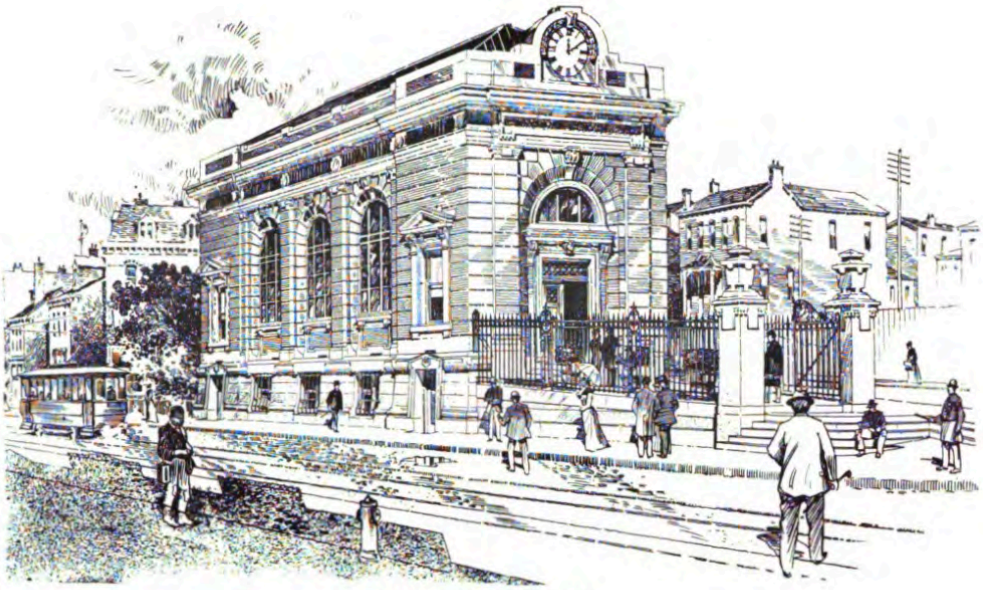

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL BANK
Beezer Bros., Architects

Former Pennsylvania National Bank 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

August, 2019.

HISTORIC REVIEW COMMISSION
Division of Development Administration and Review
City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning
200 Ross Street, Third Floor
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

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:

Pennsylvania National Bank

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:
Desmone Architects (One Doughboy Square)

3. LOCATION

a. Street: 3480 Butler Street

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

c. Neighborhood: Lawrenceville

4. OWNERSHIP

d. Owner(s): Doughboy Square Partnership (as represented by Chip Desmone)

e. Street: 3400 Butler Street

f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA 15201 Phone: (412) 683 - 3230

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

Type	Ownership	Current Use:
☒ Structure	☐ Private – home	Architect's Office
☐ District	☒ Private – other	
☐ Site	☐ Public – government	
☐ Object	☐ Public - other	
	☐ Place of religious worship	

6. NOMINATED BY:

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

b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St. Suite 5003

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

d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: 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:

a. Year Built: 1902-1903

b. Architectural Style: Beaux-Arts

c. Architect/Builder: Beezer Brothers

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: Alec Cenci for Preservation Pittsburgh
- **b.** Street: 351 McKee Place
- **c.** City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, PA 15213
- **d.** Phone: (609) 815-4592 Email: aleccenci@gmail.com

- **e.** Signature: _____

Pennsylvania National Bank Building

Historic Nomination Form

Addendum

Individual Property Historic Nomination Form

Historic Name(s): Pennsylvania National Bank Building
Current Name: One Doughboy Square
Location: 3480 Butler St., Pittsburgh, PA 15201
Neighborhood: Lawrenceville
Ownership: Privately Owned
Type: Structure
Historic Use: Commercial
Current Use: Commercial

Descriptive Narrative

Year Built: Circa 1902-1903
Architectural Style: Beaux-Arts
Architect: Beezer Brothers

7. Description

The Pennsylvania National Bank Building (Photo. 1) is a one-story brick and terracotta building in the Beaux Arts style. The overall form of the building is that of a truncated triangle, its narrow primary façade directly faces the intersection of Penn Avenue, Butler Street, and 34th Street, with its two sides fronting Butler Street and Penn Avenue. The bricks of the building are of non-standard size and vary in shades from taupe to a light brown color. A wrought iron fence embedded in a limestone base extends from the Butler Street and Penn Avenue facades of the building to form a triangular courtyard immediately in front of the building's main entrance (Photo 2). Material and photographic evidence indicates the Penn Avenue fencing was partially removed and reconfigured relatively early in the building's history (Figs. 5 & 6).

The primary façade (Photo. 3) is a single bay with a double door at the center, above it is a transom light bearing the name of the current resident of the building, Desmone Architects. Above the doorway is a larger transom supported by corbels, over which sits a large semicircular tripartite window. This window is surmounted by a two-step arch with curved brick work between the step, the keystone of which also serve as a decorative corbel supporting the architrave. The door is flanked on either side by engaged pilasters that rise up to the entablature. The architrave, supported by the pilasters and the keystone-corbel of the large window, projects slightly and bears ornamental relief carvings. On the frieze, a large terracotta sign sits in the center that reads "PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL BANK" (Photo. 4). The cornice also bears ornamental relief at the bottom, and projects out.

The Butler Street façade (Photo. 5) is five bays across on the original building and is symmetrical, with the two outermost bays being identical as well as the three central bays. The street level of Butler is lower, revealing the stone foundation and a short stone register with inoperable two-over-two square windows to the basement. On the main register the two outermost bays project out slightly and each

feature a double-hung, two-over-two window with a projecting sill, two narrow pilasters surmounted by corbels that support a pediment, with a tympanum decorated in relief (Photo. 6). The three central bays, divided by engaged pilasters, each feature a large arched tripartite window with a projecting sill that evoke the arched window on the primary façade (Photo. 7). Each window is surrounded by the same curved two-step brick arch as the front's semicircular window, here spanning the entire height of the window. All three arches also repeat the keystone-corbel from the front façade to support the architrave. The entablature continues from the front façade, here with the brick of the frieze visible. At the division of the bays, the frieze is decorated with terracotta medallions (Photo. 8) with high relief carving. The Penn Avenue façade (Photo. 9 & 10) mirrors this side.

The rear wall of the first addition is not parallel with the rear of the building; therefore, one bay faces Penn Avenue (Photo. 11) and three face Butler Street (Photo. 12). These bays evoke the large arched windows of the side façade with less ornamentation. The two-step arch is replicated around these windows, but the curved brickwork between the steps is replace with straight bricks. Due to the differing elevations of Butler Street and Penn Avenue, more of the building's stone foundation is visible on the Butler Street side, with three visible exit doors.

