



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:

The Ewalt Mansion

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

Rupert Residence

3. LOCATION

a. Street: 186 Home Street

b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA 15201

c. Neighborhood: Lawrenceville

4. OWNERSHIP

d. Owner(s): Erik G. Rupert

e. Street: c/o 186 Home Street

f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA 15201 Phone: (412) 303-4979

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private – home	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – other	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Public – government	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public - other	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Place of religious worship	_____

6. NOMINATED BY:

- a. Name: Keith H. Cochran (on behalf of Lawrenceville Stakeholders)
- b. Street: 5134 Carnegie Street
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, PA 15201
- d. Phone: (412) 498-9880 Email: keith@cochranassoc.com

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:

- a. Year Built: circa 1840
- b. Architectural Style: Greek Revival
- c. Architect/Builder: Samuel Ewalt

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;

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: See attached

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: Keith H. Cochran (on behalf of Lawrenceville Stakeholders)
- b. Street: 5134 Carnegie Street
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, PA 15201
- d. Phone: 412-498-9880
- Email: keith@cochranassoc.com

e. Signature: 

7. Description

This two-story hip-roofed Greek Revival house is constructed of red brick laid up in common bond. Main façade is five bays wide and is topped with a prominent wood cornice projecting over a brick dentil course and wide brick entablature band across the width of the house. Entablature is supported by broad brick corner pilasters. Later brick infill suggests that a wood belt course molding may have formerly divided the entablature into frieze and architrave sections; also wood capitals at the tops of the pilasters appear to have been removed and replaced with flush brick infill. Brick entablature and pilasters are repeated on remaining three building elevations.

Second story front window bays are supported by simple wood lintels set flush with masonry and projecting wood sills. First story front window lintels are trimmed with simple wood molding; projecting wood sills are similar to those on second story windows. All windows have replacement sash smaller than original opening and set in flush wood infill.

Central front entrance on the first floor is protected by a later hip-roofed porch with wrought iron supports at the front corners. Entrance door and surround appear to be a later alteration. Steel half-light door is flanked by broad wood pilasters with wooden bullseye ornaments which support a Georgian-style broken pediment with modillion ornament.

East elevation repeats framing brick entablature and pilasters from main elevation; contains a single small window on left side of first floor, which appears to be a later alteration.

West elevation repeats framing brick entablature and pilasters from main elevation; two bays on left side of each story have window openings similar to front elevation, including later infill.

Rear elevation repeats framing brick entablature and pilasters from other elevations. Original composition appears to have been four window bays at second story with lower smaller window at central bay stair landing. Enclosed later wood rear porch obscures the first floor windows and door openings. Later concrete block garage addition at basement level is entered from the alley at Antwerp Way.

8. History of the house

Samuel Ewalt received the title to a tract of 263 and 1/8 acres in what is now Central Lawrenceville by patent deed dated April 20, 1787. The tract of land extended between present day 43rd Street (known as Ewalt Street before Lawrenceville was incorporated into the city of Pittsburgh in 1868) and 47th Street, and from the bank of the Allegheny River uphill to an area in the vicinity of the present Lawrenceville-Bloomfield border.

When Ewalt acquired the property, and for the next few decades, the immediate area was a sparsely populated section of Pitt Township. The town of Lawrenceville was founded in Pitt Township in 1814, but its settled area extended along Butler Street only between 38th and 41st streets.

The mansion was built before 1840 deduced from Samuel Ewalt's last will and testament filed in 1841, "I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Anna H. Irwin, the house and three lots in Lawrenceville adjoining my meadow" (Will Book 5:280) and by the attached maps. While there are no concrete dates for the construction of the house, one article places the Ewalt Mansion even earlier. In *Old-Time Landmarks*, written for the Pittsburgh Dispatch in 1889, the author describes Lawrenceville's historic houses.

“...known in olden times as the Bayard mansion, was built in the year 1806, Reuben Miller, Sr., having done the stone work. This, with the Ewalt mansion, which still stands on Forty-fifth street, near Butler, ... were the principal landmarks in that section of the three-quarters of a century ago.”

The mansion's grounds extended from Butler Street to the Allegheny River. Anna H. Irwin died in Philadelphia while owning the mansion. (Will Book 13: 460) After her death, her executors subdivided the property into building lots that fronted on 46th Street and other streets. The subdivision of the property included the demolition of the large rear, wooden section of 186 Home Street between 1890 and 1893 as seen in the supporting maps. (Plan Book Vol. 6, pg. 222)

In 1887, John D. McCord, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Anna H. Irwin conveyed 186 Home Street to Charles Bickel for \$5,000. (Deed Book 692: 437). The property is now four lots: 202, 203, 204, and 205.

Charles Bickel (1854-1921) was a prominent architect in the City of Pittsburgh during the years of 1887 till 1920. Among his many projects were the Kaufmann's Department store on Fifth Avenue, South Side Market Building on Bingham Street, and Reymer Brothers Candy Factory on Forbes in the Bluff to name a few. (History of Pittsburgh and Environs, vol 6, pg 255)

Charles and his wife, Emma Bickel moved to Fisk Street, near Davison Street in 1890. The couple sold 186 Home Street to William J. Zahniser in 1890. (Deed Book 692:430). William J. Zahniser was involved in local politics, sitting on Council for the 17th Ward in 1896 till moving to Oakmont, Pennsylvania in 1903.

William J. and Anna M. Zahniser conveyed 186 Home to John W. Kirker for \$9,000 (Deed Book 1036:143) which went under a Sheriff's sale to Braddock Trust Company for the interest of John W. Kirker in 1902. Harry and Eva B. Jones purchased the property in April of 1904 for \$6,500 but it seems the couple were unable to continue payment on the mortgage and under the writ of Fieri Facias, the Jones had to pay Braddock Trust in full by the first Monday of March, but "had no goods or chattles in my bailiwick to satisfy said execution." It appears the Jones' tried to supplement income by letting "large front rooms,

in a mansion ... at 186 Home St.” (Pittsburgh Press, 1905). The property was conveyed back to Braddock Trust Company in 1908 (Deed Book 1400:46).

Annie Cain, wife of W.A. Cain, purchased the home in April 1906 for \$5,300. (Deed Book 1454:197). In October 1907, 186 Home Street was sold to Antonina A. Glinski for \$8,440. (Deed Book 1574:40)

Once again 186 Home was under Sheriff’s sale, in December of 1917, the Sheriff conveyed the property to Anthony Smelsz for \$701.81. (Deed Book 1858:512) It appears that Mr. Smelsz did not reside in 186 Home Street but instead rented it out to Francis D. Detmer, organist. (R.L. Polk & Co. Directory of Pittsburgh 1919) The house was then sold to the Szelongs in September 1923 (Deed Book 2174:568).

