

**Look Up,  
Pittsburgh!**

**3 Walking Tours in  
the Steel City**

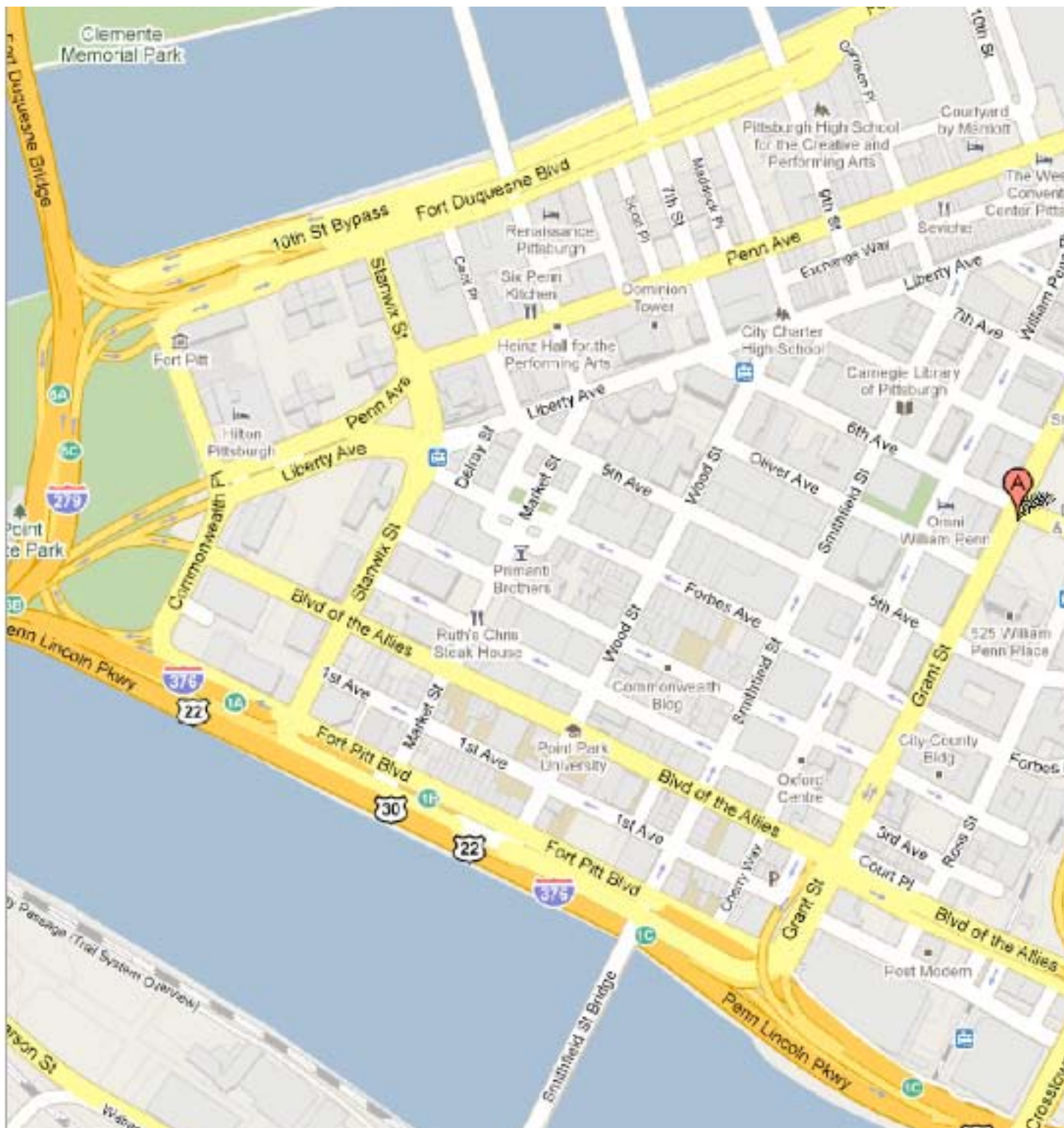
# A Walking Tour of Pittsburgh - Business District, Pennsylvania

The Pittsburgh streetscape is the mirror image of its fellow urban pillar of the Commonwealth, Philadelphia. In Philadelphia, city planners made the decision to knock down most of the its building stock that came after the 1840s to promote a Colonial appearance. In Pittsburgh the city planning was done by a fire that ignited on the southeast corner of Ferry and Second streets at noon on April 10, 1845. Before the windswept flames burned themselves out virtually every building in the downtown area was gone. Only one life was lost but an estimated 1,100 houses were destroyed along with cotton-factories, iron-works, glassworks, hotels and several churches in a general desolation. So all of Pittsburgh's buildings date to after the 1850s.

Coincidentally, this is about the time the Pennsylvania Railroad reached the Allegheny River from Philadelphia and oil was discovered north of the city near Titusville. Pittsburgh was set to explode. The city's great industrialists - Carnegie, Frick, Oliver and Phipps - were making unthinkable fortunes in steel mills and factories and finance. And soon they were itching to throw millions of dollars into building monumental skyscrapers to their legacies.

The avenue of choice for this building splurge was Grant Avenue, historically the outer limit of Pittsburgh. Grant Avenue was at one time Grant's Hill, a natural eastern boundary for the city but also an impediment to a growing metropolis. Over the decades some 60 feet of "the Hump" would be removed. And after the most famous architect of the 20th century, Henry Hobson Richardson, constructed the epic Allegheny County Courthouse in 1884 it ignited a wave of modern skyscrapers that converted the street into downtown Pittsburgh's showcase thoroughfare.

Our walking tour will begin in a small park in the shadow of Pittsburgh's tallest skyscraper and later explore the narrow 25-foot wide street that emerged as Pittsburgh's Wall Street in the late 1800s and early 1900s...



## **1. Mellon Green** **Sixth Avenue and Grant Street**



This tiny oasis of green space between gargantuan office towers was carved out in 2002. It provides a pedestrian link through the downtown Mellon campus of four major buildings and a tree-lined promenade of rustic terrazzo and granite pavement directs pedestrians through the park to one of four downtown “T” (transit) stations. A granite fountain, designed by Geoffrey L. Rausch to symbolize the strength and stability of Pittsburgh, serves as the focal point, while ample landscaped seating areas, including a wisteria-covered, trellised seat wall framing the lawn, invite passerbys to stop and enjoy the beautiful scenery.

WALK NORTH ON GRANT STREET.

## **2. U.S. Steel Tower** **600 Grant Street**



At sixty-four stories and 841 feet high, the U.S. Steel Tower was the tallest building between New York and Chicago when it was completed in 1971. It has an exposed frame of Cor-Ten weathering steel (a U.S. Steel patent); the steel is self-oxidizing and is free of any further rust. The exterior features eighteen exposed vertical steel columns, each set three feet outside the curtain wall, such that columns and curtain wall connect at every third floor. The columns run the full height of the building and are filled with a mixture of water, anti-freeze, and an anti-corrosiveso, should the tower ever be engulfed in flames, it would keep cool for four hours before collapsing in the heat.

### **3. First Lutheran Church** **615 Grant Street**



First English Evangelical Lutheran Church was born on January 15, 1837, as the first English-speaking Lutheran congregation west of the Allegheny Mountains. There were once four churches on Grant Street back when it still had the feel of a small-town main street in the late 1800s. This High Victorian Gothic church, built in 1888, is the only survivor of those days. The graceful dimensions of First Lutheran Church complement the massive Courthouse down the street.

### **4. Koppers Building** **436 Seventh Avenue at southwest corner of Grant Street**



Andrew Mellon, mega-wealthy businessman who was doubling as Secretary of the Treasury in the 1920s, engineered four key public and private buildings on this once-blighted corner in the early days of the Great Depression. Here, as principle shareholder with his brother, R. B. Mellon, in Koppers and Gulf, manufacturer of construction materials, Mellon gave the city one of its most sumptuous Art Deco creations.

Designed by Chicago architects Graham, Anderson, Probst and White -- the successor firm to the father of the modern skyscraper, Daniel Burnham - the building rises 35 stories with two setbacks. The first three stories of Koppers are polished gray granite, while the tower is Indiana limestone. A chateau-style copper roof tops off the creation, spotlighted at night in a dramatic green glow. The interior, splashed with colorful marbles on the floor and walls, bronze metalwork and polychrome cornice moldings is one of Pittsburgh's most splendid. The cast-iron mailbox is the Koppers Building in miniature, roof included.

**5. Federal Courthouse and Post Office**  
**northeast corner of Grant Avenue and Seventh Avenue**



The Federal Courthouse and Post Office, filling an entire block, came from the offices of noted New York architects Trowbridge & Livingston in 1932. During a \$68 million renovation in 2004-05, the exterior stonework was cleaned, six new courtrooms were added in the original building light wells, and an atrium was constructed to allow natural light to illuminate the new third-floor lobby space and historic fourth-floor courtrooms.

TURN LEFT ON SEVENTH AVENUE.

**6. Gulf Tower**  
**northwest corner of Grant Avenue and Seventh Avenue**



Trowbridge & Livingston did the work on this tower as well, another project for Andrew Mellon, as the headquarters for his Gulf Oil. This 44-story tower, in two tones of grey granite, was the tallest in Pittsburgh until 1970. The architects went down 90 feet to find a proper footing for their great tower, which Gulf abandoned in 1985. The colossal doorway on Seventh Avenue features a 50-ton granite entablature. Its red-illuminated, stepped-pyramid roof is topped by a weather beacon and a strobe light that signals Pirates home runs and wins.

