United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Grant Street, Fourth Avenue, Wood Street, Sixth Avenue, Liberty Avenue, the former Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, and Seventh Avenue.

N/A not for publication

N/A

city or town Pittsburgh City vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Allegheny code 003 zip code 15222

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___**local**

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) — Name of Property

Allegheny County, PA — County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [X] 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	
23	6	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
		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

34

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE / business
COMMERCE/TRADE / financial institution
RECREATION AND CULTURE / theater
DOMESTIC / hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE / department store
COMMERCE/TRADE / specialty store
LANDSCAPE / plaza

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE / business
COMMERCE/TRADE / financial institution
TRANSPORTATION / rail-related
COMMERCE/TRADE / restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE / department store
COMMERCE/TRADE / specialty store
LANDSCAPE / plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN / Renaissance
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT / Moderne
MODERN MOVEMENT / International Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/Limestone
walls: BRICK
STONE/Limestone
roof: ASPHALT
other: METAL/ Aluminum
TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheet.

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet.

Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) — Name of Property

Allegheny County, PA — County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Period of Significance
1850-1962

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
MacClure & Spahr
Harrison & Abramovitz
Mitchell & Ritchey with Simonds & Simonds

Period of Significance (justification)
The beginning of the period of significance in 1850 is based on the earlier nomination (Aurand 1985). The end in 1962 follows the 50-year guideline, since the commercial and architectural significance of this section of downtown Pittsburgh extends beyond the historic era.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

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

See Continuation Sheet.

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

See Continuation Sheet.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) — Name of Property

Allegheny County, PA — County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See Continuation Sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
_X_previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.1 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	584830	4477449	3	17	585280	4476826
2	17	585412	4477490	4	17	584786	4476896

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

See Continuation Sheet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
See Continuation Sheet.

Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) — Name of Property

Allegheny County, PA — County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura C. Ricketts/Architectural Historian (Skelly and Loy, Inc.) with Anne Nelson, Albert Tannler, and Frank Stroker (Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation)

organization Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation date September 19, 2012

street & number 100 West Station Square Drive, Suite 450 telephone 412-471-5808

city or town Pittsburgh state PA zip code 15219-1134

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- **Continuation Sheets**

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

Photographs:

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

See Continuation Sheet.

Property Owner:

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Narrative Description Summary Paragraph

The original nomination for the Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District has an irregular and roughly triangular boundary that encompasses a wide variety of building types, forms, and styles. The original district "streetscapes display one major building after another" but they are not part of a universally-dense urban grid; there are also important open spaces (Aurand 1985:2).

> Most of the buildings share a lightness and restraint which prevents them from being ponderous, despite their large sizes and close-set construction. They are primarily of light-hued stone and terra cotta; only occasionally of darker stone, red brick, or grayish metal. But despite their similarities, they contrast significantly in purpose, form, period, and style (Aurand 1985:2).

The original nomination for the listed Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District did not contain an inventory, so a new inclusive inventory for the listed district and the boundary increase area has been prepared. The listed district contains 34 resources: 25 originally contributing buildings including three individually NRHP-listed buildings; five buildings that were formerly considered noncontributing but with the extension of the period of significance are amended as contributing resources; one site that is amended to contributing status; and three noncontributing buildings. These newly contributing resources are not being recounted; their status is simply changing from noncontributing to contributing. The boundary increase contains three separate areas at the northwest, southwest, and south boundaries of the listed district with a total of 30 resources: 23 contributing buildings, six noncontributing buildings, and one noncontributing site. The northwest area is bounded by Liberty Avenue and contains 18 modestly-scaled contributing buildings and six noncontributing buildings that are scattered throughout the area. The southwest area is located between Forbes and Fifth Avenues and contains a former department store, a theater, and a specialty store. The south area contains two skyscrapers—the former Pittsburgher Hotel and the Law and Finance Building—and a noncontributing parking lot located north of Fourth Avenue. The historic functions of the newly contributing resources include two theaters, two banks, a department store, a hotel, a landscaped plaza/parking garage, and office buildings ranging from three to 41 stories tall. The buildings, which date from c. 1875 to 1958, are designed in Italianate, High Victorian Gothic, Classical Revival, Renaissance Revival, Georgian Revival, Art Moderne, Modern, International Style, and latter-day Art Deco styles and are executed in brick, stone, terra cotta, aluminum, and stainless steel. The boundary increase area retains integrity.

Narrative Description

The listed Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District covers an area of approximately 26 acres in Pittsburgh's central business district. It includes four churches (built from 1870 to 1925 in four distinct Gothic Revival modes), four department stores, three banks, two social clubs, a hotel, and thirteen office buildings. Its buildings range from two modest three-story late nineteenth century brick dwellings (414-418 Strawberry Way and 617 William Penn Place) to signature office buildings from the 1900s (the 20-story NRHP-listed Frick Building and Annex), 1910s (the 15-story NRHP-listed Union Arcade), 1920s (the 34-story Koppers Building), and 1930s (the 44-story Gulf Building), which occupy full lengths of city blocks. The originally contributing buildings all date to the period of 1850 to 1935, but at the heart of the listed district there is an important ensemble of two modern skyscrapers (the Alcoa Building and 525 William Penn Place) flanking an urban landscaped plaza (Mellon Square), which date to the era of the Pittsburgh Renaissance in the early 1950s and were acknowledged to have significance in the original nomination but were not yet fifty years old. These resources (and three additional buildings) should now be considered contributing resources.

The Alcoa Building at 425 Sixth Avenue was built in 1950-1952 by the New York architectural firm of Harrison and Abramovitz (Photographs 1 and 3). It is a 30-story, steel frame skyscraper with an innovative curtain wall of aluminum panels that show off the company's product. The pre-fabricated aluminum panels each feature a pyramidal indentation and a squarish window with rounded corners. A four-and-a-half story high aluminum and glass entry pavilion known as 'the bird cage' stands at the southwest corner of the composition. The southeastern corner of the building was altered c. 2001 by converting the corner windows into a new entrance.

Mellon Square is considered a groundbreaking work of modern urban design that is the nation's first combination of a landscaped plaza with an underground parking garage (Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy 2012). Located at 500 Smithfield Street, Mellon Square was built on a sloping site measuring a full city block (1.37 acres) in 1954-1955 to designs by James A. Mitchell of Mitchell & Ritchey (Pittsburgh architects) and Simonds & Simonds (Pittsburgh landscape architects) (Photographs 2, 3, and 4). The urban design project consists of a flat landscaped park that meets William Penn Place at ground level and accommodates six levels of parking underground with a row of retail storefronts exposed along the lower elevation of Smithfield Street. The corner of Smithfield Street and Oliver Avenue has a dramatic corner staircase that is bordered by a terraced cascading

water feature (Figure 1). The landscaped plaza features patterned terrazzo walkways with a modern geometric design, cast brass fountains, raised planters, granite benches, and a large-scale Modern sculpture by Kenneth Snelson installed in 1977. Mellon Square is currently undergoing a sensitive restoration campaign (begun in 2009).

> This project, to be completed in phases over several years, will restore the Square to its 1950s Modernist design, and will add 15% to the public space by creating a new terrace area overlooking Smithfield Street. The signature fountains will be restored to their original design, as will dramatic nighttime lighting. A maintenance and management fund will address long-term stewardship and sustainability of this nationally significant Modern plaza (Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy 2012).

The Mellon Bank/U.S. Steel Company Headquarters at 525 William Penn Place stands at the opposite side of Mellon Square from the Alcoa Building (Photographs 4 and 5). Built in 1950-1951 by the same firm, Harrison and Abramovitz, the design of the Mellon Bank/U.S. Steel Company Headquarters was “as conservative as the Alcoa was daring, and as costly as Alcoa was economical: the verticality of its limestone ribbon piers flanked by stainless steel fins recalls the RCA and Empire State Buildings” (Newhouse 1989:150). Chevron-patterned aluminum panels enliven the recessed spandrels of the 41-story slab skyscraper and contribute to its latter-day Art Deco feel. New windows were installed in a c. 1986 building renovation campaign.

Three other buildings within the original district boundary should also be amended from noncontributing to contributing. The H.K. Porter Building at 601 Grant Street, which is the third Harrison and Abramovitz skyscraper added to the listed district, was designed in 1958 as a counterpart to the nearby Alcoa Building (Photograph 6). The 18-story building repeats the modular treatment of aluminum curtain walls, using four pyramidal indentations per panel with a rectangular window. 430 Fifth Avenue, a nine-story International Style annex to Kaufmann’s Department Store, was built in 1951-1955 by Pittsburgh architects Hoffman and Crumpton with a striking blank façade of pale gray granite panels with a subtle gridded relief pattern (Photograph 28). The George A. Kelly Company Romanesque Revival six-story brick warehouse building from c. 1890 features flat buttressed walls with segmental arch windows capped by a machicolated cornice at 421 Seventh Avenue (Photograph 29); since the original nomination was prepared in 1985, the false façade has been removed from this building and it has largely been restored to its original character.