W.J. and W.M. Szelong held the deed until September of 1945 (Deed Book 2845:673) and the American Union Polish Brotherhood of St. Joseph purchased the property. This began many years of community groups gathering within 186 Home Street. A variety of groups used St. Joseph’s Union Hall, from the VFW to the North Side Combine, a racing pigeon organization and a social club called the “Hide Away Bar” (Pittsburgh Press, 1948).

In May of 1975 the home was conveyed to the Alliance of Poles of America Circle No. 7 to be used as their home office (Deed Book 541:522), (see Fig. 15) for \$8,000. The property once again became a family home being sold to George F. and Charles G. Rupert on October 19, 1977 for \$25,000. (Deed Book 5854:5) to then be conveyed on April 20, 1989 to George F. and Eric G. Rupert (father and son) for \$1. (Deed Book 8000:72)

In a historic account of another early settler, George Plumer, member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1812 to 1815, Mr. Plumer details his father’s settlement of lands along the Allegheny River, near the City of Pittsburgh, “100 feet from where the ‘old Ewalt Mansion’ now stands.” (Hon. George Plumer, *The Remarkable Career of a Remarkable Man*). As one of the last remaining structures built by Pittsburgh settlers, 186 Home Street is truly a landmark now as it was almost 200 years ago.

Citations relating to the Ewalt House in the 2019 Lawrenceville National Register Historic District nomination:

Residential development of the blocks between 44th and 48th streets, below Butler Street, proceeded northeastward between about 1865 and the early 1890s. Most of this area developed as a result of the subdivision of the Ewalt property, whose ca. 1840 Greek Revival mansion stands at 186 Home Street (Photo 58). Unlike the jumbled development of the blocks below Butler Street closer to 40th Street, this section of the neighborhood was laid out in a relatively organized manner. Many of the houses occupy 20-by-100-foot lots, and alley houses are less common. A large majority of the houses are brick single-family homes of several rooms, either free-standing or with party walls. Some houses have mansard roofs, and others were built with attic dormers. Outstanding examples of residential construction in this area include 187 44th Street, a mansarded dwelling of about 1883 (Photo 60); 175 and 177 46th Street, also dating to the 1880s; a well-preserved 1880s corner store building at 146 45th Street; and the houses along Home Street between Plummer Street and Eden Way, constructed in the late 1880s and early 1890s (Photo 57). The most noticeable house on Home Street may be no. 184, three stories with a Richardsonian Romanesque façade. Section 7, Page 12

The Borough of Lawrenceville was expanded in 1847 and again in 1852, bringing in the area between 39th and 41st Streets as far south as Woolslayer Way. Outside of the nodes of settlement were spacious Federal and Greek Revival Style estate houses constructed on large parcels of land ranging from a city block (186 42nd Street, a pre-1850 mansion, now drastically altered) to 100 acres (the well-preserved Mowry mansion, constructed in 1830 at 5134 Carnegie Street). Section 8, Page 30

Lawrenceville's post-Civil War boom was accompanied by a rise in property values and demand for housing, both by workers and by middle-class families headed by small business owners, managers, and others of similar socio-economic status. Strong demand encouraged the construction of multiple houses on some parcels, resulting in a proliferation of alley houses in the district. This dense development of, often, small rowhouses co-existed during this period with the summer mansions and country estate houses constructed before the Civil War, when Lawrenceville had a more suburban character. Section 8, Page 33

9. Significance

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;

186 Home Street was the home built for Samuel Ewalt and his wife, Anna Harris of the Harrisburg founding family, who were married in 1773 (History of Pittsburgh and Environs). Ewalt was born in 1750 and died in 1847, buried in the Allegheny Cemetery. Through his actions and landholdings, Mr. Ewalt was a founding figure for the City of Pittsburgh and Lawrenceville.

According to *A Traveler's Guide to Historic Western Pennsylvania*, Samuel Ewalt owned a house with a tavern on the northeast corner of Market and Water Street and was one of the earliest merchants in the city district, owning a block of land on Market Street. As shown on the earliest maps of Pittsburgh pre-1787 (Fig. 1-4). His landholdings may also connect him with the story behind the birth of the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ewalt is mentioned in the following article, recounting H.H. Brackenridge telling a story from 1787, with an article in the Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette. Samuel Ewalt was the landowner who relinquished his right to a Penn Land Grant called "Ewalt's Field" to house the Pittsburgh Academy, now known as the University of Pittsburgh.

In the *The History of Allegheny County*, it describes the groundwork used in laying the plans for the City of Pittsburgh. The author tells of Mr. George Wood Sr., using Samuel Ewalt's house, which stood at the corner of Market and Wood, to repeatedly use it as a marker in laying out prominent city streets like Liberty, Market and Wood (*History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania...*).

Mr. Ewalt was involved in local politics and social events. Mr. Ewalt was the first sheriff for Allegheny County from 1792-1795 (*History of Pittsburgh and Environs*, pg 35). Running as a Democratic Republican, he sat in the State House of Representatives during the early 1800s from Allegheny County. (*History of Beaver County, Pennsylvania...pg 233*). According to the *Pittsburgh Gazette* on July 19, 1836, there are accounts from a Fourth of July celebration with dignitaries speaking, the crowd gathered in a "delightful grove near Samuel Ewalt's spring" with Mr. Ewalt in attendance.

The house at 186 Home was the Ewalt homestead that, at the time, was in farmlands outside the city in the early days of Lawrenceville's development, as shown by this excerpt from *The Western Pennsylvania Historical magazine: Volume 5, Earlier Lawrenceville* by Rev. Edward M. McKeever,

"After reading or hearing such descriptions of the Lawrenceville District one can hardly help exclaiming what an attractive and desirable locality to have had a home in! Such was the spot where the map I have shows what might be called the nucleus, or beginning of Lawrenceville.

It is taken from the Warrantee Atlas, page 9, in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, and from W. B. Foster's Plan of Lawrenceville. They show about three hundred acres of farm land, divided as follows, among five holders: Conrad Winebiddle, patented "Good Liquor" in 1787. Samuel Ewalt, patented "Belle Fontaine" (Beautiful Fountain) in 1787. ...All these farms lay east of Two Mile Run, except that of James O'Hara, part of which lay west of it; and the most of them seemed to have been north of where Butler St. is now and stretched along the Allegheny River."