**7. Bell Telephone Building**  
**416 Seventh Avenue**

This seven-story Romanesque Revival building is one of the oldest telecommunications facilities still in use in the country. It was erected in 1890 to serve as Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania's switching hall. Leading local architect Frederick J. Osterling delivered one of the tallest commercial buildings in downtown Pittsburgh at the time with a rusticated sandstone base supporting a three-story brick arcade and alternating Roman and segmental arches. The exterior load-bearing walls are constructed of thick masonry walls, mostly brick. The interior is wooden

post-and-beam construction, as no steel was used to support the building. As the business grew. Bell Telephone expanded into several other buildings on this block, including a 1905 eleven-story tower to the south by Alden & Harlow, the successor firm to the fabled H.H. Richardson of Brookline, Massachusetts.

TURN LEFT ON WILLIAM PENN WAY.

**8. Allegheny HYP Club  
619 William Penn Way**



Alumni of Harvard (H), Yale (Y) and Princeton (P) had been active in western Pennsylvania for many years, but no one group was large enough to maintain a clubhouse. In 1929, efforts were made to band together and procure a joint headquarters. Small tenement buildings, constructed in 1894 as workers' row housing were given a Georgian makeover and transformed into a private club. The HYP Club is registered as a National Historic Landmark and continues to be the last remaining tenement housing from 1890s Pittsburgh.

**9. Regional Enterprise Tower (ALCOA Building)  
423 Sixth Avenue at William Penn Way**



This 30-story office tower was the future when it was constructed for in 1953. Appearing shortly after World War II, it was intended the showcase the ease of using light-weight aluminum in high-style construction. Aluminum panels could be bolted swiftly on their frames and swivel windows could be cleaned in a snap. However the headquarters for the Aluminum Corporation of America (ALCOA) did not lead a construction revolution into modern America and aluminum-clad buildings are rarely seen today. In 1998, Alcoa constructed a new building on the North Shore along the Allegheny River and donated this iconic building to serve as the headquarters for various nonprofit organizations serving the region.

## 10. Mellon Plaza

bounded by Sixth Avenue, William Penn Way, Oliver Avenue and Smithfield Street



This was the site of Turner Hall in the 19th century where Samuel Gompers galvanized attendees of the 1881 meeting of the National Labor Congress into what would become the world's largest labor organization, the American Federation of Labor (AFL). Ironically, several generations later, in 1949, all vestiges of the AFL's birthplace would be wiped away for a six-level underground parking garage covered up with terrazzo walks, fountain cascades, and granite benches paid for by those titans of big business - the Mellons. The plaza became a model for cities around the country looking to maximize scarce downtown space.

## 11. Smithfield United Church

Sixth Avenue at Smithfield Street



The congregation of this church is the descendant of the original German Protestant church that received a land grant from the Penn family in 1787. The present building was built after the congregation sold or leased its land on Sixth Avenue, and the former church was demolished to make way for a commercial building. Henry Hornbostel topped off his 1925 Gothic-style building with an openwork aluminum spire, one of the world's first structural uses of aluminum.

## 12. Gimbel's Department Store

Sixth Avenue at Smithfield Street



The former Gimbel's store building was built to house the Kaufmann and Baer Department Store, which was purchased by Gimbel's in 1926. It is a thirteen-story structure sheathed in white terra cotta and detailed in the Classical style. Particularly noteworthy are the two-story arcade and the heavy projecting cornice at the roofline.



### **13. Trinity Cathedral** **328 Sixth Avenue**



This slice of Pittsburgh was part of a land grant from the family of William Penn, on some of the farthest reaches of land of the Pennsylvania founder. Quakers didn't settle this land, however, it was Presbyterians and Anglicans who found their way out here. This is the third church building for Trinity Cathedral; the first Episcopalian house of worship was a block further down on the site of the Wood Street Galleries. Gordon Lloyd created this Victorian-era church building in the English Gothic style in 1870.

Trinity Cathedral is located on a terrace that is the remains of a low hill that had been used as a graveyard by Native Americans, French, British, and American settlers; a portion of that graveyard still survives between Trinity and First Presbyterian. In 1864 a funeral was held here for composer Stephen Collins Foster, the most famous popular song composer of the 19th century. Trinity was Foster's home church, but he is not to be found in its graveyard; after the funeral he was buried at Allegheny Cemetery.

### **14. First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh** **320 Sixth Avenue**



This congregation traces its history back to 1773 when David McClure and Levi Frisbie arrived in the region to minister to Scotch-Irish settlers who were meeting in member's homes. The first church was a simple log structure erected in 1787. In 1805 a yellow brick structure was built around the log church which continued to host services inside. When the brick church was completed the logs were dismantled, passed through the windows and used in other frontier buildings. That church stood until 1853. The current twin-towered church in the English Gothic style was designed by Theophilus P. Chandler in 1905. A pair of 150-foot-high trees in Oregon were felled for the ceiling supports of the sanctuary that is distinguished by 14 memorial stained-glass windows; 13 were designed and installed by the famous Tiffany Studios.

**15. Duquesne Club**  
**325 Sixth Avenue**



In 1940, *Time Magazine* wrote, “For of all U. S. businessmen’s clubs, the Duquesne is among the richest and most discreet. Its big, squarish, brownstone-fronted building in the centre of the Golden Triangle is the citadel of Pittsburgh tycoonery. There Mellons, Scaifes, Weirs, Benedums, McClintics, other Pittsburgh bigwigs eat, drink, relax, play poker, shoot craps, make deals. Some 35 corporations maintain suites for business purposes at the Duquesne.”

Founded in 1873, the Duquesne Club is the oldest and most prestigious of Pittsburgh’s private clubs. That “squarish” brownstone clubhouse was designed by one of the successor firms to H. H. Richardson, the architect of the Allegheny County Courthouse, in the Romanesque style. The original building was symmetrical, with its arched entrance located between two shallow projecting bays.

TURN AND WALK BACK A HALF-BLOCK TO SMITHFIELD STREET. TURN RIGHT.

**16. Oliver Building**  
**535 Smithfield Street**



Henry W. Oliver was born in Ireland in 1840 but the family was in Pittsburgh before young Henry was talking. Oliver began working at the age of thirteen as a messenger boy for the National Telegraph Company in Pittsburgh. He served in the Civil War before returning in 1863 to manufacture nuts and bolts on a small scale. His brothers joined the enterprise and within 20 years the company was one of the largest manufacturers of bar iron and iron specialties in the United States. Oliver was one of the first iron barons to exploit the great Mesabi ore region in Minnesota and eventually spun off the Oliver Iron Mining Company from his other interests in a venture with the Carnegie Steel Company. Oliver passed away in 1904 and his family directed the construction of this 24-story skyscraper in 1909 as a memorial. Daniel Burnham & Company designed it in the classical base-shaft-capital form typical of early high-rise buildings with a stone base supporting a terra cotta skin that rises to a graceful arcade and cornice at the roof.

**17. Mellon Bank/Lord & Taylor's  
514 Smithfield Street**



Trowbridge & Livingston, the architectural firm of choice for the Mellon family, delivered this grand vault for the headquarters of Mellon bank in 1924. This building conforms to the classic image of the banking house: a somber gray stone exterior that greeted depositors inside with a long, subdued hall lined with colossal marble Ionic columns and a grand balcony running its length.

**18. Park Building  
northwest corner of Smithfield Street at 355 Fifth Avenue**



Standing on the former site of the Pittsburgh Iron Foundry, which supplied artillery and projectiles to American forces in the War of 1812, architect George B. Post designed this building for steel magnates David and William Park in 1896. It is considered the oldest surviving steel-framed skyscraper in Pittsburgh. Post followed the Classical form of skyscraper design (stone base, brick shaft, and ornamental cap) with his most spectacular affectation being a row of crouching male figures (called “atlantes” or “telemones”) supporting the decorative cornice at the roofline. An unfortunate remodeling during the 1960s altered the windows and their historical ornamental surrounds in the central section of the building.

## 19. Kaufmann's Department Store Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street



Kaufmann's was founded in Pittsburgh in 1871 by Jacob and Isaac Kaufmann. The flagship store in on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street was constructed in 1887 and became known as the "Big Store." In 1913, architects Janssen and Abbott designed a larger white terra cotta-sheathed section with Renaissance Classical detailing and a large ornamental public clock at the corner. This clock became a popular meeting place, and prompted the coining of the phrase "Meet me under Kaufmann's clock."

In the late 1920s, Edgar Kaufmann commissioned an Art Deco redesign of the main floor of the department store with striking black Carrara glass columns, bronze metalwork, terrazzo floors, and a million dollars' worth of new elevators. The building was the largest department store in Pittsburgh with 12 stories and 750,000 square feet of selling space and covering the entire block. Edgar Kaufmann would later make one of the most famous commissions in the history of American architecture when he hired Frank Lloyd Wright, who created the iconic "Fallingwater" in the southwestern Pennsylvania woods.

TURN RIGHT ON FORBES AVENUE.

## 20. Honus Wagner Store 320 Forbes Avenue



Honus Wagner, the legendary Pittsburgh Pirate shortstop and one of the five original members of the Baseball Hall of Fame, moved his sporting goods store into this building, the former Royal Restaurant (the name can still be seen on the decorative upper facade) in 1952.