The northwestern boundary increase area, which stretches from the listed district to Liberty

Avenue between Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street, contains 18 contributing buildings and six noncontributing buildings. Liberty Avenue functions as an appropriate edge and clear physical boundary to the historic district as it reflects the line where Pittsburgh's two conflicting street grids meet. It also forms the southeastern boundary of the NRHP-listed Penn Liberty Historic District located to the north. The majority of the downtown street grid is laid out parallel to the Monongahela River and the Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District is contained within this street system; Liberty Avenue signals the counter orientation of the two-block deep street grid that parallels the Allegheny River to the north. The contributing buildings of the boundary increase area were primarily built as three- to six-story specialty stores, though two banks, a restaurant, an office building, a warehouse, and a theater are also represented. The buildings range in date from c. 1875 to c. 1950 and are most commonly Italianate and Classical Revival examples with a few Modern expressions as well. They are generally constructed of brick, stone, and/or terra cotta. With few exceptions, the contributing buildings stand adjacent to each other on Wood and Smithfield Streets with no setback from the sidewalk. Three triangular-plan buildings have more prominent siting with multiple exposed elevations.

Three of the contributing buildings that line Liberty Avenue have triangular plans. The former Monongahela National Bank building located at 601 Wood Street was built in 1927-1929 by Pittsburgh architect Edward Stotz (Photographs 7, 8 and 9). Each of its three Classical Revival elevations features a colonnade of triple-story fluted Corinthian pilasters, a projecting cornice, and an attic story above a street level base that has been altered (c. 1985) by the addition of polished granite veneer panels, a cantilevered bus station canopy on the Liberty Avenue side, and squat round columns on the Sixth Avenue and Wood Street sides. The triangular building at 810 Liberty Avenue was built in 1912 as the Liberty Theater by Pittsburgh architect Edward B. Lee (Photograph 12). The white terra cotta elevation facing Liberty Avenue is a lively Classical Revival composition with a tall attic story, a projecting cornice, a continuous foliate frieze, and a rather Baroque arrangement of single and paired triple-story Corinthian pilasters. The gleaming white terra cotta of the rounded corner at Liberty Avenue and Strawberry Way transitions to a more utilitarian brick elevation facing the alley. Finally, the Triangle Building at 926 Liberty Avenue is a red brick office building from 1884 by Pittsburgh architect Andrew W. Peebles (Photographs 13 and 14). The High Victorian Gothic style building is enlivened by creamy stone trim outlining windows and courses. The blunted corners of the composition are emphasized with slender columns and carved stone entryways, and much of the original street level ornament remains intact.

The six noncontributing resources in the northwestern boundary increase area include four buildings built after the period of significance—the Smithfield-Liberty Parking Garage (1960s), the Centre City Tower (1969), the Culinary Institute building (1980s), and a one-story brick and glass block building on Strawberry Way (1980s). The other two noncontributing buildings—308 Seventh Avenue and 630 Montour Way—have undergone substantial alterations that have compromised their integrity. The much altered building at 308 Seventh Avenue was originally constructed in the c. 1870s and then refaced c. 1995. Its historic decorative ornament remains visible on the side walls but the full four floors of the building's façade have been so reworked that they have lost their integrity (Photograph 20). The upper stories of the c. 1890s building at 630 Montour Way, have been completely obscured by a solid application of veneer panels (c. 1940, altered again c. 1980) and the storefront has been altered with a glass front and a hipped roof canopy.

The southwestern boundary increase area is roughly bounded by Forbes Avenue, a tax parcel boundary (1-H-264) between Smithfield and Wood streets, Fifth Avenue, and the listed district. The eastern end of the block is anchored by the former Frank & Seder Department Store at 441 Smithfield Street (Photographs 21 and 22). The seven-story building by Pittsburgh architects Charles Bickel, MacClure & Spahr, and William E. Snaman was built in 1918-1919 in a rather severe Classical Revival Style (Figure 2). The first story features polished stone walls framing large display windows, the second and third floors are grouped under fluted Ionic pilasters, and the fourth through sixth stories are simple brick walls with rectangular window cut-outs. The whole department store block is capped like a renaissance palace with a projecting cornice and a recessed seventh story. The neighboring building at 322-326 Fifth Avenue was built in 1906 as the Grand Opera House by MacClure & Spahr and expanded as the Grand Theater in 1918 by C. Howard Crane of Detroit (Photograph 22). The upper stories of the white terra cotta façade feature Corinthian pilasters flanking a central feature with a segmental arch pediment and fluted Corinthian columns. The three-story electric sign from the Warner Theater c. 1930 dominates the façade above the marquee and now reads 'Warner Centre'. The street level storefronts of the building and its rear elevation on Forbes Avenue were altered c. 1983 with polished stone facing and large plate glass windows. The adjacent buildings meet the sidewalk with no setback save for a very slight recess under the theater marquee.

The southern boundary increase area is roughly bounded by Grant Street, Fourth Avenue, Cherry Way, and the listed district. The freestanding 25-story Art Moderne skyscraper at 428 Forbes Avenue was built as the Pittsburgher Hotel by the New York architectural firm of H.L. Stevens

Company in 1929-1930 (Photographs 23, 24, and 25). Now known as the Lawyers Building, the building's design contains eighteen stories executed in pale brick with minimally articulated vertical piers between a four-story polished base and a restrained three-story Art Deco crown with round arches and carved ornament. The freestanding 21-story Law and Finance Building, which is located next door at 429 Fourth Avenue, was built in 1927-1928 by the Washington, D.C. architect Philip Jullien (Photographs 25, 26, and 27). The Classical Revival design has a four-story base with Corinthian pilasters, and the upper stories are laid out with a C-shaped plan to accommodate a light well on the Cherry Way elevation. The top three stories have engaged columns which support decorative urns. Both skyscrapers retain their integrity. The parking lot to the east of the buildings was the site of several historic buildings that were demolished c. 1969 and, as such, it is considered a noncontributing site.

The Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) retains its integrity. The boundary increase areas and newly contributing resources retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Indeed, the concentration of exemplary historic resources with minimal noncontributing distractions provides an enhanced sense of the integrity of these four aspects. As part of an active urban area with varied ongoing business and commercial concerns, the boundary increase area does witness alterations to the first floor storefronts of many of its resources. Generally manifest as a resurfacing of first floor facades with plate glass storefronts and stone veneer, these impacts to the design, materials, and workmanship of many of the contributing resources do not overshadow the visible and vibrant architectural heritage conveyed by their intact upper stories. The several architecturally-distinguished stories that rise above the ground-level alterations preserve the historic sense of design, materials, and workmanship.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The original nomination for the Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District established significance under NRHP Criterion A for commerce with "the major concentration of prominent commercial and institutional historic buildings in Pittsburgh's central business district" and under NRHP Criterion C for architecture as a cohesive concentration of resources reflecting nineteenth and twentieth century architectural styles (Aurand 1985:2). The newly contributing buildings of the listed district and boundary increase area similarly reflect "bank, government, hotel, retail, and office buildings of pivotal importance to Pittsburgh's historic development and current health … [The buildings] represent the work of important architects and possess significant architectural qualities" (Aurand 1985:4). They demonstrate the same wide variety of scale, age, style, materials, and function of the listed district with architecturally distinguished works. The amended period of significance for the district ranges from 1850 to 1962. It is amended because the period of significance in the earlier nomination (1850 to 1935) necessarily excluded resources that are of central importance to the commerce and architecture of the district but that were not yet fifty years old in 1985. This omission was noted in the original nomination, and the significance of the Alcoa Building and Mellon Square, in particular, were discussed at length (Aurand 1985). The amendment of the period of significance again defers to the fifty year cutoff date recommended by the NRHP for resources whose significance continues beyond the historic period. It acknowledges the continued importance of the district as the commercial heart of the city beyond 1962 demonstrated by the scope, scale, and variety of commerce that distinguishes this area from other parts of Downtown Pittsburgh. The amended period of significance also acknowledges that the newly contributing resources meet the standards established in the earlier nomination for high quality architecture with a role as a showplace for Pittsburgh's corporations and commercial enterprises.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary History

The c. 1850 modest two- and three-story brick dwellings at 414-418 Strawberry Way and the latter incarnations of Pittsburgh's early church congregations (Trinity Episcopal, First Presbyterian, and the German Evangelical Protestant Church) represent the district's origins as a primarily residential area. Over the second half of the nineteenth century, however, the character of the neighborhood changed dramatically. The prestigious Duquesne Club, whose membership included Pittsburgh's

premier financiers, merchants, and industrialists, settled across from First Presbyterian in the 1870s (though the present club building was constructed in 1887-1889) (Aurand 1985:4). Soon several banks (especially those run by the Mellon family) located in the area. Many dry goods stores got started in the district and at least five of them grew to become department stores located there. While the district did not house any industrial facilities, it certainly benefitted from Pittsburgh's industries. Here, offices devoted to "jobs in industrial management, law, finance, and other fields" abounded and Pittsburgh's major industrialists, among them Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clay Frick, and Henry W. Oliver, built enduring monuments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Aurand 1985:5). The commercial and architectural development of the area continued through the 1920s and 1930s with prominent Art Deco buildings commissioned as the company headquarters for Koppers and Gulf as well as the massive Federal Courthouse and United States Post Office building at 700 Grant Street. Post World War II, a coalition of city government and civic leaders undertook the revitalization of the city in an effort known as Renaissance I that impacted the district with the creation of the modern ensemble of the Alcoa Building, 525 William Penn Place, and Mellon Square.