The Ewalt name was well known in Pitt Township. He provided lands during this time for burials, pre-dating the formation of Allegheny Cemetery. With 43rd Street formerly known as Ewalt Street, the main bridge over the Allegheny River during this time was called the Ewalt bridge, only to be replaced in 1924 by the Washington Crossing Bridge on 40th. (Fig. 9,10) Samuel Ewalt made a significant contribution to the development of Lawrenceville and the settlement of Pittsburgh.

- 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 Ewalt House, one of the few remaining antebellum country houses which once lined Butler Street, is an example of Greek Revival brick domestic architecture. It is characterized by its five-bay symmetry and massively-scaled brick Doric entablature and corner pilasters. Ghost images of missing wood frieze moldings and pilaster capitals indicate that house as originally constructed (and as potentially restorable) was an architecturally sophisticated treatment of the classical orders.

The house is contemporary with, and comparable to, such significant Pittsburgh Greek Revival structures as the Mowry House on Carnegie Street, the Croghan-Schenley Mansion “Pic-Nic” in Stanton Heights, and the Wilkins Mansion “Homewood” in Point Breeze. The latter two buildings have been demolished.

- 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.*

The home is associated with the settlement of the Lawrenceville neighborhood and therefore, the City of Pittsburgh. The Ewalt Mansion is one of the few remaining residential structures along Butler Street predating Lawrenceville’s annexation into the City of Pittsburgh in 1868.

Note: The 2019 Lawrenceville National Register Historic District nomination listed the Ewalt House as a contributing resource to the historic district and as a potential individually-listed National Register property.

10. Integrity

The Ewalt House maintains integrity of location: it has not been moved since it was constructed, it is situated on a lot which provides landscaped front and side buffer areas which reflect its historic role as a rural estate, and portions of early cast iron fence survive at the perimeter of the property. Although the house has undergone some alterations, which are noted in the description above, it maintains substantial integrity of design, materials, and workmanship both on its exterior and interior. The original roof form and masonry are well preserved, as are most original window and door openings. Significant interior woodwork is also preserved, including the main staircase.

11. Notification of property owner

The Lawrenceville Stakeholders sent a letter of notification to George and Eric Rupert, the owners of record, at the time this nomination was submitted. Proof of mailing is attached.

12. Photo

Supporting documents attached.

13. Works Cited

- American Historical Company (1922). *The History of Pittsburgh and Environs*, Volume 6. pg. 255.
- (1905, November 25). *Pittsburgh Press*, pg.5.
- (1948, October 24). *Pittsburgh Press*, pg. 62.
- Hon. George Plumer, The Remarkable Career of a Remarkable Man. (1888, September 22). *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, pg. 12.
- American Historical Company (1922). *The History of Pittsburgh and Environs*, Volume 1. pg. 35
- Brackenridge, H. (1787, January 6). *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*, pg. 2.
- Lois Mulkearn, E. V. (1954). *A Traveler's Guide to Historic Western Pennsylvania*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press. pg.28.
- Bausman, J.H. (1904) *History of Beaver County, Pennsylvania and its centennial celebration, Volume 1*. pg. 211-234
- (1801, October 23). *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*, pg. 3.
- Albert, G. D. (1882). *History of the County of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania: With Biographical Sketches Many of Its Pioneers and Prominent Men, Volume 1*. Pennsylvania State University: L.H. Everts & Company .
- Federal Writers' Project. (2013). *The WPA Guide to Pennsylvania: The Keystone State*. Trinity University Press.
- Goodspeed, W. A. (1898). *Standard History of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania*. Madison: H.R. Cornell & Company.
- (1889, July 28). Old Time Landmarks. *Pittsburgh Dispatch* , pg. 14.
- (1836, July 19). Richard Biddle's Address. *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, pg. 2.
- Unigraphic, Reprint, 1977(1889) *History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania: Including Its Early...*, Vol. 1, pg.
- McKeever, R. E. (1922). Earlier Lawrenceville. *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, pg. 209-289

Supporting documents for Pittsburgh City Historic Nomination of 186 Home Street,
Lawrenceville, Pittsburgh, PA 15201

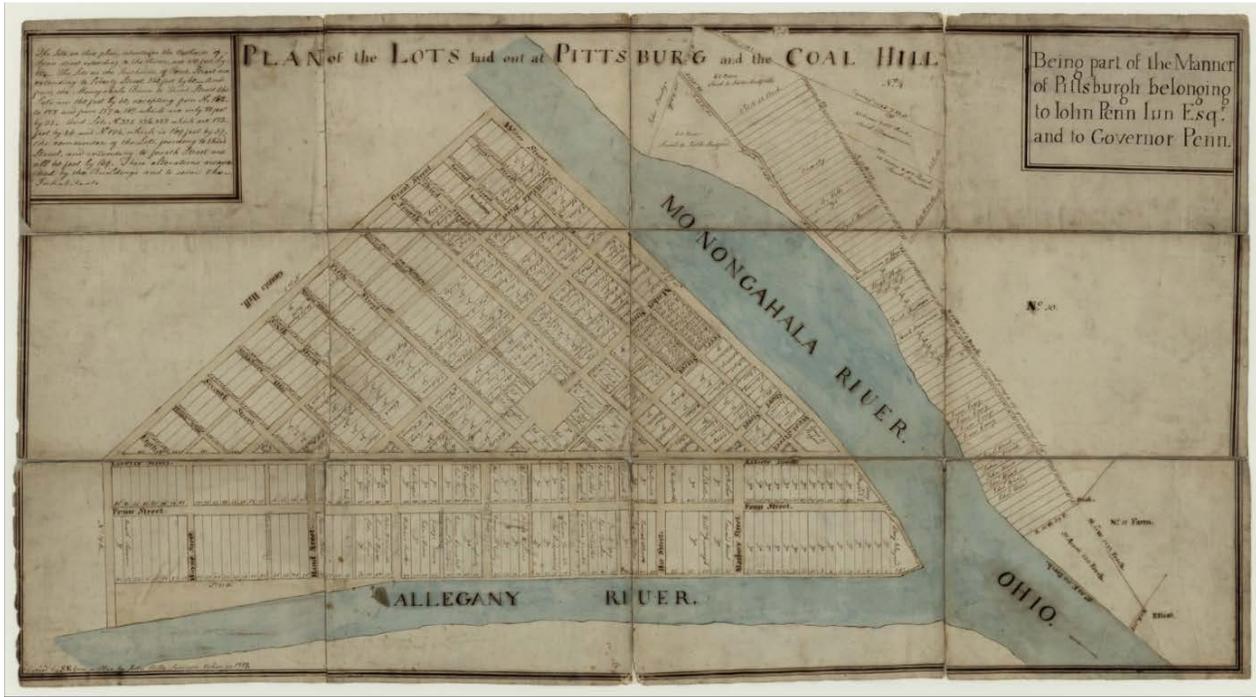


Figure 1: Plan of the lots laid out at Pittsburg. 1787
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3ADARMAP0464/viewer>