The building's low-pitched hipped roof is not visible from the street due to the presence of the low, crenellated parapet wall that surrounds it. On the primary façade, this parapet wall bears the Pennsylvania Keystone symbol on a circular plaque, surmounted by an ornamental arch. A second, recently completed, addition on the rear of the building fronts both Butler St. (Photo. 13) and Penn Ave. (Photo. 14) and compliments the original building in scale and massing but is distinguished by its composition of metal, glass, and brick.

8. History

The building that immediately predated the construction of the current resource dated to 1870, was three stories tall, and housed the Lawrence Savings Bank until 1893 when it was purchased by the Pennsylvania National Bank. The Pennsylvania National Bank operated in the building until 1902 when it was razed to make way for new construction.

As early as March of 1901 bank officials began making plans for the construction of a new building. Their initial plan was to construct a building at least as large or larger than the previous three-story building but it was decided instead to construct more ornate one-story building. The architect for the new bank was chosen by competition and because of the change in design approach by the bank the entrants' plans were returned after the initial submissions and new plans were solicited. The winner of the competition was a local firm run by the Beezer Brothers who were mostly noted for their house and church construction in Altoona, Johnstown, and Greensburg. Locally, they were also notable for designing Saint John the Baptist Church (today known as the Church Brew Works). The Pennsylvania National Bank hired the contracting firm of Calhoun & Miller to construct the building. George Calhoun and John F. Miller were Lawrenceville residents who had built several small houses, stables, and garages throughout the city with particularly high concentrations in Lawrenceville, Highland Park, and Friendship. Demolition on the earlier Lawrence Savings Bank began in May of 1902, and the new building opened one year later on May 30, 1903.

The first president of the Pennsylvania National Bank was Colonel Algernon Sidney Mountain Morgan, born May 9, 1831 in Morganza, a large farm near Canonsburg owned by his family since 1796. Morgan came from a line of military officers including his grandfather General John Morgan and great-grandfather Colonel George Morgan, who served as an agent of Indian Affairs during the Revolutionary War and was the brother of John Morgan, second Surgeon General of the Army. A. S. M. Morgan graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1847 and worked in surveying for the Ohio & Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh & Ohio Railroads, as well as starting a successful coke production and shipping interest, until 1861, when he volunteered to fight in the Civil War and served as lieutenant colonel of the 63rd Pennsylvania Infantry. Morgan served for just over a year until he was injured at the Battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks) and discharged from active duty. In 1863 Morgan was appointed as the storekeeper of the Ordinance Department of the Allegheny Arsenal in Lawrenceville, where he served for thirty years until he retired (due to cataracts) in 1894. Before his retirement from the U.S. Army, Morgan opened the Pennsylvania National Bank in 1893 and served as its president until his death in 1914.

The bank's first vice-president who succeeded Morgan as president after his death was Joseph Sidney Seaman. Seaman was born in Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania on August 14, 1839. Seaman moved to Pittsburgh in 1847 and began work in the steel industry with Samuel Leonard and then later with the Pittsburgh Foundry Co., where he learned the skills and business behind turning rolls, the large metal cylinders used to shape steel as it is produced. Seaman enlisted in the army during the Civil War but his unit was not called into service. In 1869 he began his own foundry firm, which operated under

several different names until 1885, when it was incorporated as the Seaman-Sleeth Co. Seaman assisted George Westinghouse in the development of his locomotive airbrake and the first models of the airbrake were cast in Seaman's foundry. At the company's height, the foundry owned and operated by Seaman covered two full city blocks in Lawrenceville. Seaman was instrumental in the formation of the American Foundrymen's Association (now known as the American Foundry Society), an organization that works for innovation in the steel industry. During the association's first Pittsburgh conference in 1899, Seaman was elected its third president and also gave personal donations to establish a fund for research in foundry technology. He became the Pennsylvania National Bank's second president in 1914 and served until his death in 1921.

Seaman was succeeded as president by Joseph A. Kelly, who served the bank's dissolution in 1932.

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 Pennsylvania National Bank Building is associated with two important local figures, namely Colonel A. S. M. Morgan and Joseph Sidney Seaman, the bank's first and second president, respectively. Morgan came from a family with a history of military and public service, his great-grandfather was Colonel George Morgan, who served as an "Indian Agent" during the Revolutionary War. Stationed at Fort Pitt, he was tasked with managing diplomacy with local native tribes in an effort to secure their support in the war. Colonel George Morgan was successful in gaining the support of the Lenape Tribe under Chief White Eyes, who served as a guided and fought with the Continental Army in the area around Detroit. George Morgan's brother John Morgan was a prominent physician at the time, he studied medicine in Scotland and France and served as the second "Chief Physician and Director General of the Continental Army," the predecessor to the modern Surgeon General of the United States Army. He also co-founded the American Philosophical Society with other prominent figures including Benjamin Franklin, as well as the College of Philadelphia Medical School (today the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania).

George Morgan inherited a large plot of near Canonsburg, Pennsylvania upon his brother's death and named the area Morganza. There he was invited by former Vice President Aaron Burr into his 1806 conspiracy plot to overthrow the government, which Morgan declined and sent word of warning to President Thomas Jefferson and was one of 140 witnesses at his eventual treason trial. George Morgan's son John Morgan was also an Army officer and served under General Richard Butler at St. Clair's Defeat. John Morgan's son, A. S. M. Morgan's father, joined a company at the age of sixteen to fight in the War of 1812.