> Pittsburgh's 'Renaissance' era of the 1950s was a time when public and private forces joined to renew large portions of downtown Pittsburgh. Much of the Renaissance construction took place outside the Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District. But the Alcoa Building and Mellon Square, located at the heart of the district, are the two most significant individual monuments of the widely-acclaimed Renaissance, and were pivotal to its success (Aurand 1985:6-7).

In 1945, a number of revitalization initiatives known as Renaissance I were undertaken in Pittsburgh to solve problems of traffic congestion, loss of population and businesses, urban blight, flooding, and air and water pollution. Renaissance I resulted in new roadways, major downtown building campaigns, a system of dams, and heightened pollution controls. The highest profile project of Renaissance I was the reshaping of 59 acres of Downtown Pittsburgh into Point State Park and the modern skyscraper development known as Gateway Center. Its greatest artistic and urban planning triumph, however, is generally considered the ensemble of modern buildings at the heart of the city with Mellon Square at its center (Aurand 1985:6-7; Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy 2012).

Criterion A Significance for Commerce

The listed Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District is significant under NRHP Criterion A

for Commerce "as the foremost concentration of major late nineteenth and early [and mid-] twentieth century institutional and commercial buildings in Pittsburgh's central business district" (Aurand 1985:4). The boundary increase area also conveys this significance with buildings that housed banks, theaters, a department store, a hotel, and office buildings ranging from modest Italianate three-story structures to a 21-story Art Moderne skyscraper. The former Monongahela National Bank (601 Wood Street, 1927-1929) and the former Peoples First National Bank and Trust Company (647-649 Smithfield Street, 1949) are located in the northwestern part of the boundary increase area. The former Grand Opera House/Warner Theater (322-326 Fifth Avenue, 1906 and later) and the former Frank & Seder Department Store (441 Smithfield Street, 1918-1919) are located in the southwestern boundary increase area; and the former Pittsburgher Hotel (428 Forbes Avenue, 1929-1930) and the Law and Finance Building (429 Fourth Avenue, 1927-1928) are located in the southern boundary increase area. Additional office buildings, specialty stores, and restaurants are located in the northwestern and southwestern boundary increase areas.

A hallmark of the Pittsburgh Renaissance was the persuasion of local companies to build new headquarters in Pittsburgh instead of leaving for bigger cities like New York. When the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) was persuaded to stay in Pittsburgh and build its headquarters building at 425 Sixth Avenue, it also "promoted its product by fabricating as much of its building as possible of aluminum" (Aurand 1985:6). The nearby H.K. Porter Building at 601 Grant Street likewise served as the company headquarters for the Pittsburgh holding company of industries manufacturing steel, rubber, and electrical products (McKee 1956:19). The Mellon family—and Richard King Mellon in particular—were central figures in Renaissance I. They made a gift to the city of Mellon Square, an open public space covering a full city block in a neighborhood that had been very densely developed. And they took advantage of the construction of the 41-story office building at 525 William Penn Place, which was located next door to their showplace Mellon Bank building (1923-1924), to headquarter their company offices. The Mellons purchased the deed for the second through eighth floors for offices and held the four upper stories (38-41) for meeting rooms and a penthouse apartment (Russell 1949). The United States Steel Company leased floors nine through 37 of 525 William Penn Place for its company headquarters. These Pittsburgh Renaissance-era resources demonstrate the continued commercial significance of the district beyond the original 1935 cut-off of the period of significance, and they have greatly contributed to its continued commercial significance beyond 1962.

Criterion C Significance for Architecture

The Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) is also significant under NRHP Criterion C for Architecture. Like the listed district, the majority of resources in the boundary increase area "reflect the enormous changes which occurred in land use, density of development, and architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries due to Pittsburgh's rapid industrialization and urban growth" (Aurand 1985:4). They represent a broad cross-section of architectural styles from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, and they include important works by locally and nationally prominent architects like Andrew W. Peebles (Pittsburgh), MacClure & Spahr (Pittsburgh), Edward B. Lee (Pittsburgh), Phillip M. Jullien (Washington, D.C.), H. L. Stevens Company (New York), Edward Stotz (Pittsburgh), Harrison & Abramovitz (New York), Mitchell & Ritchey (Pittsburgh), and Simonds & Simonds (Pittsburgh). The nomination for the listed district already establishes the architectural merits of two of the Pittsburgh Renaissance-era resources even though they were built after the original period of significance. The Alcoa Building "is distinguished by its elegant design and distinctive use of aluminum as a building material," and Mellon Square "is an excellent example of 1950s period design" (Aurand 1985:3).

Mellon Square was (and still is) hailed as a masterpiece of modern urban design. In 2008, it was listed as one of the ten Great Public Spaces in America by the American Planning Association (American Planning Association 2008). Pittsburgh's Mayor David Lawrence stated that "the gift [from the Mellons] will make it possible to break the congestion in the thickly built-up Triangle and give us a downtown breathing space and beauty spot that will be of enormous value" (Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy 2012). The project not only provided an injection of modern design and green open space to the center of the city, it also combatted parking shortages by offering six underground parking levels and provided retail opportunities in the six small storefronts that line Smithfield Street. It was so immediately successful that its team of architects and landscape architects were hired to build a similar plaza/parking garage complex (Equitable Plaza) as part of the Renaissance I Gateway Center development. In contrast to Gateway Center's creation of gleaming towers in a park-like setting that ignored the historic street layout in favor of multi-level pedestrian plazas and freestanding buildings, Mellon Square was a Modern plaza that was deftly incorporated into an established street grid, providing a foil not only for its neighboring modern skyscraper contemporaries (the Alcoa Building and 525 William Penn Place) but also for the former William Penn Hotel, the former Mellon National Bank Building and other historic buildings of the listed district. It is an essentially urban space in the center

of a commercial area that has reconciled the challenges of a sloping terrain in a congested area and created a successful urban ensemble of individual resources.

The Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) demonstrates significance under NRHP Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture. It also retains the integrity to convey this historical significance. Its amended period of significance ranges from 1850 to 1962 finally representing the full importance of the district.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary corresponds to the dashed line shown in the "Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) Site Map with Photo Key" at a scale of 1"=200'. The thick dark line represents the boundary of the previously listed district.

Boundary Justification

The boundary incorporates resources that are historically, thematically, and architecturally tied to the significance of the NRHP-listed Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District. The boundary relies on physical separations, temporal distinctions, and thematic differences to delineate a cohesive boundary increase area that complements the listed district. Physically, the boundary increase areas are separated from their surroundings by streets, alleys, and vacant lots; in particular, Liberty Avenue forms a barrier that separates the street grid of the historic district from the conflicting street grid on the northwest side of Liberty Avenue. Grant Street provides the broad boulevard separating the listed historic district and southern boundary increase area from government buildings across the street, such as the National Historic Landmark Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail, the City-County Building, and the County Office Building. Temporally, the boundary increase areas avoid buildings constructed after the 1850-1962 period of significance, such as the K&L Gates Center/One Oliver Plaza (1968) at Sixth and Liberty Avenues, One Oxford Center (1983) on the 300 block of Grant Street, the Piatt Place/Lazarus Building (1997) between Oliver and Fifth avenues on Wood Street, or the parking garage west of Cherry Way between Fourth and Forbes avenues. Thematically, the buildings of the expanded Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District are distinct from their surroundings (Figure 3). On the northwest side of Liberty Avenue is the Penn Liberty Historic District, whose historic significance, like its street grid, focuses on the Allegheny River. To the southwest of the historic district is the Fourth Avenue Historic District, which is significant as Pittsburgh's Wall Street, a historic financial and banking center.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property
Allegheny County, PA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photograph technical information
Printer: Epson Stylus Pro 9600
Paper: Fuji Crystal Archive
Ink: Epson UltraChrome

Common to all photographs:

Name of Property: Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
City or Vicinity: City of Pittsburgh
County: Allegheny
State: PA

Photographer: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation (All photographs were taken by Frank Stroker except 1, 12, and 21 by Malina Suity and 4 by Louise Sturgess.)
Date Photographed: February 2012 except 2 (October 2006), 4 (July 2011), 1, 12, and 21 (October 2011), 28 and 29 (July 2012)
Location of Digitized Images: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation
100 W. Station Square, Ste. 450, Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Number of Photos: 29

