



Pittsburgh's City-County Building

City of Pittsburgh Historic Landmark Nomination

Prepared by Preservation Pittsburgh



412.256.8755
1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003
Pittsburgh, PA 15233
www.preservationpgh.org

October, 2019.



INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:

Parcel No.:

Ward:

Zoning Classification:

Bldg. Inspector:

Council District:

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*

Individual Landmark Nomination:	\$100.00
District Nomination:	\$250.00

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

City-County Building

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

City-County Building

3. LOCATION

a. Street: 414 Grant Street

b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219

c. Neighborhood: Downtown

4. OWNERSHIP

d. Owner(s): The City of Pittsburgh & Allegheny County

e. Street: 414 Grant Street

f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219 Phone: (412) 255-2138

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – home	<u>Seat of Government for the City of Pittsburgh</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – other	<u>Allegheny County Offices</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public – government	<u>Court house</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public - other	<u>Library</u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Place of religious worship	_____

6. NOMINATED BY:

- a. Name: Mayor William Peduto, Allegheny County Executive Rich Fitzgerald, Matthew W.C. Falcone
- b. Street: City-County Building 414 Grant St. & 436 Grant St.;
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219
- d. Phone: (412) 255-2138 Email: william.peduto@pittsburghpa.gov; executive@alleghenycounty.us, mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

7. DESCRIPTION

Provide a narrative description of the structure, district, site, or object. If it has been altered over time, indicate the date(s) and nature of the alteration(s). (Attach additional pages as needed)

If Known: Year Built: 1914-1917

- b. Architectural Style: Beaux Arts with Neoclassical Elements
- c. Architect/Builder: Henry Hornbostel & Edward B. Lee

Narrative: See attached.

8. HISTORY

Provide a history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include a bibliography of sources consulted. (Attach additional pages as needed.) Include copies of relevant source materials with the nomination form (see Number 11).

Narrative: See attached.

9. SIGNIFICANCE

The *Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11, Historic Preservation, Chapter 1: Historic Structures, Districts, Sites and Objects* lists ten criteria, at least one of which must be met for Historic Designation. Describe how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of these criteria and complete a narrative discussing in detail each area of significance. (Attach additional pages as needed)

The structure, building, site, district, object is significant because of (check all that apply):

- 1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
- 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
- 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
- 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
- 5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;

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6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

Narrative: See attached.

10. INTEGRITY

In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration”. (Attach additional pages as needed)

Narrative: _____

11. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) Community information process.

Preceding submission of a nomination form for a District, the Historic Review Commission shall conduct at least one (1) public information meeting within or near the boundaries of the proposed district, which shall include at least one (1) member of the Department of City Planning and one (1) Commission member, to discuss the possible effects of designation. Notice shall be given to the owners of property in the proposed district in accordance with Section 1.3(b) below. The final public information meeting shall be held no more than six months before the nomination form is submitted.

1.3(a)(1)(a) Subsection F.

In the case of a nomination as a Historic District, by community-based organizations or by any individual, but in either event the nomination shall be accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of record of twenty-five (25) percent of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed District.

- Please attach documentation of your efforts to gain property owner’s consent.-

** The nomination of any religious property shall be accompanied by a signed letter of consent from the property’s owner.

12. PHOTO LOGS: *Please Attach*

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Please Attach*

14. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

a. Name: Matthew W.C. Falcone for Preservation Pittsburgh

b. Street: 1501Reedsdale St., Suite 5003

c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233

d. Phone: (412) 417-5910 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

e. Signature: 



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

1. Indicate the original name of the property if it is currently known by a different name; e.g. Union Station.
2. Indicate the current name of the property
3. Indicate the street address for the property. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the street address of each property included in the nomination and a clear street map of the area showing the boundaries of the proposed district.
4. Indicate the owner of the property and his or her mailing address. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the owner of each property and his or her mailing address.
5. Check the classification as indicated.
 - a. **“Historic Structure”** means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires directly or indirectly, a permanent location on the land, including walks, fences, signs, steps and sidewalks at which events that made a significant contribution to national, state or local history occurred or which involved a close association with the lives of people of nations, state or local significance; or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement, or method of construction; or one of the last surviving works of a pioneer architect, builder or designer; or one of the last survivors of a particular style or period of construction.
 - b. **“Historic District”** means a defined territorial division of land which shall include more than one (1) contiguous or related parcels of property, specifically identified by separate resolution, at which events occurred that made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history, or which contains more than one historic structure or historic landmarks, or which contains groups, rows or sets of structures or landmarks, or which contains an aggregate example of a period, style, architectural movements or method of construction, providing distinguishing characteristics of the architectural type or architectural period it represents.
 - c. **“Historic Site”** means the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.
 - d. **“Historic Object”** means a material thing of historic significance for functional, aesthetic cultural or scientific reasons that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment.
6. Indicate the person(s) responsible for the nomination. Please note: According to the Historic Preservation Ordinance:

“Nomination of an area, property, site, or object for consideration and designation as a Historic Structure, Historic District, Historic Site, or Historic Object may be submitted to the Historic Review Commission by any of the following:

- a. The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh
 - b. A Member of the Historic Review Commission
 - c. A Member of the City Planning Commission
 - d. A Member of the Pittsburgh City Council
 - e. The Owner of Record or any person residing in the City of Pittsburgh for at least one year (for the nomination of a Historic Structure, Site or Object)
 - f. A signed petition of 25% of the owners of record (for the nomination of a Historic District)
7. Write a physical description of the nominated property or district. Include the following information as applicable:
- architectural style(s)
 - arrangement of architectural elements
 - building materials
 - method(s) of construction
 - visual character
 - street pattern
 - density
 - type and arrangement of buildings
 - topography
 - history of the development of the area
8. Provide a narrative history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include the following information when available:
- History of the development of the area;
 - Circumstances which brought the structure, district, site, or object into being;
 - Biographical information on architects, builders, developers, artisans, planners, or others who created or contributed to the structure, district, site, or object;
 - Contextual background on building type(s) and/or style(s);
 - Importance of the structure, district, site, or object in the larger community over the course of its existence.
 - Include a bibliography of all sources consulted at the end. Where historical information is uncertain or disputed, reference sources in the text.
9. Listed below are the categories and criteria for historic designation as set forth in the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance. Describe in detail how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of the criteria. According to that legislation in Section 1.4 of the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance, *Criteria for Designation*, a building must meet at least one of the following criteria in order to be designated:
1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

-
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;
 6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.
- 10.** In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.”
- 11.** The nomination must be accompanied by evidence that the nominator has made a good-faith effort to communicate his or her interest in the historic designation of this landmark or district to the owner(s) of these properties. Describe how this was done, and attach evidence that the owner(s) of the nominated landmark or of the properties within the nominated district have been informed of the nomination. This may include a copy of a notification letter with a mailing list, a letter confirming phone calls, or a petition signed by affected property owners.
- 12.** Clear photographs of the nominated buildings or districts should accompany the nomination form. The applicant shall include photographs of all elevations of an individual building and its setting, or the front elevation of each building in a district. In the case of closely spaced buildings or rowhouses, several buildings may be included in one photograph. Each photograph must be labeled with the street address of the building(s) and the month and year the photograph was taken.
- 13.** Copies of major supporting documents should accompany the nomination form. Such documents may include, but are not limited to:
- historic photographs;
 - historic and contemporary maps;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing the subject property or district;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing people, places, or events that comprise the historic context of the subject property or district.
 - Oversized materials (such as architectural drawings) and materials too fragile to copy may be accepted.

PLEASE NOTE: It is the responsibility of the nominator to provide the Historic Review Commission and its Staff with information sufficient to fairly evaluate the nomination. **Incomplete nomination forms will not be accepted. Fee must be included. Nominations must be submitted in both electronic and hard-copy format.**

CHECKLIST: *City-County Building*

- #1-6 Nomination Form:** Address, Ownership, Classification, Nominator Info.
 - #7: Description
 - #8: History
 - #9: Significance
- #10 Integrity**
- #11 Consent of Property Owners**
- #12 Photographs of Property:** numbered and labeled
- #13 List of Supporting Documents**

- Fee**
- Hard-Copy nomination**
- Electronic nomination (Word Format for text).**

**City-County Building
Historic Nomination Form
Addendum**

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: City County Building, 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Block/Lot: 2-E-284; 2-J-2)

Individual Property Historic Nomination Form

Historic Name(s): City-County Building
Current Name: City-County Building
Location: 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Block/Lot: 2-E-284; 2-J-2)
Neighborhood: Downtown
Ownership: City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
Type: Structure
Historic Use: City/County Government
Current Use: City/County Government

Descriptive Narrative

Year Built: 1914-1917
Architectural Style: Beaux Arts with Neoclassical Elements
Architect: Henry Hornbostel & Edward B. Lee

Physical Description

The City-County Building at 414 Grant Street occupies an entire city block in Downtown Pittsburgh.

It is bordered by Forbes Avenue to the North, Ross Street to the East, Fourth Avenue to the South, and Grant Street to the West. The building is sited on the former estate of James Ross, the namesake of Ross Street.¹ Subsequently, the land was owned by T. Marshall, M. Mahoney, Jane M. Fulton, C. A. Cooper, Dan McK. Lloyd, M. M. Fulton, A. Floyd, and Mary Mason. The land was also occupied by a building associate with the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), Third United Presbyterian Church, and Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.² For a time, prior to demolition for the new building, the Third United Presbyterian Church served as County Offices (Figs. 1-3).³

The building is of masonry and steel construction. It possesses a modified tripartite design typical of tall office buildings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; featuring a distinct base, truncated shaft, and capital. Each elevation is clad in polished granite with flamed granite being used predominantly at street level.

Western (Primary) Elevation

The western elevation is the building's primary and most recognizable elevation (Photo. 1). Facing Grant Street, it is a symmetrical, balanced, yet severe composition that can be read as five distinct bays. Three monumental, nearly five story-high rounded arch portals dominate this elevation. A bay of paired windows flanks the portals.

¹ G. M. Hopkins Company Maps, 1910.

² G. M. Hopkins Company Maps, 1900.

³ G. M. Hopkins Company Maps, 1910.

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The portals grant access via a flight of steps to a soaring, rectangular loggia, vaulted in limestone and two-toned, fish-scale pattern Guastavino tile (Photo. 2). Inside the loggia, three large windows mirror the portals (Photo. 3). The ingeniously designed central window also serves as a walkway, permitting circulation through the building while also flooding it with natural light. Two equally large, rounded arch windows face onto the loggia from either end.

Directly above the portals is a projecting balcony emblazoned with 'CITY-COUNTY BUILDING' (Photo. 4). To the left and right of the inscription, allegorical figures by artist Charles Keck surround escutcheons of the County of Allegheny and the City of Pittsburgh; the County on the left, the City on the right. Each sculpture features reclining semi-nude male and female figures. For the County, the male figure rests on a sheaf of wheat while the female figure holds agricultural produce in her arms. For the City, the male figure rests on an anvil, holding a hammer while the female figure holds a book of law. The underside of this balcony features an alternating motif of acanthus leaves and sheaves of wheat.

A three-story Doric colonnade surmounts the balcony and portals, eight columns and two pilasters in total. The building terminates in a largely unadorned entablature. A projecting cornice features mutules and a cheneau adorned with alternating sheaves of wheat, eagles, and stylized castles, each derived from the seals of Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh.

Eastern (Secondary) Elevation

Facing Ross Street, the eastern elevation is the building's secondary elevation. It echoes the western elevation in much of its detailing (Photo. 5). Unlike the western elevation however, the eastern elevation features only one four story-high portal. A smaller and less ornately carved balcony (Photo. 6) projects above the portal. Like the western elevation, it also reads CITY-COUNTY BUILDING and is flanked by escutcheons of both the County of Allegheny and the City of Pittsburgh. This portal and this balcony are the only things interrupting thirteen otherwise contiguous bays of windows. On this elevation and the other three (northern and southern) elevations, the colonnade of the western elevation is replaced by simply detailed pilasters on the upper floors.