Algernon Sidney Mountain (A. S. M.) Morgan was born May 9, 1831 at Morganza, the farm owned by his family. Morgan studied at the Western University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1847, after which he began a career in surveying for various railroad companies, including the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad. During his time in and around Connellsville he became familiar with the quality of the coal and coke that could be produced there which had not yet been harvested or utilized in large quantities. He entered into a partnership to open the

Morgan Mines, which would come to be a major controller of the early Connellsville coke industry before the dominance of Henry Clay Frick, who would later purchase Morgan's coke operation.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Morgan responded to President Lincoln initial call for volunteers to serve a three-month service with a unit called the City Guards, which became part of the Twelfth Regiment, with Morgan serving as Second Lieutenant. At the expiry of the initial three-months service, the Twelfth was reorganized as the Sixty-Third Regiment with Morgan as Lieutenant Colonel, second in command to Colonel (later Brigadier General) Alexander Hays. Although he had no military training, Morgan was noted for his skill in both tactics and drilling. The Sixty-Third fought with the Army of the Potomac, III Corps, Third Division, First Brigade at the Siege of Yorktown in April 1862 and at the Battle of Williamsburg of May 5. They also fought at the Battle of Seven Pines, where Morgan would be grievously wounded by a musket ball through his hip. He returned for Pittsburgh for medical treatment, and despite the severity of his wounds eventually made a full recovery. Without Morgan, his unit would go on to fight in many major battles including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Battle of the Wilderness. Once Morgan recovered from his wounds he was appointed the military storekeeper of the Ordinance Department at the Allegheny Arsenal in Lawrenceville, where he served until 1894. Morgan then became involved in several local business and philanthropic ventures, including being on the Board of Directors for both the Armenia Insurance Company and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, before becoming the founding president of the Pennsylvania National Bank.

The Pennsylvania National Bank is also associated with Joseph Sidney Seaman. Seaman moved to Pittsburgh at the age of seventeen in 1847, where he was initially employed as a carpenter. Seaman's involvement with the steel industry began a year later when he entered into the employ of Samuel Leonard, a prominent industrialist noted for being the first American to produce "angle iron," a useful type of bent steel. After four years of work with Leonard, Seaman accepted a position at the Pittsburgh Foundry Co., where he produced the large metal rolls that were used in the production of Pittsburgh's first crucible steel. At the outbreak of Civil War Seaman was also involved in the turning and production of artillery cannons. Seaman attempted to enlist for the war but a recruiting officer had heard of his skill in steel production, specifically related to cannons, and he was told to remain in Pittsburgh to continue his work. Seaman instead enlisted with an Pittsburgh artillery unit called "Knap's Battery," however they were never called into service. Seaman rose in the ranks in the ranks of the foundry business to foreman then superintendent until 1869 when entered into a partnership to operate his own foundry. The business changed names many times until it was incorporated in 1885 as the Seaman-Sleeth Company. It was at Seaman's plant that the George Westinghouse's railroad airbrake was developed and produced, one of his first widely successful

inventions. Seaman was also involved in philanthropic works, he was a founding member of the American Foundrymen's Association, which was involved in workers' advocacy and advancement in the steel industry and served as its president and was widely respected by its members. The association still exists today as the American Foundry Society. Seaman also personally contributed $5,000 (equivalent to over $60,000 today) to an endowment fund to reward achievement and innovation in the foundry industry.

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 Pennsylvania National Bank Building is a superb example of the Beaux Arts style. It features many of its characteristic design elements including the elaborate rounded-arched windows, engaged pilasters, and an eclectic combination of classical elements such as the architrave surmounted by a crenellated parapet wall and ornate combined keystone-corbels. The use of brick and terracotta for Beaux Arts architecture is a stylistic variation unique to this area, most buildings of the style in other locations primarily used more marble and other stone.

Locally, it is similar to other prominent Beaux Arts style buildings in the city that are roughly its contemporary. These include Henry Hornbostel's Soldiers & Sailors Memorial, Rodef Shalom Congregation, and Daniel Burnham's Penn Station. While not quite as imposing as these monumental structures, the Pennsylvania National Bank maintains Beaux Arts' grandiosity and elaborateness on a smaller scale appropriate for a primarily residential neighborhood. The use of Beaux Arts in this building helps convey a sense of wealth and prosperity, which is suited to a financial institution. The use of Beaux Arts also helps to convey a sense of security and permanence, both important commodities for a bank building of the early twentieth century. According to PHMC:

> *The Beaux Arts style, named for the premier French school of architecture, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, was introduced to the United States by American architects like Richard Morris Hunt who attended the prestigious school in the late nineteenth-century. Hunt designed the Newport, RI mansion of Cornelius Vanderbilt, "The Breakers," in this style in 1892. The Beaux Arts style was most often seen in places where turn-of-the- century wealth was concentrated, major urban centers and resort communities. The popularity of this style was advanced by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. With its grandiose treatment of classic architectural forms, the Beaux Arts style was seen as an ideal expression of both corporate or wealth and civic pride. Buildings of this style are both formal and monumental with abundant and opulent decorative details. The Beaux Arts style is especially suited for*

public buildings designed to deliver a strong symbolic message, such as libraries, museums, court houses, train stations, and government offices.

The Beaux Arts style uses formal symmetry, Italian Renaissance form, and classical Greek and Roman decorative elements like columns, pediments and balustrades to create a grand and imposing architectural statement. Exterior decorative details include may include quoins, balconies, terraces, porches, and porticoes as well as ornamental windows and grand entrances. This style also featured lavish interiors including pilasters, arched openings, elaborate chandeliers, coffered ceilings, or marble fireplaces. (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission)

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;*

The Pennsylvania National Bank building is also significant because of its affiliation with the architectural firm Beezer Brothers (Fig. 8). Twins Louis and Michael Beezer from Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, practiced much of their early work in central and western Pennsylvania before moving their firm to Seattle in 1907. While working in Pennsylvania, they primarily designed houses and churches. Notably, they designed several contributing houses to the Broad Avenue Historic District and the Llyswen Historic District in Altoona, and U.S. Representative George Huff's home in Greensburg, along with several churches in and around Altoona. In Pittsburgh their most well-known building is perhaps St. John the Baptist Church, today known as the Church Brew Works. When their firm moved to Seattle the Beezers became tremendously successful, designing a number of Catholic churches and other notable structures such as the Colman Dock, Nestor Building, and Cathedral School. The Beezer Brothers also designed at least five other banks in Bend, Oregon; Walla Walla, Washington; and Tyrone, Pennsylvania.

The work completed by the Beezer Brothers' in Pennsylvania is notably smaller in number compared to their work out west but significant for being early examples of work in what would become a large body of work. It is clear that the Beezer Brothers developed their craft in Pittsburgh before moving to Seattle, where commissions and work were likely to be more accessible for architects who had been established out east. At this time in history, Seattle was a small logging town that had seen minor booms and busts. It was the discovery of gold in Alaska and the Yukon in the 1890s that lead to a gold rush that helped Seattle rapidly expand into a prominent northeastern port city it remains today. This sudden growth in development, as well as the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909, meant that Seattle saw rapid development and growth over the next few decades, and the Beezer Brothers capitalized on a burgeoning architectural market.

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*

   This building does not meet this Criterion.

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*

   This building does not meet this Criterion.

