
 PROPOSED STORAGE BUILDING

TO BE LOCATED ON THE CORNER OF MEINZ STR. AND W. P. DIVISION OF THE PENNA. R. R.



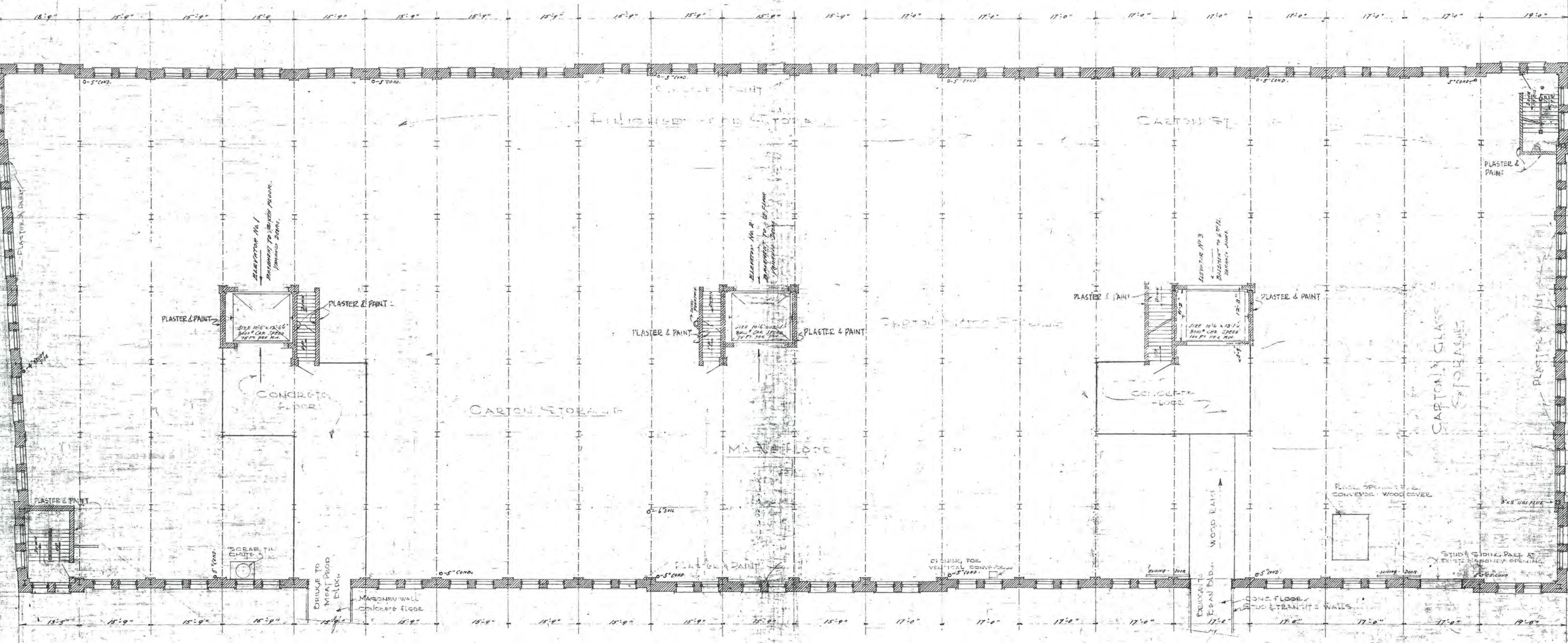
CROSS SECTION.

12-F1300

M. J. MEINZ & CO.
 CONSTRUCTION DEPT.
 JAN. 12, 1914

347'-0" TOTAL LENGTH

N. P. 11. FT.



H. J. HEINZ COMPANY - SHIPPING BLDG.
 LOCATED CORNER HEINZ STREET AND N. P. 11. FT. OF PENNA. RR. CO.
 N. 3. PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
 ARCHT. DEPT.
 AUGUST 11, 1914.
 REV. FEB. 5, 1915.

THIRD FLOOR PLAN.
 SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

CARPENTER FILEY.

347'-0" TOTAL LENGTH

12-F-1367
 SHEET

4

REVISED MAY 1, 1915
 G. J. H.

NOTE - SEE ELEVATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONS.

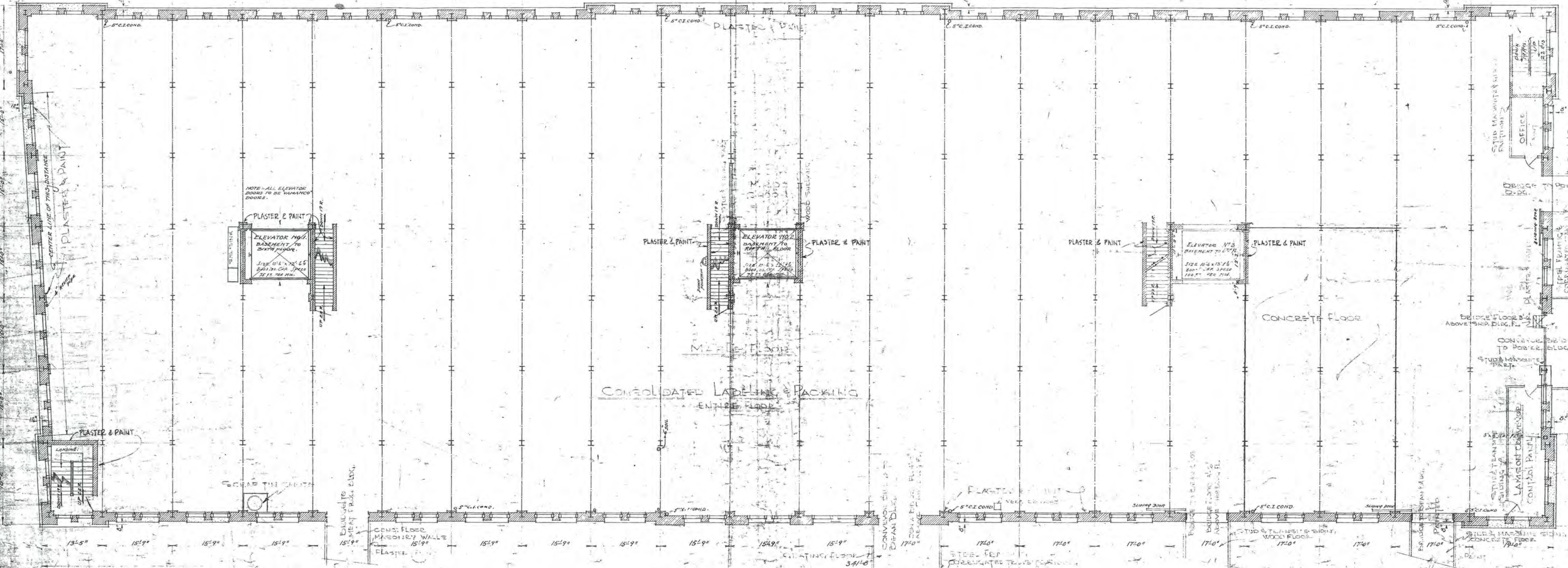
West PENNA. R.R.

PART ONE - 226'-0"

PART TWO - 121'-0"

347'-0"

10'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 15'-9" 17'-0" 17'-0" 17'-0" 17'-0" 17'-0" 17'-0" 17'-0" 17'-0" 19'-0"



H.J. HEINZ COMPANY • SHIPPING BUILDING
 LOCATED CORNER HEINZ ST. & W.P. DIV. OF PENNA. R.R.
 • N.S. PITTSBURGH PENNA. •

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

CARPENTER ALLEY

PART TWO - 121'-0"

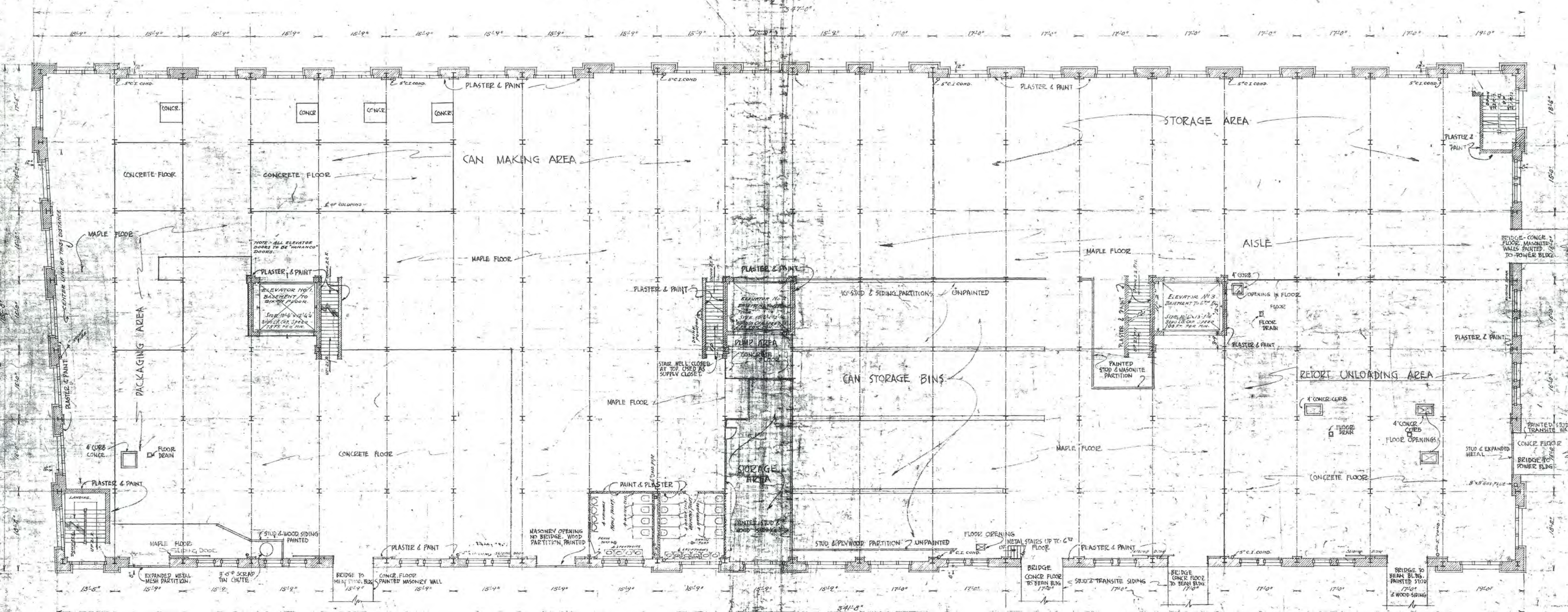
H.J. HEINZ Co.
 ARCHT. DEPT.
 AUGUST 17, 1914
 1917
 FEB 9 1915

SHEET 5

12-F1368

REVISED - MAY 1, 1924

NOTE: SEE ELEVATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONS



FIFTH FLOOR PLAN
 SCALED ON FOOT

H.J. HEINZ COMPANY - SHIPPING BUILDING
 LOCATED CORNER HEINZ ST. & WP. DIV. OF PENNA. R.R.
 N.S. PITTSBURGH PENNA.

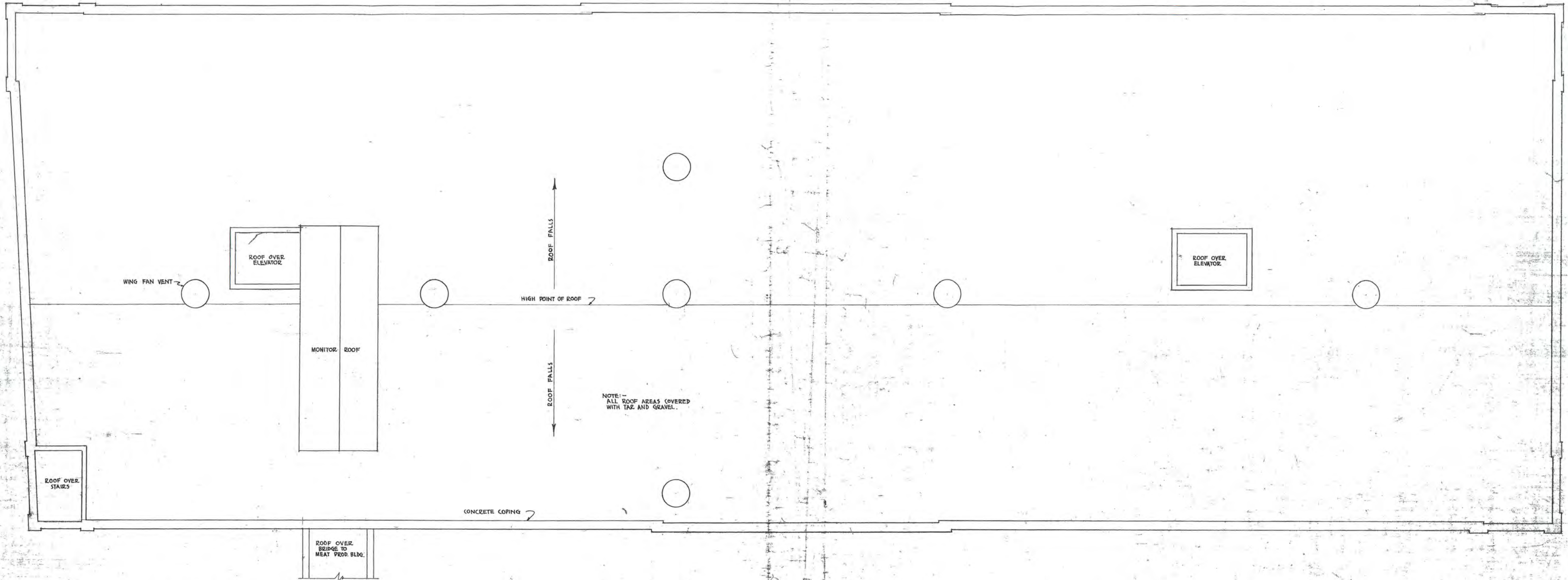
CARPENTER ALLEY

12-F 1369

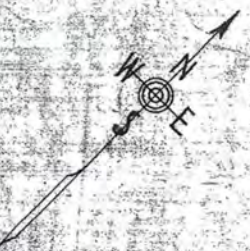
H.J. HEINZ CO.
 ARCHT. DEPT.
 August 17, 1914

SHEET NO.
 6

SHIPPING BLDG. #410



- H. J. HEINZ COMPANY - SHIPPING BUILDING -
 LOCATED CORNER HEINZ ST. AND W.P. DIV. OF PENNA. R.R.
 - N.S. PITTSBURGH, PA. -



ROOF PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

CARPENTER ALLEY

12-F1371

SHEET NO.