Photograph Caption List

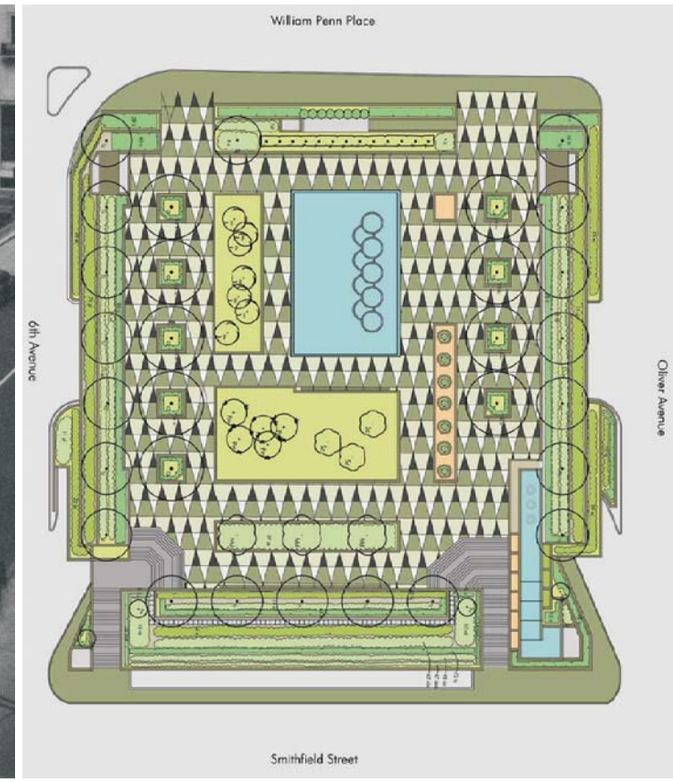
Photograph number	Description of view	Direction of camera
1	Alcoa Building (Regional Enterprise Tower) at 425 Sixth Avenue seen above Mellon Square Park from Oliver Avenue.	NNE
2	Mellon Square at 500 Smithfield Street, looking toward William Penn Place.	E
3	Mellon Square storefronts along Smithfield Street in foreground with the Alcoa Building and H.K. Porter Building in the background, from Smithfield Street near Oliver Avenue.	ENE
4	Corner of Mellon Square at Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street with Mellon Bank/U.S. Steel Building (525 William Penn Place), in background right of center.	SSE
5	Mellon Bank/U.S. Steel Building at 525 William Penn Place, from 600 block of William Penn Place.	SSW
6	H. K. Porter Building at 601 Grant Street, the northwest corner of Grant Street and Sixth Avenue.	NW
7	Looking east from Liberty Avenue opposite Sixth Avenue, showing 601 Wood Street.	E
8	601 Wood Street in foreground with 610 Wood Street in middle ground at left.	E

Photograph number	Description of view	Direction of camera
9	Southeast side of Liberty Avenue from Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, showing 601 Wood Street (Liberty Avenue façade, foreground), 610 Wood Street, 808, 810 and 820 Liberty Avenue.	NE
10	Eastside of the 600 block of Wood Street, showing southeast corner of 601 Wood Street (at left), 604 through 610 Wood Street, and the Granite Building, a building in the listed district (far right).	NE
11	Southeast corner of Wood Street and Liberty Avenue, showing 808 Liberty Avenue (at left) and 606 through 610 Wood Street.	SE
12	Southeast side of Liberty Avenue looking east from Tito Way, showing 810 (at center) and 820 Liberty Avenue and the Smithfield-Liberty parking garage (at background left).	E
13	926 Liberty Avenue with views south on Smithfield Street and west on Liberty Avenue.	SW
14	Looking south from Liberty Avenue opposite Smithfield Street, showing 926 Liberty Avenue.	SSW
15	Southwest corner of Smithfield Street and Seventh Avenue, showing 647-649 through 633 Smithfield Street and the spiral exit ramp of the Smithfield-Liberty parking garage (far left) and 308 Seventh Avenue (far right).	SW
16	West side of 600 block of Smithfield Street looking south from Seventh Avenue, showing 647-649 through 633 Smithfield Street and the listed district (background).	SSW
17	West side 600 block of Smithfield Street from Strawberry Way, showing 633 through 643 Smithfield Street.	N
18	East side of 600 block of Smithfield Street from Strawberry Way, showing 626 through 634 Smithfield Street.	NE
19	East side of 600 block of Smithfield Street, showing 634 to 626 Smithfield Street and the Smithfield United Church in the listed district.	SSE
20	308 Seventh Avenue (foreground at right) and 650 Smithfield Street (center) from Liberty Avenue.	ESE
21	View of northwest corner of Smithfield Street and Forbes Avenue, showing 441 Smithfield Street.	NW
22	Looking east on Fifth Avenue showing 322-326 Fifth Avenue and the Fifth Avenue elevation of 441 Smithfield Street.	ESE
23	Base and entrance of 428 Forbes Avenue, southeast corner of Forbes Avenue and Cherry Way.	SE
24	428 Forbes Avenue as seen from Forbes Avenue near Smithfield Street.	E
25	Upper stories of 428 Forbes Avenue (left) and 429 Fourth Avenue (right) seen from Forbes Avenue near Smithfield Street.	ESE
26	Northeast corner of Cherry Way and Fourth Avenue, showing base 429 Fourth Avenue and 428 Forbes Avenue (background left).	NE

Photograph number	Description of view	Direction of camera
27	East elevations of 429 Fourth Avenue (left) and 428 Forbes Avenue (right) with parking lot seen from Grant Street near Fourth Avenue.	N
28	North elevation of 430 Fifth Avenue (center).	W
29	South and east elevations of 421 Seventh Avenue.	NW

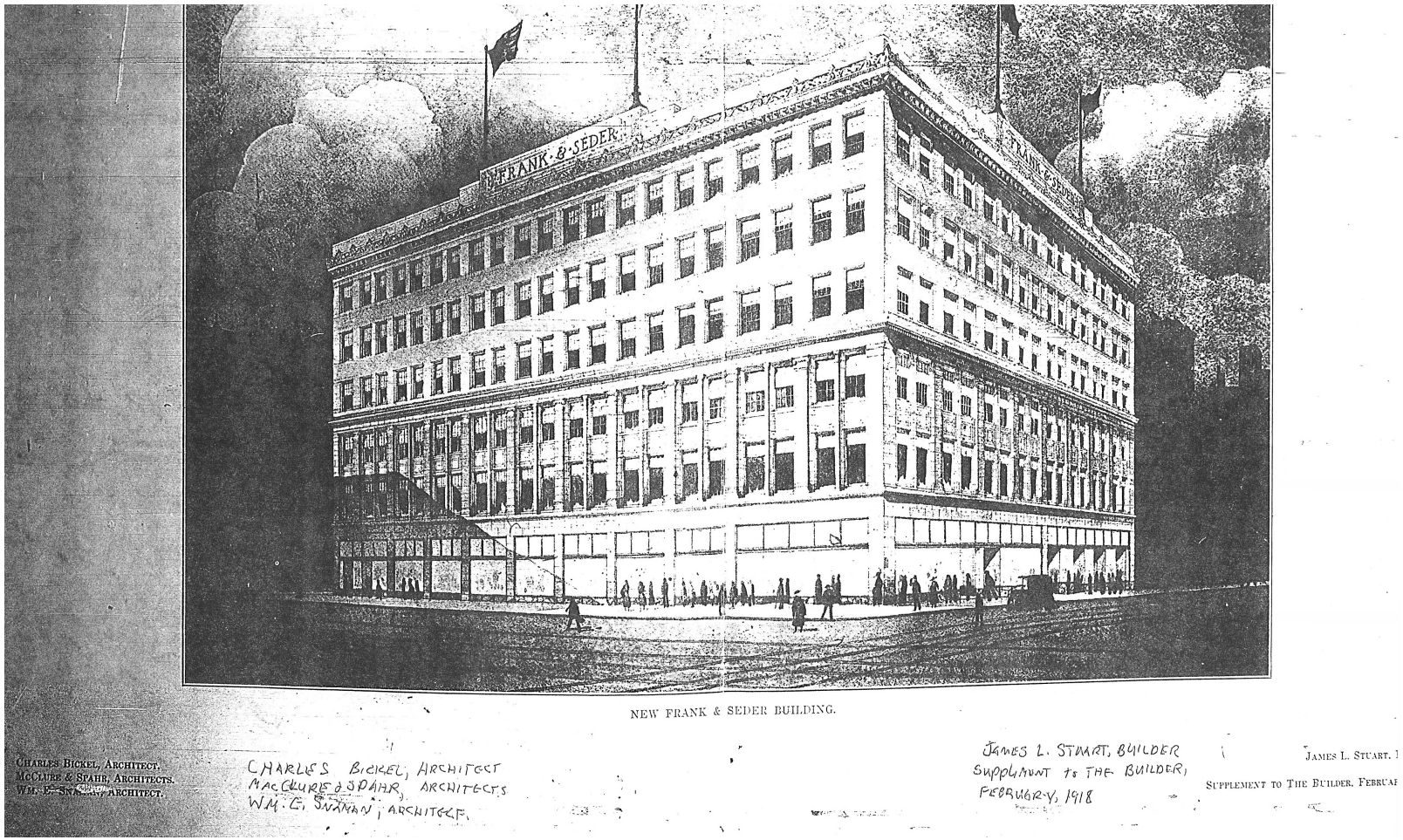
Additional Documentation
Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
Allegheny County, PA
Figure 1: Mellon Square in the 1950s

1956 Photograph of Mellon Square with the corner of Smithfield Street (left) and Oliver Avenue (right) in the foreground (Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh 1956).