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 Pennsylvania National Bank Building's distinctive design and location at the entrance to Lawrenceville make it a landmark and symbol of the neighborhood. It is an established, familiar feature of the neighborhood due to both its prominent location at the meeting of three major roadways (Penn Avenue, Butler Street, and 34th Street), and its position directly behind Lawrenceville's *Doughboy* statue. Created in 1921 as a memorial to the soldiers of the First World War, the *Doughboy* has long been recognized as the primary symbol of the neighborhood, and the Pennsylvania National Bank Building can be seen in almost all photographs of the statue. Surrounded today by much more modern development, the Pennsylvania National Bank Building is the most prominent building contemporary to the statue in the local area, and is the most significant contributor to its context and surroundings.

10. Integrity

The Pennsylvania National Bank building maintains its integrity to a high degree. Its location is unchanged since construction, and the only changes to the design are replacement doors and windows. The building maintains a high degree of workmanship visible in the detailed ornamentation, and the materials used are either originals or replacements that do not distract from the building's historical character. Although no longer occupied by a banking corporation, the feeling is strongly maintained by the building itself, as well as The Doughboy statue that has been in front of it since 1921, which gives the bank and its immediate surroundings at the fork of Penn Avenue and Butler Street. The aspect of integrity that has seen the most deterioration is its setting, at the time of construction the bank was surrounded by dense urban rowhouse development, including immediately behind it. Most of these buildings have been replaced with more modern construction, only a few contemporary buildings still remain. The association of the building with its historic significance is very clear, the Beaux Arts style has strong visual elements which are often associated with banking, as well as the large terracotta plaque that bears the name Pennsylvania National Bank.

Pennsylvania National Bank Building

Historic Nomination Form

Bibliography

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Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building