Northern and Southern Elevations

The Northern and Southern elevations of the building are largely mirror images of one another (Photos. 7 & 8). With 22 bays, these elevations are largely unadorned save for the various projecting cornices. Like the eastern (Ross Street) and western (Grant Street) elevations, their design is tripartite, divided into three registers with the lower register containing two floors (and sets of windows), the middle register containing five floors (and sets of windows), and the top register containing two floors (and sets of windows). The top register features a series of pilasters identical to the eastern elevation. Unlike the other elevations, the northern and southern elevations feature an entablature punctuated by windows just below the cornice, which is also adorned by alternating sheaves of wheat, eagles, and stylized castles.

History

At the turn of the 20th century, it became clear to City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County officials that the structure of City and County government offices was insufficient to meet the needs of one of the United States' most rapidly growing cities. City offices were cramped in the Smithfield Street City Hall (built 1868-1872). County offices were scattered throughout numerous buildings near the Allegheny County Courthouse. Following the annexation of Allegheny City and the addition of over 130,000 new citizens to the City of Pittsburgh in 1907, the situation turned dire. Officials began discussing plans to relocate to a larger facility.

Against this backdrop, plans to construct a new city hall began. The proposed building would be the City's third City Hall, to be occupied jointly with the offices of Allegheny County. Then in 1909, Mayor William A. McGee submitted a proposal to City Council that would sell the Smithfield Street City Hall and the Public Safety Building on Sixth Avenue. The proceeds from this sale would then be allocated to buy the 1888 Allegheny County Courthouse for use as the new home of City government. The County would then construct a new County Office Building, fronting onto an adjacent public square.⁴

By the time formal action was taken in 1912, the plans for a new seat of government had evolved substantially. The new office building became a joint venture between the City and the County. The Pittsburgh Press reports that in May 1912 that Allegheny County Commissioners voted to approve an agreement providing for the construction of a new, jointly-occupied, building on land owned by the County bounded by Fourth Avenue, Grant Street, Ross Street and Diamond Street. It was determined that an architect for the new building would be selected through a competition, offering \$1,000 to five men "...residing and doing business in Allegheny County".⁵ This regional favoritism was by no means limited to architects, however. In 1914 the joint Commission adopted Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong's motion that:

*... all material used in this building should be purchased wherever possible from manufacturers who produce in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, or whose main offices are in the Allegheny county, and all labor employed in these contracts on actual construction be obtained or taken from Allegheny county wherever possible.*⁶

So great was the enthusiasm for the project that preparatory work would for construction would begin even before plans were finalized. The contract from the Department of Public Works to raze the buildings within the block and grade the site of the new City-County Building was approved and released in late spring. By July demolition began on several sites, including the notable Fourth Avenue Baptist Church (Fig. 4).

Plans for the development continued during demolition and participants in the process expanded to include some of the most prominent organizations in Pittsburgh. Space in the Allegheny County

⁴ "The Proposed City-County Building Trade". *The Pittsburgh Press*, November 9, 1909.

⁵ "Approved Agreement for City-County Building". *The Pittsburgh Press*, May 22, 1912.

⁶ "Home Industry Favored". *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, October 2, 1914.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: City County Building, 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Block/Lot: 2-E-284; 2-J-2)

Courthouse was offered to the Carnegie Library until they could move into the completed City-County Building.⁷ The Civic Club of Allegheny County also proposed plans for the creation of a Civic Center (including a theater, gymnasium, swimming pool, library, and restrooms) in the City-County Building's basement.⁸ Even the Board of Public Education had considered joining the endeavor and relocating their offices to the new building, but ultimately chose to pursue an independent course, building their own Administration Building in Oakland.

In the midst of ambitious civic excitement questions arose citing the unprecedented nature of such a joint venture. In early October 1914, Charles P. Trimble of the general contracting firm of W. F. Trimble & Sons, represented by attorneys Lee S. Beatty, Richard W. Martin, and James M. McGee, filed an injunction restraining the City and County from jointly constructing and occupying a new building. He claimed, as a private citizen, that the selection of James L. Stuart as consulting and supervising engineer was improperly done because of the bidding process.⁹ Proceedings in this case postponed construction for nearly a year. The case was ultimately decided by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and resolved with a legislative act from the Commonwealth.¹⁰

The construction of the City-County Building may have been put on hold, but the site on which it would rise played an integral role in the social, civic, and political life of Pittsburgh. In December 1914 after an exhaustive search, it was determined by the municipal Christmas Tree Committee that that year's tree would be erected on the site of the future building (Fig. 5).¹¹ On December 24th the tree, wired by the Duquesne Light Company, was lit and greeted by a cacophony of church bells, sirens, and whistles to mark "...the beginning of the Christmas season."¹² Pittsburgh's municipal tree, now joined by a hanukkah, continues to be erected and lit on the steps of the City-County Building. Interestingly, due to the City's lack of an open public square (Market Square was occupied by the Market House until the 1960s), the vacant City-County Building lot saw an incredible amount of use, including a suffragette rally and a City-sponsored weights and measures bon fire (Fig. 6).¹³

Though the site was frequently used by the public, preparatory work continued, however slowly. On April 24, 1915 contractors began drilling to determine the level of bedrock in order to prepare for construction of the foundation (Fig. 7).¹⁴ They found it to be a uniform 17 ½ feet throughout the block. An excavation contract totaling \$32,000 was awarded to the M. O'Heron Company.

On July 6, 1915, a ground-breaking ceremony was the first of many celebratory events for the construction of the City-County Building. County Commissioner I. K. Campbell struck the first blow with a pick and Joseph G. Armstrong, Jr. (son of then Mayor Joseph Armstrong) lifted the first shovelful of dirt.

⁷ "Library Branch Offer". *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, June 25th, 1914.

⁸ "Large Civic Center Plan is Announced." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, February 28, 1914.

⁹ "City-County Building Case Argued in Court". *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, October 9, 1914.

¹⁰ "Trimble v. Pittsburgh et al." Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, March 22, 1915.

¹¹ "Site Selected for City Tree." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, December 13, 1914.

¹² "Sirens Signal Civic Opening of Christmas." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, December 24, 1914.

¹³ "Suffragists Open Fight." *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, May 2, 1915; "Bonfire Held on City-County Building Lot in Grant Street." *The Pittsburgh Press*, February 20, 1915.

¹⁴ "Drilling on City-County Lot to Make Ready for Excavating", *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, April 24, 1915.

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During this ceremony, then City Council President John M. Goehring declared, “I think the time will come when even government offices will be taken under the same roof with those of the city and county.” The pick and shovel used during the ceremony were later plated in silver and preserved as mementoes of the ceremony, to be kept in the office of the Mayor (Figs. 8-10).¹⁵

After the groundbreaking ceremony, mechanized excavation began. Construction progress was swift. The joint Commission issued and awarded a series of contracts for steel (Jones & Laughlin Steel Company for \$193,965), terra cotta (Guastavino Company for \$146,000) and granite (contractor not named for \$325,000) by the end of the summer (Fig. 11).¹⁶ For the rest of 1915, construction on the new building continued at a brisk pace, only to be briefly interrupted by a brief workers’ strike in late July and early August.¹⁷

By September 1915 the City and County had officially exchanged deeds for Pittsburgh’s Old City Hall and half of the new City-County Building. By December it was reported that the steel framework had risen past the third floor and that construction of the frame would be complete within weeks.¹⁸ A photograph published in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette from April 23, 1916 shows the derricks of the City-County Building rising above the courthouse and indicates that the timeframe to completion may have taken a bit longer than predicted (Fig. 12). Regardless of the minor delays, the City and County Officials were so elated by the progress that plans were made for an elaborate ceremony to lay the cornerstone and celebrate the City’s Centennial early in the following year.¹⁹

March 26, 1916 was a day like no other for the nascent City-County Building and the City of Pittsburgh as thousands of Pittsburghers flooded the streets downtown. The celebration was in honor of the City’s 100th anniversary of incorporation. But the throng had really gathered to watch the laying of the cornerstones for City-County Building (Figs. 13-20). A parade wound through the streets of Pittsburgh. From Ohio Street and Cedar Avenue on Pittsburgh’s North Side, to the heart of former Allegheny City at Ohio Street and Federal Street, the parade crossed the Allegheny River and ended at the steel framework of what would become the new City-County Building. Here a large wooden stage hosted the City, County, and State’s most influential figures, who gave a series of speeches extolling the accomplishments of Pittsburghers, the City’s prosperity, and predicting great things—and greater City-

¹⁵ “City and County Let Excavation Contract”. Pittsburgh Daily Post, July 3, 1915, “Work is Begun on City-County Joint Building”. *The Pittsburgh Press*, July 6, 1915; “Excavation Started for City-County Hall”. The Pittsburgh Daily Post, July 7, 1915.

¹⁶ “Ask Bids on Material for City-County Hall”. *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, August 5th, 1915; “City-County Building Steel Bids Open”. The Pittsburgh Daily Post, July 22, 1915.

¹⁷ “Building Strike Called Off and Men go to Work, *The Pittsburgh Press*, August 16, 1915.

¹⁸ “City and County Exchange Deeds”, *the Pittsburgh Press*, September 4, 1915; “Good Progress in Work on City-County Building”, *The Pittsburgh Press*, December 3, 1915.

¹⁹ “Cornerstone Exercises”, *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, August 4, 1915.

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County unity—ahead.²⁰ Amid great pomp and circumstance, three cornerstones were laid (one for the City, one for the County, and one for the workers), each containing time capsules.²¹

Following the ceremony, work progressed at a brisk pace. The building's polished granite cladding quickly covered the steel framework (Figs. 21 & 22). As exterior work was approaching completion, arrangements were made for local artist Edward D. Trumbull to create an allegorical painting on the building's barrel-vaulted, 300-foot-long interior corridor. City offices also began making arrangements to move into the new building.²²

As the interior approached completion, the building's modern amenities (bathrooms in particular) were lauded by the press. The fact that the building was completed under budget (the final cost was \$2,874,017.43, original projected cost was \$3,000,000) was noteworthy. As author Charles Rosenblum states, this was, perhaps, a "...passive rebuke of the corruption in cities nationwide that had let to huge cost overruns in government buildings".²³

On April 1, 1917, the City Law Department was the first to move into the new building. By June nearly all of the remaining offices were relocated. While the former City Hall on Smithfield Street continued to serve the County until its demise in the early 1950s, the new City-County Building would serve the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County continuously for the next hundred years.²⁴

²⁰ "The Material Greatness of Pittsburg", *the Pittsburgh Press*, March 18, 1916.

²¹ "City's Cornerstone Contents Announced", *the Pittsburgh Daily Post*, March 18, 1916; "Civic Pageant Draws Throngs of Spectators", *The Pittsburgh Daily Post*, March 19, 1916; "City-County Building Workers Lay Their Own Cornerstone", *The Pittsburgh Daily Post*, March 19, 1916.

²² "Plan Pageant Painting in City-County Hall", *the Pittsburgh Daily Post*. September 8. 1916; "Age-Eaten City Archives Will be Disturbed Soon", *the Pittsburgh Daily Post*, March 8. 1916.

²³ "File Figures on Cost of County-City Building", *the Pittsburgh Press*, June 13, 1915; Charles Rosenblum, "The City-County Building, the Story behind one of Pittsburgh's most-used landmarks", *The Pittsburgh Quarterly*, 2016 Spring.

²⁴ "City Law Department to Change Location", *the Pittsburgh Press*, March 23, 1917.

9. Significance

1. *Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity*

This building does not meet this Criterion.

2. *Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States*

The plans for the City-County Building were devised under the administration of Mayor William A. Magee, but came to completion under Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong. The building has housed the office of every City Mayor since 1917. These include mayors Edward V. Babcock, William A. Magee, Charles H. Kline, John S. Herron, William N. McNair, Cornelius D. Scully, David L. Lawrence, Thomas J. Gallagher, Joseph M. Barr, Peter F. Flaherty, Richard Caliguri, Sophie F. Masloff, Thomas J. Murphy, Jr., Robert E. O'Connor, Jr., Luke R. Ravenstahl, as well as the City's current mayor, Mayor William Peduto.

During the last century, it has also housed the offices of members of City Council, County Commissioners, and countless other elected and appointed officials who have devoted their careers to bettering the City, County, and Western Pennsylvania.

3. *Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship*

The City-County building is exemplary of both the Beaux Arts style and the City Beautiful Movement.