8

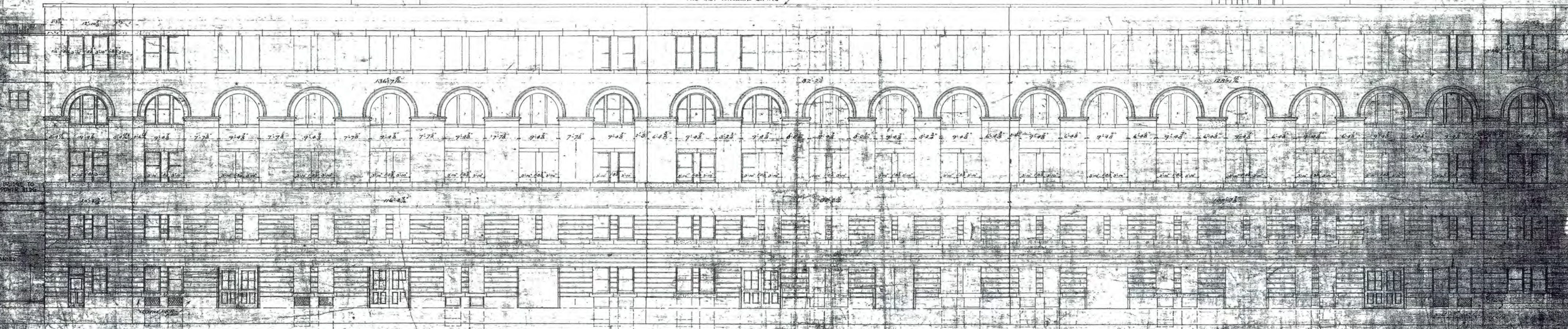
REVISED MAY 1, 1954
 N.C.B.

ELEVATOR PENTHOUSE

PRE-CAST CONCRETE COPING

MONITOR

ELEVATOR PENTHOUSE

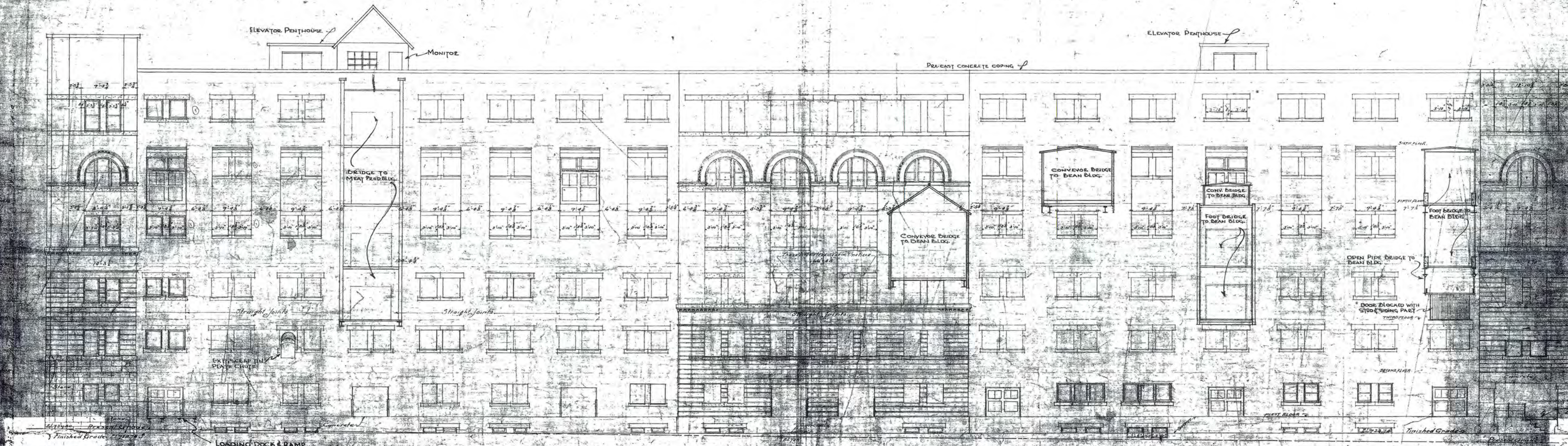


NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
H. J. HEINZ COMPANY SHIPPING BUILDING
1207 HEINZ STREET AND W. END OF PENNSYLVANIA R.R.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY SHIPPING BUILDING
LOCATED CORNER HEINZ STREET AND W.P. DIV. OF PENNA. R.R.
N. S. PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

PART TWO 121-0



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SHIPPING BLDG. No. 410

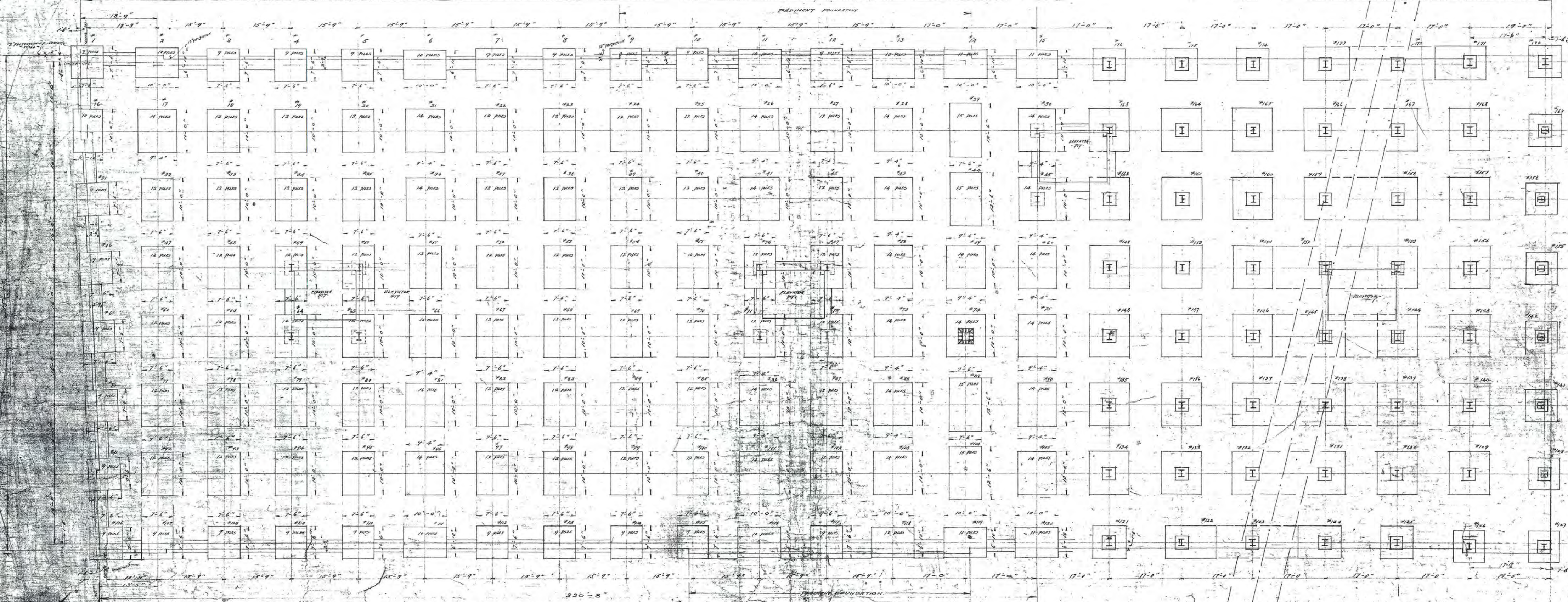
SHEET
REVISED MAY 1954
L. J. H.

West Penn. R. R.

PART ONE

347'-0" TOTAL LENGTH OUT TO OUT OF BRICKWORK

FOUNDATION FOUNDATION



H. J. MEINZ COMPANY - STORAGE BUILDING
 SOUTH CORNER MEINZ STREET AND W.P. DIV. OF PENNA. R. R.
 W. S. PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

H. J. MEINZ COMPANY
 CONSTRUCTION DEPT.
 PITTSBURGH, PA.
 12-F-1358

CARPENTER ALLEY

PART ONE

FOUNDATION PLAN
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

100'-9" FROM MAINLINE TO 311 BEAN BLDG.

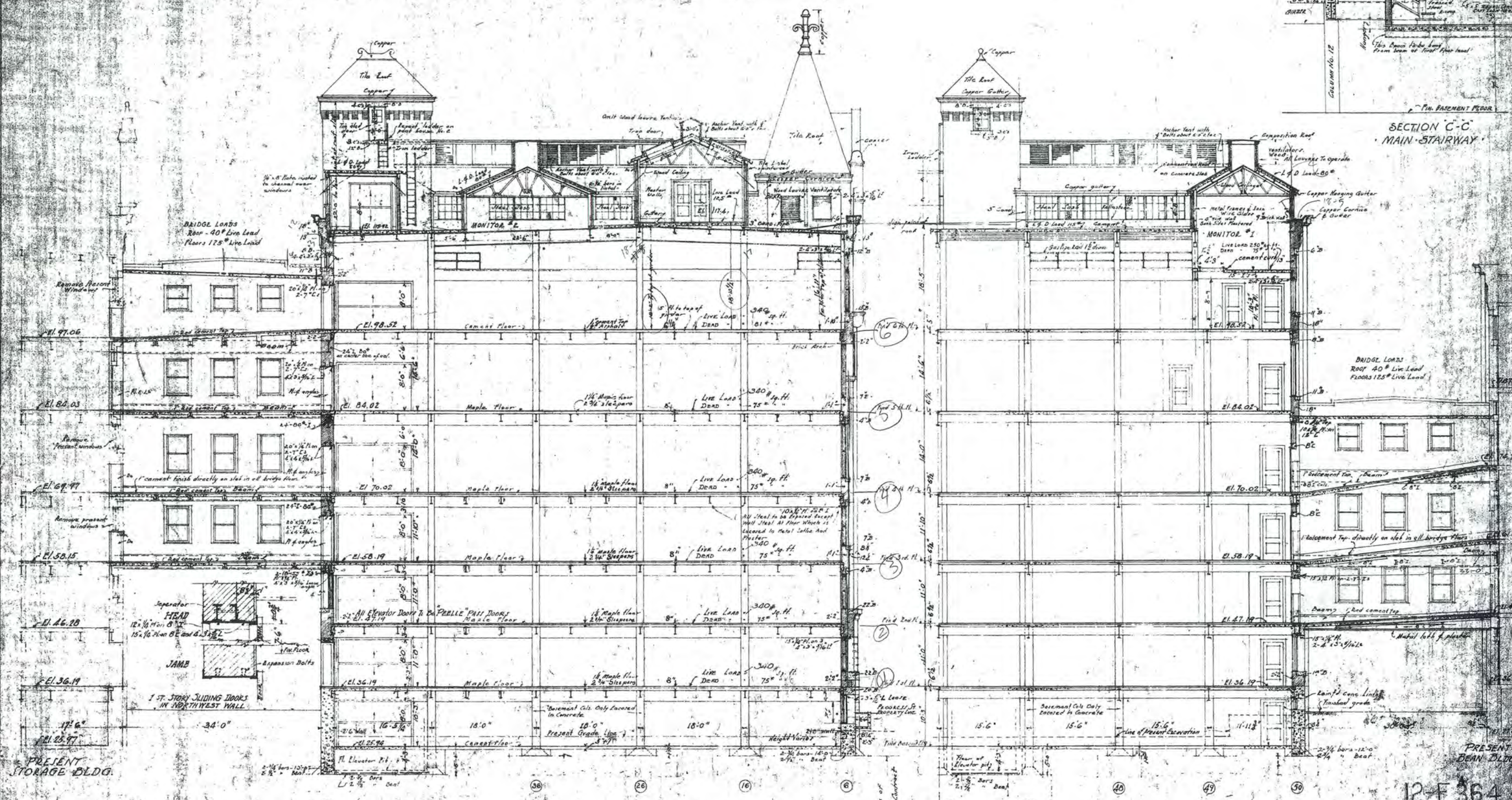
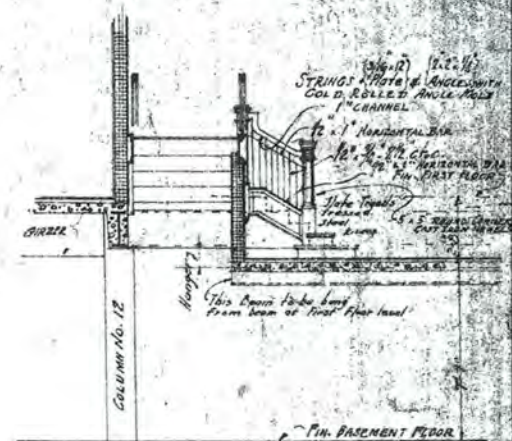
NEW BEAN BUILDING
 12-F-1358