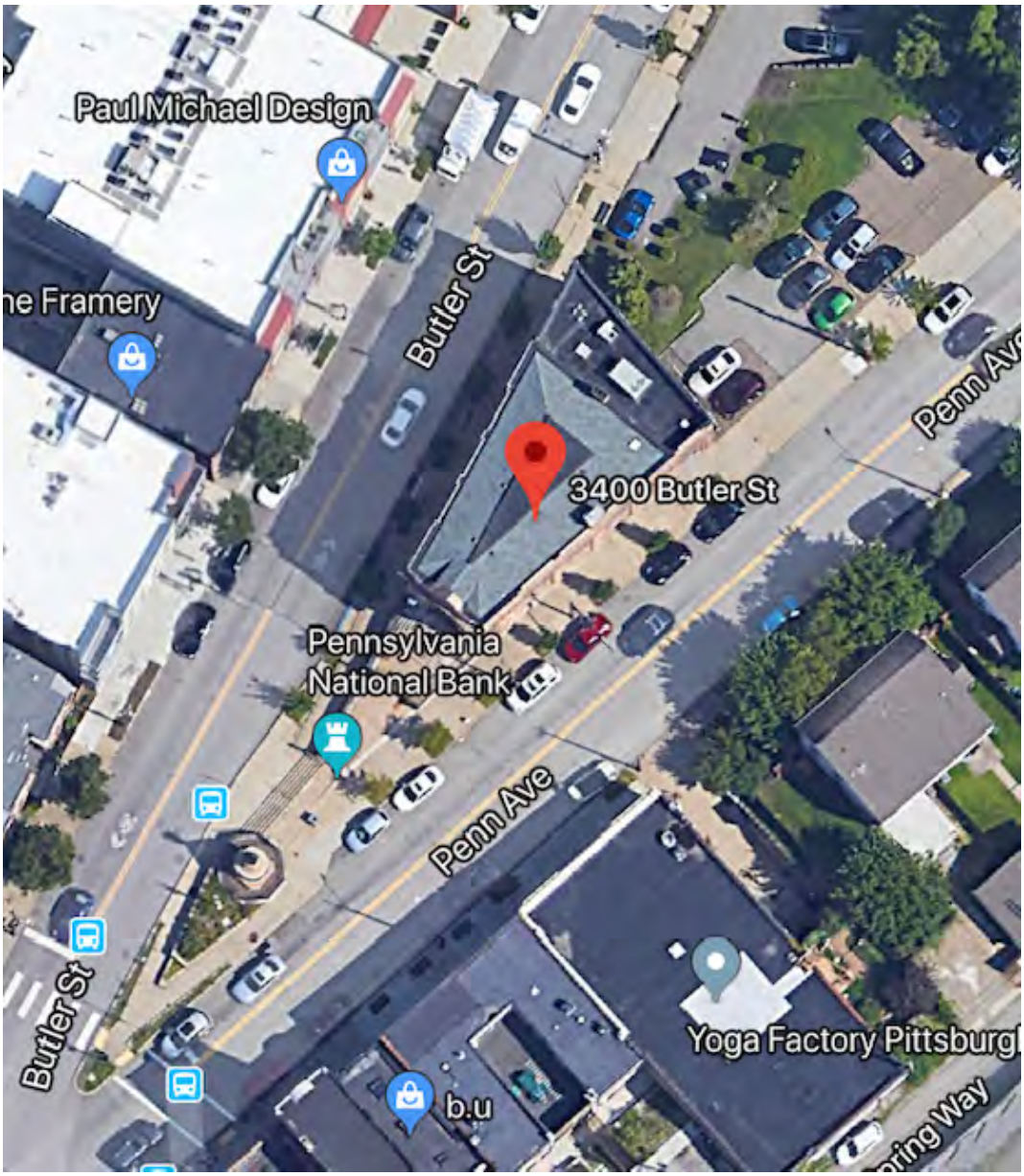
Historic Nomination Form

Photo Log

Individual Property Historic Nomination

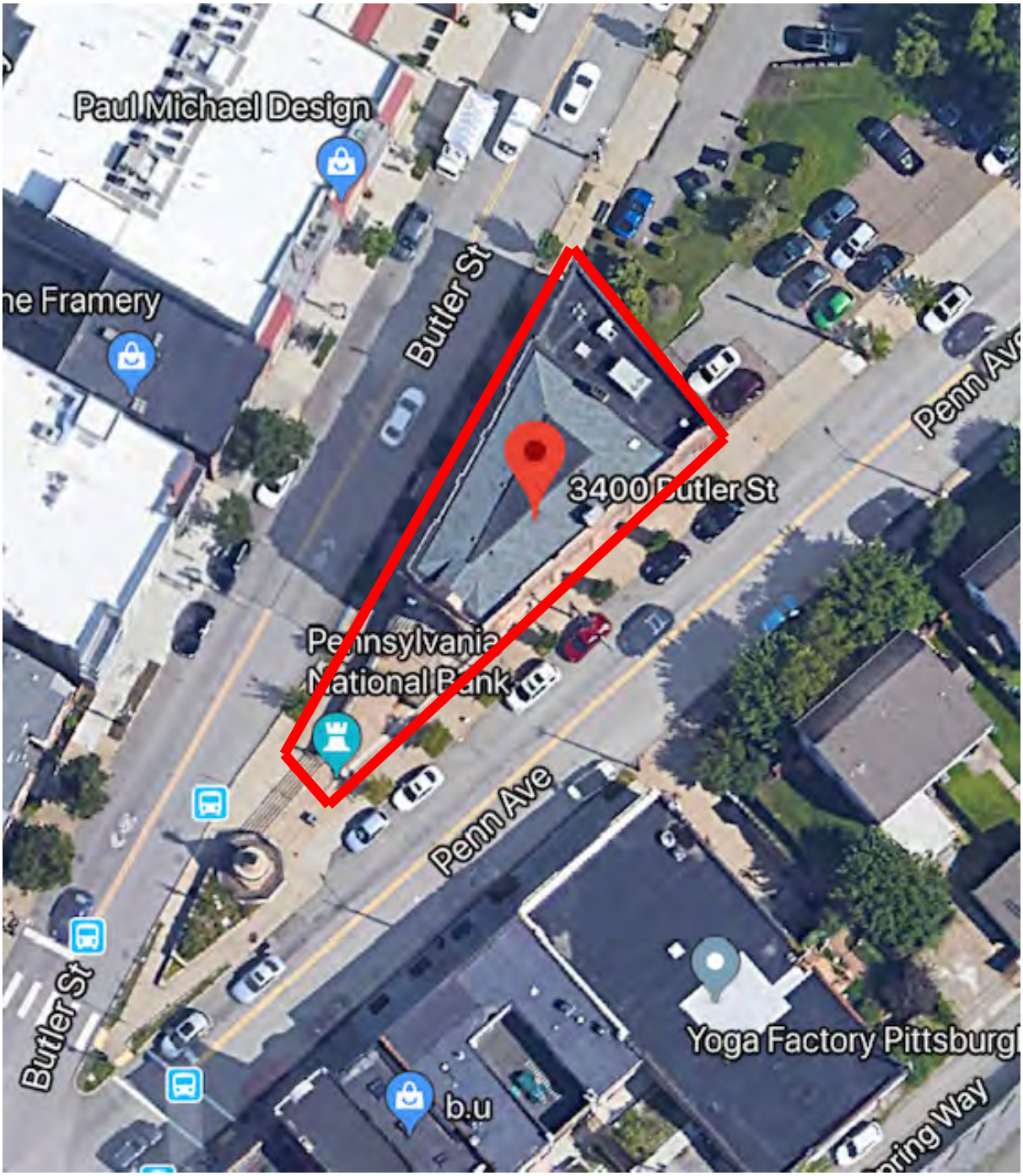
Attachment to Form: Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, 3480 Butler St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Site Areal



Individual Property Historic Nomination
Attachment to Form: Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, 3480 Butler St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219

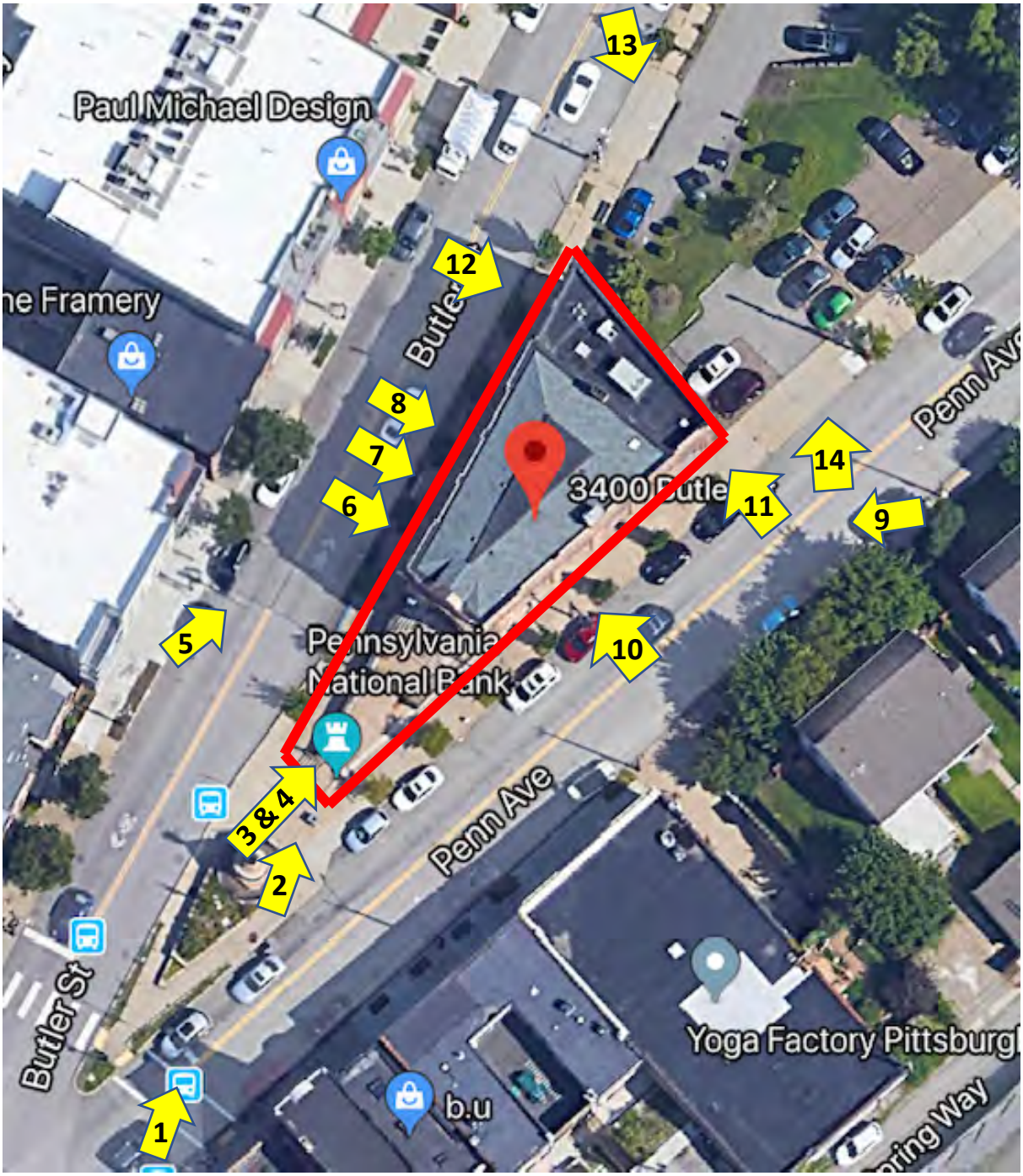
Site Boundaries



Individual Property Historic Nomination

Attachment to Form: Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, 3480 Butler St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Site Photo Key