The Beaux Arts Mode

As an architectural mode, the Beaux Arts in the United States spanned roughly from 1880 to 1920. The name *Beaux Arts* was derived from the Parisian *École des Beaux-Arts*, one of the most influential arts schools in France. The first American architects to study at the *École* were Richard Morris Hunt and Henry Hobson Richardson, architect of the Allegheny County Courthouse. These architects, among others, are credited with having brought the precepts of the Beaux Arts to the United States in the late 19th century. Later, Henry Hornbostel, architect of the City-County Building, would also study at the *École* after graduating from Columbia University in 1891.

The Beaux Arts mode can most succinctly be described as a particular type of neoclassicism wherein idealized, classical elements are interwoven with French and Italian Baroque and Rococo elements. It was largely a means of adapting and utilizing historic forms for contemporary uses; sometimes bordering on Eclecticism. Among its chief hallmarks, symmetry, spatial hierarchy, sculpture, and classical detailing were paramount. Architectural

historian Leland Roth states that one of the key unifying elements of the mode was that architects and designers sought to “...create an environment that was harmonious in the interrelationship of all of its elements.”²⁵ It was less about following strict architectural guidelines and more about creating an architecture of feeling.

Among the most noteworthy, recognizable, and celebrated examples of Beaux Arts architecture in the United States are: the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Public Library, Boston; and the Smithsonian National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. Pittsburgh, too, boasts numerous Beaux Arts Buildings: the Carnegie Museum of Art and Natural History, Rodef Shalom Synagogue, the Allegheny Observatory, and the former Allegheny City Post Office (now incorporated into the Children’s Museum).

The City-County Building is an exceptional example of the Beaux Arts mode, but it is a distinctly American extrapolation. Architectural Historian, James Van Trump states that Hornbostel, in designing the City-County Building and several other Pittsburgh buildings, kept the principles of the École des Beaux Arts central to his designs, but frequently departed from these precepts, integrating design elements more akin to industrially-inspired brutalism.²⁶

One gets a better sense of Van Trump’s argument when comparing the City-County Building’s executed design and its original 1914 design (Fig. 23). The original design was much more ornate and as architectural historian Walter Kidney describes:

*Pilastered aedicules rose from a heavy water table to create a sort of dwarf architecture applied to, or clinging to, the walls; the proportions were awkward and the elaborate paneling of every surface made the lower-most story of this massive building look structurally weak. The doorways within the deep portico were richly adorned, with a huge sculpture-bearing pediment over the central one. The Ionic colonnade of the seventh through ninth floors is in fact handsome, but the balcony lack the special character and eloquence of the one actually built.*²⁷

The 1915 design revision dispensed with the aforementioned ornamentation; the sole exceptions being the sculpted balcony along Grant Street and the intricate, Guastavino tile work present in the loggia. Architectural Historian, Franklin Toker says of the executed City-County Building design, “...[it] speaks as much the language of business as the rhetoric of government.”²⁸ What is particularly innovative about the executed design for the City-County Building is the inclusion of a five-story tall loggia accessed from Grant Street through three monumental portals. A typical feature in Italian Renaissance architecture, the loggia is

²⁵ Leland Roth, *American Architecture*, p. 287.

²⁶ James Van Trump, *Art and Architecture in Pittsburgh*, Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1985, p.144

²⁷ Walter Kidney, *Henry Hornbostel: An Architect’s Master Touch*, Lanham, Md., Roberts Rinehart Publishers., p.141

²⁸ Franklin Toker, *Buildings of Pittsburgh*, The University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville & London, p.22

a rare feature in both the architects' other work and within the City of Pittsburgh, especially in the gigantesque form seen here.

This loggia created a much-needed civic space for the City. For a century, it has served as a forum for civic events, a public gathering place, and a place where Pittsburgh's heritage may be honored through permanent installations. As such, this loggia houses permanent plaques (Photos. 9–12), became the successor space for the municipal tree, and hosts Pittsburgh's current Bicentennial Celebration, among other events (Photo. 12 & Figs. 24-27). It has sheltered Pittsburghers in good times and bad (Figs. 28 & 29).

The City Beautiful Movement

In addition to exemplifying the Beaux Arts mode, the City-County Building also serves as a built document of the City Beautiful movement in Pittsburgh.

At the close of the 19th century in the United States, Neoclassical and Beaux Arts architecture was employed predominantly by the projects of wealthy patrons. However, in 1893, the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago thrust the concept of the "White City" into the American mainstream. The Exposition, designed using Beaux Arts principles, featured soaring Neoclassical buildings, long promenades, beautiful sculpture, fabulous vistas, and bountiful open space. It was clean and orderly. It was the antithesis of the American industrial city. This type of architecture and urban planning would be adopted by urban planners across the United States in an effort to remake their cities.²⁹ It became known as "The City Beautiful."

This growing movement attempted to rescue the American city from blight, a perceived result of the Industrial Revolution. The City Beautiful in Pittsburgh was the City's first attempt to remake itself in the image of a respectable, modern city. Plans were developed for museums, libraries, parks, and grand civic monuments. Two separate plans for a municipal center were developed for downtown.³⁰ The City-County Building resulted from one of those plans.

4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history of development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States.

The City-County Building is among the best known existing works of prominent Pittsburgh architect Henry Hornbostel, with significant contributions from internationally-renowned tile artist Rafael Guastavino and prominent Pittsburgh sculptor Charles Keck. It is also one of few to remain largely intact, unaltered, and functioning in its original capacity as a civic space.

²⁹ William H. Wilson. *The City Beautiful Movement*. (Baltimore and London: The John Hopkins University Press, 1989.) p. 79.

³⁰ "COURT HOUSE MAY BECOME CITY HALL UNDER PLANS OF MR. MAGEE AND COMMISSIONERS, PROPOSE ERECTION OF NEW COUNTY BUILDING" *The Pittsburgh Post*. Sunday Morning, April 11, 1909. p. 2

Henry Hornbostel (1867-1961)

Henry Hornbostel was a prominent, École des Beaux-Arts-trained American architect.

Born in Cobble Hill, Brooklyn in 1867, Hornbostel enrolled in the School of Architecture at Columbia University in 1886.³¹ During his time at Columbia, Hornbostel studied under architect William Robert Ware and worked for the firm of DeLemos & Cordes. In 1890, he moved to the firm of Wood & Palmer. Hornbostel graduated from Columbia in 1891 and continued working for Wood & Palmer until 1893 when a fellow Columbia classmate, Lloyd Warren, convinced him to enroll at École des Beaux-Arts.³²

At the École, Hornbostel studied in the atelier of Paul René Léon Ginain (1825-1898). Hornbostel's pedigree is further enhanced by the fact that John Mervin Carrère of the firm Carrère & Hastings had also studied under Ginain.³³ The work of Ginain and the subsequent work of his students was ideologically very conservative. Interestingly, Hornbostel's personal design philosophy was not. He viewed the architectural past as a rich palette from which to sample. Architectural Historian Walter Kidney writes of Hornbostel:

*[He] was an Eclectic, in the sense that the term was used early in the 20th century. This is, he was ready to take compositional ideas from the past if it suited his purpose. He might also devise a building that was quite without precedent; it was a matter of what expressed the role and suited the location of the work.*³⁴

However Eclectic his work became, the conservative education at the École provided him with core architectural concepts with which he would mold his own design ideology.

Hornbostel returned to New York in 1897. Partnering with fellow Columbia graduate, Alfred Raymond, the two formed the firm of Raymond & Hornbostel. The firm was short-lived, however; Hornbostel resumed work for Wood & Palmer in 1898.³⁵

Hornbostel came to Pittsburgh c. 1904 to design the campus of Carnegie Tech (now Carnegie Mellon University). He founded the Department of Architecture at Carnegie Tech around the same time. As his career progressed, Hornbostel chose Pittsburgh as his base for independent practice, but he also resided and worked in New York. Over the course of his career, he was partner in the firms of Howell, Stokes & Hornbostel; Wood, Palmer & Hornbostel; Palmer & Hornbostel; and Palmer, Hornbostel & Jones.

³¹ Charles Loren Rosenblum. The Architecture of Henry Hornbostel: Progressive and Traditional Design in the American Beaux-Arts Movement. (Doctoral Dissertation: University of Virginia, May 2009) p. 13

³² Kidney, 6.

³³ "J.M. Carrere Dies of His Injuries." *New York Times*. March 2, 1911

³⁴ Kidney, 5

³⁵ Rosenblum, 48

A few of Hornbostel's representative works in Pittsburgh include Rodef Shalom Temple, Soldiers' and Sailors' National Military Museum and Memorial, numerous buildings on the Carnegie Tech (Carnegie Mellon) campus, Thaw Hall at the University of Pittsburgh, Smithfield Congregational Church, and Congregation B'nai Israel. Notable works outside of Pittsburgh include the Queensboro Bridge (Jointly with Gustav Lindenthal, New York), Hell Gate Bridge (also jointly with Lindenthal, New York), Williamsburg Bridge (New York), New York State Education Department Building (Albany), New York Public Library (New York), and City Hall (Oakland, CA).³⁶

Edward B. Lee (1876-1956)

Edward B. Lee was a prominent, École des Beaux-Arts-trained Pittsburgh architect. Lee was born in Island Pond, VT in 1876. He attended Harvard University, graduating in 1899. While studying at Harvard, Lee worked for the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. In 1903, Lee left to study at the École des Beaux-Arts, returning to the United States in 1904. He relocated to Pittsburgh and began working with the renowned Pittsburgh architecture firm of Alden & Harlow.

Lee established his own firm, Billquist & Lee in 1905 before establishing his independent office in 1909. In addition to the City-County Building, Lee would make significant contributions to the creation of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce Building, the Gulf Refining Office Building (Port Arthur, Tx.), Thiel College Buildings (Greenville, Pa.), and more locally, Peabody High School.

Lee also heavily contributed to civic life in Pittsburgh by being an active member of the AiA, the Pittsburgh Architectural Club, and serving as chair of the Pittsburgh Art Commission.³⁷

Rafael Guastavino (1842-1908); Gustavino Fireproof Construction Company

Rafael Guastavino was a Spanish architect and builder best known for his "Tile Arch System," a system of self-supporting arches and vaults, connected through interlocking terracotta tiles. The company he founded, Gustavino Fireproof Construction Company, in New York, made significant contributions to hundreds of architecturally significant buildings throughout the country. Representative works in Pittsburgh include the Buhl Planetarium, Calvary Episcopal Church, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Administration Hall, County Office Building, East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Holy Rosary Church, First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh, Mellon Residence, interior swimming pool (now Chatham University Mellon Boardroom), Rodef Shalom Synagogue, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, swimming pool. Notable works outside of Pittsburgh include the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (New York), the Biltmore Estate (Asheville, Nc.), City Hall Station (New York), the U.S. Supreme Court Building

³⁶ Walter Kidney, Henry Hornbostel: An Architect's Master Touch, Lanham, Md., Roberts Rinehart Publishers.

³⁷ Lee, Edward Brown, Sr. (1876-1956), Philadelphia Architects and Buildings, accessed July 28, 2016, https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display_biocitations.cfm/81880

(Washington, D.C.), Boston Public Library (Boston), Grand Central Terminal (New York) and hundreds upon hundreds of others.³⁸

On the City-County Building, the work of the Gustavino Fireproof Construction Company can be seen in the loggia facing Grant Street and the arched entryway facing Ross Street. It is also present throughout the interior of the building. What is, perhaps, most notable about the work at the City-County Building is that it is visually accessible from the street, a relative rarity considering the majority of the company's commissions were for interior spaces.

Charles Keck

Charles Keck (1875-1951) was an educated and trained sculptor based out of New York who is most known for his work in architectural and monumental sculpture. Keck studied at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League of New York before attending the American Academy in Rome. Representative works in Pittsburgh include the Manchester Bridge *Portal, America* at Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, and the *Maine Memorial* in Allegheny Commons, and *Aesculapius* in Pennsylvania Hall, University of Pittsburgh.

On the City-County Building, Keck's work can be seen in the *Allegorical Friezes* depicting Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh on the western elevation above the main entrances.³⁹

5. *Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;*

This building does not meet this Criterion.

6. *Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;*

This building does not meet this Criterion.

7. *Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;*

For the past century, the City-County Building has played a role in several significant cultural and social aspects of Pittsburgh as diverse as the citizens it serves. As previously mentioned, the site on which the building is constructed hosted political rallies, holiday tree lightings, and social gatherings before construction began. These traditions, particularly that of the holiday tree lighting, have continued through today, aided by the building's design features such as the publically-accessible, open-aired loggia. The diversity of events in the Pittsburgh City

³⁸ John Ochsendorf, *Guastavino Vaulting, the Art of Structural Tile*, New York, Princeton Architectural Review, 2010, pp. 237-238.