SOUTH ELEVATION

12-F361

COMM. NO. 551	PROGRESS ST. ELEVATION	SHEET NO.
REVISIONS 2-27-1925 3-21-1925 3-28-1925 4-14-1925 5-1-1925	SPAGHETTI BUILDING FOR H. J. HEINZ COMPANY COR. HEINZ & PROGRESS STREETS PITTSBURGH, PA. ROBERT MAURICE TRIMBLE, ARCHT. & ENGR. FERGUSON BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.	10
FEB. 28, 1920		SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



CROSS SECTION A-A

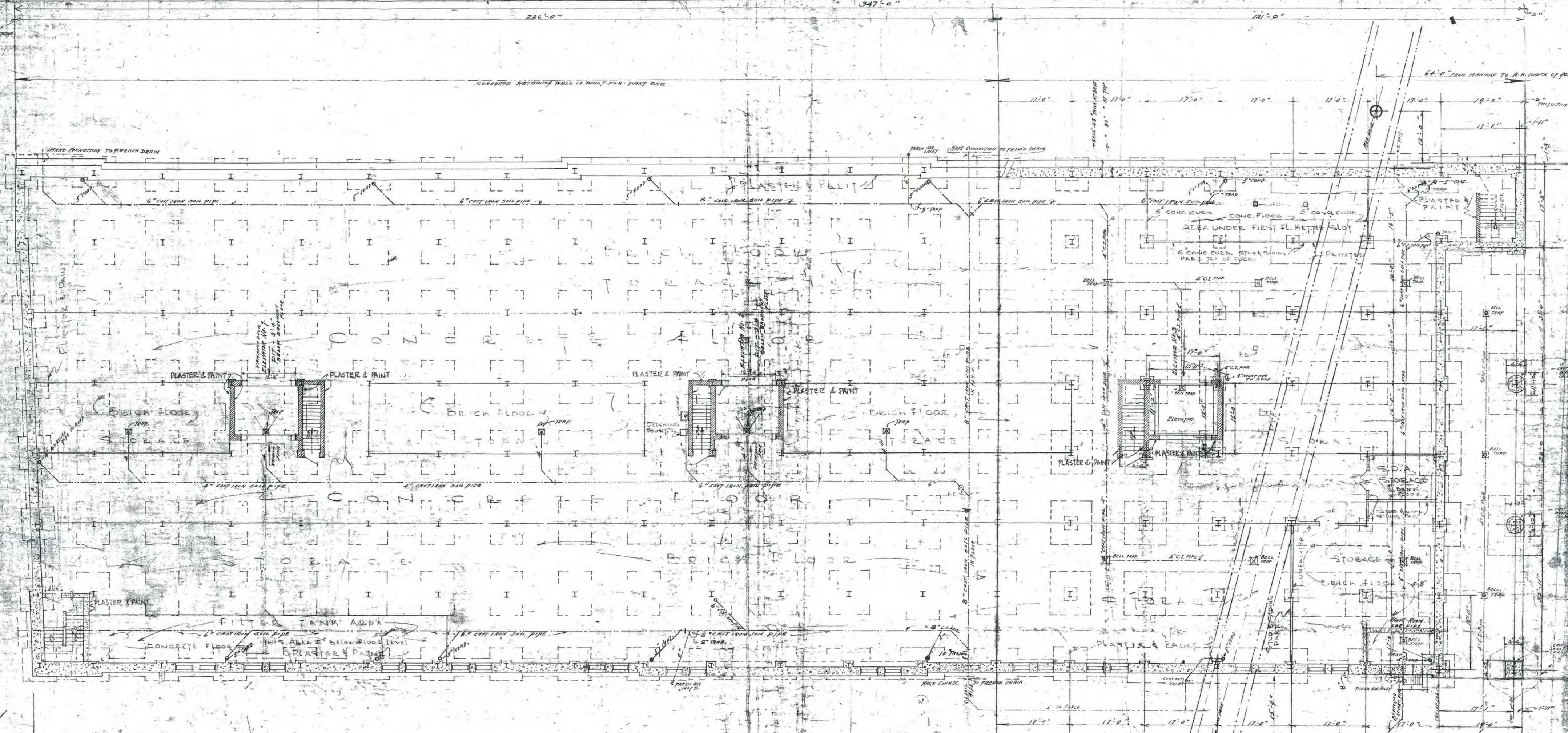
SECTION B-B

12-F-364

REVISIONS		SECTIONS		SHEET NO.	
3-27-1921		SPAGHETTI BUILDING		13	
12-21-1921		H. J. HEINZ COMPANY			
1-19-1922		COR. HEINZ & PROGRESS STREETS			
3-22-1922		NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.			
5-2-1922		ROBERT MAURICE TRIMBLE, ARCHT.			
		FERGUSON BLDG. PITTSBURGH, PA.			
FEB. 28-1920					

BRICK
CONCRETE
STONE

13



H. J. HEINZ COMPANY - SHIPPING BUILDING
 LOCATED CORNER HEINZ STREET AND W.P. DIX OF PENN. R.R.
 N.E. PITTSBURGH, PENN.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
 CONTRACTOR DIFF.
 JULY 27 1914
 REVISION AUGUST 1914

SEPT. 18
 FEB. 10 1915
 MAY 16

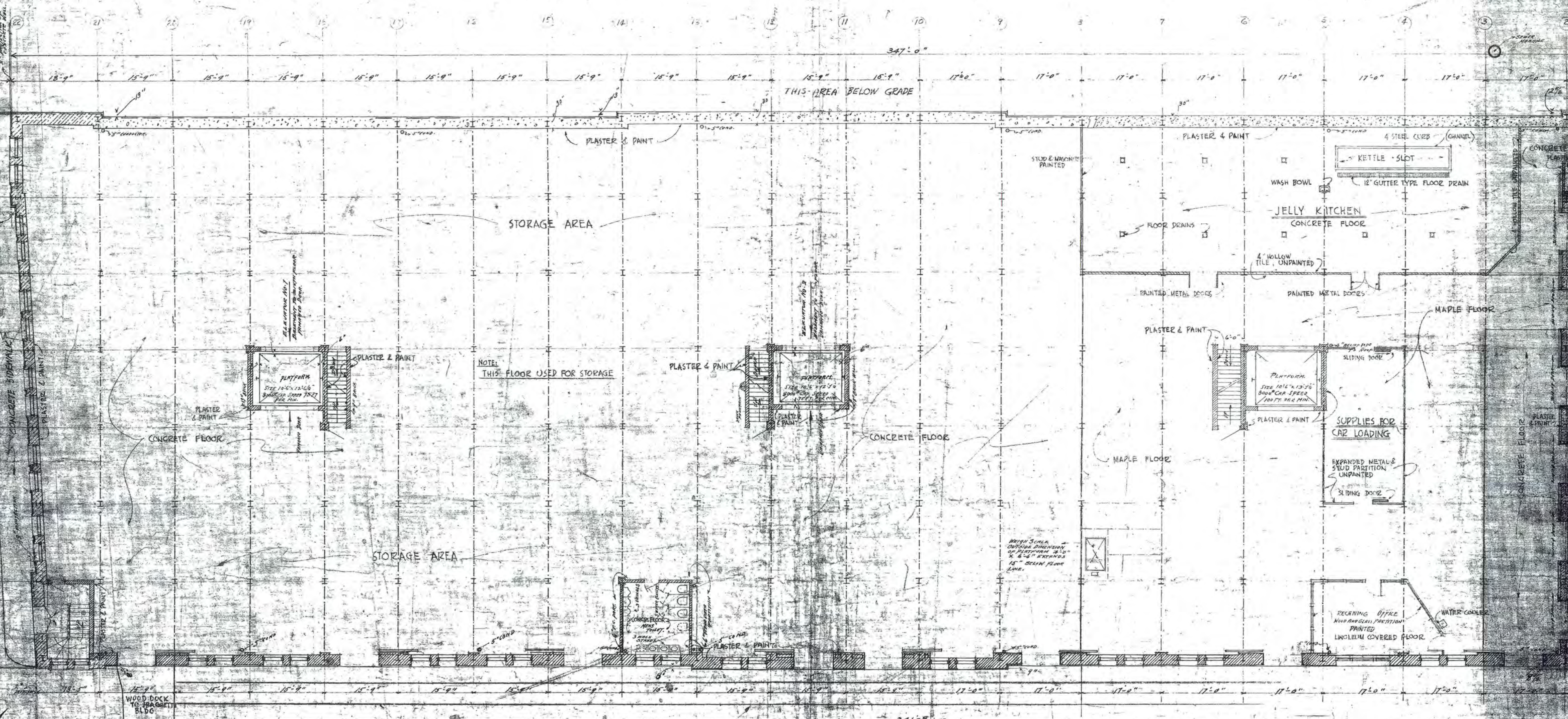
CARPENTER ALLEY

BASEMENT 3963

NEW BEAM BUILDING 157'-0" LONG

PLUMBING & SEWER LAYOUT REVISED SHEET

SHEET
 1
 REVISED MAY 1, 1924
 E. G. J.



NOTE:
THIS FLOOR USED FOR STORAGE

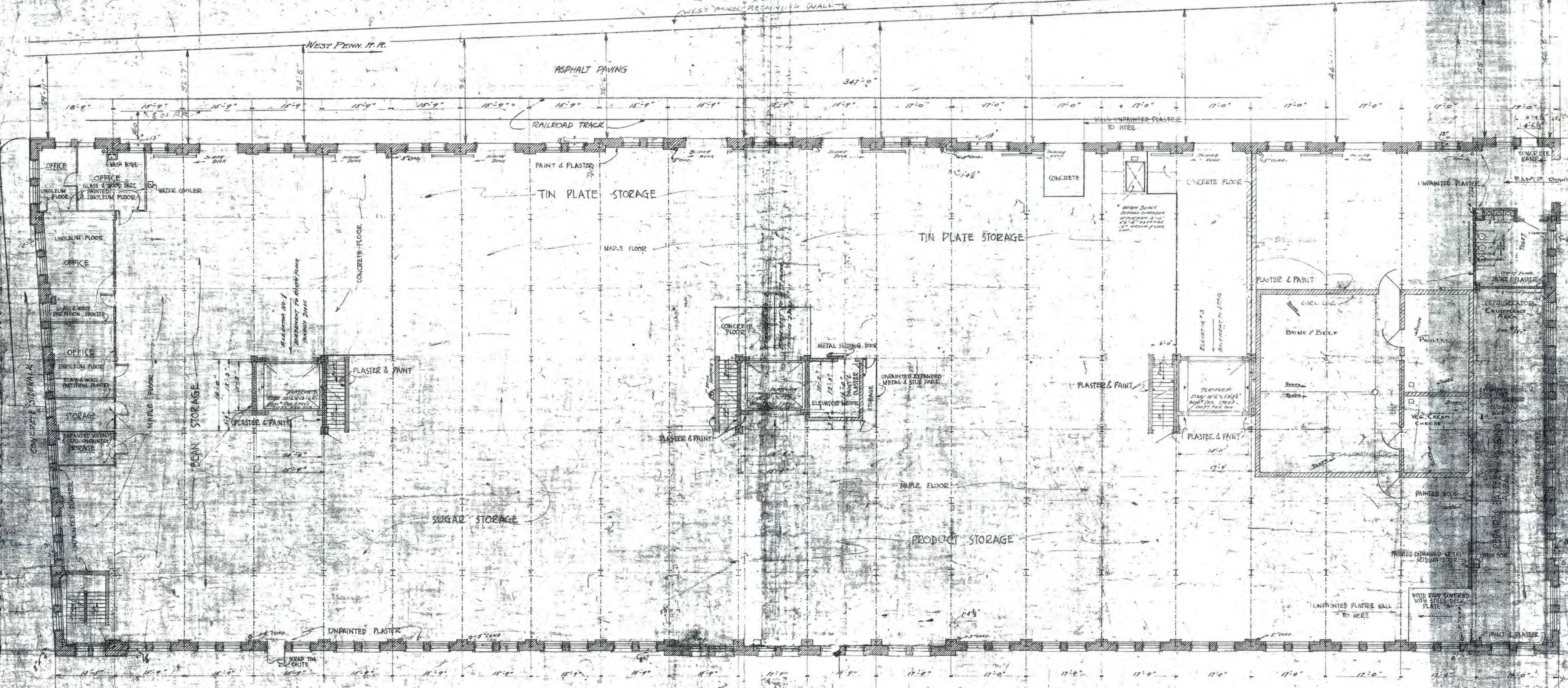
H. J. HEINZ COMPANY - SHIPPING BUILDING
 124 WEST CORNHILL STREET AND N. F. DIV. OF PENNA. R.R.
 N. S. PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

RAILROAD TRACKS
 CARPENTER ALLEY - 34' WIDE - ASPHALT PAVING

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

Column Indications
 Original Column Markings are on
 sheet 12-F-135

12-F-136



M. J. HEINZ COMPANY - SHIPPING BUILDING
 LOCATED CORNER HEINZ STREET AND W. P. DIV. ST. PENN. R.R.
 NO. 3 - PITTSBURGH - PENN.