Individual Property Historic Nomination
Attachment to Form: Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, 3480 Butler St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Photo. 1. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building*, August 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination
Attachment to Form: Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, 3480 Butler St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Photo. 2. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building*, *Wrought Iron Fence and Courtyard Entrance*, August 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 3. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Primary Façade*, August 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination
Attachment to Form: Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, 3480 Butler St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Photo. 4. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Primary Façade, Frieze Detail*, August 2019.
Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 5. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Butler St. Façade*, August 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 6. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Butler St. Façade, Tympanumed Window Detail*, August 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 7. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Butler St. Façade, Arched Window Detail,* August 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 8. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Cornice Detail, Terracotta Medallion*, August 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination
Attachment to Form: Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, 3480 Butler St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Photo 9. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Penn Ave. Façade*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo 10. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Penn Ave. Façade*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 11. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Penn Ave. Addition*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 12. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Butler St. First Addition*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 13. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Butler St. Second Addition*, August 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 14. *Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Butler St. Second Addition*, August 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Former Pennsylvania National Bank Building

Historic Nomination Form

Supporting Documents

Figure 1. *15th Ward. Plate 51.* G.M. Hopkins & Co.
https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A1872p051/viewer

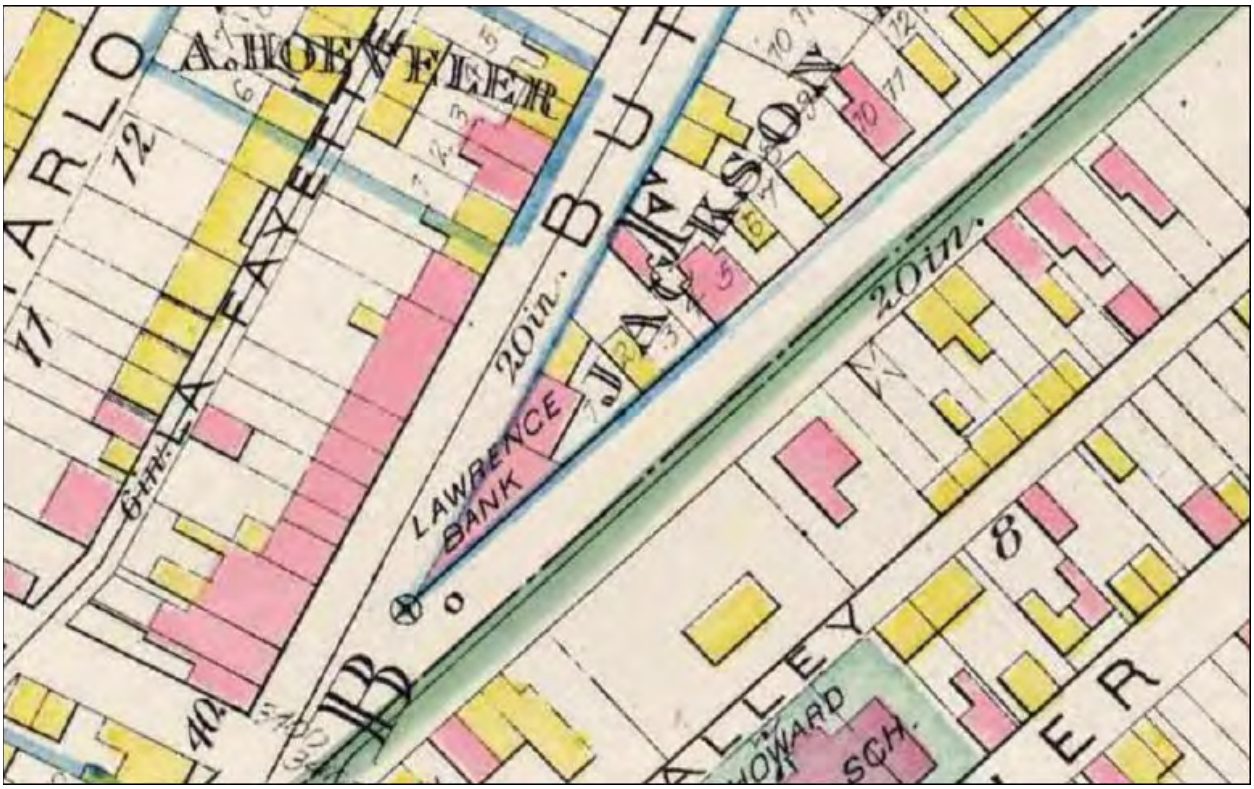


Figure 2. *Parts of Wards 12, 15 & 16. Plate 8.* 1882. G. M. Hopkins & Co.
https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090330-hopkins-0010/viewer