³⁹ Marilyn Evert, *Discovering Pittsburgh's Sculpture*, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1983., pp. 11, 18, 85, 413.

Photographer's collection over the past hundred years provides insight into what a wide number of people and interests were served by the creation of the City-County Building.

No sooner was the building completed than it would rise to serve the country's war efforts by hosting a recruitment marine enlistment drive. The construction of the City-County Building took place during the period when Europe was engulfed in what would later become known as World War I, during which America pursued a policy distancing itself from direct involvement. This distance, however, did not prevent those in Pittsburgh from worrying about the growing conflagration and as indicated on a City-County Building postcard by a City employee identifying his new office, several military drafts had already occurred and more were expected. Outside of the war effort, the City-County Building would continue to serve the needs of the people of Pittsburgh and frequently that of the nation. Looking again at the Pittsburgh City Photographer's Collection, we see the City-County Building would be host to events honoring influential Pittsburghers, like Bertha Rauh (Fig. 30), and international visitors, like the 1928 Hungarian Delegation (Fig. 31).

The City-County building would also host and nurture nascent traditions that continue to be an integral part of Pittsburgh's social life today. On October 3, 1919 the City's Bureau of Recreation, predecessor to today's CitiParks Department, placed a scoreboard to announce the play-by-play Game 3 of the World Series (Fig. 32). Decades later we again see the then Department of Parks and Recreation using the City-County Building's loggia to host countless other recreational activities such as a marbles tournament (Fig. 33) and today a CitiPong tournament (Fig. 34).

8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction

The construction of the City-County Building exemplifies a pattern of neighborhood development downtown, which covers the span of nearly a century when major government and civil service offices migrated from their primary and secondary locations to the Grant Street corridor.

The Allegheny County courts were the first governmental office to move away from their original home in Market Square, constructing a Neoclassical Courthouse on the corner of Fourth Ave. and Grant Street between 1836-40. This structure, destroyed in a fire, would be replaced with the nationally renowned Allegheny Courthouse and Jail designed by H.H. Richardson in 1888. The Allegheny County Mortuary would be constructed across the street from several Allegheny County-owned office buildings on Fourth Avenue & Ross Street soon after in 1903. The John P. Robin Building (1907) also contributed to this shift of government office space to what was then Grant Hill. The construction of the City-County Building, however, greatly accelerated the shift of power away from Smithfield Street and would be followed by the construction of other government-related buildings like Allegheny County Office Building (1929-1931), the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (1931-34). In between

these government office buildings, private offices sprung up that often had strong ties back to governmental institutions in that they rented space, or catered to, different. Examples of this may be seen in the Frick Building (1902), the Union Trust Building (1915-16), William Penn Hotel (1916), and the Grant Building (1929).

As a sign of progress and development, older buildings that once served as important government and civil service centers were demolished and replaced by businesses and cultural and educational institutions that would become an integral part of Pittsburgh's urban fabric. Allegheny City's old City Hall was demolished in 1939 to make way for the Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science Building, Pittsburgh's old City Hall was demolished in 1953 amid great fanfare, and the old Post Office on Smithfield Street met a similar fate in 1966.

9. *Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous*

This building does not meet this Criterion.

10. *Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh*

The City-County Building's distinct physical appearance creates one of the most recognizable visual features within the City of Pittsburgh and its unofficial downtown historic civic district (roughly bounded by Fifth Ave., the Crosstown Blvd., Boulevard of the Allies, and Cherry Way). With Grant Street as the district's axis, recognized and unrecognized landmark buildings are plentiful: the Allegheny Courthouse, the County Building, the Grant Building, the Robins Building, the Oliver Building. Hornbostel, in designing the City-County Building, specifically tailored the registers of the façade to reflect those in the Allegheny Courthouse. Yet the smooth, grey granite of the façade stands in stark contrast to the vary array of materials, textures, and hues that define the courthouse. It should be noted that the visual prominence of the City-County Building within downtown has been enhanced since its construction with the demolition of nearly all historic structures and the creation of a parking lot across immediately across the street in the block bounded by Forbes Ave., Grant St., Fourth Ave. and Cherry Way.

While the City-County Building is one of the most visually defining features on Grant Street, it is also an independent visual feature of the City.

10. Integrity

The City-County Building at 414 Grant Street retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The building occupies its original location, a 178 by 304 foot lot bounded by Grant Street, Forbes Avenue, Ross Street, and Fourth Avenue and has had several minor alterations to bring it up to modern standards (such as the addition of a handicap-accessible ramp on the Ross Street entrance) and has several permanent additions of statuary (such as the statue of former Mayor Caligiuri) to the Grant Street steps and portico, all of which are in keeping with the spirit and intent of the space to celebrate Pittsburgh and Allegheny County's unique heritage and civic achievements.

Its form and scale, Beaux Arts design with heavy classical influences, stone and steel construction, make clear that it was (and remains) the seat of local government built shortly after the turn of the 20th century.

City-County Building
Historic Nomination Form
Bibliography

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: City-County Building, 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Block/Lot: 2-E-284; 2-J-2)

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Walter Kidney, *Henry Hornbostel: An Architect's Master Touch*, Lanham, Md., Roberts Rinehart Publishers., p.141.

City-County Building
Historic Nomination Form
Photo Log

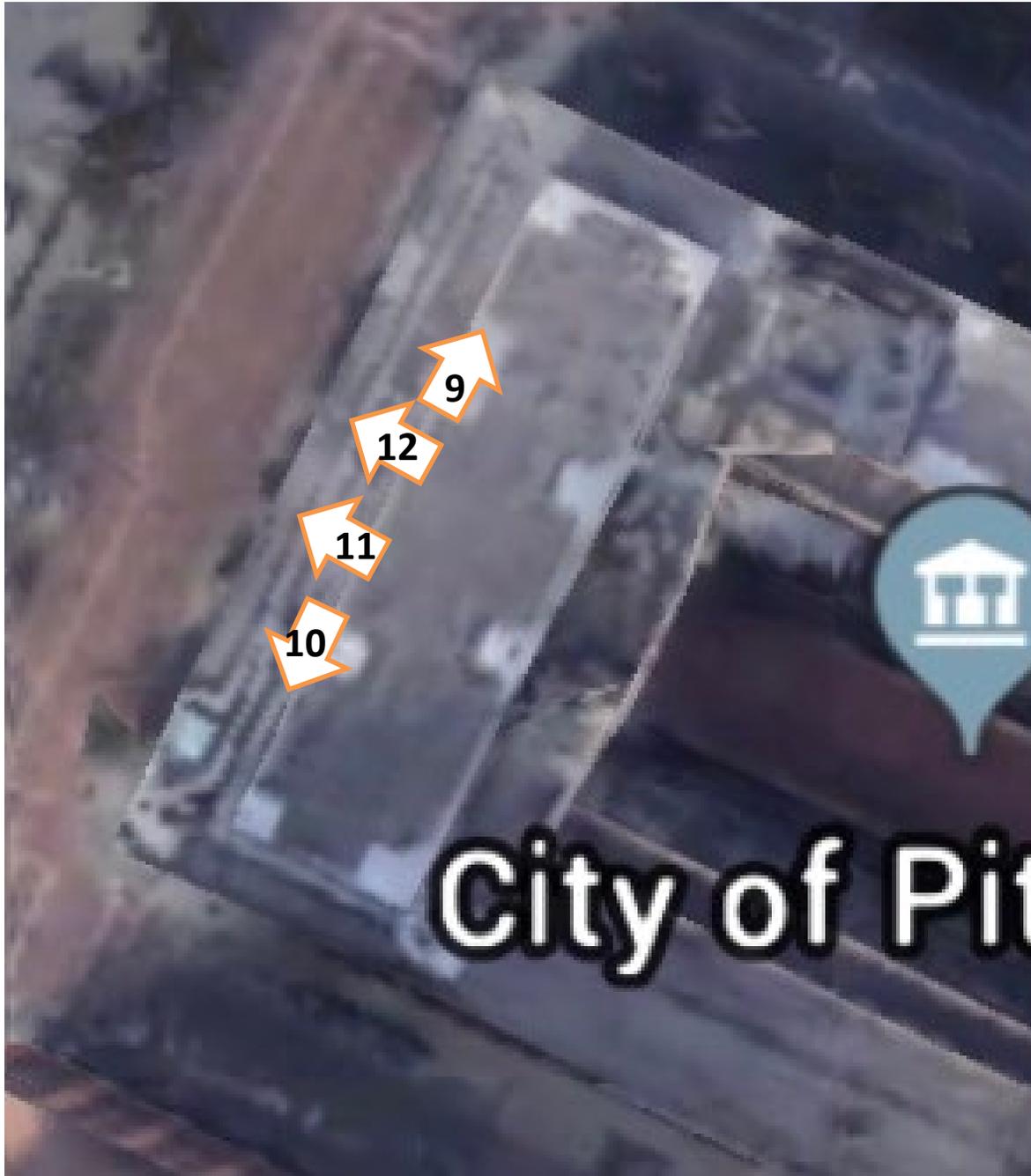
Resource Boundaries



Resource Photo Key



Resource Loggia Photo Key



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Photo. 1. *City-County Building, Grant St. Façade*, October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 2. *City-County Building, Ross Street Façade*. October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

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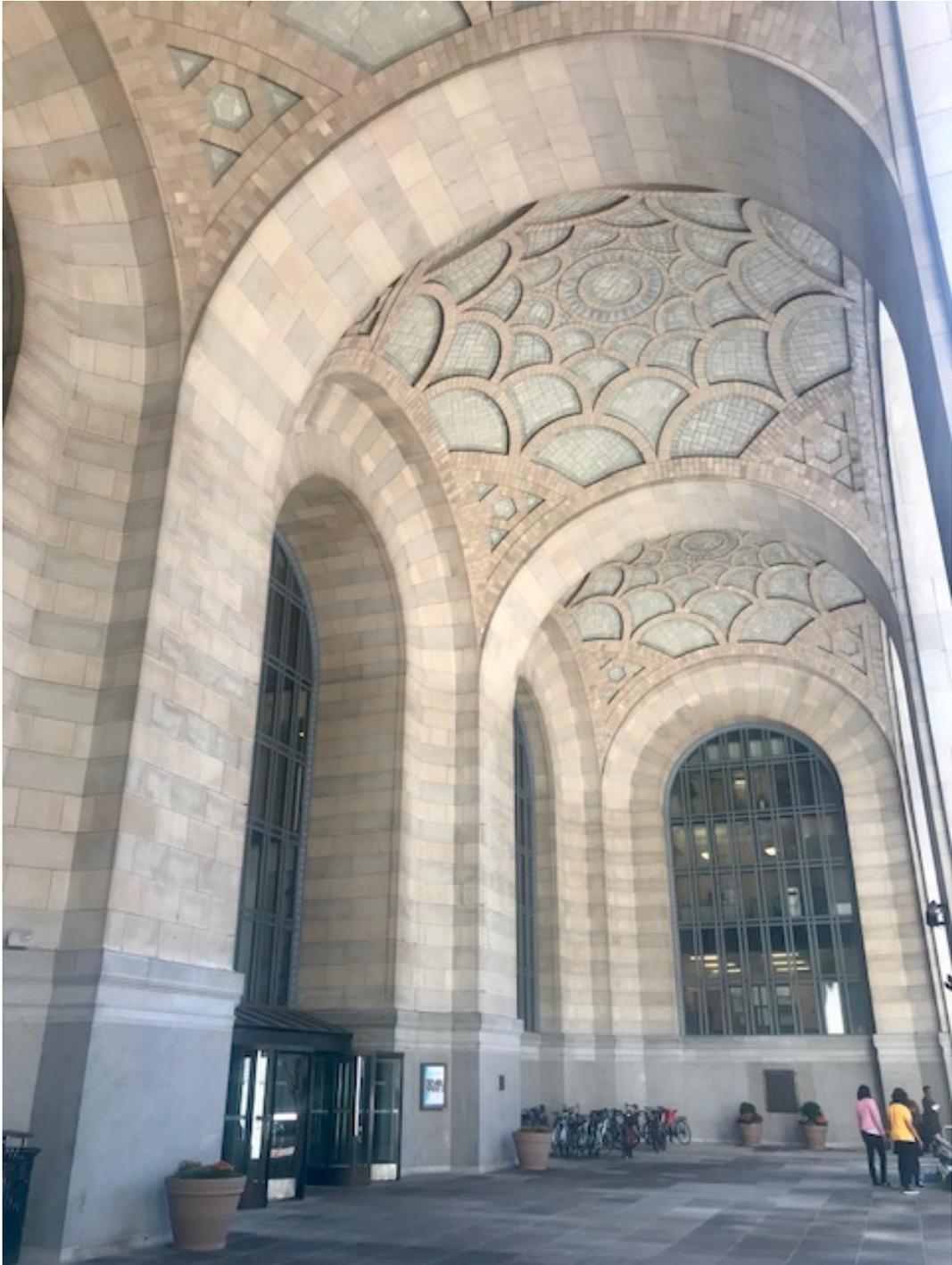