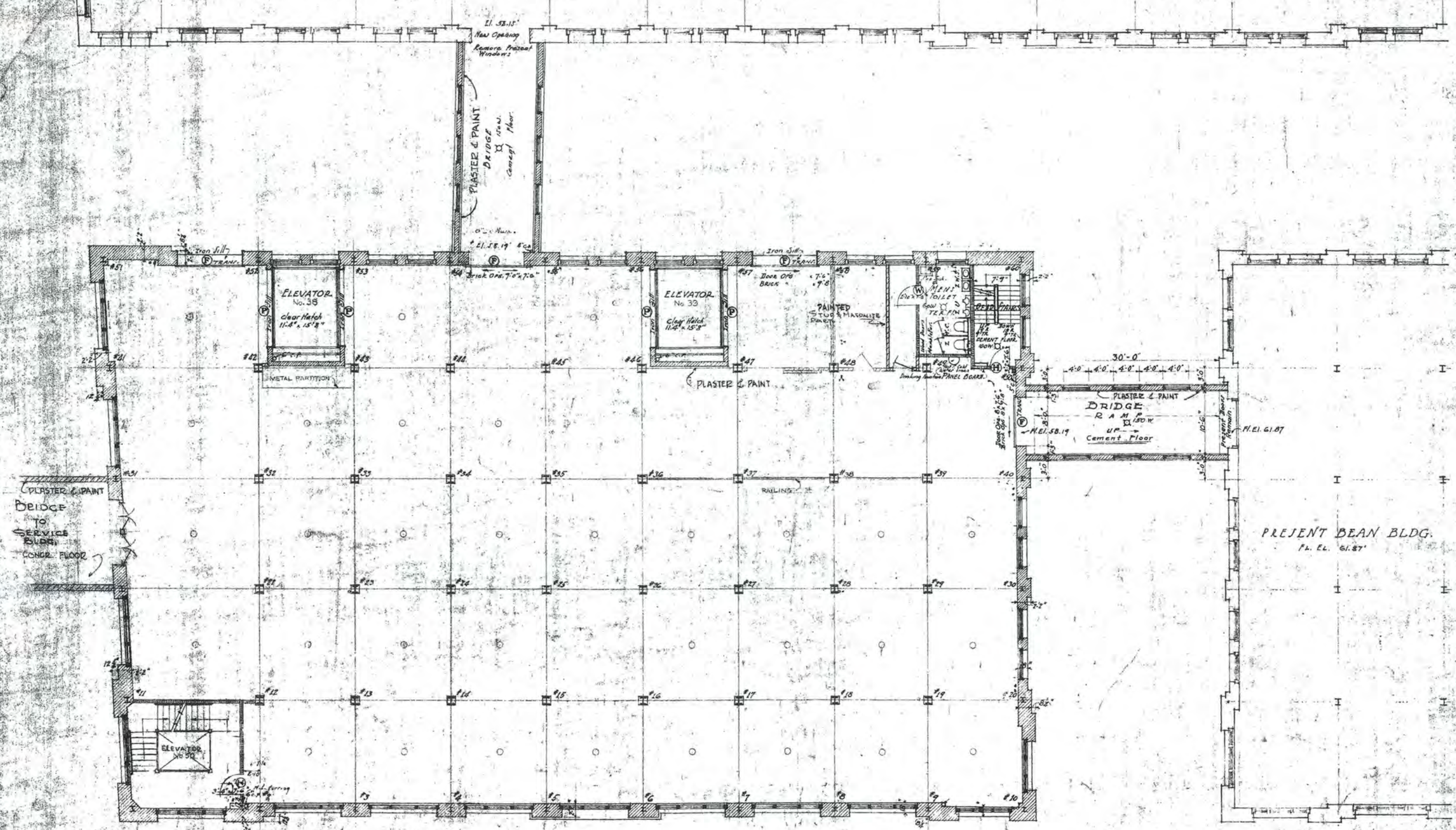
M. J. Heinz Company
 100 S. 11th St.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPENTER ALLEY

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

REVISIONS
 DRAWING UP DATED
 OF 3-20-1924 DWG

PRESENT STORAGE BUILDING Fl. El. 58.15'



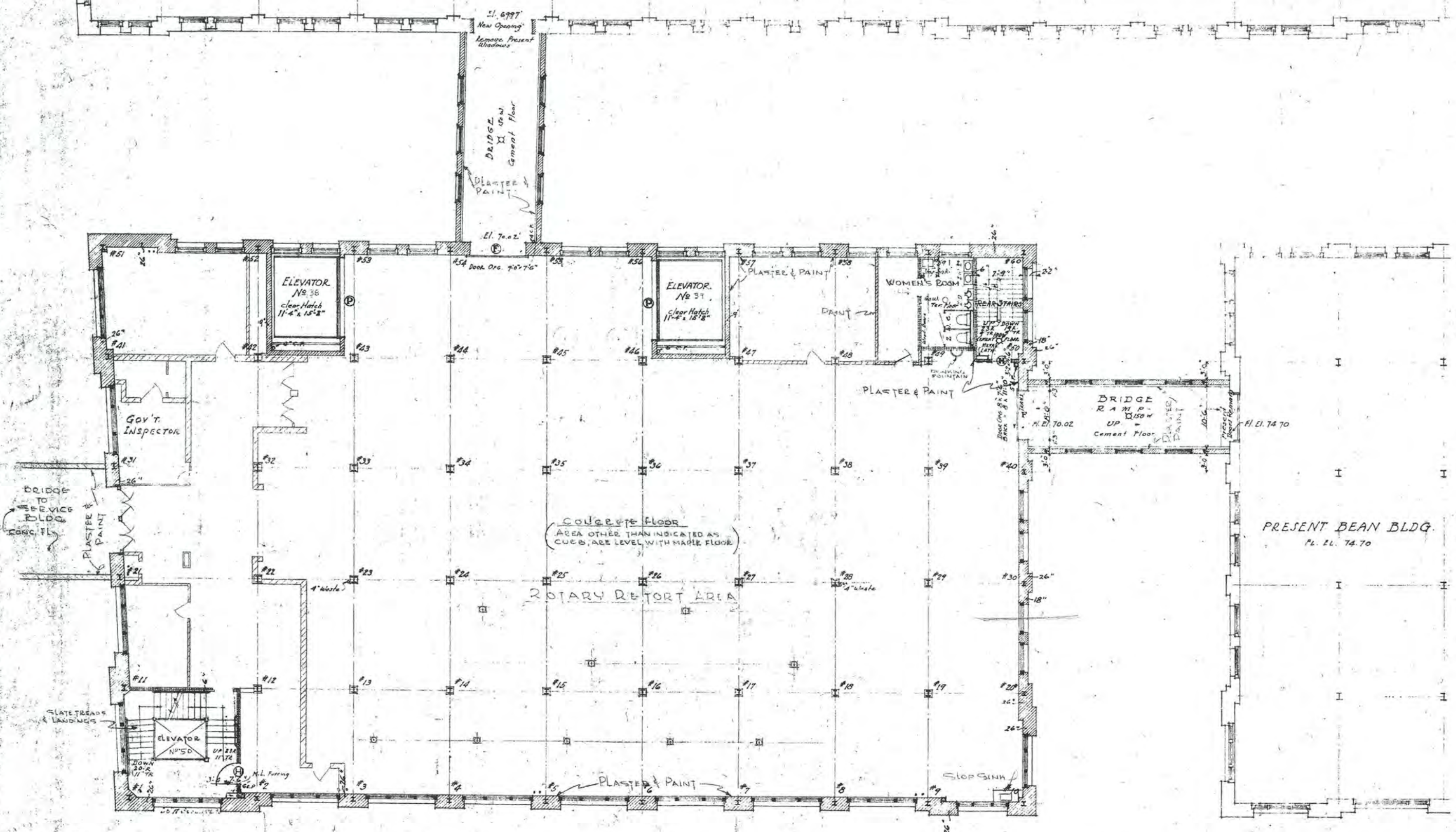
12-F 356

THIRD FLOOR Elev. 58.19
 6 1/2" Above Girders
 8" Above Beams

COMM No. 551	THIRD FLOOR PLAN	SHEED NO.
REVISIONS 1st Rev. 3-22-24 2d " 3-22-24 3d " 3-22-24 4th " 3-22-24	SPAGHETTI BUILDING H. J. HEINZ COMPANY COR. HEINZ & PROGRESS STREETS NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA. ROBERT MAURICE TRIABLE, ARCHITECT, E.I. PEELESON BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.	5 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
FEB. 28 1924		

- ⊕ RIBBLE PASS DOOR
- ⊕ HOLLOW METAL DOOR
- ⊕ TIN CLAD FIRE DOOR
- ⊕ WOOD DOOR
- ▬ WOOD
- ▬ BRICK
- ▬ HOLLOW TILE 6" THICK

PRESENT STORAGE BUILDING Floor Elev. 67.97'



PRESENT BEAN BLDG.
Pl. El. 74.70

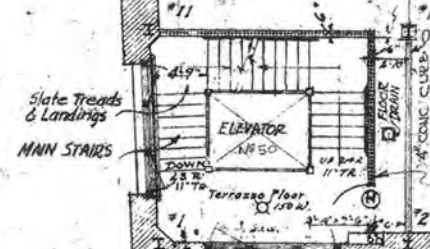
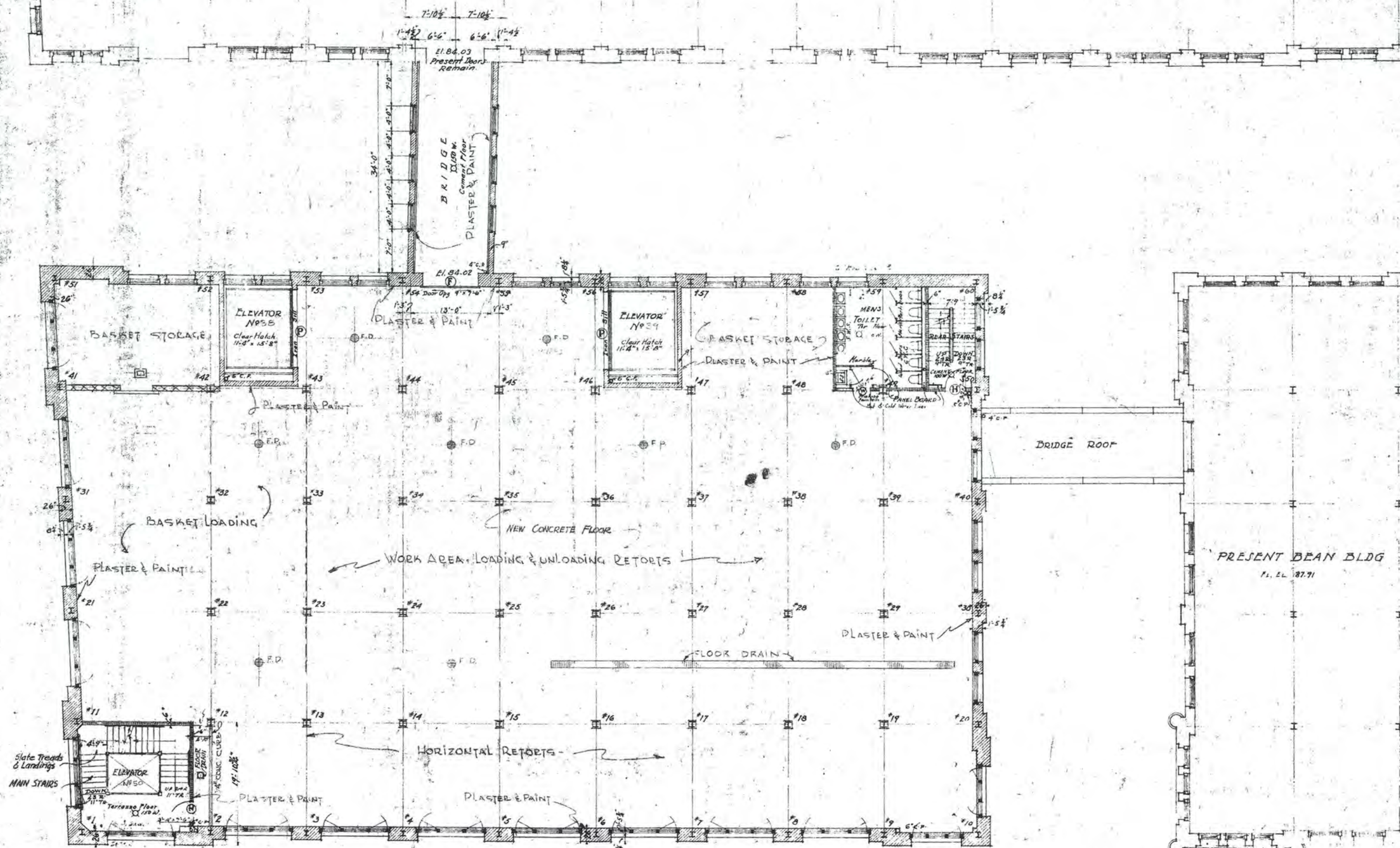
12-F357