**21. Colonial Trust Company**  
**314 Forbes Avenue**



In 1902 prominent local architect Frederick J. Osterling designed this building for the Colonial Trust Company. It survives as the downtown's best example of Edwardian Baroque, a style characterized by the rusticated ground-floor level, the pairing of the colossal columns, and the elaborate cartouche that breaks into the crowning pediment.

As you walk through these downtown blocks you will see many buildings, including this one, have been assumed by Point Park University - 22 as of this counting. Today this is just an elaborate exit - to see the magnificently restored classroom, theater and library walk around the corner to the entrance at 414 Wood Street.

**22. Olympic Theatre**  
**313-317 Forbes Avenue**



This building started life as the Olympic Theatre. When J.C. McCrory Company took over in 1937 a geometric Art Deco facade in buff brick was applied.

**23. Courthouse Tavern**  
**310 Forbes Avenue**



This building was constructed in 1888 but the facade and interior goes back only to the 1920s when this was the Wheel Cafe, a favorite stop on the burlesque circuit.

**24. 2T Jewelers**  
**428 Wood Street at 5th Avenue**



This building was constructed in 1888 but the facade and interior goes back only to the 1920s when this was the Wheel Cafe, a favorite stop on the burlesque circuit.

**25. Skinny Building**  
**241 Forbes Avenue at Wood Street**



The Skinny Building is a mere five-feet, two-inches wide, built just after Forbes Avenue was widened in 1900. Officials at the Greater Pittsburgh Convention and Visitors Bureau have proposed the slim architectural curiosity as the world's skinniest building but have yet to displace the Sam Kee Building in Vancouver in the Guinness Book of World Records. That building has a second-floor balcony that juts out four feet and that stretches almost from one end to the other while the Skinny Building never expands in all its three stories.

Next door on Wood Street, the elegant stone building with fluted Doric columns was built in 1925 for John M. Roberts & Company, a family-owned jewelry store.

**26. CVS Pharmacy**  
**239 Forbes Avenue**



Most drugstores don't come with a colonnade of massive Corinthian columns. This was once Donahoe's Market and Cafeteria, a Pittsburgh landmark for nearly a half-century starting in 1923.

A tip-off to the building's heritage is the "D" above the second-floor windows, the Classical panels of fruits and vegetables, and the elegant urns in the window pediments. The third floor was once a dance hall.

**27. G. C. Murphy Company Building**  
**219 Forbes Avenue**



This Art Deco building, festooned with geometric shapes and stylized ferns and flowers, was erected in 1930 by H. E. Crosby, corporate architect of the G.C. Murphy Company, at a cost of \$250,000. George C. Murphy founded Murphy's in McKeesport in 1906. By the 1930s, there were 170 stores in 11 states. Even during the Depression 40 new stores were built.

WALK INTO MARKET SQUARE AND EXIT TO THE LEFT. TURN LEFT ON FOURTH AVENUE.

**28. Burke's Building**  
**209 Fourth Avenue**



John Chislett, an English architect, constructed this spare Greek Revival building in 1836 for attorneys Andrew and Robert Burke. As a rare survivor of the Great Fire of 1845, it is the oldest office in the commercial district and just about carries the city's history of Greek Revival architecture by itself. The design is accented by a minimum of classical ornament-- a slightly projecting central bay with two pediments, double laurel wreaths and fluted columns at the entrance.

**29. Benedum-Trees Building**  
**221-225 Fourth Avenue**



On commission from Haynes Allen Machesney, an attorney, Pittsburgh architect Thomas H. Scott designed this transitional skyscraper in 1905. The classical base-shaft-capital composition with a three-story Corinthian entrance and intricately molded balcony and cornice all harken back to the Victorian era but the choice of light colored granite, white brick and terra cotta building materials demonstrate a forward-looking design. The building was purchased in 1913 by oil prospectors Michael Benedum and Joseph Trees. The elaborate interior lobby with marble, bronze, and plaster ornament is largely intact.

**30. Investment Building**  
**235-239 Fourth Avenue**



This 21-story skyscraper was built as the Insurance Exchange at the tail-end of development along Fourth Avenue, in 1927. Washington, D.C. architect John M. Donn used limestone, and a dark, textured brick to give it a modern face. At the top, notice the corners chamfered with obelisk-like elements.

**31. Centennial Building**  
**241 Fourth Avenue**



In a city that cherishes its architectural heritage like Pittsburgh, it is unusual that a sophisticated building could escape design credit. But that is the case with the three-story Centennial Building, which, in fact, was completed in 1876.



### **32. Arrott Building**

**401 Wood Street at northwest corner of Fourth Avenue**



Frederick J. Osterling turned his pen loose to create this highly ornamented skyscraper in 1902. He gave the 260-foot high tower alternating bands of reddish-brown brick and white terra cotta marching up to a palatial capital and massive cornice. On the way he added stone balconies with elegant colonnades. The lion's heads on the exterior are a popular motif on many downtown buildings. The deep entry arch and the arcades in the upper floors are impressive, as is the small but ornate lobby.

### **33. Pittsburgh National Bank**

**northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood Street**



The architects Alden and Harlow provided this early downtown skyscraper (1902) with an exuberantly rusticated base of pink granite and a highly contrasting deep red brick and terra cotta shaft. Unfortunately, much of the terra cotta was removed in the 1960s. The corner entrance arches are enlivened by sculptures by John Massey Rhind.

### **34. Union National Bank**

**southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood Street**



Architects MacClure & Spahr calmed things down a bit on the corner of Wood Street and Fourth Avenue with their simple design of gray granite for the Union National Bank in 1906. In addition to the lack of ornamentation, the building materials are appreciably lighter than those used at the time, as well. The rounded corner with its Doric columns suggests a seriousness and power inside.

The interior lobby, uses green Cipollino marble columns, one of the first uses of Cipollino marble since antiquity, since the quarries were only reopened around 1905. The beginning of the former bank's second century will be as condominiums.

**35. Commercial National Bank**  
**315 Fourth Avenue**



Dating to 1897 this building has long ago lost its dignity as a former bank but it retains the slender Roman bricks and unglazed terra cotta detailing. The bulls-eye wreathes are notable survivors.

**36. Colonial Trust Company**  
**317 Fourth Avenue**



This sprawling institution once had fronts on Fourth and Forbes avenues and a third entrance on Wood Street. The Classical features incorporated into this 1902 building by Frederick J. Osterling are the Corinthian columns, distinguished by capitals decorated with acanthus leaves; the cartouche, or ornamental tablet, above the entrance arch; and the triangular pediment.

**37. Commonwealth Trust Company**  
**316 Fourth Avenue**



The two-story base of this high-rise is done in a Classical manner with Ionic columns supporting an entablature bearing the company name. The shaft above is a repetitive design in which pairs of windows are separated vertically by flat pilasters and horizontally by small decorative panels.

**38. Keystone Bank**  
**322 Fourth Avenue**



Although this building has been altered in recent years, largely through the filling in of windows, several of the original sculptural elements remain. Keystones bearing lions heads cap the ground floor arches, and an eagle with wings spread perches on a keystone, Pennsylvania's state symbol and the buildings namesake. J. J. Vandergrift (1827–99), the famous Pittsburgh riverboat captain and oil magnate, was president of Keystone Bank and a founder of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

**39. Times Building**  
**336 Fourth Avenue**



This mid-rise office building constructed for the Pittsburgh Times newspaper was one of Frederick Osterling's early commissions in 1892. He followed the fashionable Richardsonian Romanesque style with rusticated masonry and a series of arches resting on short columns. The Fourth Avenue front is faced in granite; the Third Avenue front is faced in sandstone.

**40. Industrial Bank**  
**333 Fourth Avenue**



Architect Charles M. Bartberger usually busied himself with private homes in the East End but in 1903 he delivered a powerful vault with an overscaled Neo-Classical arch in smooth, coursed granite for the Industrial Bank. The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange was housed here from 1962 to 1974.

**41. Union Trust Company**  
**337 Fourth Avenue**



The early maestro of the skyscraper, Daniel Burnham of Chicago, made his first mark in Pittsburgh with this building in 1898. Between 1898 and 1910, the firm designed sixteen buildings in Pittsburgh, including the Frick Building (1901-02), the Oliver Building (1908-10), and the Highland Building (1910) in East Liberty. Here he delivered a Grecian Doric temple for Union Trust; today the building is the headquarters of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

**42. Fidelity Trust Company**  
**341 Fourth Avenue**



This mid-rise office building, designed by James T. Steen, has a rusticated granite facade in the Romanesque style, popularized in Pittsburgh by the contemporary Allegheny County Courthouse on Grant Street. In addition to designing the side wings for the Dollar Savings Bank, Steen was also the architect for several office and warehouse buildings in the Penn Liberty district downtown.

**43. Dollar Bank**  
**340 Fourth Avenue**



This Connecticut brownstone hall housed the first mutual bank in Pittsburgh. The wildly ornamental Baroque facade for the 1870 structure came from Philadelphia architect Isaac Hobbs, who honed his trade on many picturesque houses in the region. The interior sports Pittsburgh's best-preserved banking space.

For generations the life-sized lions have represented the gateway to Pittsburgh's "Wall Street"

along Fourth Avenue. The two lions, each carved by Max Kohler in 1871 from a single block of Connecticut brownstone, were lifted by a crane, loaded onto a flatbed truck, and transported to Oberlin, Ohio for restoration in 2009. When they return in 2009 the recumbent beasts will be displayed inside where they will no longer be damaged by weather.