Photo. 3. *City-County Building, Ross Street Façade.* October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: City County Building, 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Block/Lot: 2-E-284; 2-J-2)



Photo. 4. *City-County Building, Ross Street Façade.* October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 5. *City-County Building, Ross Street Façade.* October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

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Photo. 6. *City-County Building, Ross Street Façade.* October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

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Photo. 7. *City-County Building, Ross Street Façade.* October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 8. *City-County Building, Ross Street Façade.* October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 9. *City-County Building Dedication Plaque,* October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 10. Centennial Anniversary of the U.S. Civil War, October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 11. William Flinn Memorial, Gleb W. Derujinsky (1925). October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

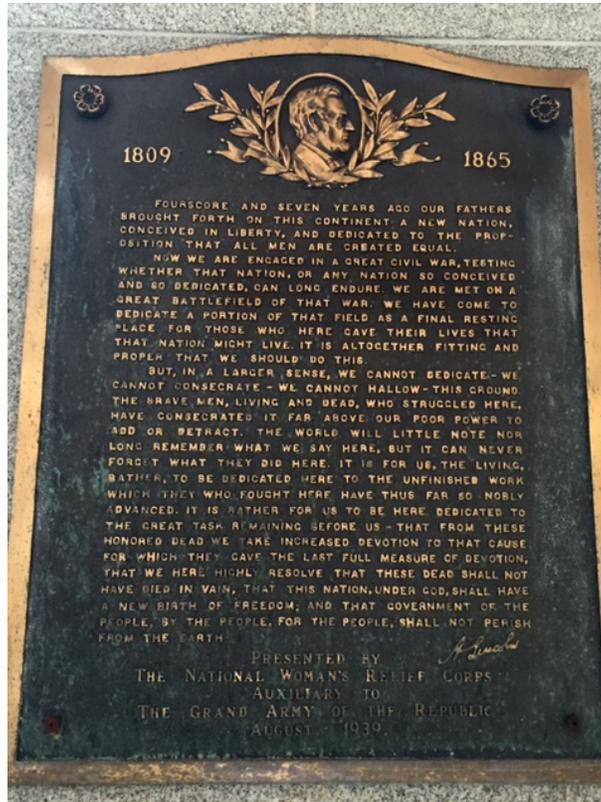


Photo. 12. *Gettysburg Address*. October 8, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

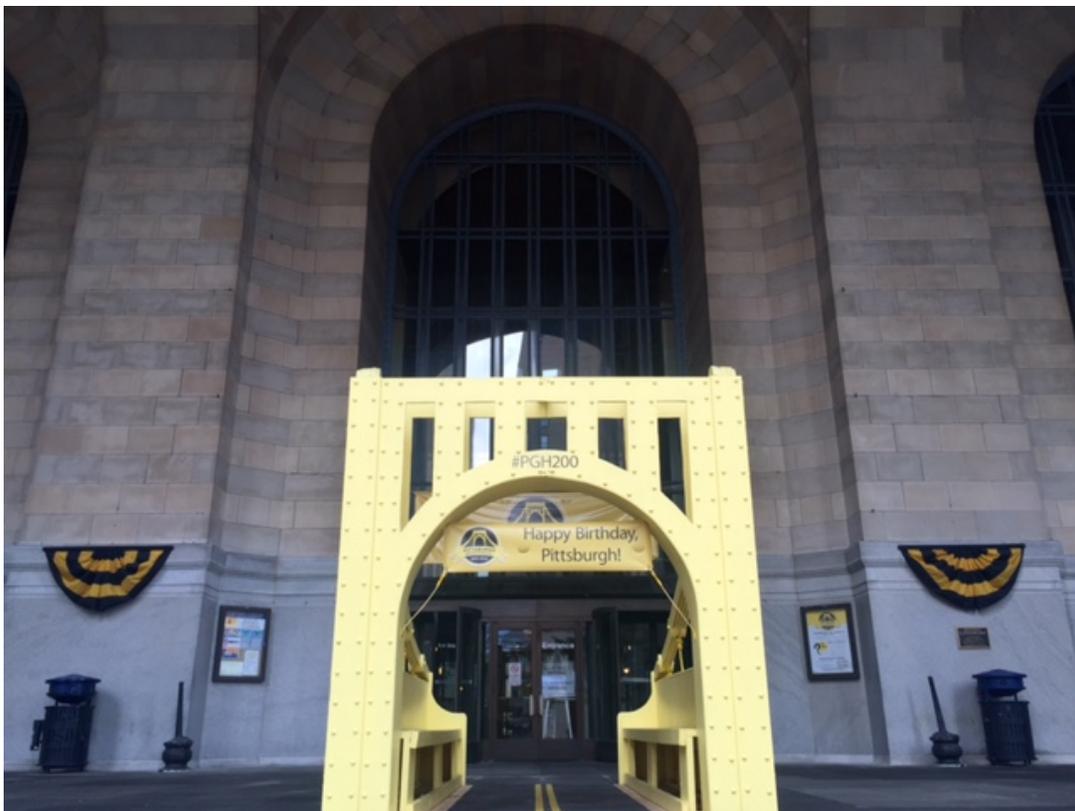


Photo. 12. *PGH200*, August 13, 2016, Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

City-County Building
Historic Nomination Form
Supporting Materials

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: City County Building, 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Block/Lot: 2-E-284; 2-J-2)

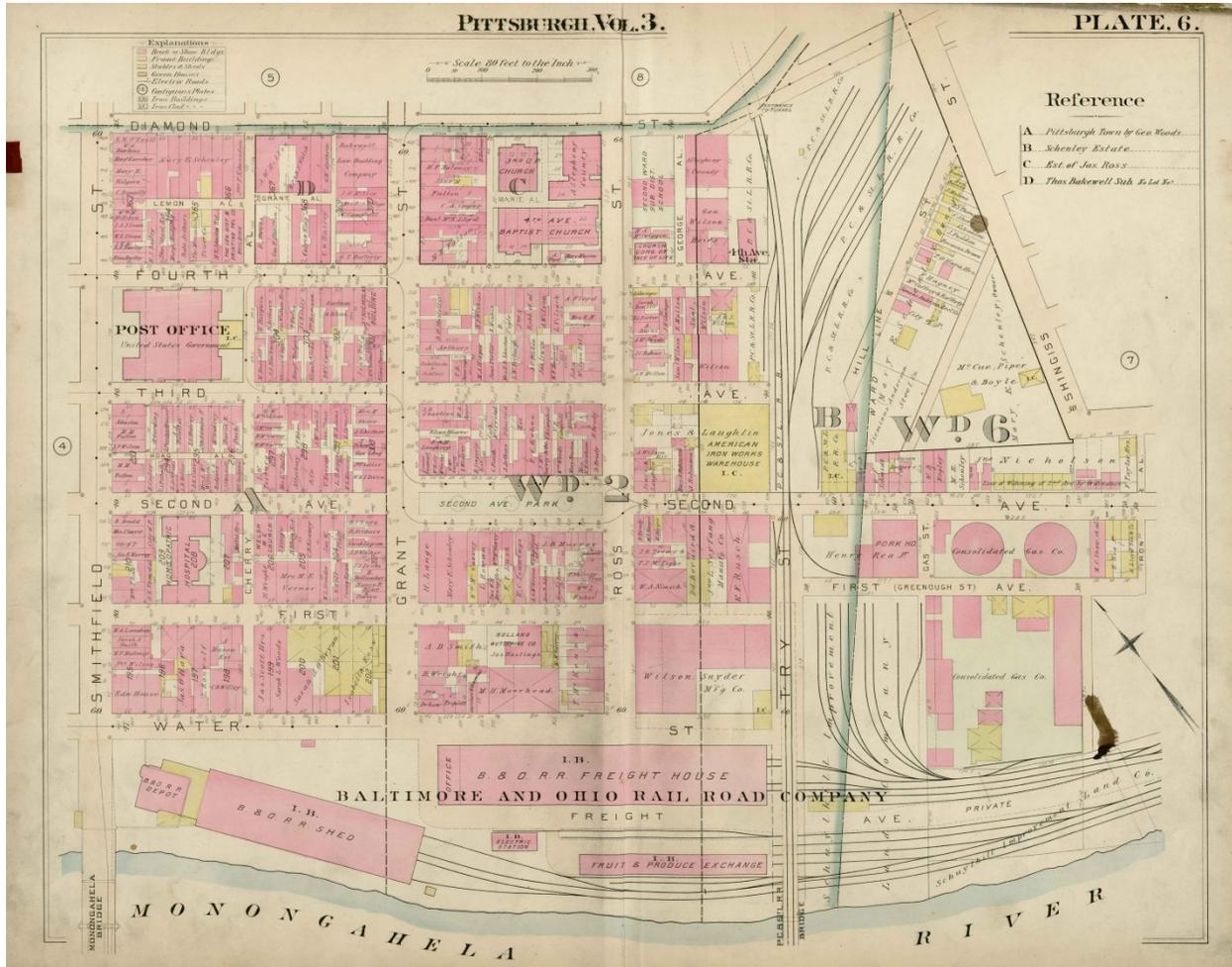


Figure 1. Plate 6. Pittsburgh, 1903. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Vol 3. Source: <http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?view=entry;cc=maps;entryid=x-03sv3p13>

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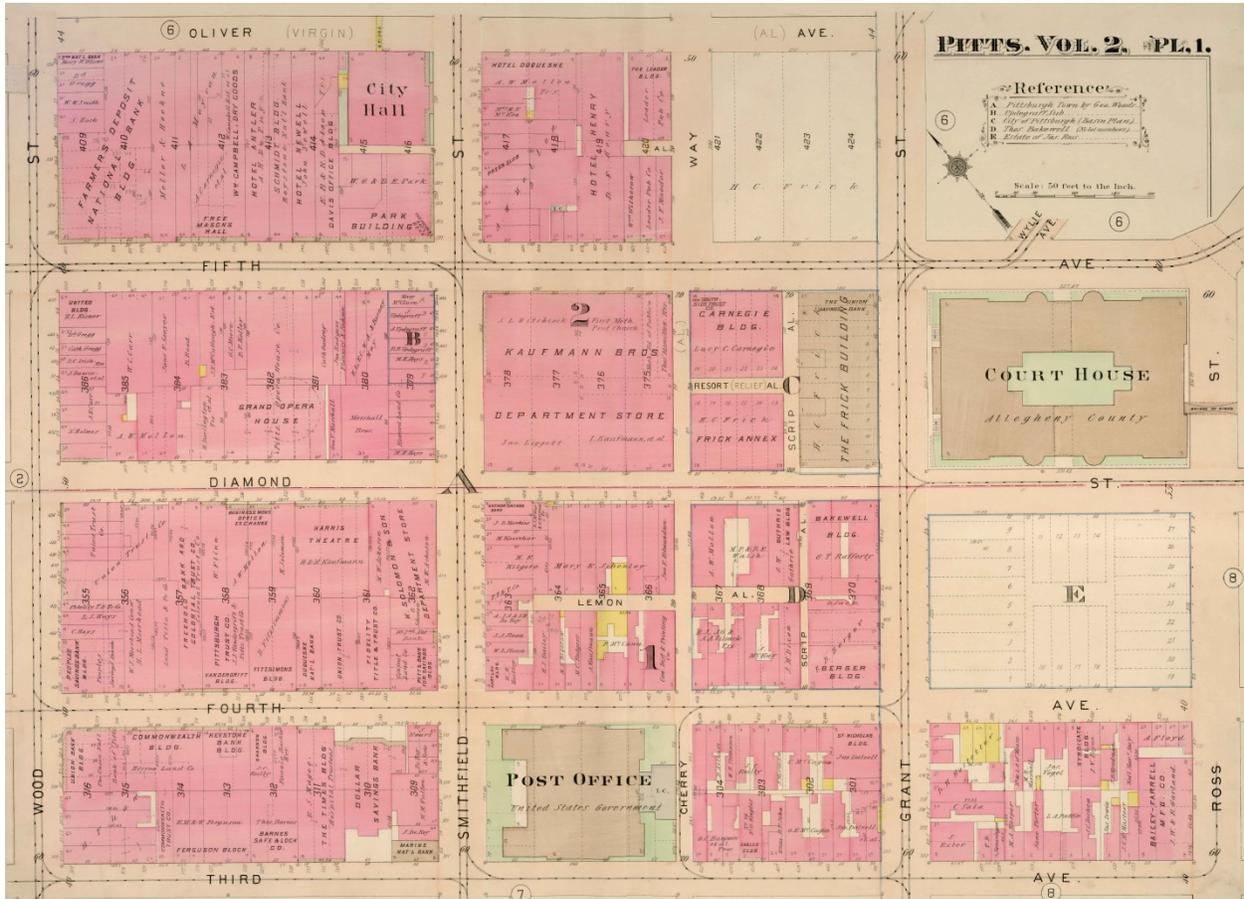