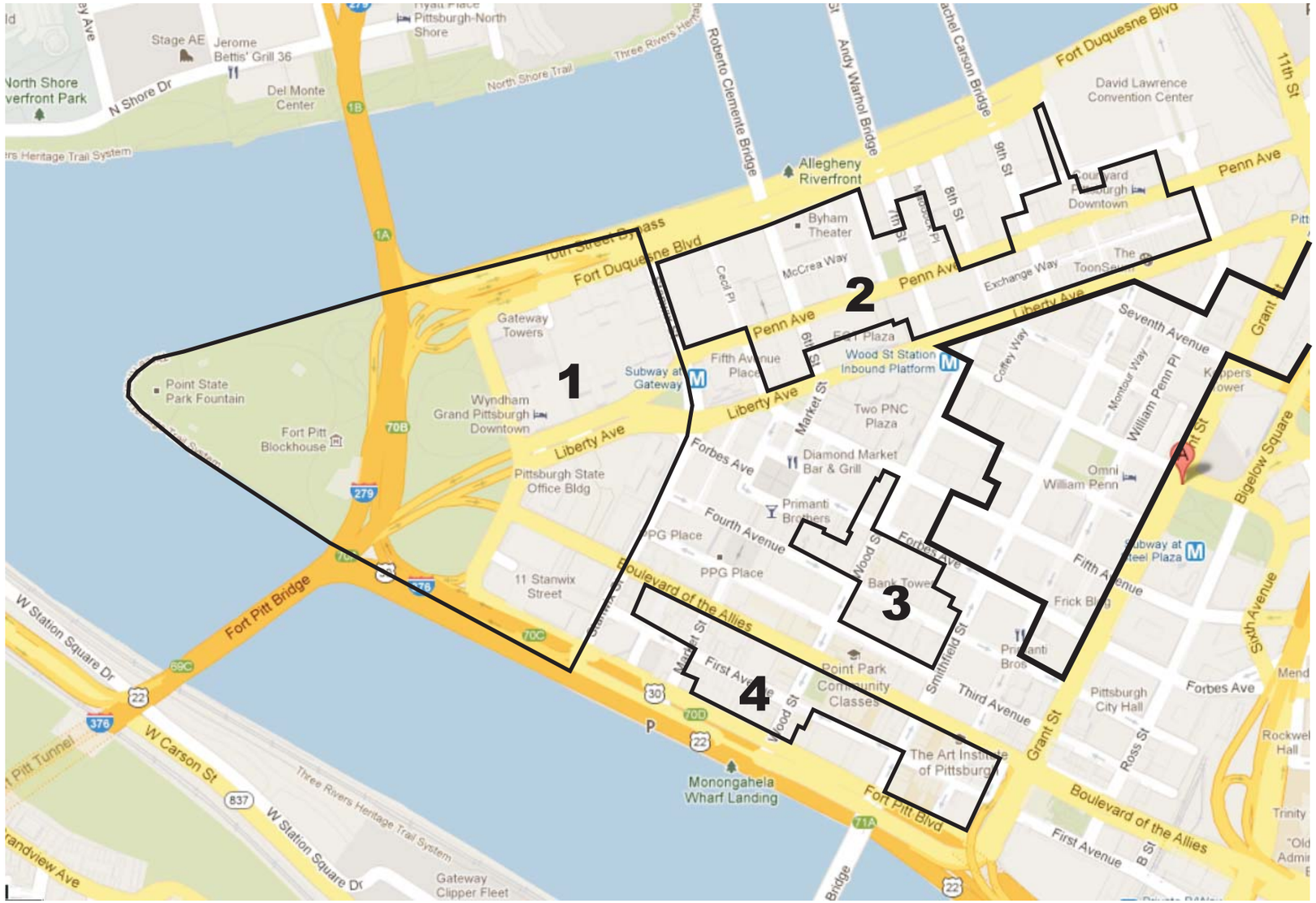
1959 Period Plan of Mellon Square showing patterned terrazzo paving, fountains, and plantings (Heritage Landscapes LLC 2009).

Additional Documentation
Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
Allegheny County, PA
Figure 2: New Frank & Seder Building



1918 Rendering of the new Frank & Seder Department Store at the corner of Smithfield Street (foreground) and Fifth Avenue (right) (Supplement to The Builder, February 1918).

Additional Documentation
Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
Allegheny County, PA
Figure 3: Surrounding Context with National Register of Historic Places Historic Districts



Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District with Boundary Increase

1 Pittsburgh Renaissance Historic District (eligible/listed)

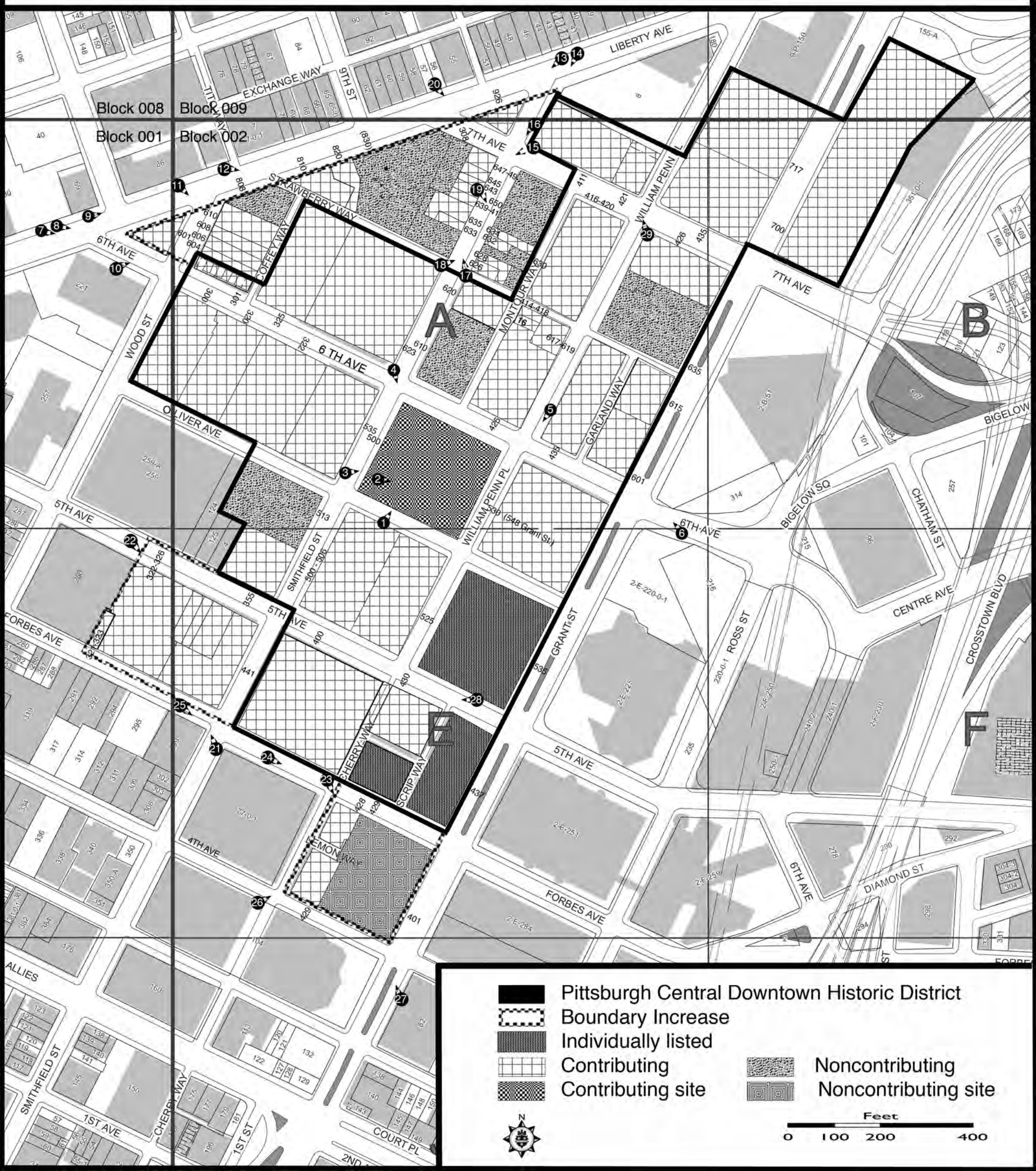
2 Penn Liberty Historic District (eligible/listed)