**44. Pittsburgh Bank for Savings**  
**northwest corner of Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue**



Many of the early skyscrapers in American cities were inspired by Italian Renaissance palazzos with dark stonework and exuberant Classical detailing. That's what is seen here, in a work of 1903 by Alden & Harlow, the city's leading local architectural firm between 1896 and 1908. The granite and pompeian brick facade is heavily rusticated and articulated by horizontal banding. The base of the building has been remodeled, however, the Fourth Avenue entrance remains intact.

**45. Grant Buidling**  
**330 Grant Street at Fourth Avenue**



Henry Hornbostel designed this 40-story tower in 1930. The beacon on top of the building was the largest such beacon in the world when constructed. It spells out 'Pittsburgh' in morse code.

TURN LEFT ON GRANT STREET.

#### **46. City-County Building 414 Grant Street**



Henry Hornbostel, who had come from New York City to Pittsburgh in 1904 to design the Carnegie Technical Schools (now Carnegie Mellon University), won the design competition for the City-County Building in 1913. Rather than compete with the towers and pointed roofs of the Allegheny Courthouse next door, Hornbostel limited ornament at the City-County Building to the high triple-arched portico, the Doric colonnade above it, and the barrel-vaulted interior galleria. That ground floor interior is one of Pittsburgh's finest interior spaces - a 43-foot high by 150-foot long light-filled corridor flanked by bronze columns and framed, at either end, by great arched windows spanned by catwalks.

#### **47. Allegheny County Courthouse & Jail 436 Grant Street from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue**



Henry Hobson Richardson, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was the most famous architect of the 19th century. After the city's Greek Revival courthouse burned in 1882, Richardson won a design competition to create a replacement. Richardson would die, prematurely, in 1886 at the age of 47, two years before the Courthouse was finished. On his deathbed he is reported to have said: "If they honor me for the pigmy things I have already done, what will they say when they see Pittsburgh finished."

It is indeed among America's most imitated buildings; many architectural historians regard it as the finest public building in the United States. It was no less important to the City of Pittsburgh. When Richardson came to town there were no monumental buildings in downtown Pittsburgh. In fact, there was no real downtown Pittsburgh, only street after street of sprawling industry. Richardson's courthouse was designed to tower over the city, providing an anchor for a defined streetscape. With a model of great architecture on a grand scale suddenly placed in their midst, Pittsburgh's titans of industry were eager to emulate its designs for their new commercial palaces that soon lined Grant Street.

Richardson, who had studied in Paris, was inspired by the 11th- and 12th-century castles of France and Spain. His intimidating design for Allegheny Courthouse included great, round-arched door and window openings. Some things have been compromised in its 125 years (the towering Frick Building across the street eliminated its position as centurion of the city) but most of its impact remains as awe-inspiring as the master architect intended it. A self-guided walking tour brochure for the courthouse and jail is available inside.

#### **48. Frick Building** **437 Grant Street**



Funny how things work out. Magnate Henry Clay Frick was responsible for a number of Pittsburgh's most notable buildings - this one he built for himself in 1902. This specific site is thought to have been selected to dwarf the Carnegie Building, owned by Frick's long-standing business nemesis Andrew Carnegie, that stood next door to the west. The Carnegie Building is now half-a-century gone and the building that the Frick tower looms over, effectively blocking satisfying views, is Henry Hobson Richardson's masterpiece, the Allegheny County Courthouse. The Frick Building has an architectural pedigree itself; master builder Daniel Burnham contributed a classic base-shaft-capital design with a ring of columns around the base.

#### **49. Union Trust Building** **501 Grant Street**



Truly, look up, Pittsburgh, for a gander at the City's most fantastical skyline. The Flemish Gothic roofline is the stuff of legend. Some say the abundance of pointed gables were demanded by the Catholic Church of Henry Clay Frick as pseudo-chapels for building on the site of the old St. Paul Cathedral. Chapels for commerce maybe. Called the Union Arcade when it opened in 1917, inside there was space for 240 shops and 700 offices. The office floors were built with a strength remarkable today, since tenants were apt to bring in massive iron safes and locate them as they pleased. Four street entrances, now as originally, meet at a dramatic interior space beneath a stained-glass dome.

**50. William Penn Hotel**  
**southwest corner of Grant Street and Sixth Avenue**



This is Pittsburgh's classic downtown 1920s hotel, distinguished by the Art Deco Urban Room on the 17th floor. Deep light courts (easily noticed from Mellon Square) allow the maximum number of guest rooms to have natural ventilation and outdoor views. The towers are clad in red brick, not a common sight in downtown Pittsburgh, a Colonial affectation that namesake William Penn would surely appreciate. During a \$22 million renovation in 2004, many of the building's original elements were restored.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.





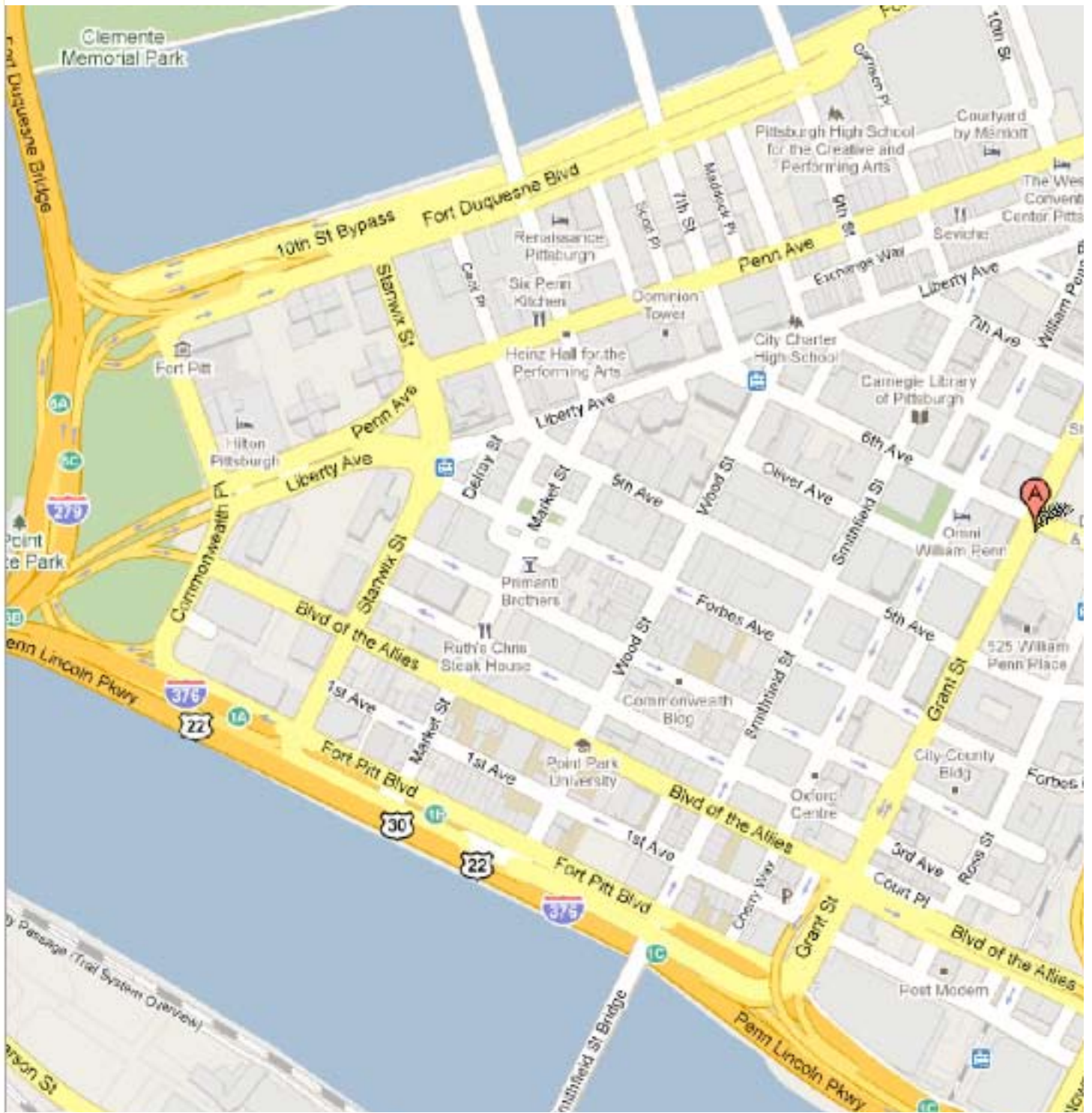
# A Walking Tour of Pittsburgh - Cultural District, Pennsylvania

The Cultural District was the vision of H.J. Heinz II, grandson of Henry J. Heinz, who was Chief Executive Officer of the company his grandfather founded for 25 years. It was his belief that the arts could spearhead an urban revitalization and economic development of a city's blighted area. The turn-around started in 1971 with the restoration of Heinz Hall, once a motion-picture palace, into a home for the Pittsburgh Symphony.

In 1984 the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust was formed to transform a fourteen-square block area of downtown Pittsburgh along the Penn-Liberty corridor. Today two dozen venues attract over 2,000,000 people to the Cultural District every year in one of the City's best preserved and most nearly intact districts.

Pittsburgh's streets were laid out in 1784 by the surveyors George Woods and Thomas Vickroy, who were agents of the Penn family in Philadelphia. This has historically been a diverse mix of urban uses and by 1900 many important local architects had left their mark on the Penn-Liberty area. A rail line ran down Liberty Avenue at the district's southern edge and an elevated rail line was slated to run along the Allegheny River shore. But with the Depression of the 1930s the commercial buildings, theaters, hotels and stores began to slide into decline.