Figure 2: Section of Plan of the lots laid out at Pittsburg. 1787
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3ADARMAP0464/viewer>

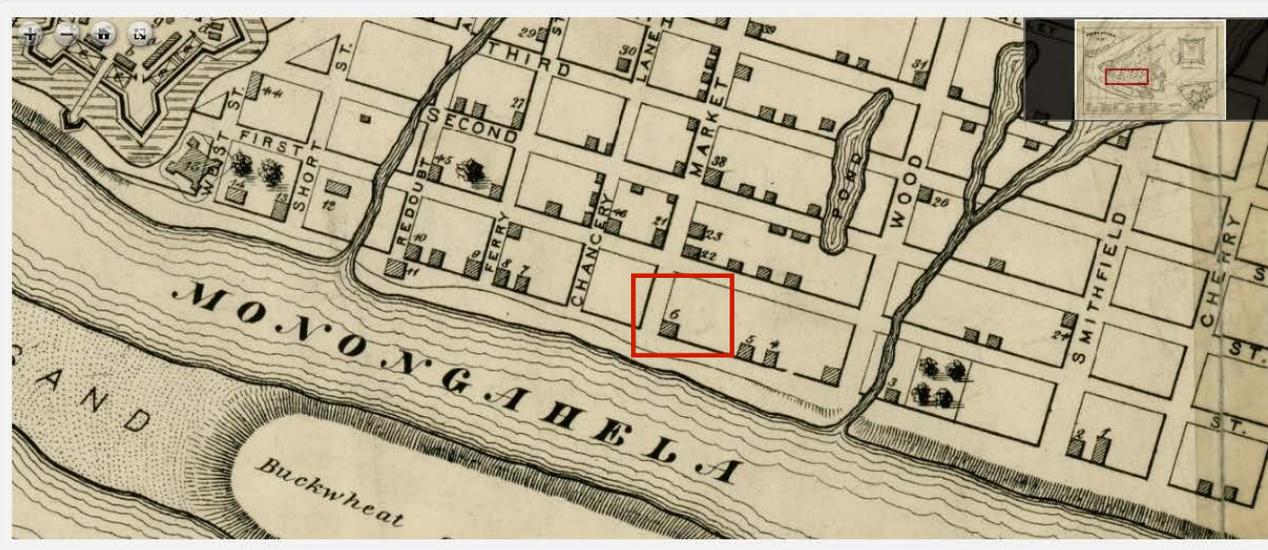


Figure 3: Section of Pittsburgh 1795. 1869
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3ADARMAP0203/viewer>

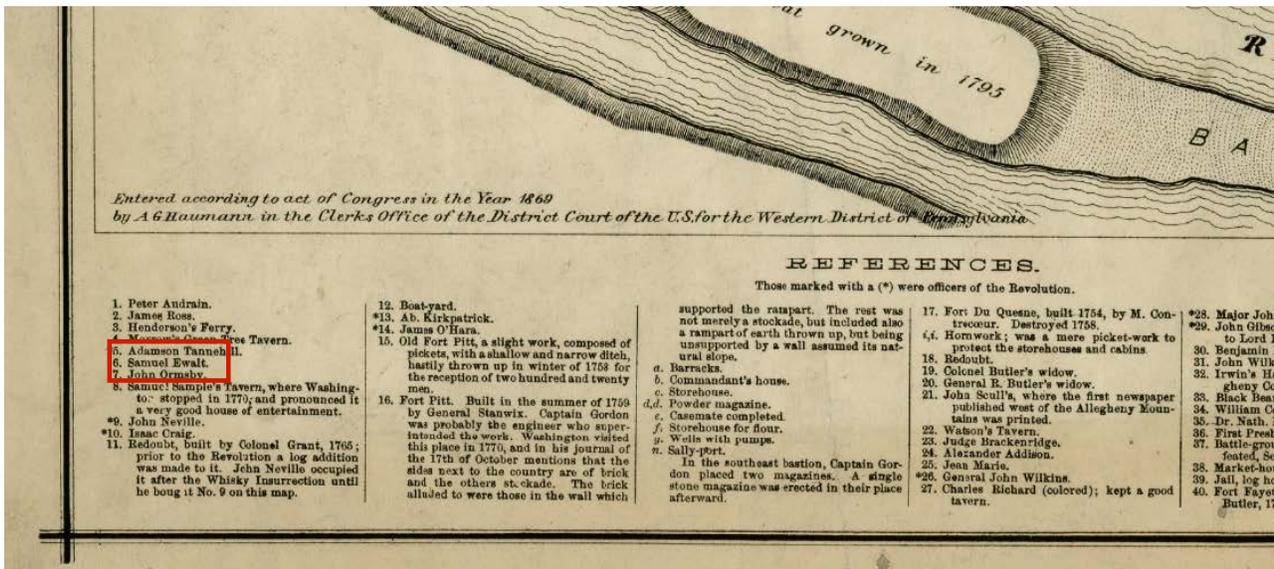


Figure 4: Key showing Number 6 building belonging to Samuel Ewalt. 1869
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3ADARMAP0203/viewer>