- (W) - WOOD DOORS
- (P) - PEELER PAIR DOOR
- (H) - HOLLOW METAL DOOR
- (M) - TIN CLAD FIRE DOOR
- WOOD
- BRICK
- HOLLOW TILE - 6" THICK
- FLOOR DRAIN

FIN. 4th. Floor Elev. 70.02
6 1/2" above Top of Girders
8" " " " Beams

COMM No. 551	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN	SHEET NO.
REVISIONS 1-17-1922 3-27-1922 4-11-1922 10-16-24 9-1-1934	SPAGHETTI BUILDING H. J. HEINZ COMPANY COR. HEINTZ & PROGRESS STREETS NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA. ROBERT J. NUZZO TRIANGLE ARCHITECTS PERGUSON BLDG. PITTSBURGH, PA.	6
FEB. 28-1930		

PRESENT STORAGE BUILDING Fin. Floor Elev. 84.03



- (W) Wood Doors
 - (P) PELLIC RASH DOOR
 - (H) HOLLOW METAL DOOR
 - (F) TIN CLAD FIRE DOOR
-
- WOOD
 - BRICK
 - HOLLOW TILE, 6" THICK

12-F 358

FIN. 5th. Floor Elev. 84.02
 6" above Top of Girders
 Beams

COMM-NO 551	FIFTH FLOOR PLAN	SHEET NO.
REVISIONS 1-1922 2-1922 3-1922 4-1922 5-1922	SPAGHETTI BUILDING H. J. HEINZ COMPANY COR. HEINZ & PROGRESS STREETS NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA. ROBERT MAURICE TRIMBLE, ARCHITECT PEGUSON BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.	7 1/8" = 1'-0" SCALE
FEB 28 1920		

PRESENT STORAGE BUILDING

FLOOR ELEVATION 25.97'



DEPT. LINE OF STONE

CONNECT WITH MAIN SEWER

CONNECT WITH MAIN SEWER

Present Grade 32.27'

INGREDIENT DEGRADATION

PRESENT BEAN BLDG.

Fl. El. 37.40'

REVISIONS	
Δ	RE-DATED DWG 3-18-70
□	5-15-70 KENN

SCHEDULE OF REINFORCING FOR ALL WALLS

1"	2" O.C. Full Height Horizontal
1"	24" O.C. Vertical
1"	2" O.C. Top Floors

- ⊕ 24" WOOD DOOR
- ⊕ PELLE PASS DOOR
- ⊕ HOLLOW METAL DOOR
- ▨ STONE
- ▨ CONCRETE
- ▨ WOOD
- ▨ BRICK
- ▨ HOLLOW TILL 6" THICK
- ⊕ FLOOR DRAIN

COMM-9531	BASEMENT PLAN
REVISIONS	3-22-1972
5-12-1972	
8-1-1972	
FEB 28 1970	

SPAGHETTI

H. J. HILN

COR. HEINE & ...

NORTH SIDE ...

ROBERT MAURICE ...

FERGUSON BLDG.

2

12-F-353

BLDG #310

MEAT PRODUCT BLDG



LOT LINE

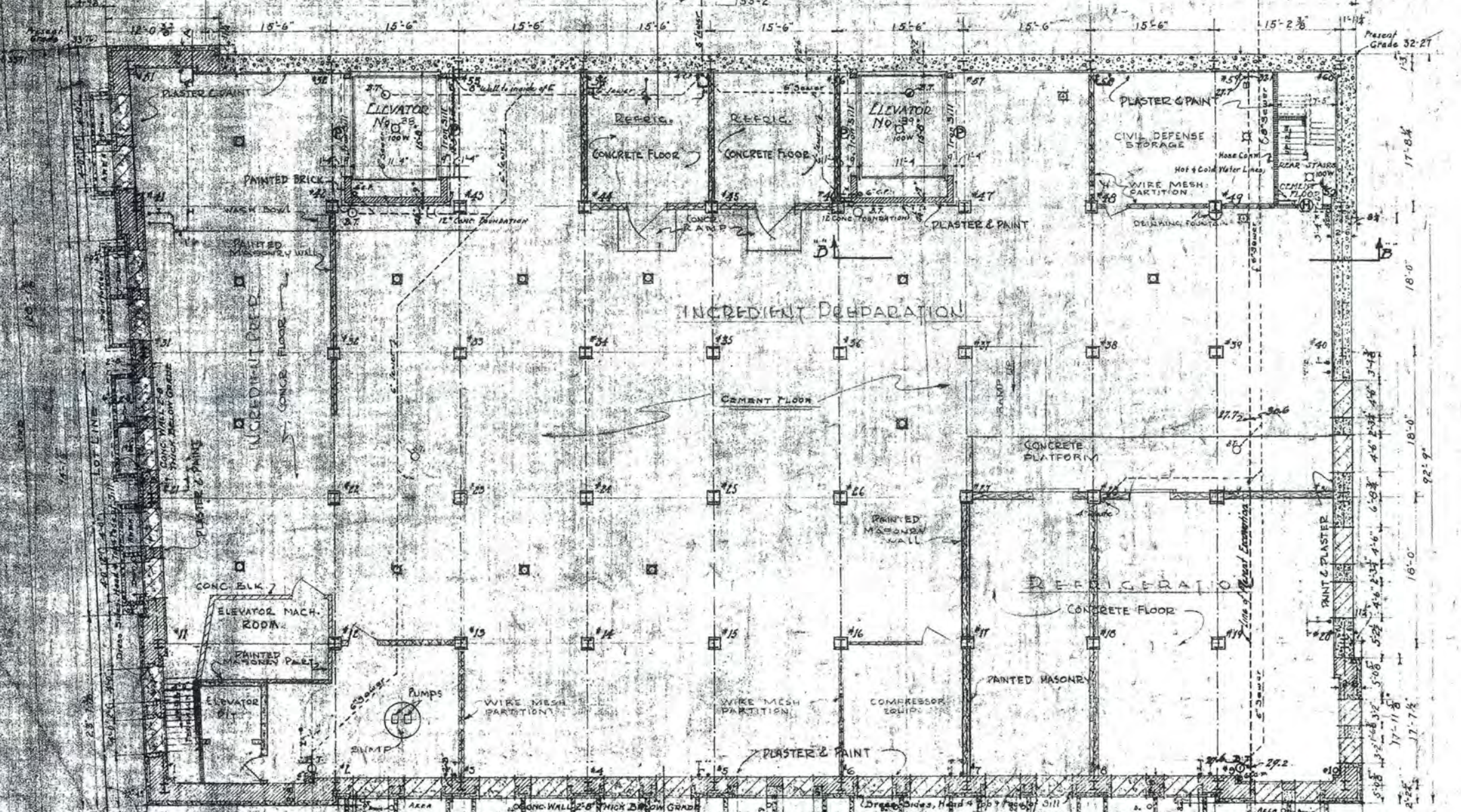
107'-4"

183'-3 1/2"

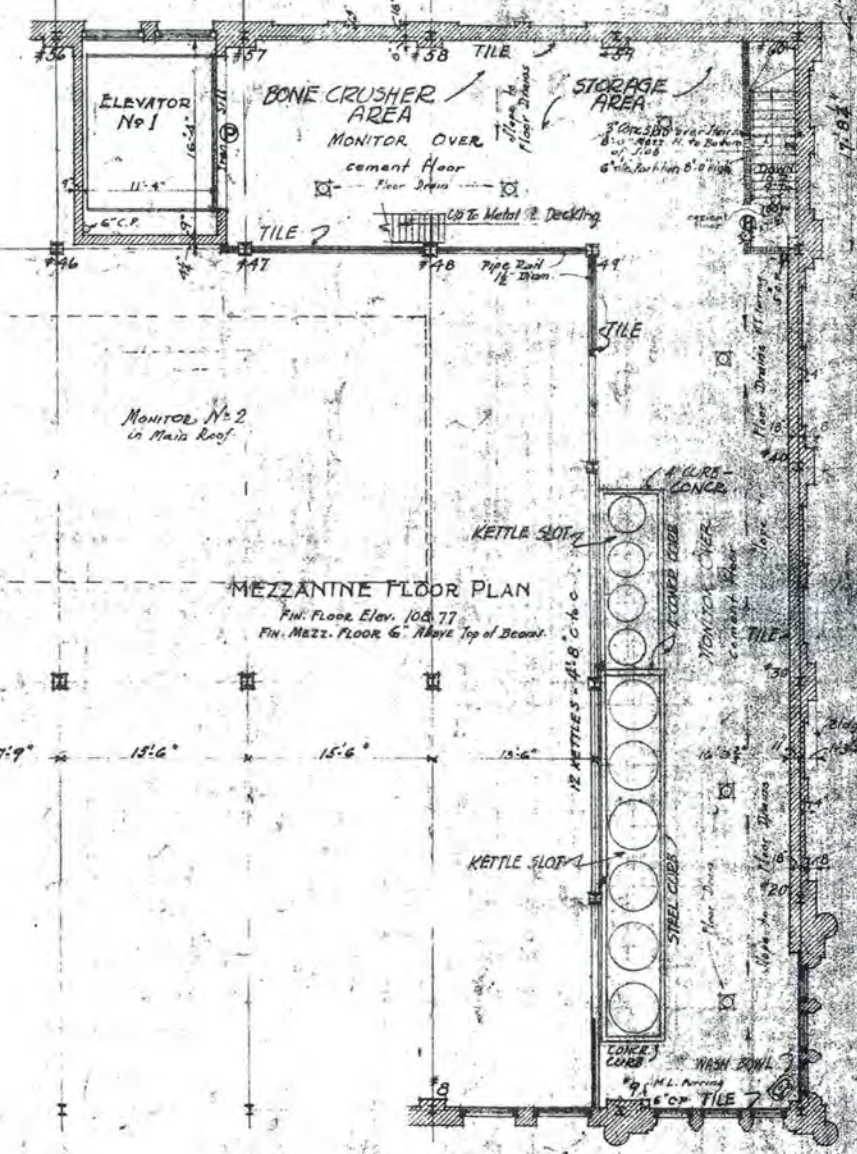
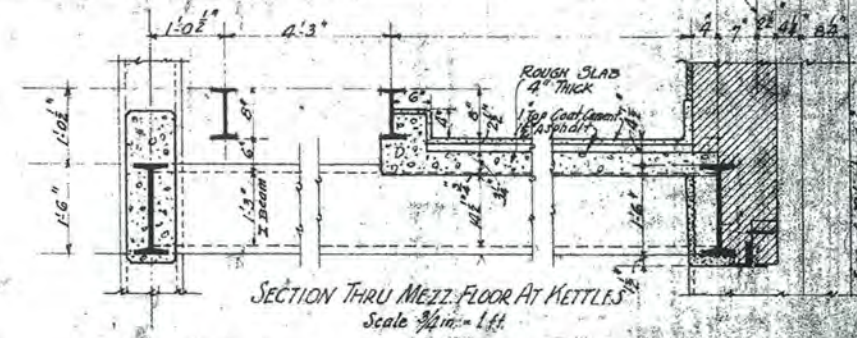
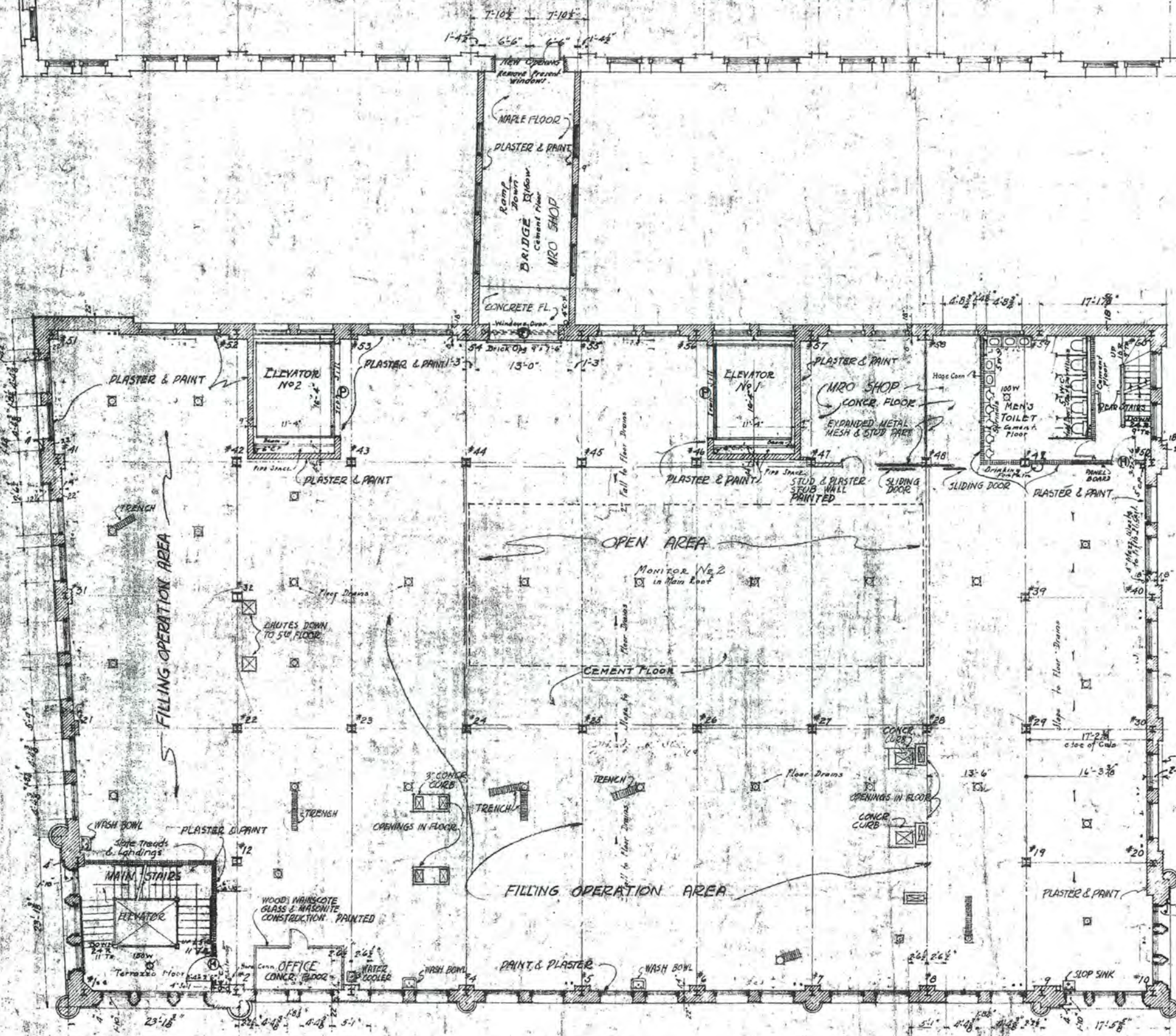
148'-11"