Our walking tour will explore these blocks of rebirth along the Allegheny River up but first we'll start where Pittsburgh started, at the confluence of two great rivers coming together to form a third...



## 1. The Point

### 101 Commonwealth Place



Point State Park is at the confluence of two rivers forming a third. The Monongahela River, which originates in Fairmont, West Virginia, flows northward over 128 miles to Pittsburgh. The Allegheny River begins 325 miles upriver near Coudersport and drains northwestern Pennsylvania and part of New York. These two rivers meet here, beginning the Ohio River, which flows 981 miles to Cairo, Illinois where it joins the Mississippi River which reaches the Gulf of Mexico by New Orleans, Louisiana.

This was once the western terminus for the Pennsylvania Railroad, covered with railyards and warehouses. Then the heavy industry disappeared leaving behind dilapidated hulks of buildings. The National Park Service had plans to create a park here as far back as the 1930s but it wasn't until August 30, 1974 that Point State Park was formally opened when this majestic fountain at the headwaters of the Ohio River was dedicated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

When the fountain is in operation, there are over 800,000 gallons of water in the system - the main column of the fountain shoots water 100 feet high. The circular basin of the fountain is 200 feet in diameter and the water, which is obtained from a 54-foot deep well, within the fountain is re-circulated.

**WALK AWAY FROM THE POINT, TOWARDS DOWNTOWN AND THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE.**

## 2. Blockhouse

### Point State Park



During the mid-1700s, the armies of France and Great Britain vied for control of the Ohio Valley. Four different forts were built at the forks of the Ohio within a period of five years. The British, in the form of a group of Virginians, came first. In 1754, French forces captured Fort Prince George.

George Washington led British forces to recapture the fort, but suffered his first and only surrender at Fort Necessity, 50 miles to the south.

The French then built Fort Duquesne at the Forks, which gave them control of the Ohio Valley. In 1755 General George Braddock led the British to capture the forks, but was defeated at the Battle of the Monongahela, eight miles from the fort. Not willing to meet defeat a third time, General John Forbes amassed an army 6,000 men strong in Carlisle and marched west. The French, realizing they were badly outnumbered, burned the fort and departed two days before the British arrived on November 25, 1758. The British then constructed Fort Pitt, named in honor of William Pitt, secretary of state of Britain, that was destined to be the most extensive fortification by the British in North America.

In 1777, the Continental Army used it for its western headquarters. The first Peace Treaty between the American Indians and the United States was signed at Fort Pitt in 1778. Fort Pitt was finally abandoned in 1792 due to its deteriorating condition. It had served to open the frontier to settlement as Pittsburgh became the "Gateway to the West."

The location of Fort Duquesne is marked by a granite tracery (outline) within the Great Lawn area. The center of the tracery contains a bronze medallion depicting the fort. The locations of four of the five bastions (projecting parts of the fortification) of Fort Pitt have been delineated. Built by Colonel Henry Bouquet in 1764, the blockhouse is the oldest architectural landmark in Western Pennsylvania.

**LEAVE POINT STATE PARK ON THE EAST SIDE AND TURN LEFT ON PENN AVENUE.**

### **3. Gateway Center**

**Commonwealth Place to Stanwix Street and Fort Duquesne Boulevard to Penn Avenue**



Gateway Center, a complex of high-rise office buildings and a hotel, was one of America's first urban renewal projects when it was developed in the 1950s. Ninety industrial and warehouse buildings were demolished for the first trio of gleaming steel high-rises.

**4. Fifth Avenue**  
**120 Fifth Avenue**



Standing as the maître d' to downtown Pittsburgh is this 1980s skyscraper from modernist architect Hugh Stubbins. It is dominated by overscaled windows and the glass central inset inside a granite jacket.

**5. Joseph Horne Co.**  
**northwest corner of Penn Avenue and Stanwix Street**



Joseph Horne was born in Bedford County and moved to Pittsburgh where he landed his first job in the retail trade with Christian Yeager. In 1849, at the age of 23, he bought the F.H. Eaton store and eventually renamed it the Joseph Horne Co. as it evolved into one of America's earliest department stores. In 1879, a new central location was built at the corner of Penn Avenue and Stanwix Street. The building was a 7-story landmark and the first department store in the city's downtown district. The iconic regional department store chain operated for nearly 145 years until it ceased operation in 1994 and was swallowed up by the Federated Dept. Stores, Inc. The Beaux Arts building from the early 1900s has been redeveloped but the facade remains.

**TURN LEFT ON SIXTH AVENUE.**

**6. Renaissance Pittsburgh Hotel**  
**107 Sixth Avenue**



This was the Fulton Building when it was commissioned in 1906 by Henry Phipps, the most socially minded of the U.S. Steel magnates. It is the sole survivor of a set of downtown skyscrapers he built. The Fulton's trademark was its seven-story-high arch fronting the Allegheny River that was designed by New York architect Grosvenor Atterbury to draw the moist air from the water to cool the building by pushing the hot air up. Federal funds were tapped to transform the building into a four-star hotel. Forty thousand pounds of baking soda was used to clean the copper cladding on the light well, making it the largest copper restoration project on the East Coast since the Statue of Liberty restoration in 1986. Three hundred pounds of coal dust was removed from the exterior surface of the skylight, making the lobby space within one of Pittsburgh's most spectacular.

**7. Byham Theater**  
**101 Sixth Street**



Originally built as the Gayety Theater, the Byham Theater opened on Halloween night, 1904. It ran for many years as one of the country's foremost stage and vaudeville houses, with appearances from such stars as Ethel Barrymore, Gertrude Lawrence and Helen Hayes. The Gayety boasted pressed copper cherubs painted with a bronze patina, imitation gold leaf, stained glass windows, plaster columns and wainscot of scagliola, an Italian faux marble technique. In the 1930s, the theater was renamed The Fulton and became a full time movie palace. The Pittsburgh Cultural Trust purchased the theater in 1988 and following the first of four planned phases of renovation, the Fulton was reopened in May 1991. It was later renamed the Byham Theater through a naming gift from the Byham family following the second phase of renovation in 1995.

## 8. Allegheny River Bridges



Originally named for the streets to which they connected— Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth—these identical self-anchored suspension bridges were long referred to as the “Three Sisters” after they were built in the 1920s. Recently, they were renamed to honor baseball legend Roberto Clemente (1934-1972), who played for the Pittsburgh Pirates from 1955 to 1972; Pittsburgh-born pop artist Andy Warhol (1928-1987); and scientist and author Rachel Carson (1907-1964), who was born in Springdale, about 15 miles up the Allegheny from the Point.

## 9. PNC Park 115 Federal Street



PNC Park was built in 2001 as the home of the Pittsburgh Pirates. A classic-style baseball park, it was designed to fit in with the existing street grid and to provide terrific views of the downtown skyline. Before the stadium was built, an archaeological dig was conducted on the site. Pots, pans, dinner plates, a book, and other artifacts were unearthed from the 1830s home of General William Robinson, Jr., the first mayor of Allegheny City. Allegheny was the third largest city in Pennsylvania at the time of its forced annexation to Pittsburgh in 1907.

**TURN RIGHT ON FORT DUQUESNE BOULEVARD.**



## 10. Haas Mural

east side of Fort Duquesne Boulevard, between Sixth and Seventh streets



Painter Richard Haas, famous for his architectural murals, created this interior of a steel mill, its furnaces pouring white-hot metal, on the Ft. Duquesne facade of the Byham Theater in 1992. The style is known as a trompe l'oeil, or fool of the eye. Haas called the mural “one of the most complicated façades I’ve done.” This is where the original entrance of the theater was.

**TURN RIGHT ON SEVENTH AVENUE.**

## 11. Century Building

130 Seventh Street



Built in 1907 by the Century Land Company, the Century Building was designed by Frederick Russell and Frank Rutan, disciples of Henry Hobson Richardson, designer of Pittsburgh’s Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail and the leading American architect of the late 19th century. The Century Building is faced in matte white or near-white materials, while the solids around the windows are in glossy bronze-green terra cotta. The commercial office building has been adapted into 60 residential lofts, commercial, retail and amenity spaces.

**12. Agnes Katz Plaza**  
**southwest corner of Penn Avenue and Seventh Street**



This public space is adorned with linden trees and granite benches designed by legendary New York artist Louise Bourgeois. She also designed the 25-foot bronze fountain cascade, which was dark brown when installed in 1999 but is now turning green. Scattered around the plaza are pairs of eyeball benches.

**TURN RIGHT ON PENN AVENUE.**

**13. Theater Square**  
**655 Penn Avenue**



This is the first of two adjacent buildings on Penn avenue designed by Michael Graves (the second he created, in 2003). The colorful ten-story building features a JumboTron electric message board delivering the latest information about cultural happenings in Pittsburgh. Inside is the 253-seat Cabaret at Theater Square, the newest performance venue in the Cultural District.

**14. O'Reilly Theater**  
**621 Penn Avenue**



Sitting on the former site of the Lyceum Theater, one of the city's many vaudeville houses demolished after the 1936 St. Patrick's Day flood, the O'Reilly is the fourth theater project of The Pittsburgh Cultural Trust and the fifth Cultural District theater. The O'Reilly is the only brand-new

theater in the District and home of the Pittsburgh Public Theater.