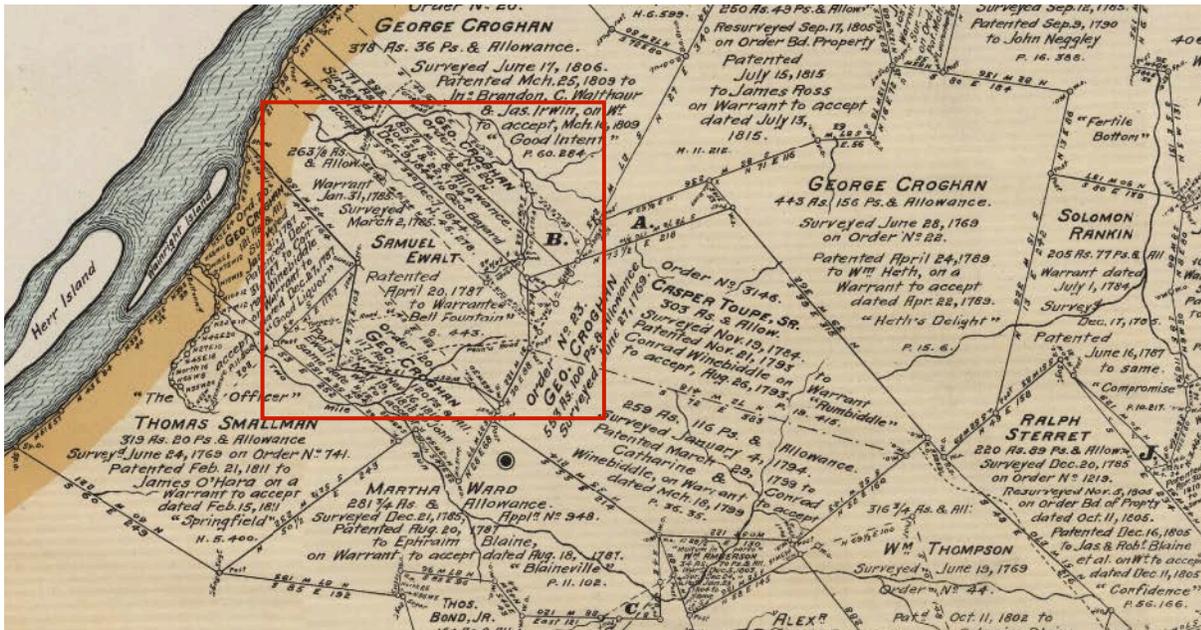


Figure 5: Samuel Ewalt Homestead Plate 9. Warrantee Atlas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. 1914. Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg.
http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A14warp09/from_search/-49

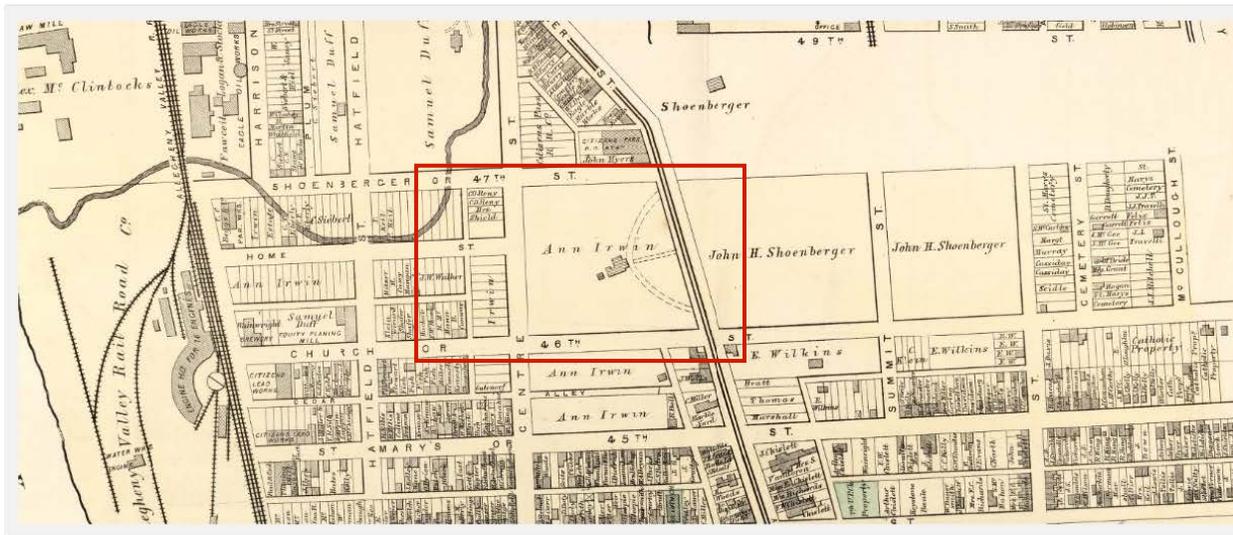


Figure 6: Plate 58. Seventeenth Ward, Pittsburgh. 1872. G. M. Hopkins & Co.
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A1872p058/viewer>

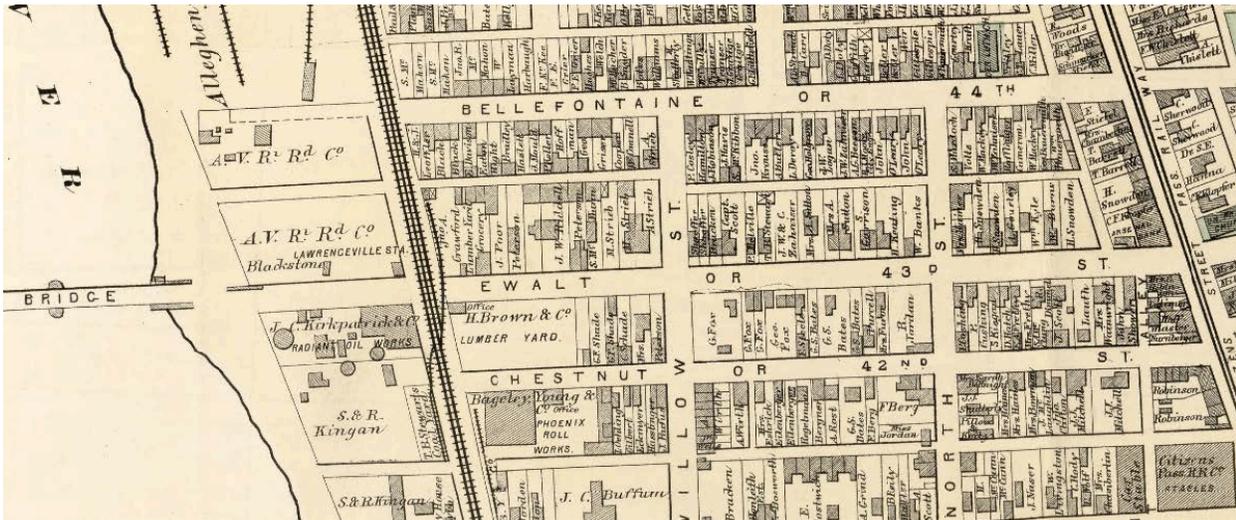


Figure 7: Map of Ewalt Street with bridge. Plate 58. Seventeenth Ward, Pittsburgh. 1872. G. M. Hopkins & Co.