Figure 2. Plate 1. Pittsburgh. 1914. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Vol. 2. Source: <http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?view=entry;cc=maps;entryid=x-20090804-hopkins-0003>

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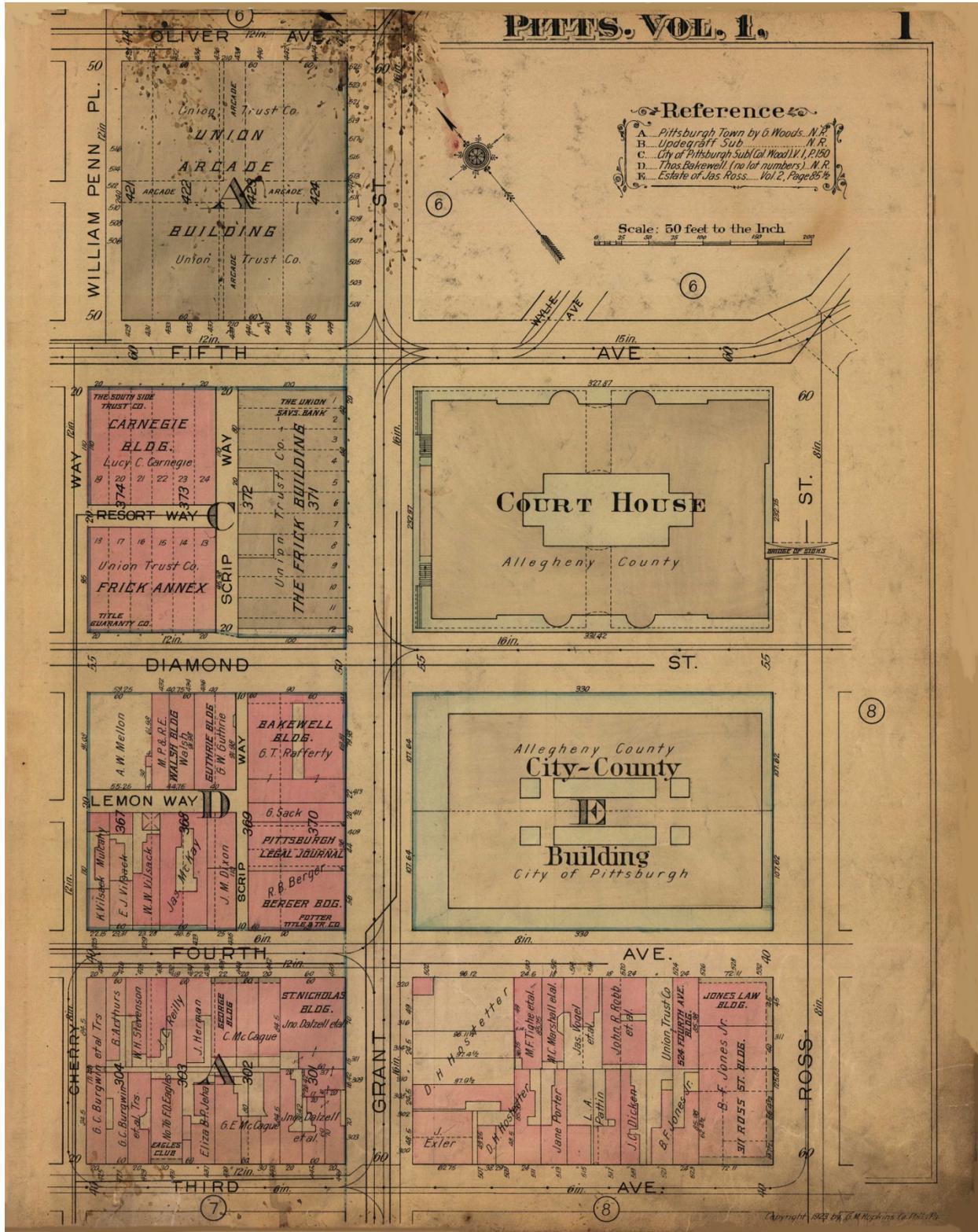


Figure 3. Plate 1 B. Pittsburgh. 1923. G.M. Hopkins & Co. Source: <http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?view=entry;cc=maps;entryid=x-23v0101b>

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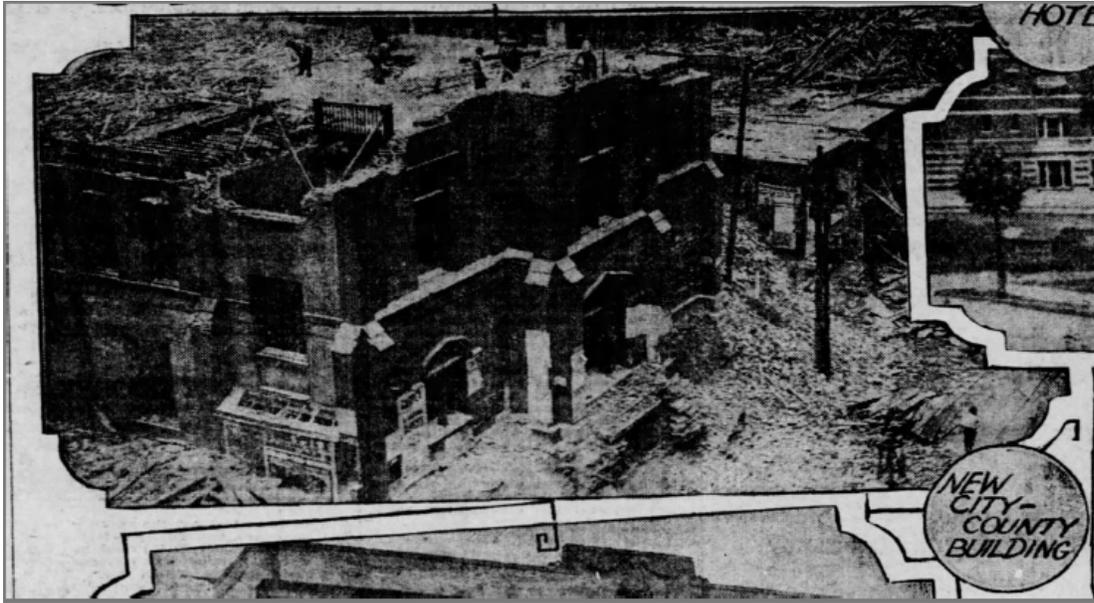


Figure 4. *The Demolition of the 4th Ave. Baptist Church*, July 19, 1914, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.

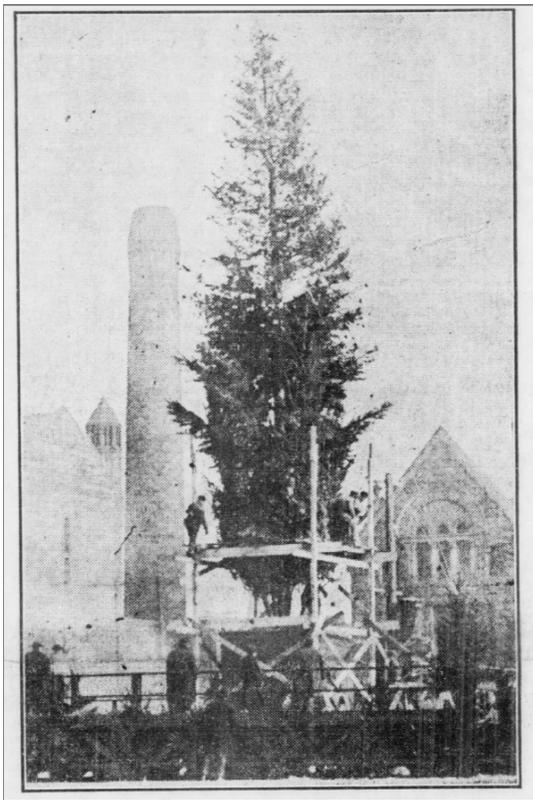


Figure 5. *The Civic Christmas Tree*, December 24, 1914, Source: the Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Figure 6. *The “Crooked” Measures Bonfire*, May 2, 1915, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: City County Building, 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Block/Lot: 2-E-284; 2-J-2)

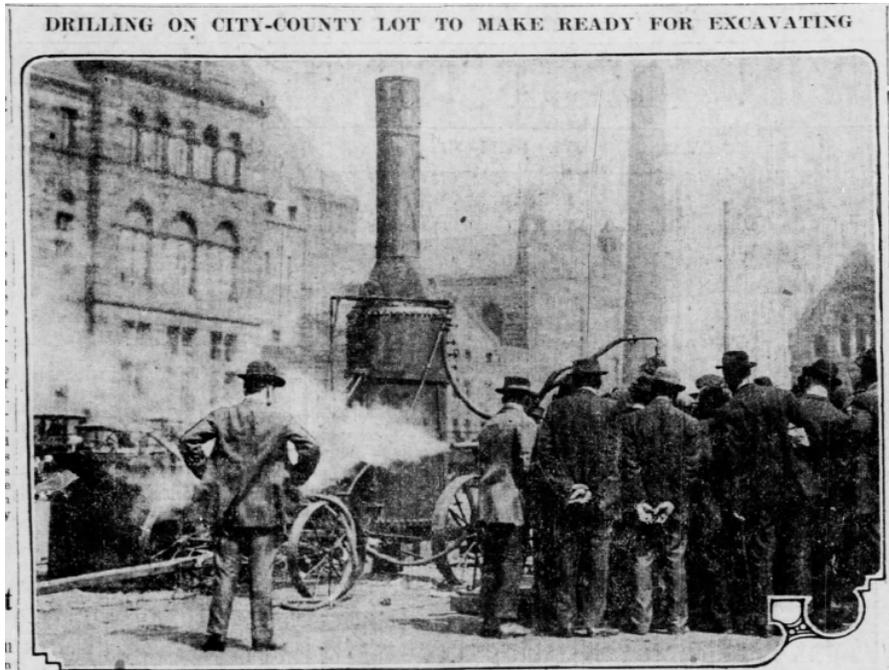


Figure. 7. *Drilling on City-County Lot to Make Ready for Excavating*, April 24, 1915, Source: The Pittsburgh Post - Gazette.



Figure. 8. *County Commissioner I.K. Campbell Striking the First Blow with Joseph G. Armstrong, Jr.*, July 7, 1906, Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.