The 650-seat theater is the only downtown performance venue that features a thrust stage, surrounded by the audience on three sides. The theater features 650 seats and state-of-the-art theater technology. The \$25 million theater's namesake is Jack Heinz's successor, Anthony J.F. "Tony" O'Reilly. It opened in 1999.

## TURN AND WALK NORTH ON PENN AVENUE.

### 15. **Benendum Center** **northeast corner of Penn Avenue and Seventh Street**



The Stanley Theater was built in 1927 at a cost of \$3 million and opened on February 27, 1928. It was built in the Art Deco style by James Bly Clark, an early theater tycoon who helped found MGM. The Stanley was billed as "Pittsburgh's Palace of Amusement." In attendance on opening night were Governor John S. Fisher, Mayor Charles H. Kline and Adolph Zukor, president of Paramount Studios. Regular admission cost 65 cents - 25 cents if you came before noon. Notice the old "Stanley Photoplays" sign on the side of the building -- photoplays being the first word for movies.

On St. Patrick's Day in 1936, the theater flooded within two feet of the balcony. Several men were trapped for three days until police arrived in a motorboat and rescued them. After years of decline, the movie palace was purchased and remodeled by the Cinemette Corporation in 1976, and in 1977, DiCesare Engler Productions bought the Stanley to present rock and roll concerts through 1982.

The late H.J. Heinz II focused his attention on the historic restoration of the Stanley Theater, and as a result, this became The Pittsburgh Cultural Trust's first project after its founding in 1984. It took \$43 million dollars and two years, to faithfully restore the glory of the Stanley, now named Benedum Center for the Performing Arts in honor of the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation, which made the largest contribution toward the rehabilitation. The 2,880-seat Benedum now hosts performances by Pittsburgh's leading ballet, opera and musical theater companies, and is a stop for touring Broadway shows.

The signature piece of the Benedum Center is the original main chandelier which weighs 4,700 pounds, is 20 feet high and 12 feet wide and consists of 500,000 crystal pieces. There are 1,500 feet of brass rail in the theater, most of which is original.

## 16. 800 Bock of Penn Avenue



The Irish Block, named after the family who developed the space in the early 1900s, is a gracious row of buildings, a study in pattern and color.

**TURN LEFT ON NINTH STREET.**

## 17. Pittsburgh Creative and Performing Arts (CAPA) High School 111 Ninth Street



One of ten City of Pittsburgh High Schools, CAPA is an \$80 million state-of-the-art facility built largely through the generosity of The Bitz Foundation. The design of the new building plays off the design of the adjacent historic structure of 1915 by Pittsburgh architect Charles Bickel. Classrooms flow from one building into the other. Student work is displayed on a four-story exterior JumboTron on the Ft. Duquesne Boulevard façade.

**RETURN TO PENN AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.**

## 18. William G. Johnston Building 900 Penn Avenue



This is a tour-de-force of the brick-layers' craft, built in 1885 and remodeled in 1915. William G. Johnston & Co. were printers and stationers. The building now houses apartments in the upper stories and a ground-floor restaurant.

## 19. 905 Penn Avenue



This three-story, three-bay townhouse with ornamental window hoods is thought to be the last building constructed in downtown Pittsburgh as a single-family residence. It dates to 1870.

## 20. 911–13 and 915–21 Penn Avenue



The two buildings at 911–13 and 915–21 Penn Avenue came from the pen of Charles Bickel in the first decade of the 20th century. Bickel opened an architectural firm in Pittsburgh in 1885 and was, by all available records, the most frequently hired architect in the Penn-Liberty area.

## 21. Keech Block 931 Penn Avenue



This five-story commercial loft was built by Alfred Gilliland for Levi Wade in 1892. Architect James T. Steen designed this and a neighbor since destroyed by fire in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. A single bay hangs from below the fifth floor, with arches and applied ornamental columns at the upper two stories. Known as the Keech Block, these buildings served the W. H. Keech Co. furniture business.

**22. David L. Lawrence Convention Center**  
**1000 Fort Duquesne Boulevard**



The \$375 million facility, the cornerstone to western Pennsylvania's hospitality industry, opened in 2003. The Center is the first and largest certified "green" convention center in the world awarded the Gold LEED® (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) by the U.S. Green Building Council.

**TURN RIGHT ON 10TH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON LIBERTY STREET.**

**23. August Wilson Center for African American Culture**  
**980 Liberty Avenue**



With its signature four-story glass and metal "sail," the \$39.5 million center is named after the late Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, and includes a 486-seat theater and two gallery spaces.

**24. Ewart Building/Maginn Building**  
**925/915 Liberty Avenue**



Here are two more creations of Charles Bickel in the Richardsonian Romanesque style: the Maginn Building at No. 915 was built in 189 and the Ewart Building at No. 925 rose a year later. Open space is between them.

**25. “Flatiron” Building**  
**Liberty Avenue, Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street**



Pittsburgh’s street grid runs parallel and perpendicular to both rivers. Eventually these two grids must crash into each other, and that place is Liberty Avenue. A series of small triangular spaces are occupied with similarly shaped buildings, known as “flatiron” buildings.

**26. Federal Reserve Bank**  
**northwest corner of Ninth Street and Liberty Avenue**



This corner building was originally the Federal Reserve Bank, designed in 1911 by Alden & Harlow; the builder was Thompson Starrett of New York whose more famous contract was the Empire State Building. Frank E. Alden and Alfred B. Harlow dominated the local architectural scene from 1896 until Alden’s death in 1908.

**27. Harris Theater**  
**809 Liberty Avenue**



Formerly known as the Art Cinema, the Harris represented the cornerstone of the redevelopment of Liberty Avenue in 1995. The Harris Theater was the first moving picture house in Pittsburgh to commercially show “art movies” until competition from other city theaters led to its conversion to an adult, pornographic movie house in the 1960s. The Harris was named through a gift from the Buhl Foundation after John P. Harris, co-founder of the Nickelodeon — the first theater solely dedicated to the showing of motion pictures — and a Pennsylvania State Senator. Today the theater features contemporary, foreign and classic films, programmed by Pittsburgh Filmmakers.

**28. Baum Building**  
**812 Liberty Avenue**



This Beaux-Arts gem was purchased, cleaned, and renovated by the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust in 2003. The terra-cotta-clad building includes “Space,” a 4,000-square-foot gallery for changing exhibits, and a jewelry store that has been located on the second floor since 1925.

**29. Wood Street Station/Wood Street Galleries**  
**601 Wood Street**



The one-time Monongahela Bank now houses one of downtown Pittsburgh’s four “T” stations and an art gallery on the upper floors. The present building was designed in 1927 by Edward Stotz. After apprenticing with notable local architects and touring Europe, Stotz opened his own firm in 1889; it continues today as MacLachlan, Cornelius & Filoni. Notice the new metal canopy designed by Jeffrey DeNinnos, with ginkgo leaf patterns etched in the glass.

**TURN LEFT ON WOOD STREET.**

**30. German National Bank**  
**northwest corner of Wood Street and Sixth Avenue**



The German National Bank was organized in 1864 and this eight-story Richardsonian Romanesque headquarters was constructed in 1890 on the deposits from the hard-working German immigrant community. It was national news eight years later when a run on the bank forced the German National to close.



TURN RIGHT ON SIXTH AVENUE.

**31. Keenan Building**  
**northwest corner of Seventh Street and Liberty Avenue**



In 1907 Thomas Hannah modeled this building after the Spreckels Building in San Francisco. The Keenan Building was erected for Colonel Thomas J. Keenan, the chief owner of the *Penny Press* and a man with an eye for publicity. His skyscraper is decorated with portraits of 10 “worthies” associated with Pennsylvania or the Pittsburgh of his time, and the fancy dome was once capped with the figure of an eagle in flight. The building is now used as moderate-income housing; the exterior was repaired and cleaned in 2006.

TURN LEFT ON LIBERTY AVENUE.

**32. Heinz Hall**  
**Sixth Street between Liberty Avenue and Penn Avenue**



A motion-picture palace where live performances were also given, Loew’s Penn Theatre was chosen in the late 1960s as a centrally located home—at first temporary, then permanent—for the Pittsburgh Symphony. During remodeling in 1971, the last maker of architectural terra cotta in the United States was commissioned to match the warm off-white of the original facing, and did an almost-perfect job.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.

**33. Heinz Healey's**  
**160 Fifth Avenue at Market Street**



This Arts & Crafts building, with its deep overhanging roof, wooden window framing and stucco, was designed for the Regal Shoe Company in 1908 by Alden & Harlow, the city's leading architectural firm. It is part of a restoration project on the block that retains the facades of three historic buildings and integrates their interiors to function together.

**34. Buhl Building**  
**204 Fifth Avenue at Market Street**



Designed by Janssen & Abbott in 1913, this building is clad in blue and creamy-white terra cotta and decorated in Renaissance motifs. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**35. Camera Repair Service**  
**411 Market Street**



This narrow, Art Deco building in buff brick has lots of geometric ornamentation: overlapping brick piers, rows of cubes, horizontal strips of protruding-retracting brickwork, and a vertical chain of rectangles.

### **36. Market Square** **Forbes Avenue and Market Street**



Market Square, or the “Diamond,” was laid out in 1784 as an open space of market stalls. The first Allegheny County Courthouse was located here; later a market house and City Hall sat in the square. In the early 1900s the Diamond Market was built, occupying all four quadrants of the square. It featured a rolling skating rink on the top floor. The Diamond Market was demolished in 1961 and in 1972 Market Square is designated by the City as its first historic district.