17'-11 1/2"

Present Grade 38.08'



PRESENT STORAGE BUILDING Fin. Floor Elev. 97.06



- ⊕ WOOD DOOR
- ⊕ PELLE PANJ DOOR
- ⊕ HOLLOW METAL DOOR
- ⊕ TIN CLAD FIRE DOOR
- WOOD
- BRICK
- HOLLOW TILE 6" THICK
- FLOOR DRAIN

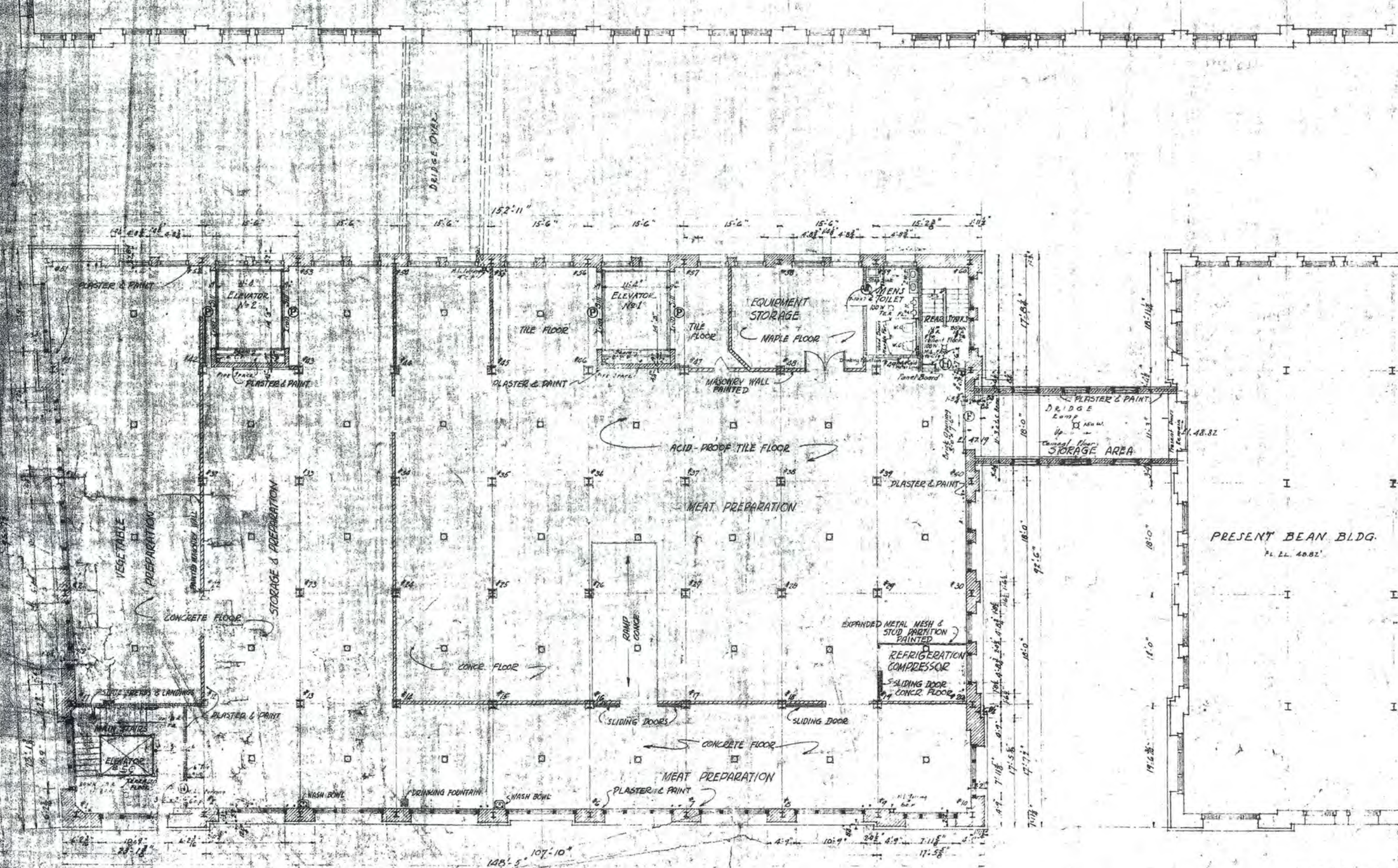
COMM. NO.	DATE	REVISIONS
12-21-1951	1-13-1952	2-11-1952
5-1-1954		

SIXTH FLOOR PLAN
 SPAGHETTI BUILDING
 H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
 COR. HEINZ & PROGRESS STREETS
 NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
 ROBERT MAURICE TRIMBLE, ARCHITECT, L.A.
 FERGUSON BLDG. PITTSBURGH, PA.

12-F359
 SHEET NO. 8
 18 SHEETS
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

REVISIONS
 Δ DRAWING UPDATED AS OF 3-20-70 DVA

PRESENT STORAGE BUILDING FL. EL. 46.28'



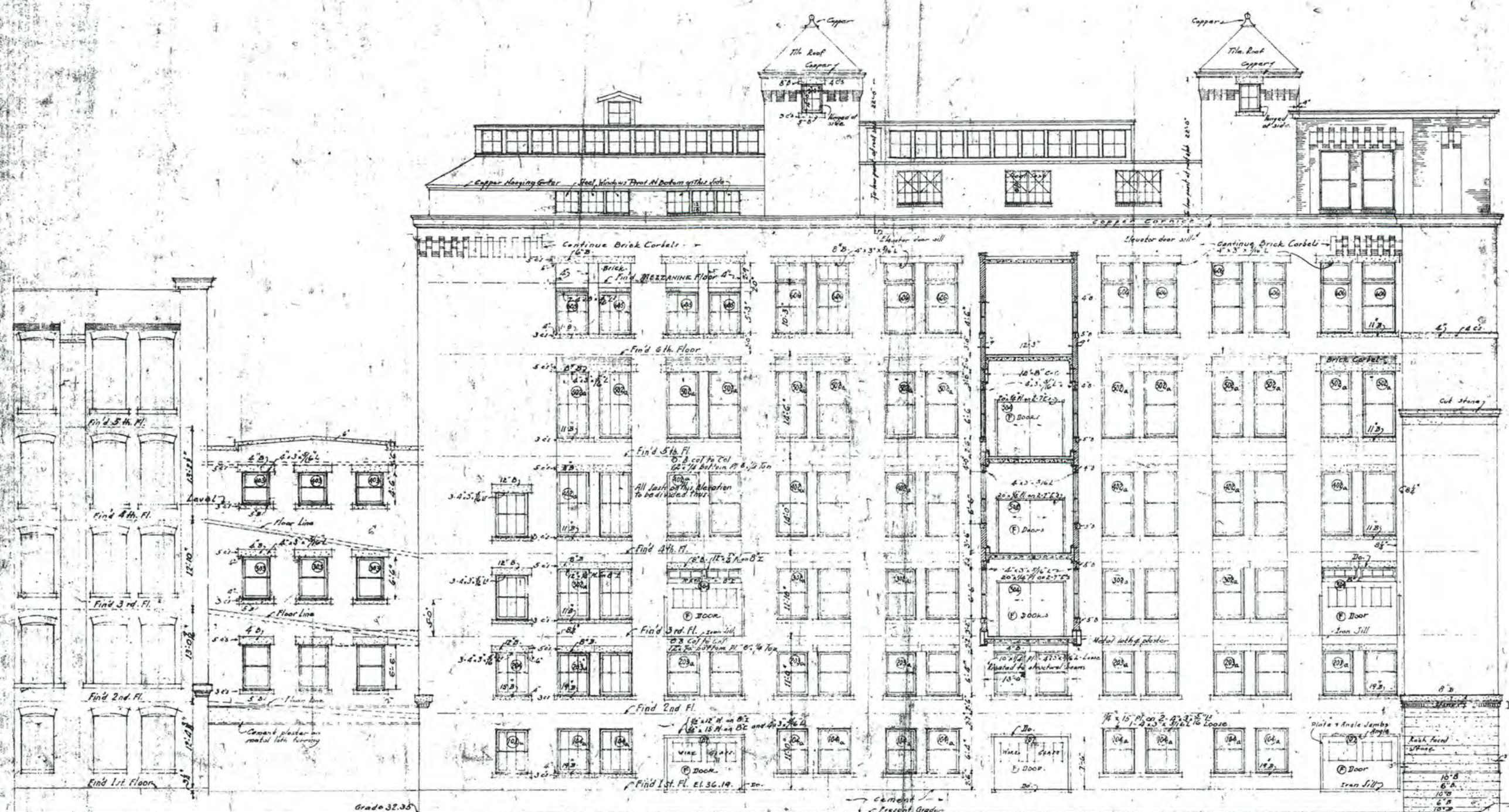
12-F 355

FIN 2nd Floor Elev. 47.19
 " " " 6" ABOVE TOP OF GIRDERS
 " " " 8" " " DEANS

COMM. #551	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	SHEET #4
REVISIONS: 1-13-1954 3-12-1954 5-1-1954	SPAGHETTI BUILDING H. J. HEINZ COMPANY COR. HEINZ & TOULISS STREETS ROBERTS AVENUE TRIANGLE, ALA. COUNTY, W. VA. PERGUSA, L. G. PITTSBURGH, PA.	4

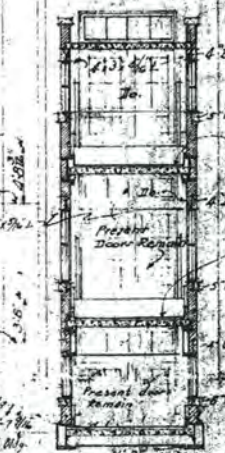
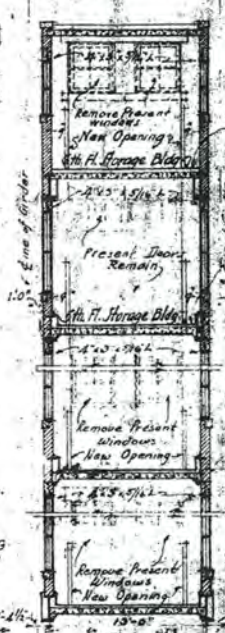
1954

- ⊕ PERLITE PAINT DOOR
- ⊖ HOLLOW METAL DOOR
- ⊙ WOOD DOOR
- ⊗ 7/8" LAD FILE DOOR
- ⊘ WOOD
- ⊙ 2" LICK
- ⊙ HOLLOW TILE 6" WIDE
- ⊙ FLOOR DRAINS



Note:
 Cement top coat of floors in bridge to be applied directly on slab.
 Plaster walls of present bldg to ends of bridge

SECTION THIRD DRIVE TO PRESENT STORAGE BLDG
 Looking toward Storage Bldg



PRESENT BEAN BUILDING

NORTH ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION
 All Frames & Sash to be Hollow Metal Glass
 Wire Glass
 All DRIDGE WINDOWS Frames & Sash to be wood Glass. to be A.A.D.S.