3 Fourth Avenue Historic District (eligible/listed)

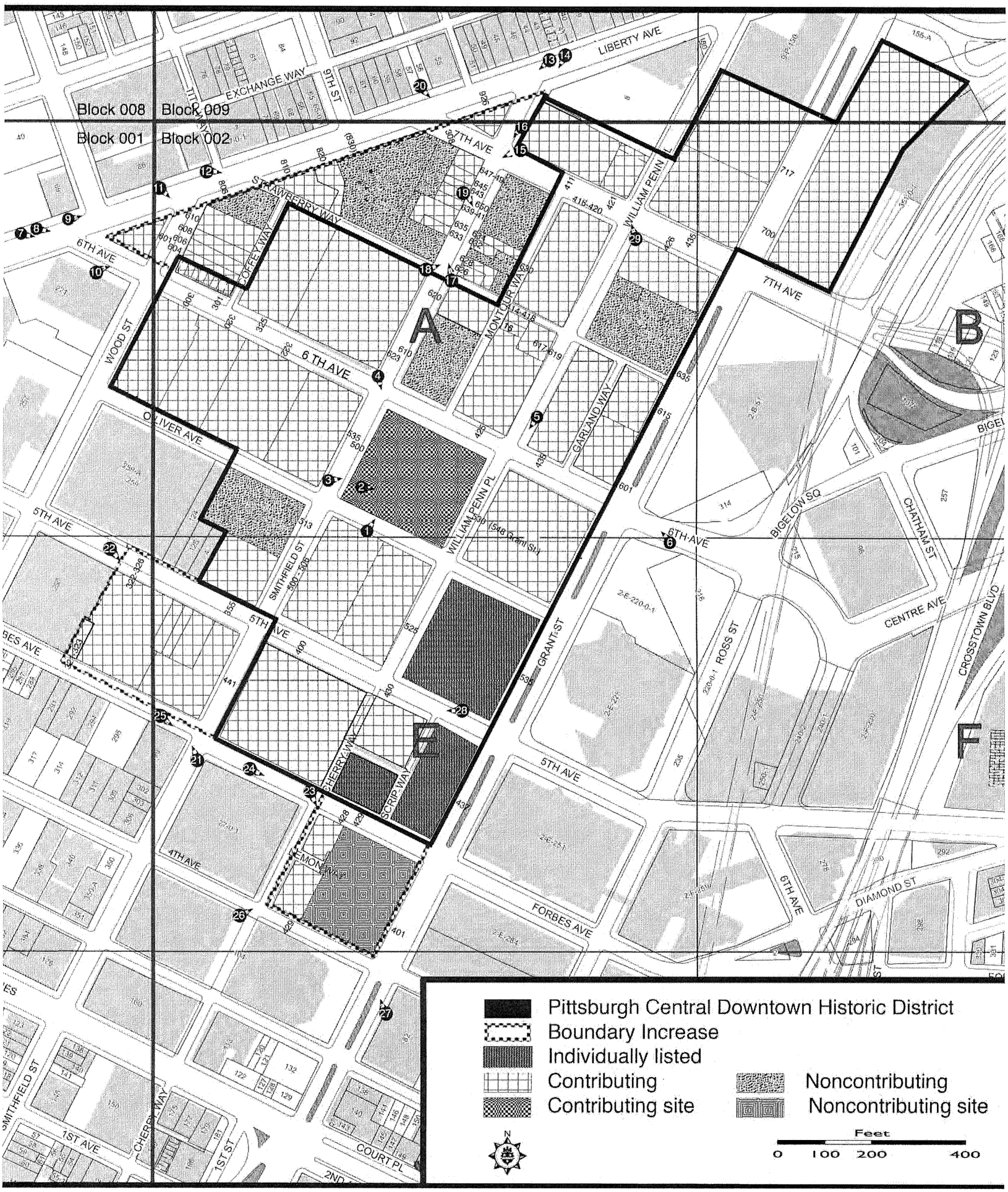
4 Firstside Historic District (eligible/listed)

Google Maps 2012 base map

Additional Documentation
Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
Allegheny County, PA
Site Map with Photograph Key



Additional Documentation
Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
Allegheny County, PA
Site Map with Photograph Key



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

RESOURCE INVENTORY

Address	Tax Parcel	Historic Name of Property	Current Name of Property	Date	Style	Architect	Number of Stories	Material	Type of Resource	Historic Function	Contributing	Photo
322 - 326 Fifth Avenue	1-H-264	Grand Opera House (1906-17), Grand Theater (1918-29), Warner Theater (1930 and after)	Warner Centre	1906; 1918 and later	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	MacClure & Spahr (Pittsburgh); C. Howard Crane (Detroit)	4	TERRA COTTA	Building	RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater	Yes (Boundary Increase)	22
351 Fifth Avenue	2-E-1	Park Building	Park Building	c. 1896	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts	George B. Post (New York)	15	BRICK, TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes	
400 Fifth Avenue	2-E-53	Kaufmann's Department Store	Macy's Department Store	1898	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Charles Bickel (Pittsburgh); Janssen and Abbott (Pittsburgh), architects for addition, 1913; later additions and alterations	13	BRICK, STONE/Limestone; TERRA COTTA (addition)	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store	Yes	
430 Fifth Avenue	2-E-176	Kaufmann's Department Store	Macy's Department Store	1951-1955	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Hoffman and Crumpton (Pittsburgh)	9	STONE/Granite	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store	Yes (Amended, originally noncontributing)	28
321-323 Forbes Avenue	1-H-264	S.S. Kresge Co. Building	Kresge Building	c.1919	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Unknown	3	TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	
428 Forbes Avenue	2-E-152	Pittsburgher Hotel	Lawyers Building	1929-1930	MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne	H. L. Stevens Co. (New York)	25	BRICK, STONE/Limestone	Building	DOMESTIC/hotel	Yes (Boundary Increase)	23, 24, 25,27
429 Forbes Avenue	2-E-155	Frick Building Annex	Allegheny Building	1906	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	D.H. Burnham and Co. (Chicago)	19	TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes (Individually listed)	
429 Fourth Avenue	2-E-128	Law and Finance Building	Law and Finance Building	1927-1928	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Phillip M. Jullien (Washington, D.C.)	21	BRICK, STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/ professional	Yes (Boundary Increase)	25, 26, 27
401 Grant Street	2-E-140	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Site	N/A	No (Boundary Increase)	27
437 Grant Street	2-E-160	Frick Building	Frick Building	1901-1902	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	D.H. Burnham and Co. (Chicago)	20	STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes (Individually listed)	
501 Grant Street	2-E-184; 2-E-184-A	Union Arcade	Union Trust Building	1915-1917	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Late Gothic Revival	Frederick J. Osterling (Pittsburgh)	15	STONE/Granite, STONE/Sandstone, TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes (Individually listed)	
601 Grant Street	2-A-308	H. K. Porter Building	FHLBank Building	1958	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Harrison & Abramovitz (New York)	18	METAL/Aluminum	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes (Amended, originally noncontributing)	6
615 Grant Street	2-A-300	First English Evangelical Lutheran Church	First Lutheran Church	1887-1889	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Late Gothic Revival	Andrew W. Peebles (Pittsburgh)	1	STONE/Sandstone Roof: STONE/Slate	Building	RELIGION/religious facility	Yes	
635 Grant Street	2-A-292; 2-A-270	Bell Telephone Grant Building	AT&T Building	1969	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Larson and Ludwig (Pittsburgh)	16	STONE/Granite, METAL/Steel,	Building	N/A	No	
700 Grant Street	2-B-39	Federal Courthouse and United States Post Office	Federal Courthouse and United States Post Office	1932-1934	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Trowbridge and Livingston (New York); James A. Wetmore (Washington, D.C.), acting supervisory architect	11	STONE/Limestone, GLASS	Building	GOVERNMENT/courthouse GOVERNMENT/post office	Yes	
707 Grant Street	2-B-13	Gulf Building	Gulf Tower	1930-1932	MODERN MOVEMENT/ Art Deco	Trowbridge and Livingston (New York); E.P. Mellon (Pittsburgh), associate architect	44	STONE/Limestone, STONE/Granite	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes	
715 Grant Street	2-B-20	Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Pittsburgh Branch	Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Pittsburgh Branch	1930-1931; 1956; 1974	MODERN MOVEMENT/ Art Deco	Walker & Weeks (Cleveland); Henry Hornbostel and Eric Fisher Wood (Pittsburgh), associate architects; enlargements: William York Cocken, 1956; Fred Beuzeuhofer, 1974	7	STONE/marble, STONE/Limestone, METAL/Aluminum	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution	Yes	
(830) Liberty Avenue	2-A-30	N/A	Smithfield-Liberty Garage	1965	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Unknown	7	BRICK, CONCRETE	Building	N/A	No (Boundary Increase)	12,15
808 Liberty Avenue	2-A-18	N/A	Culinary Art Institute	c. 1980s	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Unknown	2	STUCCO, CERAMIC TILE	Building	N/A	No (Boundary Increase)	11,12
810 Liberty Avenue	2-A-22	Liberty Theater	N/A	1912; remodeled 1920 and later	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Edward B. Lee (Pittsburgh)	5	TERRA COTTA	Building	RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater	Yes (Boundary Increase)	12
820 Liberty Avenue	2-A-25	N/A	N/A	1881	LATE VICTORIAN/ Stick/Eastlake	Unknown	5	BRICK, STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/ warehouse	Yes (Boundary Increase)	12
926 Liberty Avenue	9-N-1	Triangle Building	Triangle Building	1884	LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate	Andrew W. Peebles (Pittsburgh)	6	BRICK, STONE/Limestone, METAL/Cast Iron	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes (Boundary Increase)	13,14
630 Montour Way	2-A-176	N/A	N/A	c. 1890s, refaced c. 1940s and later	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Unknown	6	BRICK, METAL/Aluminum, WOOD/Plywood / particle board	Building	N/A	No (Boundary Increase)	18,19