**WALK CLOCKWISE AROUND MARKET SQUARE.**

### **37. 1902 Landmark Tavern** **24 Market Square**



1902 Tavern was Dimling Brothers Bar and Restaurant, a German restaurant, when it opened on Market Square. After 1960, it had many names, including Cheshire Cat and Crazy Quilt. When Jeff Joyce took over and reopened it in 1982, it became 1902 Landmark Tavern -- for the date he saw on old pictures that still hang in the restaurant. At 23 Market Square, Nicholas Coffee has been doing business on the square since 1919.

**38. Old Original Oyster House**  
**20 Market Square**



When the Oyster House first opened in 1870, oysters sold for a penny and beer was 10 cents a glass. The enormous fish sandwiches, which require a special bun, were introduced by Louis Americus, who was the proprietor from 1916 to 1970. The building, a Pittsburgh Historic Landmark, has been a favorite location for the movie industry having had 25 films shot at the location.

**39. Primanti Brothers**  
**2 Market Square**



Back in the 1930s, Joe Primanti opened a cart in the Strip District selling sandwiches to truckers on the go. It was decided that he should expand to a small restaurant on 18th Street. His brothers, Dick and Stanley, joined him along with nephew John DePriter who was the cook.

According to John, “One winter, a fella drove in with a load of potatoes. He brought a few of ‘em over to the restaurant to see if they were frozen. I fried the potatoes on our grill and they looked pretty good. A few of our customers asked for them, so I put the potatoes on their sandwiches.” And the rest is history. The Primanti Sandwich: a true taste of Pittsburgh.

**EXIT MARKET SQUARE AND CROSS FOURTH AVENUE TO PPG PLACE.**

#### 40. PPG Place



PPG Place is a majestic six building complex sitting atop a 5.5 acre, three city block site in the heart of downtown. Completed in 1984, PPG Place is one of three downtown buildings made to show off the company product: the others being the former Alcoa Building and U.S. Steel Tower. The gleaming glass and steel structures were developed by John Burgee Architects with the internationally renowned architect Philip Johnson from New York. The 40-story tower is 680 feet high. This complex, with its thicket of 231 Neo-Gothic spires was designed to weave into the architecture of Pittsburgh and recall its great buildings, such as the Cathedral of Learning and the Allegheny County Courthouse. Nearly one million square feet of reflective glass was used, glazed in 19,750 pieces of glass, which provides a high degree of energy efficiency, unmatched in many new buildings.

**TURN RIGHT ON THIRD AVENUE. TURN LEFT ON STANWIX STREET.**

#### 41. Saint Mary of Mercy Church 202 Stanwix Street



William P. Hutchins, an important Pittsburgh Roman Catholic designer of churches, schools, and convents. used vivid red brick to complements the steely gray glass of PPG Place for this church in 1936. To the left of the church entrance, about five feet up, is a plaque indicating the 46-foot “All-time-high water mark” of the St. Patrick’s Day Flood that crested on March 18, 1936. The disaster spurred flood control development on Pittsburgh’s three rivers.

TURN RIGHT ON THE BOULEVARD OF THE ALLIES.

**42. United Steelworkers Building**  
**60 Boulevard of the Allies**



The welded stainless steel web of these thirteen-story truss walls is constructed of three different strengths of steel, which progressively lighten as the building rises and the load lessens. This web is dual-purpose, being both the structure and a sunscreen for the interior. With its floor, wall, and elevator loads all carried on a central core, the open interior, with spans up to fifty-four feet, enjoys the highest possible internal flexibility. When it was constructed in the 1960s it was one of the first buildings since the dawn of the skyscraper age 75 years before to feature load-bearing walls.

**43. *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette***  
**34 Boulevard of the Allies**



On July 29, 1786, John Scull and Joseph Hall published the first newspaper west of the Allegheny Mountains, the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. This four-page weekly was produced on a wooden press, the first ever to make the precarious wagon journey over the mountains from Philadelphia. From this tenacious four-page weekly, the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, in the guise of a half-dozen names, has grown to a metropolitan daily with a circulation of more than 243,000 daily and more than 424,000 on Sunday.

CROSS OVER COMMONWEALTH PLACE INTO POINT STATE PARK AND THE TOUR STARTING POINT.



# A Walking Tour of Pittsburgh - Oakland, Pennsylvania

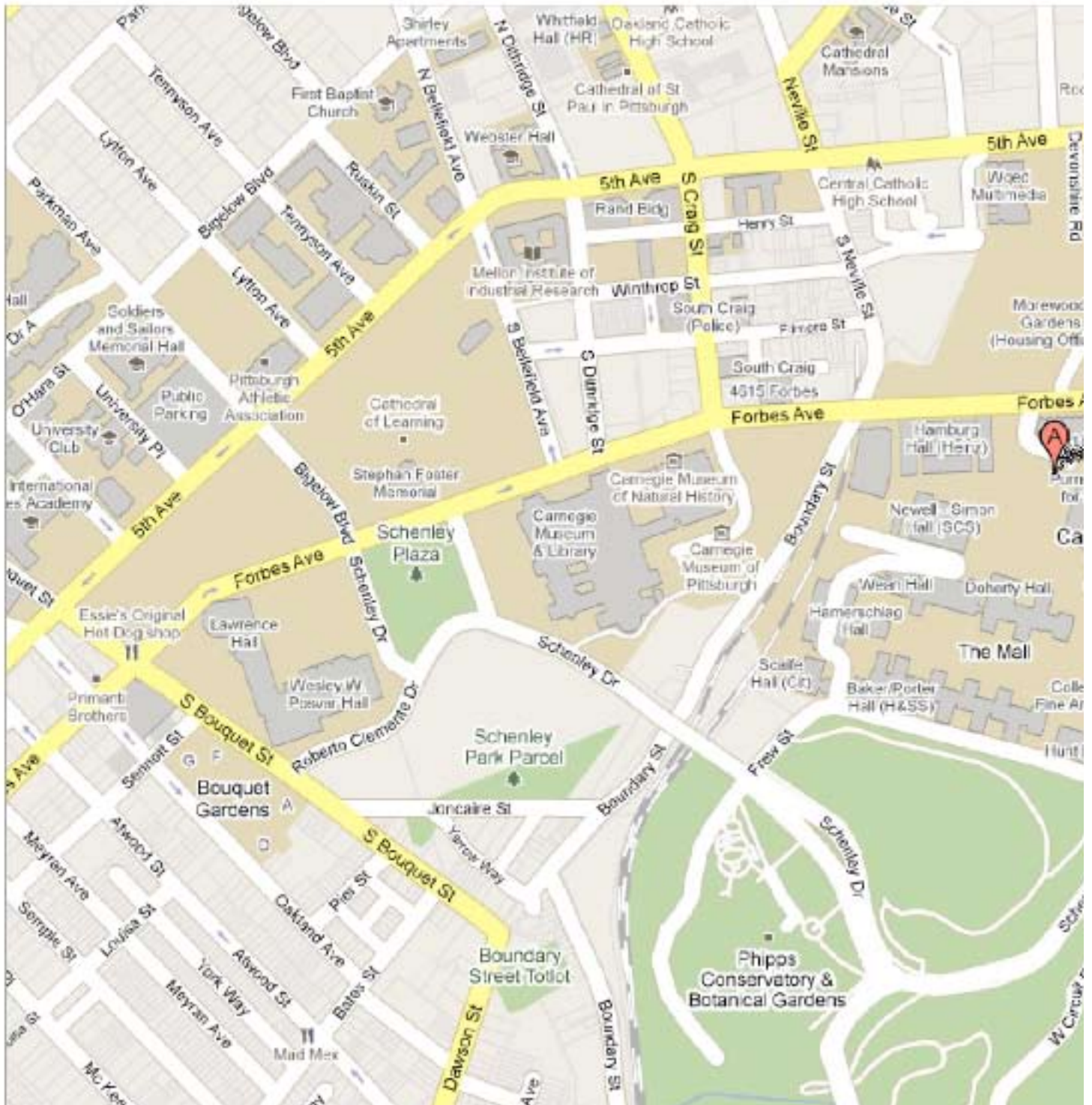
Oakland lays claim to being the third largest “downtown” in Pennsylvania after Center City Philadelphia and Downtown Pittsburgh. It is stuffed with museums, prestigious universities, fabled eateries, live entertainment venues, public art, spiritual centers and a huge quotient of “hipness.”

In 1905, Franklin Nicola, who had purchased land from the estate of Mary Schenley two years earlier, put forth a development plan in the City Beautiful style, then sweeping across America, for Oakland. The City Beautiful movement favored boulevards, parks, and formal civic buildings in the Beaux-Arts style evoking ancient Greece and the Italian Renaissance. Although Nicola’s plan was not fully implemented, including a never-constructed Oakland town hall, it produced several important landmarks. Oakland, is in fact, now home to three historic districts: The Schenley Farms National Historic District, the Oakland Civic Center Historic District and the Oakland Square Historic District.

Other major landmark buildings were added to Oakland after the pursuit of Nicola’s designs had ended, including the landmark Cathedral of Learning and Heinz Memorial Chapel of the University of Pittsburgh and Andrew Carnegie’s contributions to the school he founded and the massive civic project that eventually became the Carnegie Museums and Library.

Our walking tour will travel down the two main thoroughfares that bustle with activity through Oakland, Forbes Avenue and Fifth Avenue, but first we’ll begin in the bucolic open spaces of a great city park that was donated by a girl who ran away to elope when she was just a teenager...