12-F363

COMM. 19551	NORTH ELEVATION
REVISION 12-21-1941	
3-22-1942	
5-1-1954	
FEB 28 1920	

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
 1200, HEINZ & PROGRESS STS.
 NORTH SIDE PITTSBURGH, PA.
 ROBERT MAURICE TRIMBLE ARCHITECT
 PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

12

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2019

A1502000774

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number



State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this additional documentation ___ move ___ removal
___ name change (additional documentation) ___ other

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.

Andrew H. Donald
Signature of Certifying Official/Title: Deputy State

5/22/2019
Date of Action

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
- additional documentation accepted
- other (explain:) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

7/15/19
Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number

H.J. Heinz Company

NR addendum

Section 5

The resource count has been updated to reflect:

- The Riley Research Center building has been changed from noncontributing to contributing.
- The 2002 nomination noted the presence of “*a towering pair of round, yellow brick smokestacks [that] characterizes the [Power Building - 1914] and can be seen from various points throughout the city. One stack reads ‘Heinz’, the other reads ‘57’, laid out vertically in dark brick.*” These smokestacks (seen in Addendum photo #4) were previously uncounted. This addendum updates the earlier nomination by counting both smokestacks as contributing *Structures*.
- The noncontributing security guard booth described in the original nomination has been demolished.
- A noncontributing coal scrubbing building was constructed in 2009 between the Power Building and the Riley Research Center. The building, which is an assemblage of various industrial components to clean the coal emissions of the power plant in the coal building, was decommissioned ca. 2015.

The H.J. Heinz Company property nomination’s “Category of Property” has also been amended from *Building(s)* in the 2002 nomination, to *District*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
2	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
12	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number

Section 7
Building Description

The exterior of the building appears effectively identical to photographs of the building taken by ESTO in 1958 to celebrate its opening, and relatively unchanged from its appearance in 2002 when it was surveyed as part of the H.J. Heinz Company National Register nomination. The only visible exterior alteration includes the addition of a handicap ramp on the River Avenue entrance. The ground floor interior industrial production space at the plinth, and the lobby facing Progress Street are both relatively intact, though the office and laboratory interiors dating from Heinz ownership have been demolished on the upper floors. Below is the Riley Research Building’s physical description from the 2002 National Register nomination form:

“The Riley Research Building is located in the south central portion of the Heinz Manufacturing facility between the Progress Street and River Avenue (see photos 17 and 18). The building is located between the Cereal and Reservoir Buildings and the Administration and Administration Annex Buildings. Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill designed It for the H. J. Heinz Company In 1958. The building was designed in the International style, a strong departure from the company's campus of Romanesque Revival style buildings. The building is comprised of two basic forms-a tall, one-story horizontal glass box with a flat roof and a six-story narrow tower, disassociated from the one story ground floor. The ground floor occupies the entire footprint between the Cereal and Reservoir Buildings and the Administration Building and Annex. Its horizontal massing is enhanced when juxtaposed to the tower's vertical glass curtain wall system with vertical metal ribs running uninterrupted up the face of the tower. A glass and aluminum bridge connects the sixth floor of the Riley Research Building to the seventh floor of the Administration Annex Building. The north portion of the ground floor serves as both the public main entry and entry Into the Administration Building and Annex and Riley Research Building. Historic Heinz artifacts are placed on display near the main entry In large glass cases. The six story tower houses mainly offices. Overall, the building is in good condition. The interior of the building features finishes dating from the time of construction with [a] few newer finishes scattered throughout.”

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number

Section 8
Statement of Significance

Revised period of significance:

1907 to 1966

The new terminus of 1966 reflects the year that Heinz executive H.J. Heinz II stepped down from the company to focus on philanthropy. Heinz, the grandson of company founder H.J. Heinz, was the last member of family to run the company. This end date represents a more accurate and justifiable date, as the previous end date of 1952 was chosen during the preparation of the 2002 H.J. Heinz Company nomination simply because it was, "...in line with the National Register's fifty-year guideline for establishing historical significance."

Post-World War II Plant Modernization

In the late 1940s and 1950s, the H.J. Heinz Company, under the leadership of H.J. (Jack) Heinz II, undertook a major modernization of the entire North Side complex. The design and planning work was led by Gordon Bunshaft of the New York City office of the architecture firm Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Heinz had first met Bunshaft during the 1939 World's Fair in New York. SOM partner Nathaniels Owings later said that "Jack Heinz ... literally adopted Skid[more], Eloise [Skidmore], and Bunshaft, playing the Medici to our Bernini, producing some of our best works."¹ SOM won fame for its design of housing for workers at the secret Manhattan Project town of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, after its role became publicly known following the war's end. The firm's services were widely sought by large industrial clients to plan their buildings and production processes in a more rational manner, a natural fit for the Heinz site redesign.

According to architectural historian Carol Krinsky in her monograph on Bunshaft:

By the late 1940s, the Heinz food company badly needed to improve its aging plant on the Allegheny River in Pittsburgh. Nineteen major buildings erected haphazardly over the course of fifty-two years, a recent increase in production, a riverfront location subject to catastrophic flooding, and inefficient stockpiling and shipping were considerations that in 1947 spurred the management to consider improvements. Municipal flood-control initiatives, together with the beginning of

¹ Owings qtd Krinsky, p. 16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number

Pittsburgh's drive to reduce air pollution, improve highway and airport systems, and renovate its downtown, gave Heinz additional incentive to rebuild.

The postwar redesign of the plant involved selectively demolishing seven obsolete buildings to create a "logical flow of goods through the plant, from the arrival of new materials to shipment of finished goods by train and truck," replacing the vinegar plant, and constructing new executive offices and food research facilities. The plan created a large new warehouse with loading docks on the east side of the existing administration buildings, with the vinegar plant sited as a bridge between the new warehouse and existing power plant building.

The vinegar plant, designed by Bunshaft and completed in 1952, was the most famous of the postwar additions to the Heinz site, and was widely published in architectural journals. However, the building was lost in the early 1990s when a new structure was built with the same dimensions, effectively erasing it. The other factory and warehouse buildings constructed in the postwar era were also significantly altered at the same time to become largely unrecognizable; for that reason the boundaries of the original nomination, which excluded the significantly altered postwar buildings, have remained unchanged.

Riley Research Center

H.J. Heinz II presented plans for a new office and research complex at the site as early as 1948, with the aim of consolidating food safety and product research in a single modern building. However, Heinz waited until the completion of the other plant buildings to finalize the design of the research building, which would stand alongside the earlier administration buildings commissioned by his father and grandfather and effectively function as the capstone to the youngest Heinz's architectural and corporate legacy.

Meanwhile, SOM/Bunshaft's Lever House headquarters for Unilever on Park Avenue in Manhattan was completed in December 1951, forming a new template for glass-and-metal curtain wall office buildings, and elevating SOM's renown as one of the preeminent architectural firms of the era. Indeed, the final design of the Research building (completed 1956-58) echoes not only the curtain wall but also the massing of Lever House, with a broad plinth topped by a slender tower, though at a much more modest scale. The two-story base housed a manufacturing section, while the tower housed three stories of laboratory and test facilities topped by three stories of executive suites, including Jack Heinz's own expansive office facing the Allegheny River. The interiors were designed by Florence Knoll Associates, with Knoll herself in charge. The lobby featured an abstract painting, "57," by Stuart Davis and a bronze statue of H.J.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number

Heinz. The official name of the building was the Riley Research Center, named after Heinz executive vice president Herbert Nelson Riley, and the building was dedicated with fanfare (including a live television broadcast on KQED) on October 20, 1958.

A collage prepared for the opening touted the Heinz company's "belief in the future" on the "street called progress"—a spirit evoked in the building's architecture. According to Krinsky, Lever House had set a precedent for "transparent surfaces" as one of the first U.S. office buildings constructed with a glass curtain wall that exposed the building's interiors, a form implying "straightforward business dealings, cleanliness, and a future made bright by steadily increasing levels of illumination"² Bunshaft later commented that such a design "made companies and their officers look progressive" since they no longer "had to appear reliable, sturdy, but could convey a sense of being on the move, being a part of the twentieth century."³

This certainly held true for SOM/Bunshaft's commission at Heinz, especially at dusk and night, when the entire interior of the building, from the lab and research floors up to Heinz's private office could all be clearly delineated from across the Allegheny River (though of course curtains remained both for privacy reasons and to shield the space from the sun during the day.) And in contrast to the previous generation of Heinz buildings, the Research Center was not blazoned with corporate signage advertising the Heinz brand name or the "57" logo. Instead, the building itself stood a gleaming symbol of a clean, reborn Pittsburgh, shed of the dirty residue of industry, and a symbol of the Heinz's company commitment to food safety research within. It was perhaps a conscious echo of H.J. Heinz's clear horseradish jar, the foundational product of the company, which, unlike its competitors, made the contents within visible from without, and made transparent the company's commitment to a pure, unadulterated food products.

The Heinz commission stands among the other major corporate commissions by SOM/Bunshaft in the 1950s and early 1960s, including the suburban campuses for General Electric (1956); Connecticut General (1957); and Reynolds Metal Company (1958), and the Manhattan headquarters buildings for Pepsi-Cola Company (1960); Union Carbide (1960); and Chase Manhattan Bank (1961).⁴ SOM/Bunshaft also designed Heinz's administration and research complex in suburban London (1965).

The Heinz Research building is notable among these works in that its context was the existing buildings of the sprawling Heinz complex rather than the urban fabric of New

² Krinsky, p. 23-24

³ Qtd. In Krinsky, p. 25

⁴ Nicholas Adams, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill: SOM Since 1936, p. 27

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number

York or a bucolic suburban campus setting. The building was directly connected to the older headquarters and administration designed by Albert Kahn Associates and built for the previous two generations of Heinz leadership, and was meant as part of a family ensemble to be viewed together. In fact, the exterior of original administration building constructed by H.J. Heinz was subtly modernized during the 1950s, with the heaviest Beaux Arts ornament replaced with streamlined panels. H.J. Heinz II, in introductory remarks for a company brochure published to mark the opening of the building, wrote, “We planned a structure of beauty, utility and permanence to stand alongside our buildings of an earlier era. We have, we think, made a fitting addition to Pittsburgh, a city which has succeeded remarkably in its own renaissance.”⁵

Though it did not win as much widespread fame as the earlier 1952 vinegar building, the Research building was included in the 1959 exhibition “Form Givers at Mid Century,” a traveling exhibition of the works of major architects organized by *Time* magazine publisher Henry Luce. In a review of the exhibition, the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* grouped the Research building in a trio with two other major works of twentieth-century architecture in the Pittsburgh region—the Alcoa headquarters, designed by Harrison & Abramowitz, and Fallingwater, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright—a resounding endorsement of the building’s significance, and of Pittsburgh’s significance to modern architecture.⁶

⁵ Heinz Research Center, 1958 internal brochure.

⁶ “Heinz Research Center Featured in Show,” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, Tuesday November 10, 1959

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number

Photo Log – H.J. Heinz Company Addendum

1. PA_Allegheny County_HJ Heinz Company AD_0001.tif
Riley Research Center Building, H.J. Heinz
Camera facing south, photographed May 2019.
Photo by Patrick Ciccone.

2. PA_Allegheny County_HJ Heinz Company AD_0002.tif
Riley Research Center Building, H.J. Heinz
Camera facing southeast, photographed May 2019.
Photo by Patrick Ciccone.

3. PA_Allegheny County_HJ Heinz Company AD_0003.tif
Riley Research Center Building, H.J. Heinz
Camera facing northwest, photographed May 2019.
Photo by Patrick Ciccone.