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

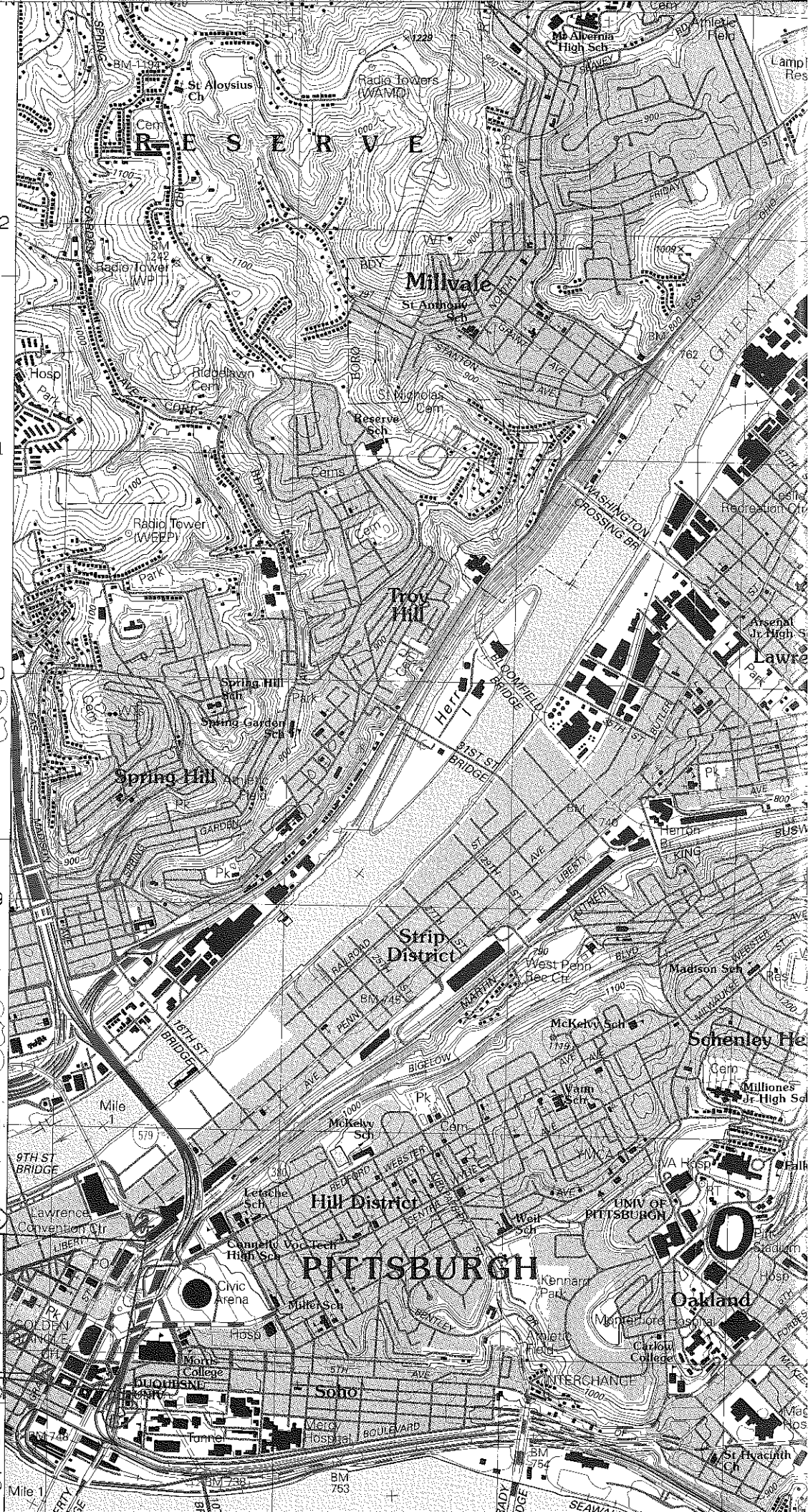
RESOURCE INVENTORY

Address	Tax Parcel	Historic Name of Property	Current Name of Property	Date	Style	Architect	Number of Stories	Material	Type of Resource	Historic Function	Contributing	Photo
308 Seventh Avenue	2-A-38	N/A	N/A	c. 1870s; refaced c.1995	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Unknown	4	BRICK, WOOD/Plywood / particle board, STUCCO	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	No (Boundary Increase)	20
411 Seventh Avenue	2-A-188; 2-A-190	Chamber of Commerce Building	Chamber of Commerce Building	1916-1917	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts	Edward B. Lee and James P. Piper (Pittsburgh)	16	BRICK, STONE/Limestone, TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes	
416 Seventh Avenue	2-A-210-0-1; 2-A-210-0-2	Bell Telephone Building	Verizon Building	1890-1892; 1931 (annex)	LATE VICTORIAN/ Romanesque; LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival (annex)	Frederick J. Osterling (Pittsburgh); Alden and Harlow (Pittsburgh) architects for addition, 1905; James T. Windrim (Philadelphia) architects for additions, 1915, 1923, 1931	7; 20 (annex)	BRICK, STONE/Sandstone STONE/Limestone (annex)	Building	INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION/communications facility	Yes	
421 Seventh Avenue	2-A-199	George A. Kelly Co.	Sanford Brown Institute	c. 1890	LATE VICTORIAN/ Romanesque	Unknown	6	BRICK, STONE/Granite	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/ warehouse	Yes (Amended, originally noncontributing)	29
436 Seventh Avenue	2-A-275	Koppers Building	Koppers Building	1927-1929	MODERN MOVEMENT/ Art Deco	Graham, Anderson, Probst, and White (Chicago)	34	STONE/Granite, STONE/Limestone, TERRA COTTA, Roof: METAL/Copper	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes	
300 Sixth Avenue	2-A-85; 2-A-85-1; 2-A-85-2	Wood Street Building	300 Sixth Avenue Building	1902-1904	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts	D.H. Burnham and Co. (Chicago)	13	TERRA COTTA, STONE/Granite	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store	Yes	
313 Sixth Avenue	2-A-12; 2-A-12-C1; 2-A-12-R1; 2-A-12-R2; 2-A-12-R3; 2-A-12-R4; 2-A-12-R5; 2-A-12-R6; 2-A-12-R7	German National Bank	Granite Building	1889-1990	LATE VICTORIAN/ Romanesque	Bickel & Brennan (Pittsburgh)	7	STONE/Granite	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution	Yes	
320 Sixth Avenue	2-A-86	First Presbyterian	First Presbyterian Church	1903-1905	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival	Theophilus Parsons Chandler (Philadelphia)	1	STONE/Sandstone Roof: STONE/Slate	Building	RELIGION/religious facility	Yes	
325 Sixth Avenue	2-A-80	Duquesne Club	Duquesne Club	1887-1889	LATE VICTORIAN/ Romanesque	Longfellow, Alden, and Harlow (Pittsburgh/Boston) ; Rutan & Russell (Pittsburgh), architects for addition to main front, 1903-1904; Janssen and Cocken (Pittsburgh), architects for tower addition, 1930-1931	5	STONE/Sandstone (including brownstone); BRICK (addition)	Building	SOCIAL/clubhouse	Yes	
328 Sixth Avenue	2-A-90	Trinity Episcopal Church	Trinity Cathedral	1870-1871; c.1907 parish house	LATE VICTORIAN/ Gothic	Gordon W. Lloyd (Detroit); Carpenter & Crocker (Pittsburgh) for parish house	1	STONE/Sandstone (including brownstone) Roof: STONE/Slate	Building	RELIGION/religious facility RELIGION/church-related residence FUNERARY/cemetery	Yes	
425 Sixth Avenue	2-A-240; 2-A-215	Alcoa Company headquarters	Regional Enterprise Tower	1950 - 1952	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Harrison & Abramovitz (New York)	30	METAL/Aluminum	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes (Amended, originally noncontributing)	1,3
435 Sixth Avenue	2-A-256	Philadelphia Company Building	James H. Reed Building	1902	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts	MacClure and Spahr (Pittsburgh); Joseph F. Kuntz (Pittsburgh), architect for enlargement, 1924	8	STONE/Granite, STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes	
441 Smithfield Street	2-E-12; 2-E-7; 2-E-8; 2-E-9	Frank & Seder Department Store	N/A	1918-1919	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	MacClure & Spahr (Pittsburgh)	7	STONE/Limestone, BRICK	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	21,22
500 Smithfield Street	2-E-30	Mellon National Bank Building	PNC Bank	1923-1924	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts	Trowbridge and Livingston (New York); E.P. Mellon (Pittsburgh), associate architect	5	STONE/Granite	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution	Yes	
500 Smithfield Street	2-A-132-1; 2-A-132-2	Mellon Square Park & Parking Garage	Mellon Square Park & Parking Garage	1954 - 1955	MODERN MOVEMENT/	James A. Mitchell of Mitchell & Ritchey (Pittsburgh); Simonds & Simonds (Pittsburgh), landscape architects	6 (underground)	STONE/Granite, CONCRETE	Site	LANDSCAPE/plaza TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular) COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Amended, originally noncontributing)	2,3,4
513 Smithfield Street	2-A-127	W.T. Grant Co.	Saks Fifth Avenue	1955	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Alfred Thompson (Pittsburgh); Copeland, Novack, and Israel (New York), architects for remodel, 1977	3	STONE/Granite, GLASS	Building	N/A	No	
527-547 Smithfield Street	2-A-97	Henry W. Oliver Building	Henry W. Oliver Building	1908-1910	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	D.H. Burnham and Co. (Chicago)	25	STONE/Granite, TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes	