Figure 8: Image of Ewalt Street (43rd) Bridge 1870 -1924

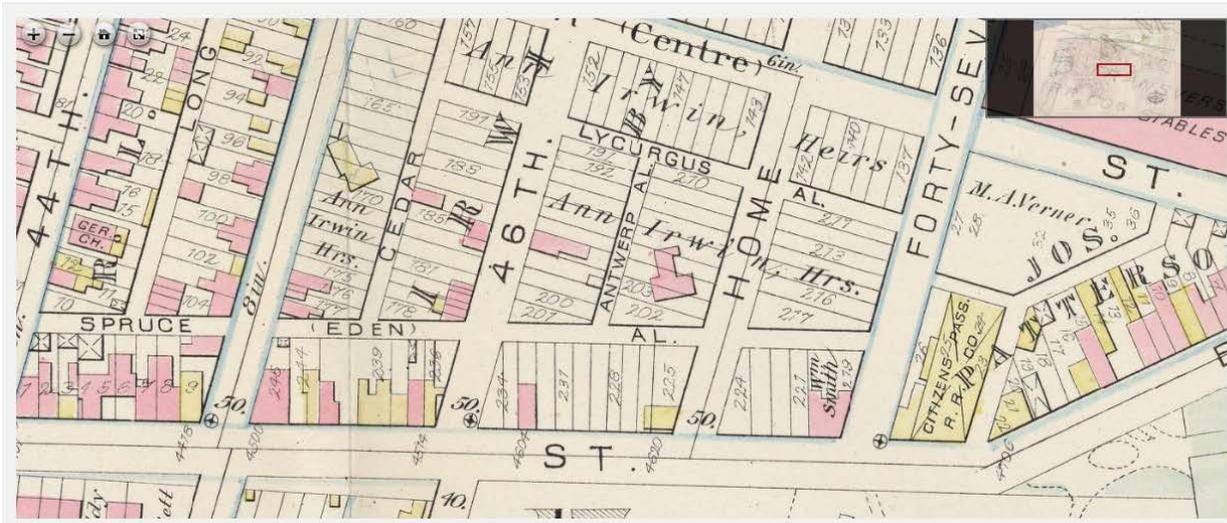


Figure 9: Plate 9. Parts of Wards 15 & 17. 1882. G. M. Hopkins & Co., <http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090330-hopkins-0011/viewer>

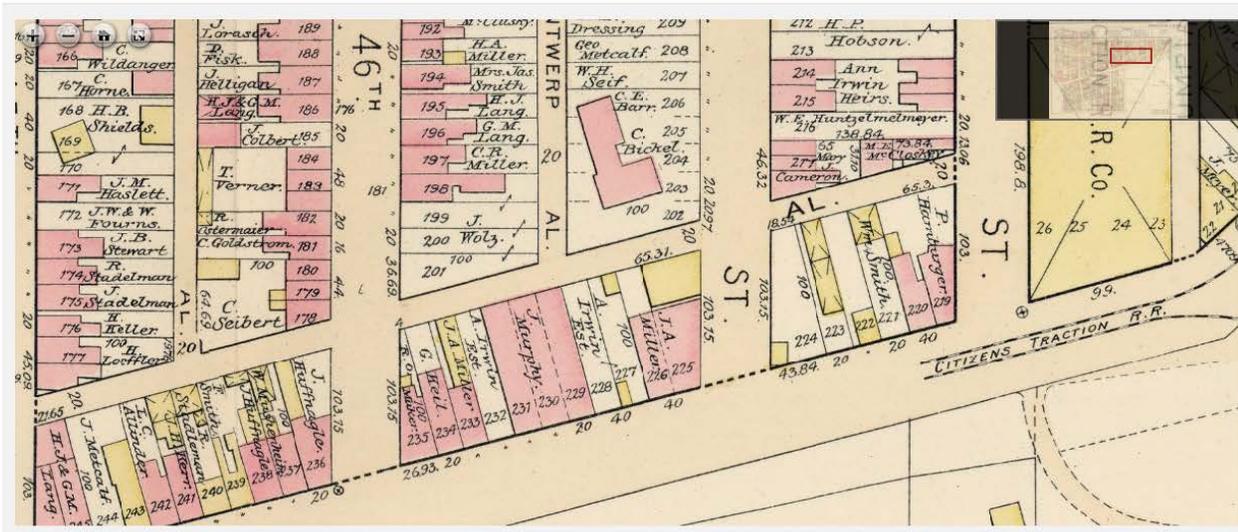


Figure 10: Plate 5. Lawrenceville. 1892. G. M. Hopkins & Co., <http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090624-hopkins-0008/viewer>