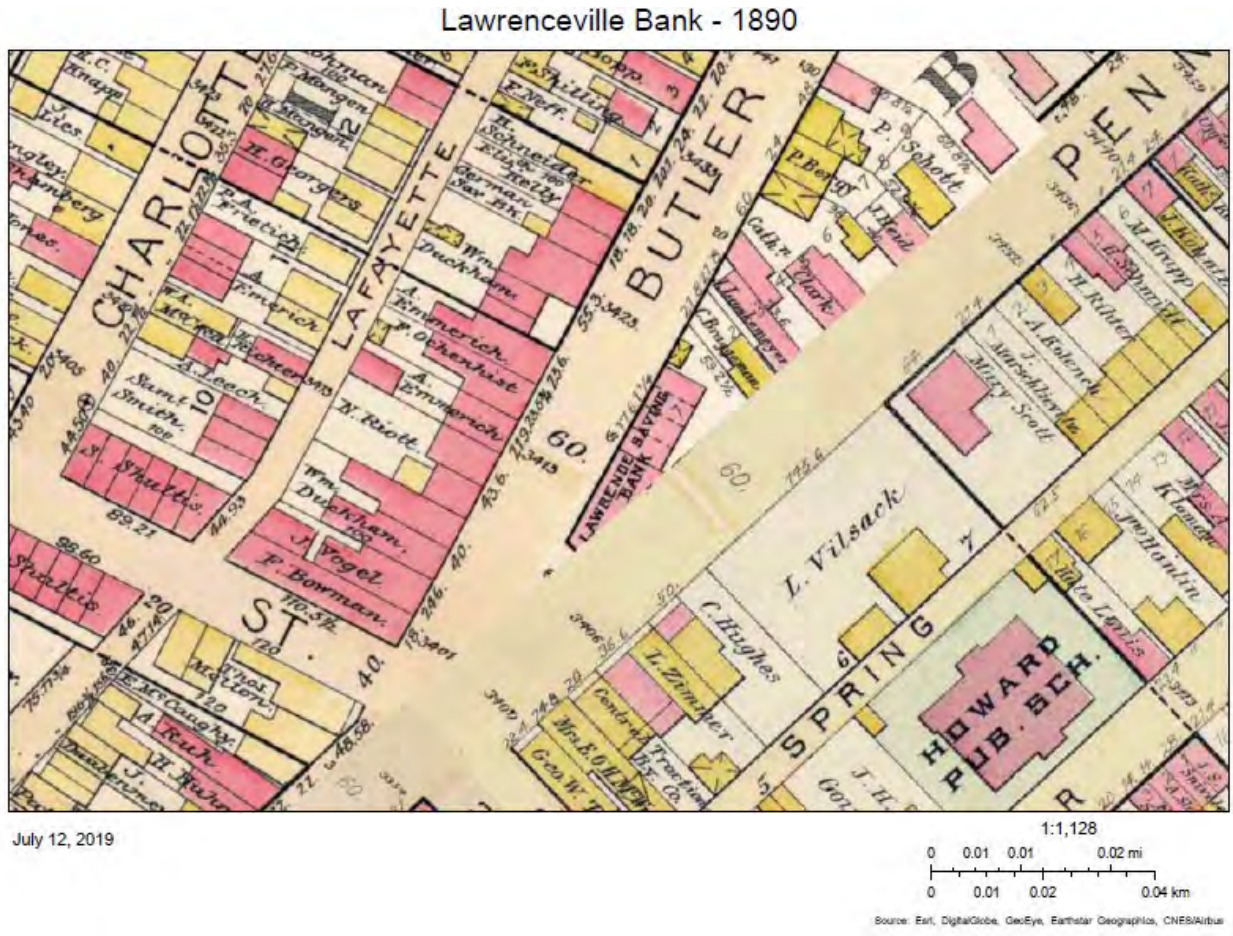


Figure 3. *Lawrenceville. Plate 3.* 1890. G. M. Hopkins & Co.
https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090624-hopkins-0006/viewer

Figure 4. *Lower Lawrenceville. Plate 20*. 1906. G. M. Hopkins & Co.
https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A06v03p20/viewer

Figure 5. *Doughboy Square*. 1937. Pittsburgh City Photographer. Accessed: https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A715.3734208.CP

Figure 6. *Pennsylvania National Bank Building*. 1932. Pittsburgh City Photographer. Accessed: https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A715.3217591.CP

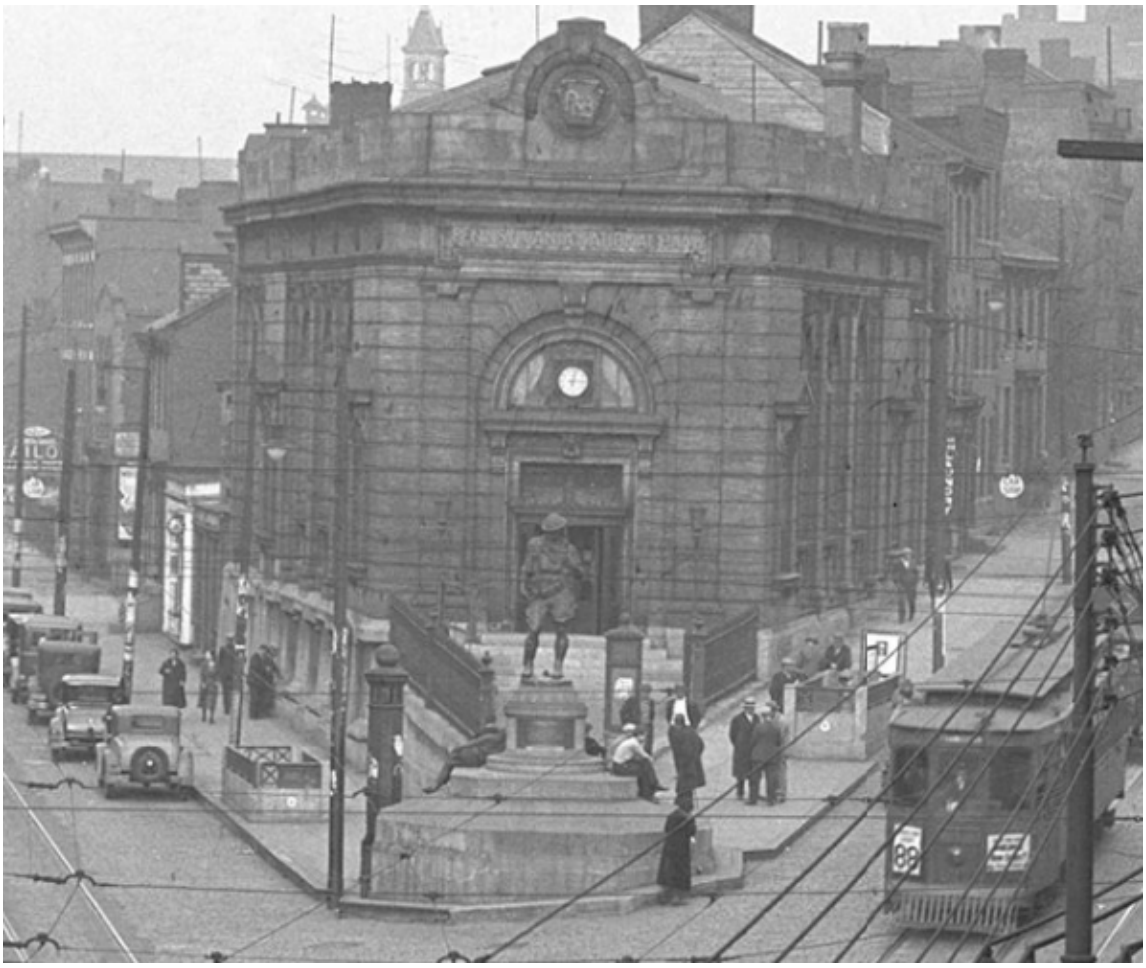


Figure 6 (detail). *Pennsylvania National Bank Building, Detail*. 1932. Pittsburgh City Photographer. Accessed: https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A715.3217591.CP