4. PA_Allegheny County_HJ Heinz Company AD_0001.tif
Scrubber Building
Camera west, photographed May 2019.
Photo by Patrick Ciccone.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Heinz, H.J., Company

Name of Property

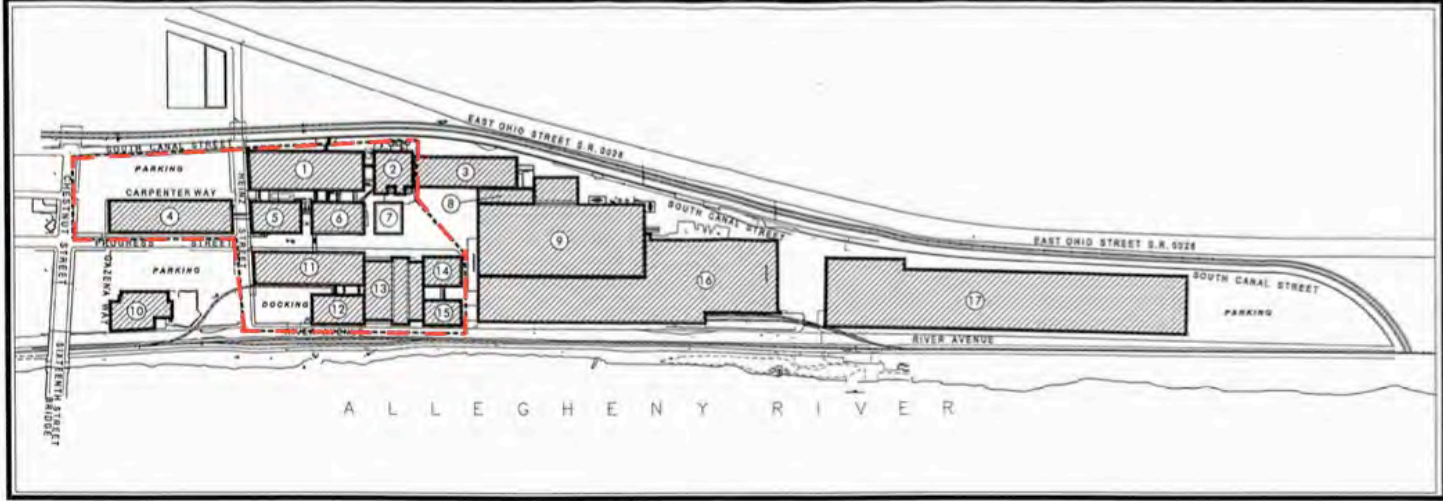
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

County and State

02000774

NR Reference Number

H.J. Heinz Company – Resource Map and Boundaries 2019



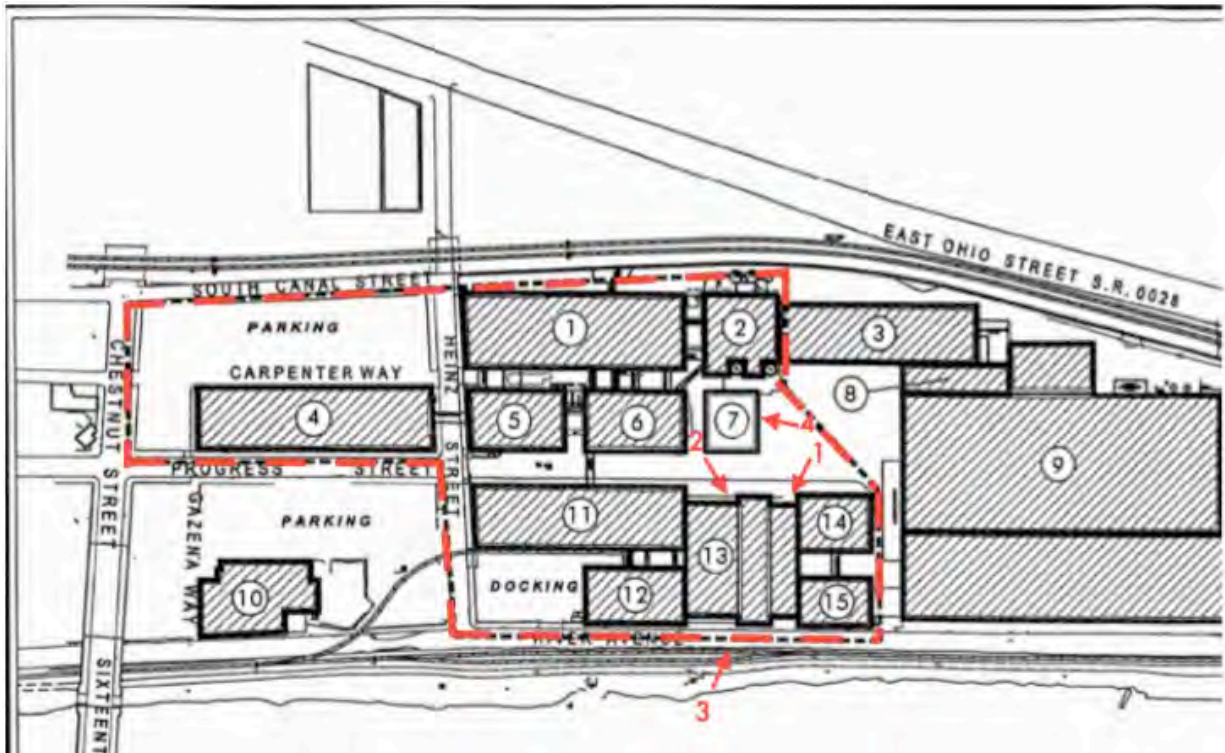
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Shipping Building (1915) | 10. Heinz Frozen Foods Division (date unknown) |
| 2. Power Building (1914) | 11. Cereal Building (1926) |
| 3. Vinegar Building (1951) | 12. Reservoir Building (1926) |
| 4. Service and Administration (1930) | 13. Riley Research Building (1958) |
| 5. Meat Products (1923) | 14. Administration Building (1907) |
| 6. Bean Building (1913) | 15. Administration Annex Building (1937) |
| 7. Scrubber Building (2009) [NC] | 16. Finished Goods Warehouse Addition #1 (1990) |
| 8. Finished Goods Warehouse Addition #2 (1990) | 17. Factory Warehouse (2001) |
| 9. Finished Goods Warehouse (1953) | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinz, H.J., Company
Name of Property
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State
02000774
NR Reference Number

H.J. Heinz Company – Addendum Photo Key – 2019











National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

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: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Heinz, H.J., Company

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Allegheny

DATE RECEIVED: 5/29/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/24/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/10/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/13/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000774

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/10/2002 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The H.J. Heinz Company is nationally significant under Criterion A, in the area of industry, under Criterion B, for its association with industrial leader H.J. Heinz, and under Criterion C, in the area of architecture. The Heinz Company was founded in 1876 to produce tomato ketchup and other food products. Under the leadership of H.J. Heinz, the company grew rapidly, and in 1905 it became one of the first American companies to begin international operations. The company's success in the increasingly competitive processed foods market was largely due to H.J. Heinz, who emphasized strict quality control standards, commercial advertising, and efficient production methods. The company campus developed between 1907 and 1930. Architecturally, it reflected the industrial vision of H.J. Heinz and his preference for Romanesque Revival-style buildings. The sole exception to the stylistic uniformity of the campus is the Administration Building, which features Beaux Arts-styling. Several of the buildings were designed by noted industrial architect Albert Kahn, and the Meat Building was designed by Robert Maurice Trimble. The complex retains integrity from its period of significance and continues to operate today as a food processing facility.

RECOM./CRITERIA A, B, and C

REVIEWER Daniel Vivian DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/10/2002

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



Tel: 412/422-9900
Fax: 412/422-1298

5600 Forward Avenue
P.O. Box 81930
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217-0930

February 28, 2002

Brent D. Glass
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission
300 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0024

RECORDED

MAR - 4 2002

RE: H.J. Heinz Company, City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny
County Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Glass

On February 25, 2002, we received your letter dated February 5, 2002 relating to the proposed nomination of the captioned property to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Please notice the correct address of The Buncher Company, as the address on your letter to us was not correct.

We are aware that a portion of the H.J. Heinz Company properties have been acquired by a developer with the expressed intention of converting the buildings erected thereon to residential uses. We also are aware that the developer is seeking to designate those buildings to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in order to obtain certain tax credits.

The Buncher Company has no objection to the developer's request to nominate his properties for such designation and in fact encourages the Commission to act favorably to their request. However, The Buncher Company at this time objects to any action that would include its building (Service and Auditorium Building) or any of its adjacent properties on the list in the National Register of Historic Places. Our building is under a long-term lease to others and at this time, we cannot forecast what improvements, renovations or uses might be desired during

Mr. Brent D. Glass
February 28, 2002
Page Two


the term of the lease. If future uses dictate, we may approach the Commission to consider this property for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at that time.

Enclosed is our notarized statement certifying that we are the owner of the Service and Auditorium Building and object to being listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

We also request that the State Historic Preservation Officer not include the above-mentioned building in its list of properties submitted to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for determining eligibility of such listing.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely


Joseph M. Jackovic
Executive Vice President and
General Counsel

JMJ/bjk

Enclosure

CC: H.J. Heinz Company
Ferchill Group



Tel: 412/422-9900
Fax: 412/422-1298

5600 Forward Avenue
P.O. Box 81930
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217-0930

CERTIFICATION

I, Thomas, J. Balestrieri, the undersigned, President of The Buncher Company, hereby certify that The Buncher Company is the owner in fee simple of that certain building known as the Service and Auditorium Building located on Progress Street, City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County Pennsylvania and as owner, hereby objects to said property being listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Thomas J. Balestrieri
President

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28TH day of FEBRUARY, 2002.

Notary Public

Notarial Seal
Jean C. Farkas, Notary Public
Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
My Commission Expires Sept. 14, 2002

John DeSantis, Chair
Thomas M. Schmidt, Vice Chair
Ronald S. Graziano, Secretary
William Barron
Michael Eversmeyer
Howard K. Graves
Susan Golomb

CITY OF PITTSBURGH



HISTORIC REVIEW COMMISSION

February 7, 2002

Mr. Dan Deibler
Chief, Division of Preservation Services
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street, 2nd floor
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093



**Re: Heinz Factory Complex
Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, PA**

Dear Mr. Deibler:

The Certified Local Government of Pittsburgh has reviewed the National Register nomination for the Heinz Factory Complex and supports the listing of this property on the Register. The Heinz Factory Buildings are associated with an historically important Pittsburgh industry; they are collectively an important example of a model factory complex built according to the principles of "welfare work;" and they are significant visual landmarks in the community. The City supports their sensitive rehabilitation and reuse so that they may remain living, working parts of the community.

Please convey to your Board that the City of Pittsburgh supports the listing of this property on the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Angelique Bamberg
Historic Preservation Planner



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us



April 3, 2002

Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of Interior
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20002

Re: NR nomination form

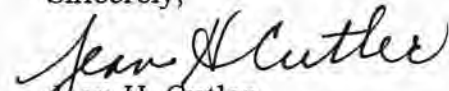
Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register form is being submitted for your review:

H. J. Heinz Company, Allegheny County, PA

The proposed action is listing in the National Register. Please note that this property has three owners—the Ferchill Group, Heinz North America, and the Buncher Company. The Buncher Company has objected to listing (letter enclosed). This single objection does not constitute a majority of the property owners and we are therefore requesting listing in the Register. If you have any questions regarding the nominations please call Greg Ramsey at 717/783-9919.

Sincerely,


Jean H. Cutler
Director

Enclosures
JHC/cl



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us



July 11, 2002

Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Suite NC 400
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: NR nomination forms

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register forms are being re-submitted for your review (the previously submitted form was irradiated/destroyed):

Heinz, H. J., Company, Allegheny County, PA

The proposed action is :

listing in the National Register

determination of eligibility (owner objection)

If you have any questions regarding the nominations please call us at (717) 783-8947.

Sincerely,

Dan G. Deibler, Chief
Division of Preservation Services

Enclosures
DGD/gr
DC23



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION



May 23, 2019

Joy Beasley, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, US Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington DC 20240

Re: NR nomination discs

Dear Ms. Beasley:

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

- Ebensburg Historic District, Ebensburg, Cambria County
- H.J. Heinz Company (Additional Documentation), Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
The H.J. Heinz Company (NR Reference # 02000774) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. This Additional Documentation aims to extend the Period of Significance end date from 1952 to 1966 to incorporate the 1958 Riley Research Building. The Areas of Significance and the boundary remain the same as the 2002 listing. The Resource Count has been updated to reflect the new contributing status of the Riley Research Building, the inclusion of the 2009 non-contributing Coal Scrubber building, and the removal of the now demolished, and previously non-contributing, security guard booth. Photographs of the Riley Research Building and the Coal Scrubber building are included.

The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copies of the nominations listed above. The proposed actions are for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have questions regarding the nominations please contact David Maher at 717-783-9918.

Sincerely,

David Maher
National Register section
Preservation Services



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

May 23, 2019

Joy Beasley, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, US Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington DC 20240

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The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copies of the nominations listed above. The proposed actions are for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have questions regarding the nominations please contact David Maher at 717-783-9918.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David Maher".

David Maher
National Register section
Preservation Services



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION



May 23, 2019

Joy Beasley, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, US Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington DC 20240

Re: NR nomination discs

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If you have questions regarding the nominations please contact David Maher at 717-783-9918.

Sincerely,

David Maher
National Register section
Preservation Services

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Additional Documentation

Property Name: Heinz, H.J., Company

Multiple Name:

State & County: PENNSYLVANIA, Allegheny

Date Received: 5/29/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/19/2019 Date of 16th Day: 7/5/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/15/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: AD02000774

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 7/15/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Additional documentation accepted.
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 7/15/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.