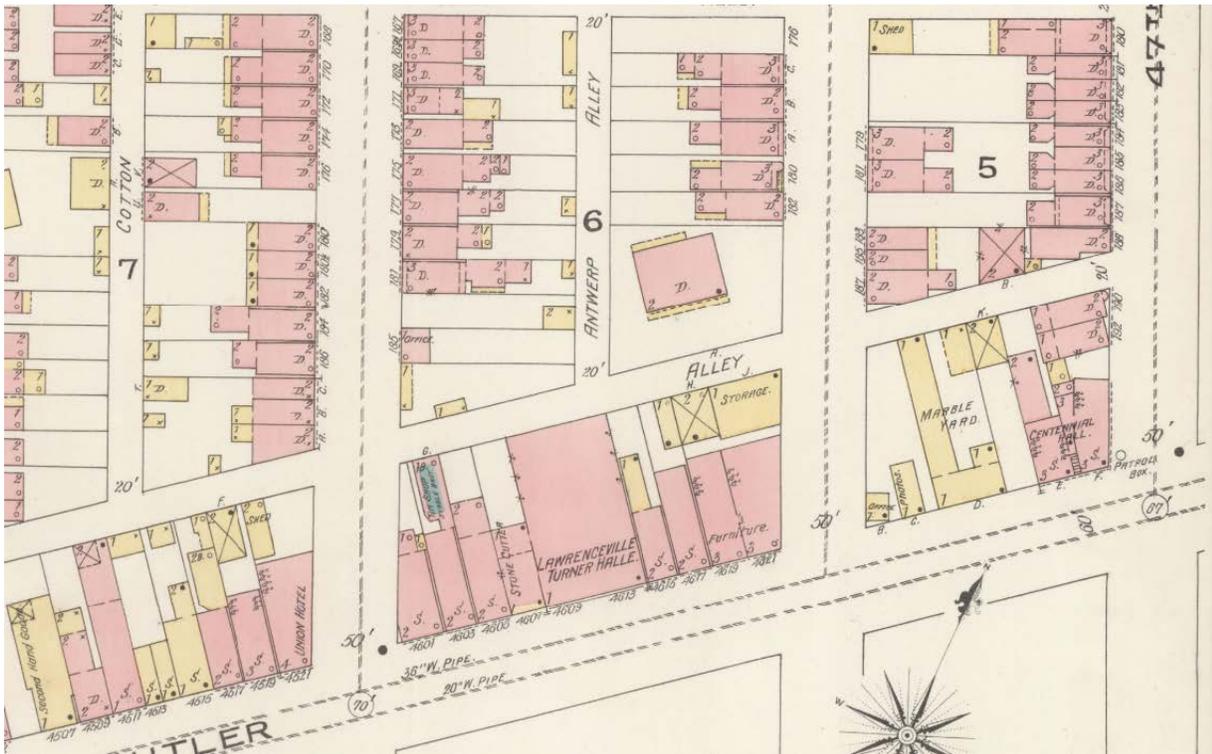


Figure 11: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 3. 1893. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07911_005/

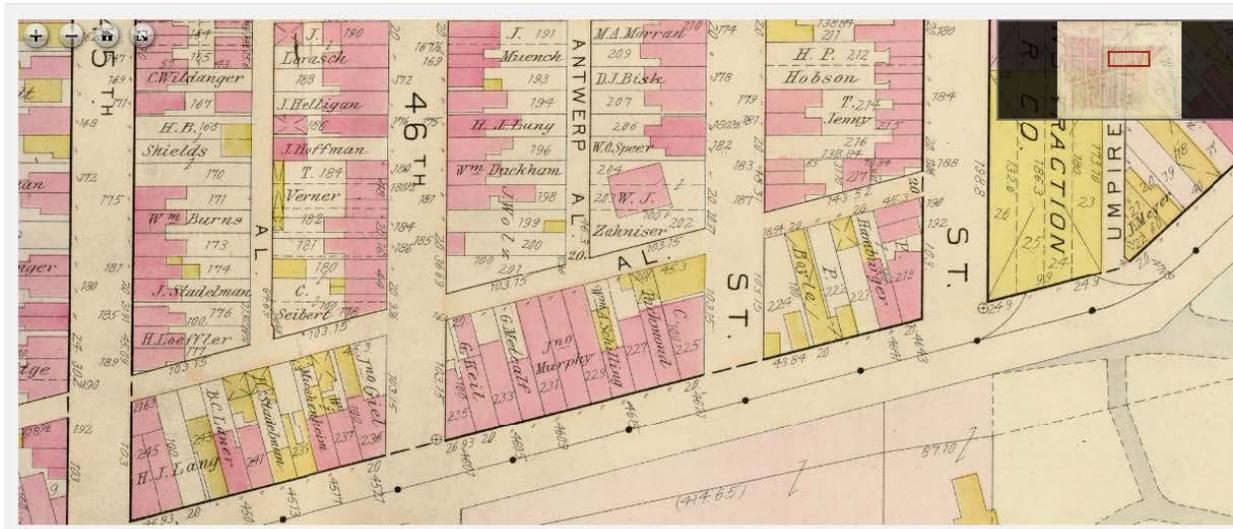


Figure 12: Plate 26. Central Lawrenceville. 1900. G. M. Hopkins & Co., <http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20091021-hopkins-0028/viewer>

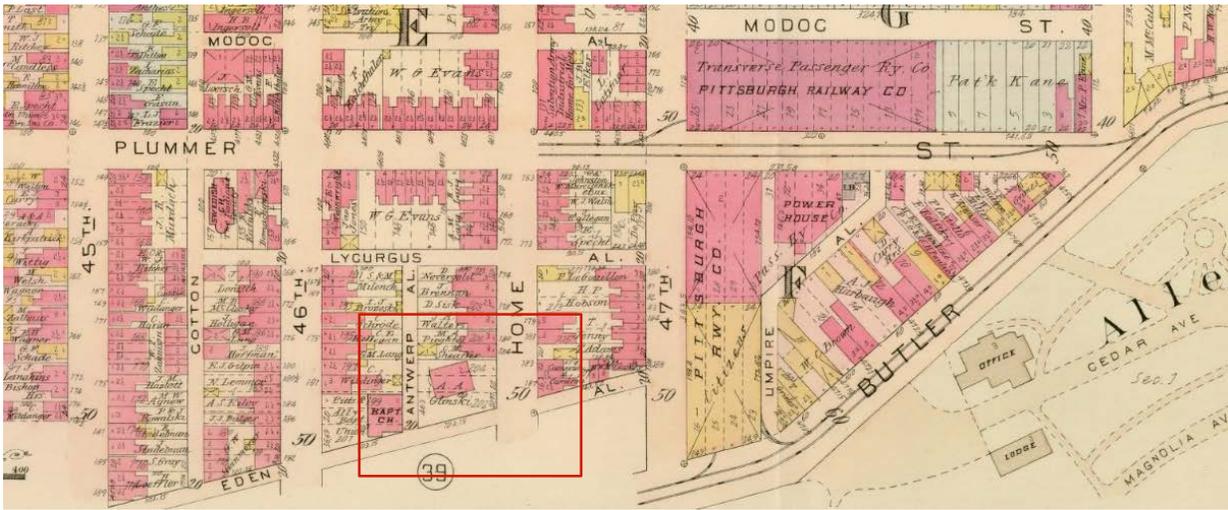


Figure 13: Plate 38. Central Lawrenceville. 1914. G.M. Hopkins & Co.
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090804-hopkins-0040>