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Figure 9. Starting Work on Joint City-County Building, July 7, 1914, Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Figure 10. Shovel. July 30, 1915. Source: University of Pittsburgh, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=i;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpiconroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c;back=back1471136174;subview=detail;resnum=42;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.158694.cp;viewid=20100422-CP-0192.TIF.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: City County Building, 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Block/Lot: 2-E-284; 2-J-2)



Figure. 11. *The Allegheny Courthouse*, Circa 1914. Source: https://s3.amazonaws.com/classconnection/680/flashcards/11483680/jpg/allegheny_courthouse1318142686356-154E56B8509475BB5A1.jpg

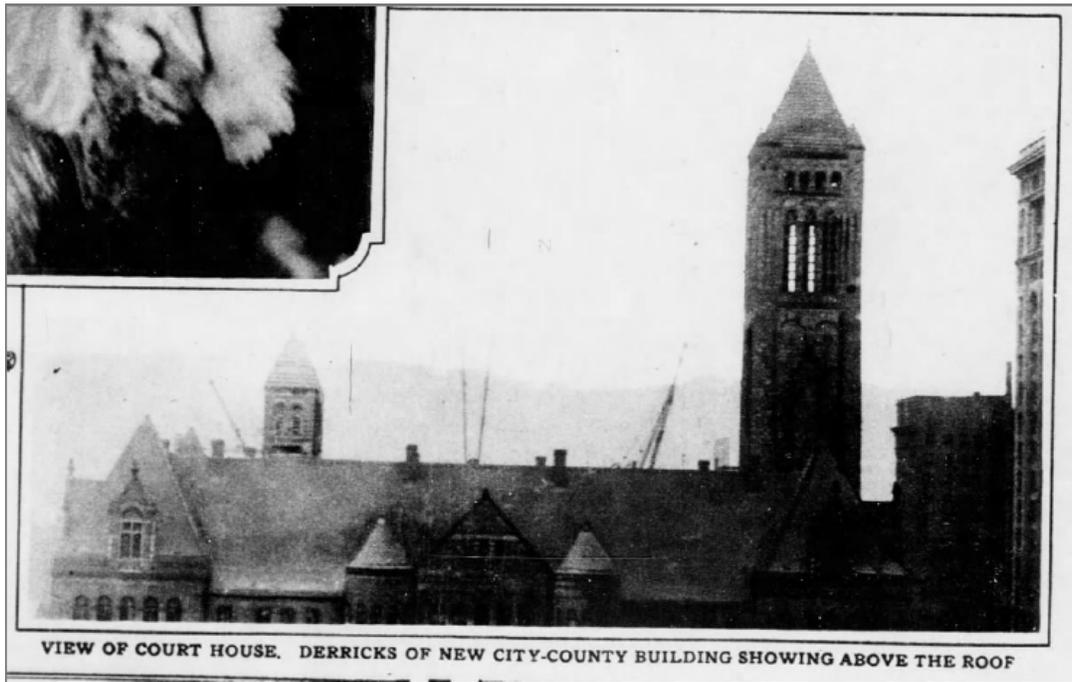


Figure. 12. *View of Court House, Derricks of New City-County Building Showing Above the Roof*, April 23, 1916. Source: The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

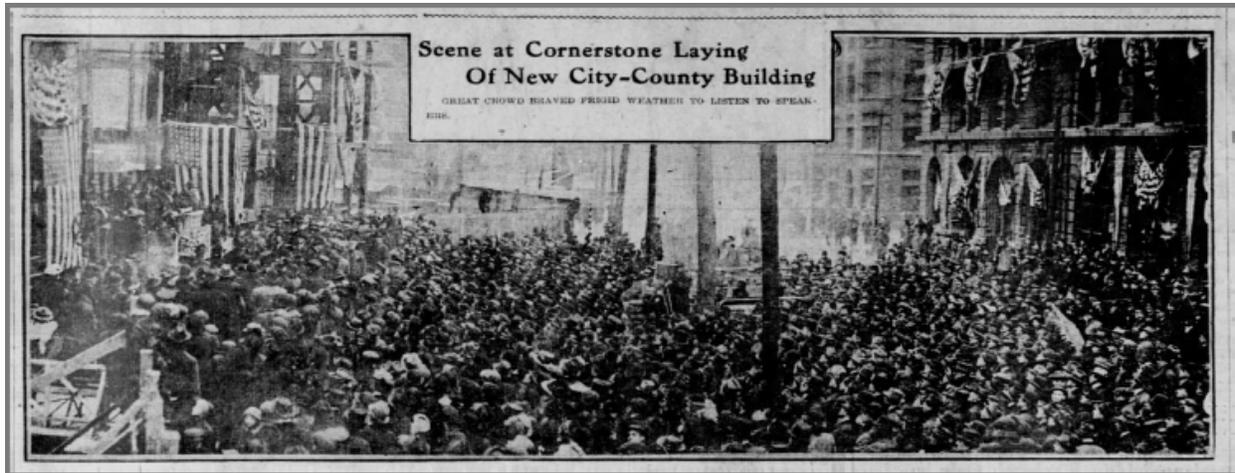


Figure 13. *Scenes at Cornerstone Laying of New City-County Building*, March 19, 1916. Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Figure 14. *Scenes Attending Laying of Corner Stones of the City-County Building Yesterday*, March 19, 1916. The Pittsburgh-Post Gazette.

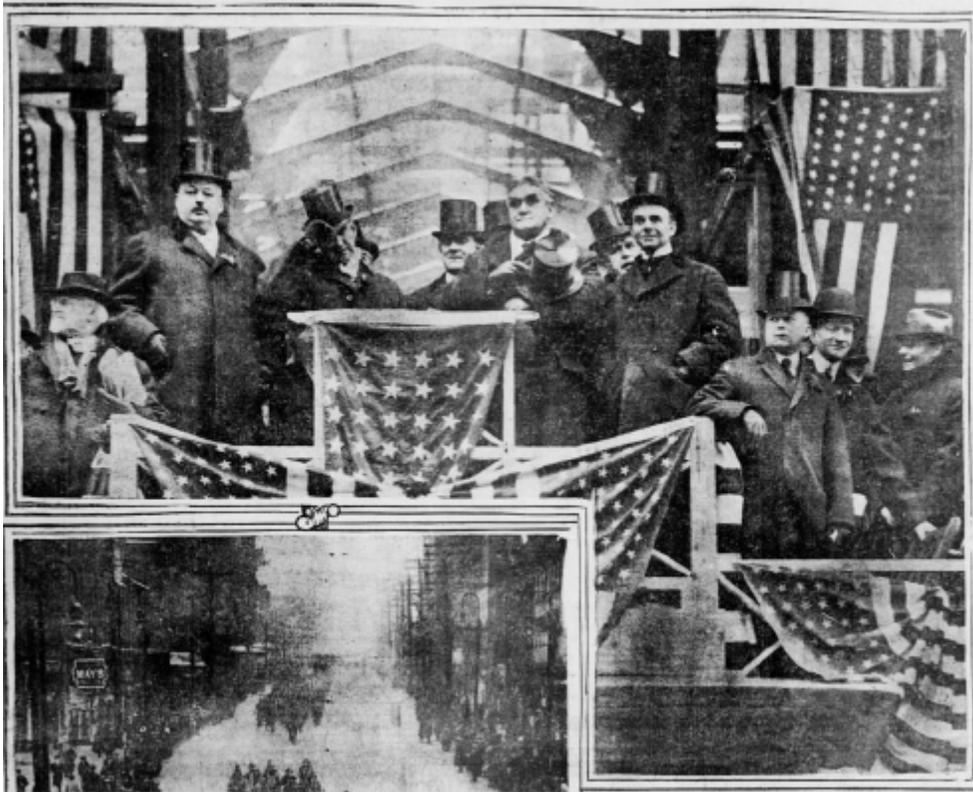


Figure. 15. *Pageantry and Oratory at Charter Day Celebration, March 19, 1916.* Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Figure. 16. *Section of the Parade Showing the Veteran Color Guard of Philadelphia, March 19, 1916.* Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Figure 17. *Mayor Fills Relic Box for Cornerstone of City-County Building*, March 18, 1916. Source: the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.



Figure 18. *Mayor Armstrong Placing the Gazette Times in Copper Box for Corner Stone*, March 19, 1916. Source: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

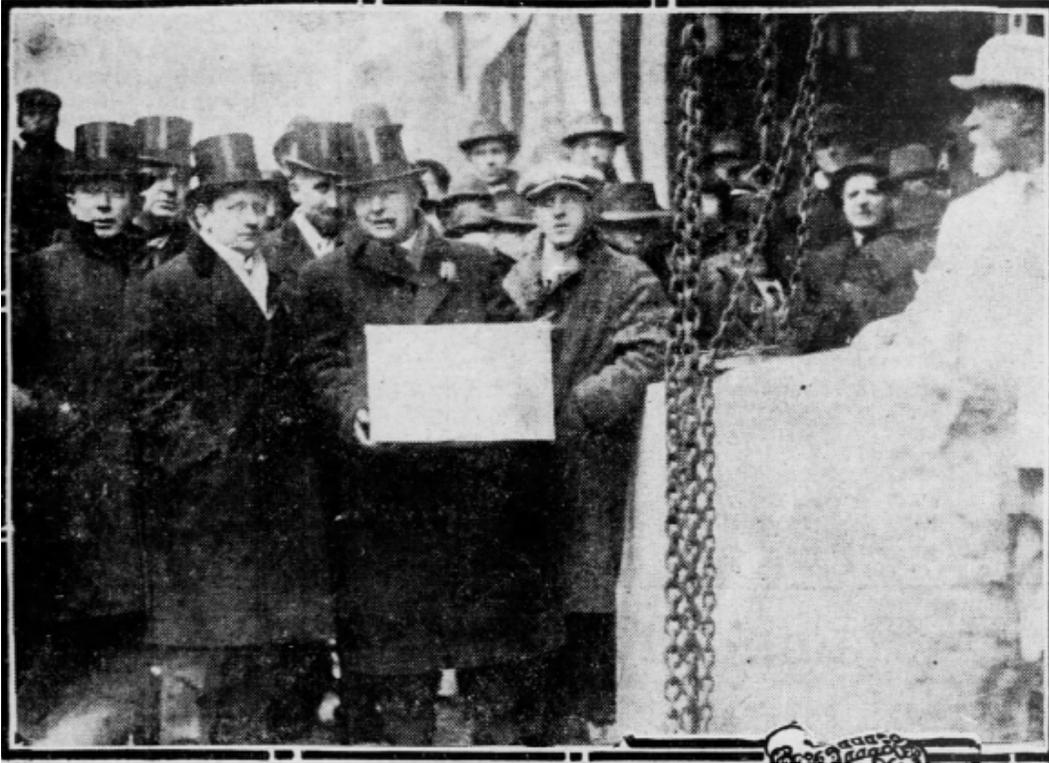


Figure. 19. *President Addison C. Gumbert of the County Commissioners about to Place the Box in the County Cornerstone, March 19, 1916. Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.*



Figure. 20. *Joseph G. Armstrong, Jr. Assisting his Father, Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, in Laying the City Cornerstone, March 19, 1916. Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.*

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Figure. 21. *Allegheny County Jail*, March 25, 1916. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer:

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=i;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471222310;subview=detail;resnum=45;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.168807.cp;viewid=168807CP.TIF



Figure. 22. *City-County Building Construction*, May 31, 1916. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer:

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=i;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471222310;subview=detail;resnum=46;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.168810.cp;viewid=20100518-CP-0104.TIF

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Figure 23. 1914 Plans for the City-County Building. Henry Hornbostel. Source: Walter Kidney, *Henry Hornbostel: An Architect's Master Touch*, Lanham, Md., Roberts Rinehart Publishers.