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

RESOURCE INVENTORY

Address	Tax Parcel	Historic Name of Property	Current Name of Property	Date	Style	Architect	Number of Stories	Material	Type of Resource	Historic Function	Contributing	Photo
610 Smithfield Street	2-A-164-0-1	N/A	Smithfield Building	c. 1924; refaced c.1961 and 2004	MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne	Henry Hornbostel (Pittsburgh); Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates (Pittsburgh) for 2004 Carnegie Library renovation	4	TERRA COTTA, METAL/Steel, GLASS	Building	N/A	No	
620 Smithfield Street	2-A-164-0-2	German Evangelical Protestant Church	Smithfield United Church of Christ	1925-1926	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Late Gothic Revival	Henry Hornbostel (Pittsburgh)	1	STONE/Limestone, Roof: STONE/Slate Steeple: METAL/Aluminum	Building	RELIGION/religious facility	Yes	
623 Smithfield Street	2-A-68	Kaufmann and Baer	Heinz 57 Center	1914-1915	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Starrett and Van Vleck (New York)	12	TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store	Yes	
626 Smithfield Street	2-A-174	N/A	N/A	c. 1940	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Unknown	1	STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	18,19
628 Smithfield Street	2-A-175	N/A	N/A	c. 1890	LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate	Unknown	3	BRICK. WOOD/Plywood/ particle board	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	18,19
632 Smithfield Street	2-A-178	N/A	N/A	c. 1896	LATE VICTORIAN/ Renaissance	Unknown	6	STONE/Sandstone, STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	18,19
633 Smithfield Street	2-A-47	N/A	N/A	1888	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Unknown	6	BRICK. WOOD/Plywood/ particle board	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	15, 16, 17
634 Smithfield Street	2-A-179	Hartley-Rose Belting Co.	N/A	c. 1900	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Unknown	6	BRICK, STONE/Sandstone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	18,19
635 Smithfield Street	2-A-46	Daub Building	N/A	1887	LATE VICTORIAN/ Gothic	Unknown	8	BRICK, STONE/Sandstone, TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	15, 16, 17
639-641 Smithfield Street	2-A-44; 2-A-43	N/A	N/A	c. 1950	MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne	Unknown	2	CONCRETE, CERAMIC TILE	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant	Yes (Boundary Increase)	15, 16, 17
643 Smithfield Street	2-A-42	N/A	N/A	c. 1910	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Unknown	3	STONE/Granite, TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	15, 16, 17
645 Smithfield Street	2-A-41	N/A	N/A	1879; refaced in 1949	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival	Unknown	3	BRICK	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	15,16
647-649 Smithfield Street	2-A-40	Peoples First National Bank and Trust Company	N/A	1949 remodeling of an earlier four-story building	MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne	Franklin, Douden & Associates (Pittsburgh)	2	STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution	Yes (Boundary Increase)	15,16
650 Smithfield Street	2-A-183	N/A	Center City Tower	1969	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Unknown	26	METAL/Steel, CONCRETE	Building	N/A	No (Boundary Increase)	20
Strawberry Way	2-A-172	N/A	N/A	c. 1980s	MODERN MOVEMENT/	Unknown	1	BRICK	Building	N/A	No (Boundary Increase)	N/A
414-418 Strawberry Way	2-A-214	N/A	Tom James Tailor	c. 1850	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival	Unknown	2-3	BRICK	Building	DOMESTIC/single dwelling	Yes	
525 William Penn Place	2-E-38	525 William Penn Place (Mellon Bank Building/United States Steel Co. headquarters)	525 William Penn Place	1950 - 1951	MODERN MOVEMENT/ Art Deco	Wallace K. Harrison for Harrison & Abramovitz (New York)	41	STONE/Limestone, METAL/Steel, METAL/Aluminum	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/business	Yes (Amended, originally noncontributing)	4,5
530 William Penn Place	2-A-242	William Penn Hotel	Omni William Penn Hotel	1914-1916; 1928-1929 enlargement	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts	Janssen and Abbott (Pittsburgh); Janssen and Cocken (Pittsburgh), architects for enlargement, 1928-1929	18	BRICK, STONE/Limestone, TERRA COTTA	Building	DOMESTIC/hotel	Yes	
617 William Penn Place	2-A-227	N/A	Allegheny Harvard, Yale, Princeton Club	1894; 1930 remodeling	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival	Edward B. Lee (Pittsburgh), architect for remodel, 1930	3	BRICK	Building	DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling	Yes	
601 Wood Street	1-D-210	Monongahela National Bank	Wood Street Galleries/Wood Street T Station	1927 - 1929; 1945 remodeling	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Edward Stotz (Pittsburgh); Marks and Simboli for 1945 remodeling	5	STONE/Granite, STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution	Yes (Boundary Increase)	7, 8, 9, 10
604 Wood Street	2-A-13	C.C. Mellor Co., Ltd	N/A	c. 1910	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Unknown	4	BRICK	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	10
606 Wood Street	2-A-14	George K. Stevenson & Co.	N/A	1913	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival	Unknown	4	TERRA COTTA	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	10,11
608 Wood Street	2-A-15	N/A	N/A	c. 1875 - 1880	LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate	Unknown	4	STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	Yes (Boundary Increase)	10,11
610 Wood Street	2-A-16	N/A	N/A	c. 1890; 1st and 2nd floors remodeled in 1920s	LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate; LATE VICTORIAN/ Renaissance	Unknown	6	BRICK, STONE/Limestone	Building	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store COMMERCE/TRADE/ warehouse	Yes (Boundary Increase)	9,10,11



PITTSBURGH CENTRAL DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE and ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
ALLEGHENY CO., PA

1. 17 584830E 4477449N
2. 17 585412E 4477490N
3. 17 585280E 4476826N
4. 17 584786E 4476896N

BOUNDARY INCREASE NORTHWEST

BOUNDARY INCREASE SOUTHWEST

BOUNDARY INCREASE SOUTH

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

CVS
CVS
McDonald's
JACKSON HEWITT

11

Duquesne Light
SPACE
Strawberry Way

12

13

14

K&L GATES
NO TURN ON RED
EXCEPT BUSES
YURI'S
JEWELRY
DIAMOND EXPERT
BUSES ONLY
GOLDEN PALACE
BUFFET
金 412-338-1888 閣
GOLDEN PALACE BUFFET

15

NO TURN ON RED
EXCEPT BUSES
YURI'S
JEWELRY
DIAMOND EXPERT
BUSES ONLY
GOLDEN PALACE
BUFFET
金 412-338-1888 閣
GOLDEN PALACE BUFFET

16

SANDWICH SHOP
Smithfield Cafe
TO
P
Cultural Loop

17

S.W. RANDALL
TOYES GIFTES
S.W. Randall
TOYES GIFTES
ICE CREAM
WIENER WORLD
WIENER WORLD

18

19

20

21

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23

24

25

26

27

28

SANFORD
BROWN
SANFORD
BROWN
WESTIN