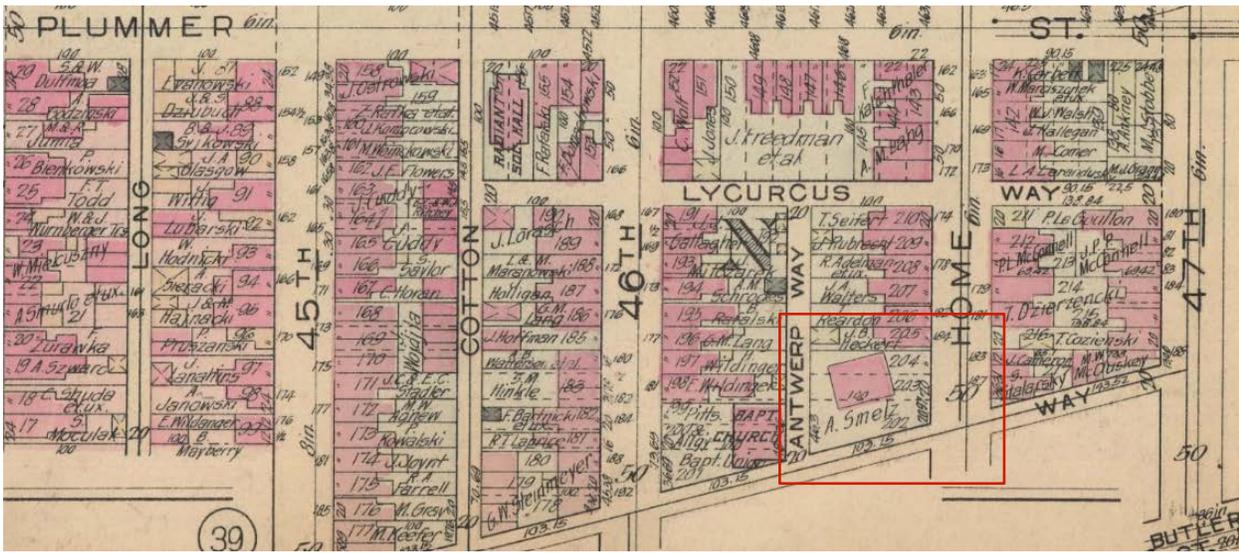


Figure 14: Plate 38A. Central Lawrenceville. 1923. G.M. Hopkins & Co.
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A23v0138a>



Figure 15: Picture from Pittsburgh Post Gazette Article. March 21, 1975 page 5.



EWALT MANSION SITE PLAN



EWALT MANSION PHOTO LOG KEY



PHOTO 1: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Southeast Building Corner; March 15, 2018. Source: Jill Joyce



PHOTO 2: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Southeast Corner of Property, View from Home Street / Eden Way; July 27, 2019. Source: Gavin Benjamin.



PHOTO 3: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) South (Front) Elevation Facade; July 27, 2019. Source: Gavin Benjamin.



PHOTO 4: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Southeast Building Corner; July 27, 2019. Source: Gavin Benjamin.



PHOTO 5: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Northwest Building Corner; September 15, 2018. Source: Keith Cochran.



PHOTO 6: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) West Elevation Facade; September 15, 2018. Source: Keith Cochran.



PHOTO 7: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Northwest Building Corner, View from Antwerp Way; July 27, 2019. Source Gavin Benjamin.



PHOTO 8: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Southwest Building Corner, View from Antwerp Way; July 27, 2019. Source Gavin Benjamin.



PHOTO 9: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Southwest Building Corner, View from Antwerp Way; November 2019. Source Jill Joyce.



PHOTO 10: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) South Building Elevation, View from Eden Way; November 2019. Source Jill Joyce.



PHOTO 11: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Southeast Building Corner, View from Eden and Home Street; November 2019. Source Jill Joyce.



PHOTO 12: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Northwest Building Corner, View from above Antwerp Way; November 2019. Source Jill Joyce.

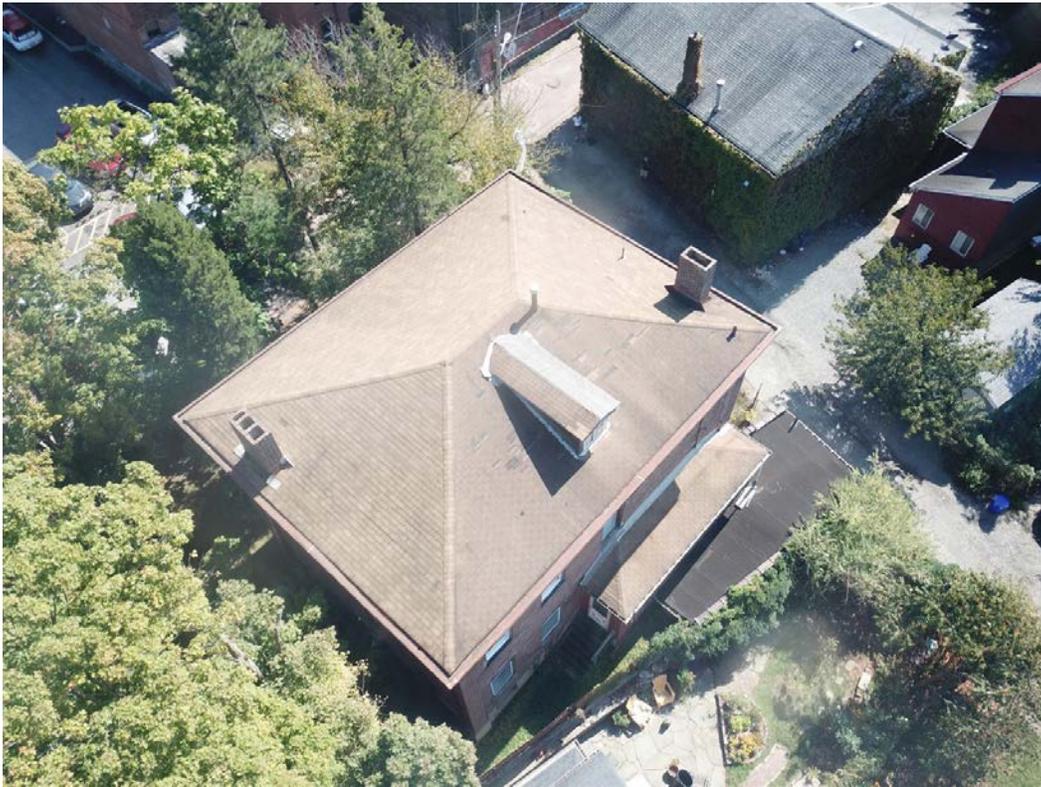


PHOTO 13: Ewalt Mansion (186 Home Street) Northeast Corner. Rooftop View. November 2019. Source Jill Joyce.

End of Nomination Form: See Attached Notification Letter



Advocates for the
Preservation of
Historic Lawrenceville

187 43rd Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15201

Lawrenceville Stakeholders
187 43rd Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15201

November 23, 2019

Gerard Rupert
186 Home Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15201

Dear Sirs,

Please be advised that the Lawrenceville Stakeholders has nominated your property at 186 Home Street as a historic structure under the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Keith Cochran". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Keith Cochran
for Lawrenceville Stakeholders

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PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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