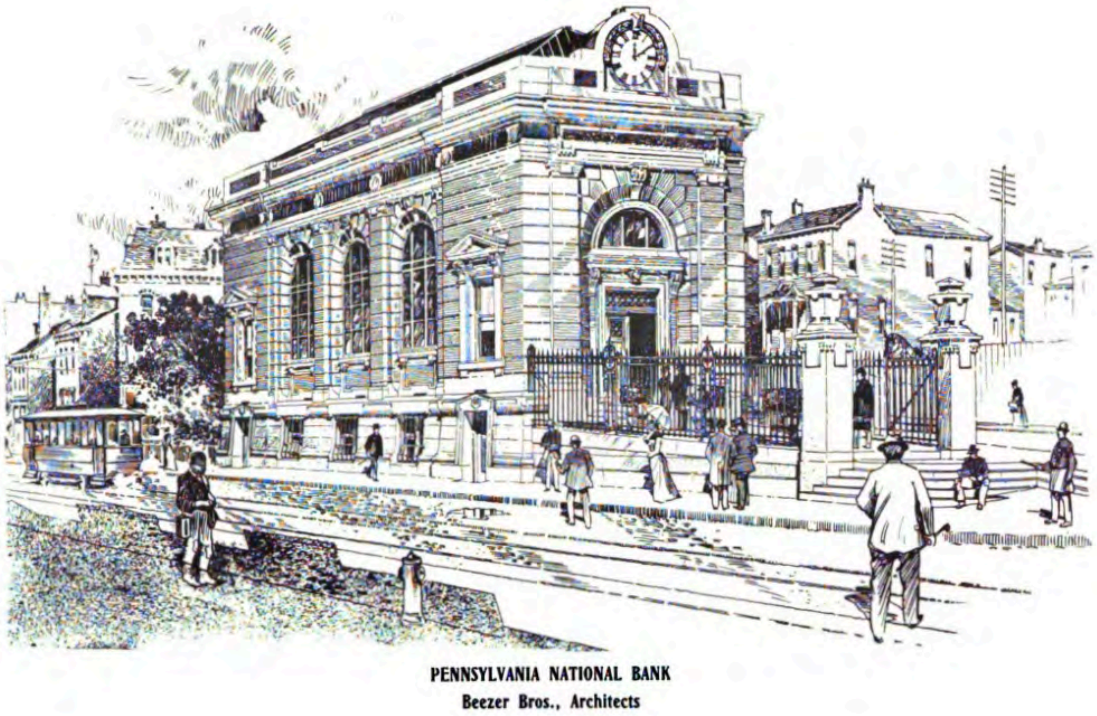


Figure 7. *Pennsylvania National Bank Rendering*. Provenance Unknown.

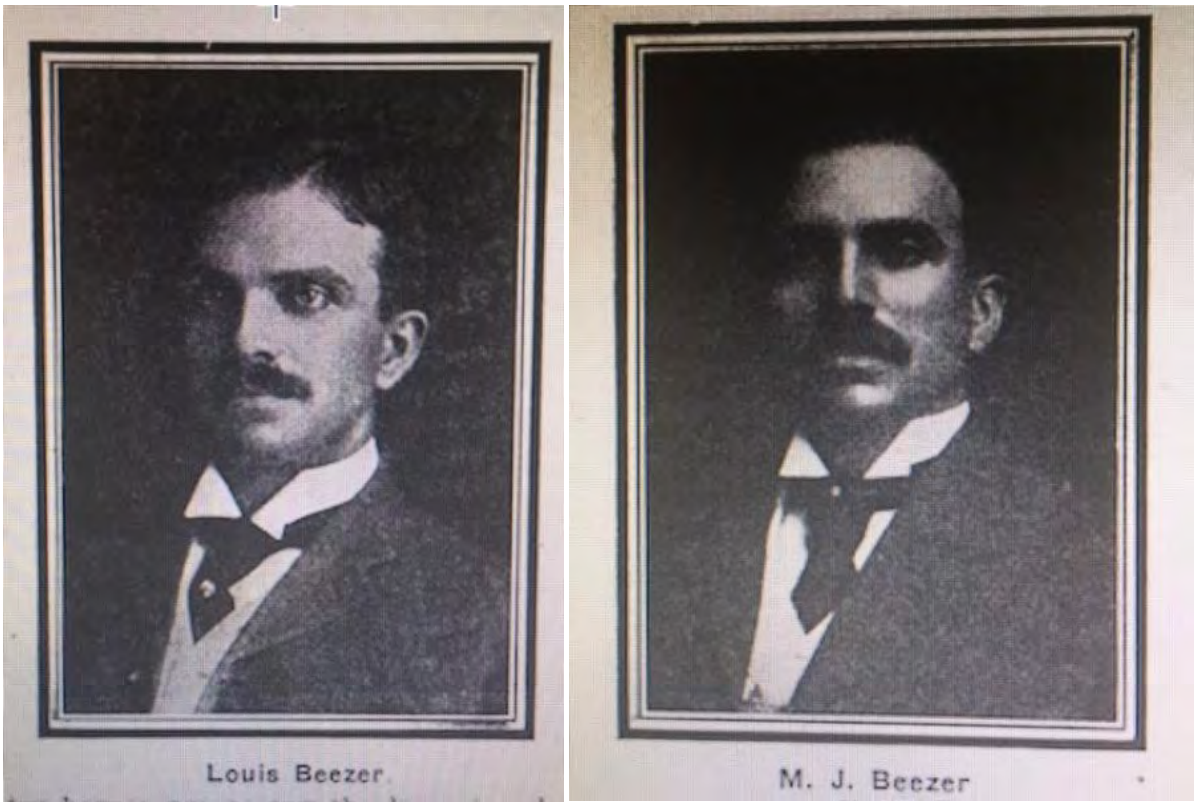


Figure 8. *Louis & Michael Beezer*. Accessed: https://weelunk.com/pittsburgh-church-brew-works-breezer-brothers/