Figure 24. *Municipal Christmas Tree*, December 25, 1933. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471136785;subview=detail;resnum=80;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3319559.cp;viewid=3319559CP.TIF



Figure 25. *Samuel Pierpont Langley*, May 23, 1938. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer,

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=i/mls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c=back=back1471136454;subview=detail;resnum=92;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3841868.cp;viewid=3841868CP.TIF



Figure 26. *The Pioneers*, May 23, 1938. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer: [http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-](http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=i/mls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c=back=back1471136454;subview=detail;resnum=92;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3841868.cp;viewid=3841868CP.TIF)

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Figure. 27. *First Steamboat Constructed in Allegheny County*, May 23, 1938. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image_idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=i;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpiconroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;back=back1471136336;subview=detail;resnum=90;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3841866.cp;viewid=3841866CP.TIF



Figure. 28. *Weddings*. Sunday, June 15, 2014. Source: <http://www.mikehenninger.com/marriage-equality-in-pennsylvania-ongoing>

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Figure 29. *Job Seekers* (March 1983). Source: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: <http://i1.wp.com/newsinteractive.post-gazette.com/thedigs/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/1983-2.jpg?resize=280%2C227>



Figure 30. *Bertha Rauh after Being Sworn in by Mayor Charles H. Kline as Director of Public Welfare of the City of Pittsburgh.* January 4, 1926. Source: Unknown, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicasc;c=hpicchatham;c=hpicma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpicshwp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpic oakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471350169;subview=detail;resnum=59;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicshwp;entryid=x-msp301-und-b003-und-f005-und-i09;viewid=MSP301_B003_F005_I09.TIF

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Figure. 31. *The Hungarian Delegation*. March 22, 1928. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpicca;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471378942;subview=detail;resnum=62;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.286185.cp;viewid=20110401-HPICASC-0057.TIF

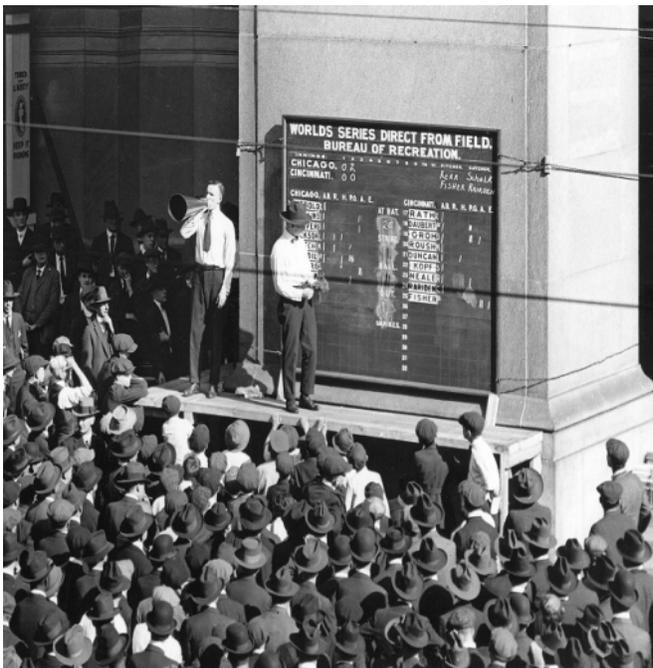


Figure. 32. *World Series Scoreboard*. October 3, 1919. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpicca;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471350169;subview=detail;resnum=54;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.199201.cp;viewid=199201CP.TIF

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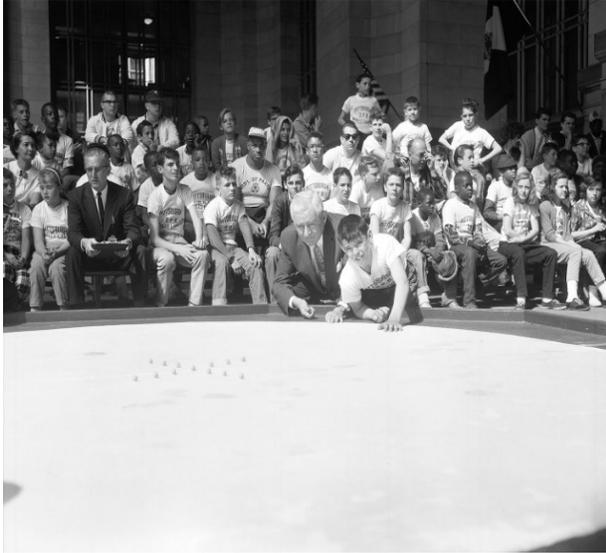


Figure. 33. *Marbles Tournament*. May 25, 1961. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpicca;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;back=back1471350071;subview=detail;resnum=110;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.61111132-und-10.cp;viewid=61111132_10.TIF



Figure. 34. *Citipong*. 2016. Source: <http://pittsburghpa.gov/citiparks/mid-day-fun>

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Figure 35. Allegheny County Courthouse, 1899, Source: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;c=hpicasc;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpicchswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpic oakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpsoc;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;q1=City%20County%20Building;back=back1471135952;size=20;subview=detail;resnum=1;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicchswp;entryid=x-msp328.b001.f01.i01;viewid=GRET0054.TIF



Figure 36. Architectural Drawing of City County Building. 1916. Source: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicasc;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpicchswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpic oakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpsoc;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471227636;subview=detail;resnum=43;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicasc;entryid=x-715.168287.cp;viewid=20100518-CP-0078.TIF

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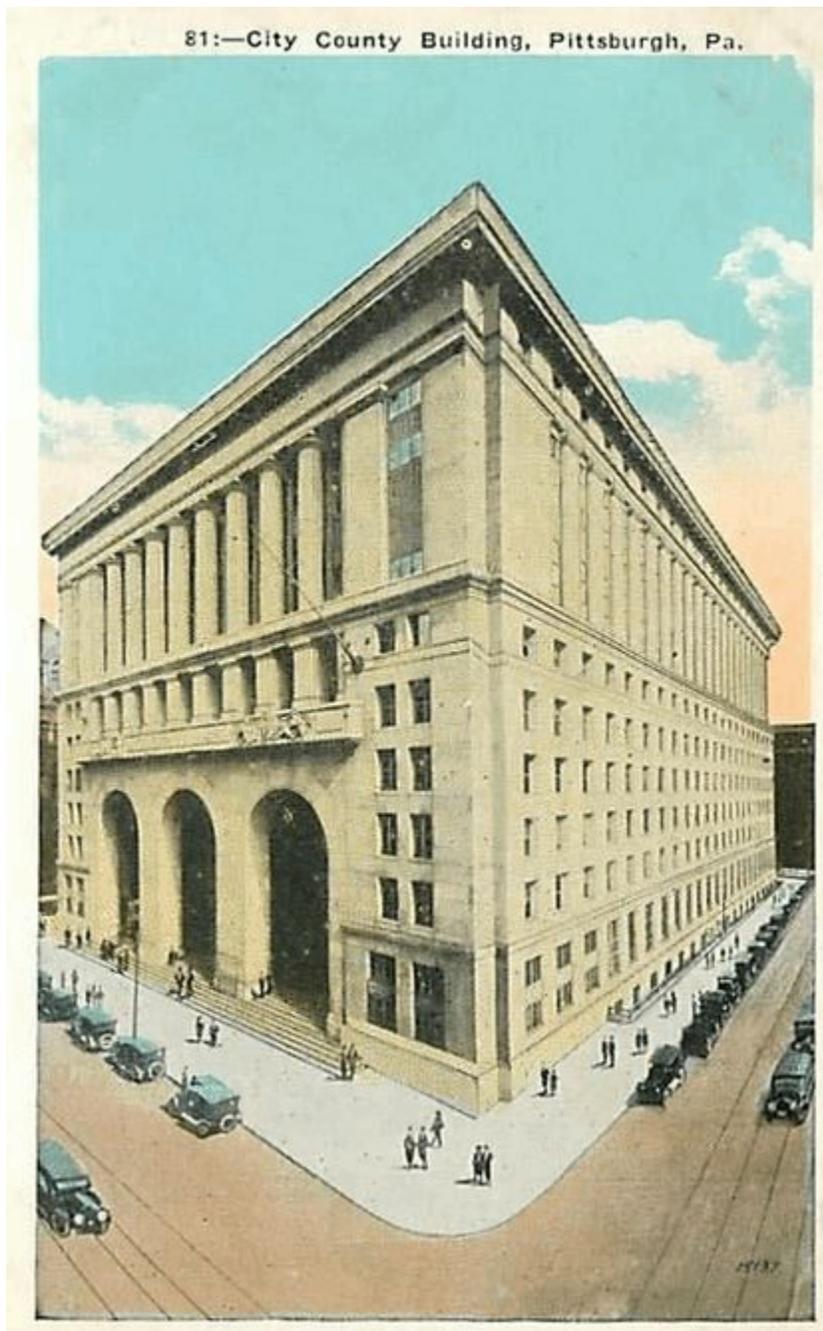


Figure 37. *City-County Building*. Postcard. Undated.

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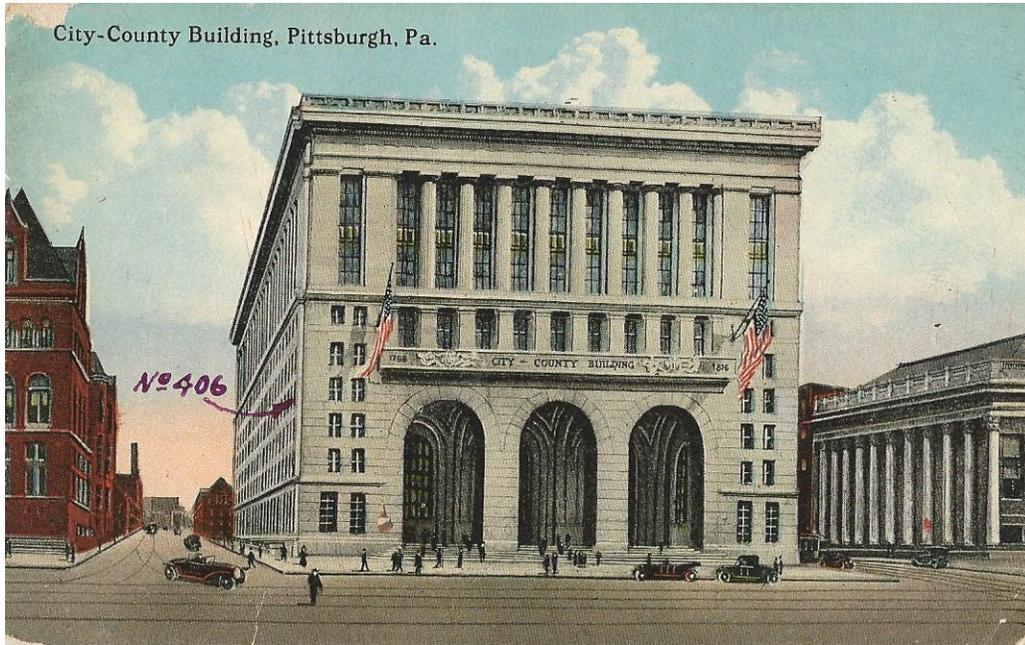


Figure 38. City-County Building (front). Postcard. Source: The Collection of Justin Greenawalt.

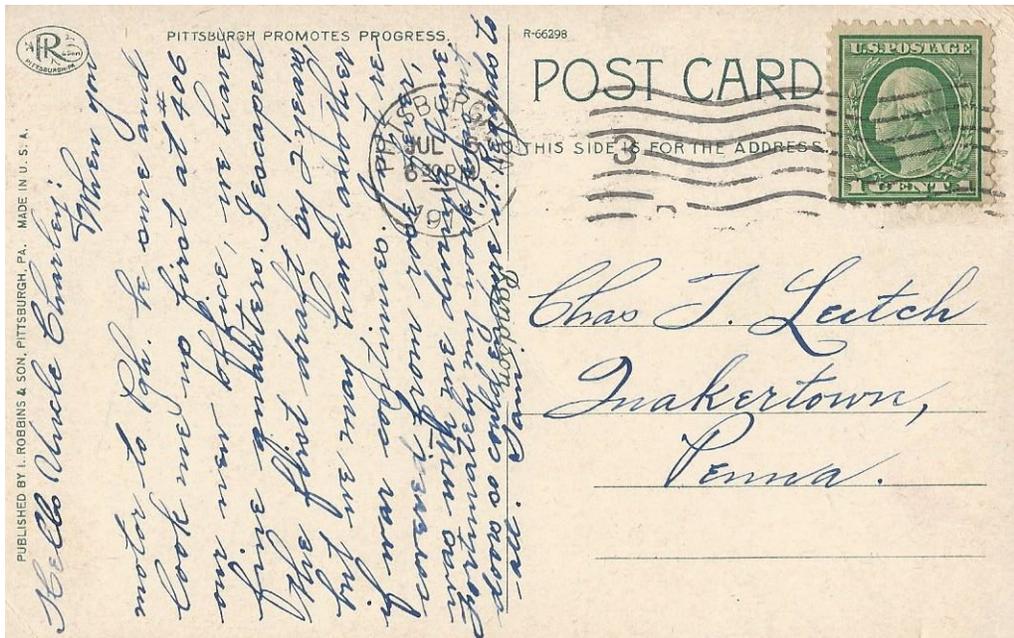


Figure 39. City-County Building (back). Postcard. Source: The Collection of Justin Greenawalt.