## 1. Schenley Park Boulevard of the Allies



Mary Elizabeth Croghan did not spend much of her 77 years in Pittsburgh, but few have matched her lasting influence on the city. Born near Louisville in 1826, Mary was the daughter of frontier businessman James O'Hara's daughter and as her mother's only heir stood to inherit large tracts of Pittsburgh land. That inheritance was jeopardized when, at the age of 15 in a Staten Island boarding school, she eloped with a 43-year old British sea captain named Edward Schenley. The incident became a highly publicized scandal on both sides of the Atlantic, not helped by the fact that Captain Schenley was AWOL from his post in British Guiana at the time and it was his third elopement. Mary's enraged father voided her inheritance by an act of the state legislature. Years later after he had calmed down, the two reconciled in England and in 1850 she received her full inheritance. Through the years she donated freely to Pittsburgh churches and public schools and in 1889 she gave the land that would become the 456-acre Schenley Park.

**WALK TO SCHENLEY DRIVE IN THE NORTHWEST SECTION OF THE PARK.**

## 2. Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens One Schenley Drive



Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens in the park was a gift to Pittsburgh from steel and real estate baron Henry Phipps in 1893. Phipps directed the building of a splendid Victorian glasshouse designed by the renowned architectural firm of Lord and Burnham. Today Phipps Conservatory is one of the largest celebrations of botanical diversity in the country.

**WALK OUT OF THE PARK PAST PHIPPS CONSERVATORY AND BEAR LEFT ON ROBERTO CLEMENTE DRIVE.**

### **3. Frick Fine Arts Building Schenley Drive**



The Frick Fine Arts building, home of the University of Pittsburgh's History of Art and Architecture Department and Studio Arts Department, houses famous reproductions of 15th-century Florentine Renaissance artworks by Russian Artist Nicholas Lochoff. In 1911, Lochoff was commissioned by Moscow Museum of Fine Arts to travel to Italy and make a series of copies of the finest examples of Renaissance Art. Those copies, considered by some to be the closest replicas to the original works, came to the United States and were acquired by the University and placed in the Fine Arts building. The building's Italian Renaissance architecture, complete with a cloister-style inner courtyard, makes it truly unique in Pittsburgh. The fountain outside the Frick Fine Arts building was designed by Victor Brenner, the same man who sculpted the portrait of Abraham Lincoln on the U.S. penny.

### **4. Forbes Field Site Bouquet Street at Roberto Clemente Drive and Sennott Street**



This was the location of one of the most storied ballparks in baseball history - Forbes Field. Named for General John Forbes, the British general in the French and Indian War who captured Fort Duquesne and renamed it Fort Pitt in 1758, the home of the Pittsburgh Pirates opened on June 30, 1909. The stadium saw Pittsburgh World Championships in 1909, 1925 and 1960, all in seven games. The Pirates never lost a World Series in Forbes Field. It closed in 1970 and was demolished on July 28, 1971.

Babe Ruth hit the last three of his 714 regular season home runs in Forbes Field as a member of the Boston Braves on Saturday, May 25, 1935. It was reported in the papers several days later that the final blow, which was the first ever to clear the then 10 year old right field roof, came to rest on the roof of 318 Boquet Street, a rowhouse which survives to this day. Today a plaque marks the spot where the most famous home run in World Series history, Bill Mazeroski's Game 7-winning homer left the park in 1960 and flew into the trees. The center-field and right-center brick walls still stand, along with the base of the flagpole. Home plate remains in almost its exact original location, and is now encased in glass on the first-floor walkway of the University of Pittsburgh's Wesley W. Posvar Hall across the street.

**WALK OVER TO FORBES AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT, HEADING EAST.**

**5. Stephen Foster Memorial  
4301 Forbes Avenue**



The Stephen Collins Foster Memorial is an academic facility of the University of Pittsburgh conceived in 1927 when the Tuesday Musical Club, founded in 1889 by affluent female musicians, and University of Pittsburgh Chancellor John Bowman agreed to collaborate on a performance hall dedicated to Foster's son Stephen Foster that would house the club's recitals. The main structure houses the two theaters: the 478-seat Charity Randall Theatre and 151-seat Henry Heymann Theatre. The left wing of the building houses the Stephen Foster Memorial Museum and the Center for American Music which contains the University of Pittsburgh's Foster Hall Collection that includes manuscripts, copies of over 200 of his musical compositions, examples of recordings, songsters, broadside, programs, books, various memorabilia, and several musical instruments, including one of Foster's pianos.

**6. University of Pittsburgh Log Cabin  
Forbes Avenue opposite Schenley Plaza**



Tradition holds that the University of Pittsburgh, then the Pittsburgh Academy in the 1780s, began life in a log cabin. Not this one though. That long-ago classroom was replaced by a brick building in the 1790s downtown near the Point. That building, and most of Pittsburgh, was destroyed by fires in the 1840s, taking most of the school records with it. This particular cabin, from Yatesboro, Pennsylvania, was purchased at an auction for \$1,000 by Charles Fagan III, who donated it to the university. It was placed here to commemorate the university's bicentennial in 1987,

## **6. Cathedral of Learning** **Forbes Avenue**



The Cathedral of Learning is the second-tallest education building in the world—42 stories and 535 feet tall. It is also the geographic and traditional heart of the University of Pittsburgh campus. Begun by Chancellor John Bowman in 1926 and dedicated in 1937, the building was realized with the help of contributions from men, women, and children throughout the region and the world. During the peak of the Depression, when funding for the project became especially challenging, school children were encouraged to contribute a dime to “buy a brick.” In addition to the magnificent three-story “Commons Room” at ground level, behind its 2,529 windows the Cathedral of Learning also contains classrooms (including the internationally renowned Nationality Classrooms), the University’s administrative offices, libraries, a computer center, and a restaurant.

## **7. Carnegie Museums and Library** **4400 Forbes Avenue**



The establishment of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was forecast in a letter, November 25, 1881, from Andrew Carnegie to the Mayor of Pittsburgh in which Mr. Carnegie offered to donate \$250,000 for a free library, provided the City would agree to provide the land and appropriate \$15,000 annually for its maintenance. This offer could not be accepted, because at that time Pittsburgh was not authorized to expend funds to maintain a public library. Ten years later the City was legally allowed to accept the offer but Pittsburgh had grown so much since the original offer that Carnegie upped his commitment to a million dollars for A larger building combining reference and circulating libraries, art galleries, and meeting rooms for learned societies.

The original building was designed by Longfellow, Alden & Harlow in 1895 and, with millions more of Carnegie’s dollars, a major addition came in 1907. Today the immense Institute building is actually a multi-purpose complex of library, lecture hall, music hall, natural science museum and art museum hosting more than one million visitors a year.

**8. St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church**  
**419 South Dithridge Street at Forbes Avenue**



St. Nicholas can trace its membership back to the turn of the century, when many of the first Greek immigrants made their way to Pittsburgh. Among them were men who were enlisted by the city's early industrialists to paint the buildings and smokestacks of the iron and steel mills. The present church with Greek portico was purchased in 1923. It was built in 1904 as the 1st Congregational Church.

**WALK BACK A FEW STEPS AND TURN RIGHT ON BELLEFIELD AVENUE.**

**9. Heinz Chapel**  
**115 Federal Street**



The non-demoninational Neo-Gothic Chapel's origins lie with Henry John Heinz, the founder of the H.J. Heinz Company. His will made arrangements to honor his mother, Anna Margareta Heinz, with a building at the University. The building, designed by Charles Z. Klauder, was dedicated in 1938, featuring carved limestone walls, oak woodwork, and ironwork from craftsmen from throughout the northeastern United States. Its 23 exquisitely detailed stained glass windows depict 391 sacred and secular figures who are famous in religion, history, medicine, science, and the arts. The 73-foot transept windows by C. Connick Studios are among the tallest in the world and depict an equal number of women and men.

**10. Bellefield Hall**  
**315 South Bellefield Avenue**



Bellefield Hall, constructed in 1924, was designed by architect Benno Janssen by combining the facades of the Italianate Palazzo Piccolomini delle Papesse in Siena with the the 18th-century Lee House at Stratford in Virginia for the Flemish-bond brick finish and the high basement. Bellefield Hall, a Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation Historic Landmark, was originally home to the Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association and is today home to a variety of University of Pittsburgh offices and services, most notably the old athletic association pool. The iron work for the lamps at the classical entranceway was done by Samuel Yellin.

**11. Bellefield Towers**  
**northeast corner of Bellefield Avenue and Fifth Avenue**



The First United Presbyterian Church was displaced from downtown Pittsburgh in 1896 and built a new Gothic home on this corner. In the 1960s the church merged with the nearby Bellefield church which became an official Presbyterian church in 1866 on the former Bellefield Farm that once occupied most of what became eastern Oakland. The congregation traces its origins to a small prayer group in the 1830s. The new, united congregation moved away but left the building with the more historic Bellefield moniker. When the property was developed in the 1980s as a residential complex the church's distinctive bell tower was retained and the whole complex took the adopted Bellefield name.

**TURN RIGHT ON FIFTH AVENUE.**

**12. Mellon Institute**  
**southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and South Bellefield Avenue**



Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, founded in 1913 by Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon, merged with the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1967 to form Carnegie Mellon University. While it ceased to exist as a distinct institution, the landmark building bearing its name remains. Designed by architect Benno Janssen, the building which would seem low in height but three floors were built into rock below the street level, natural light being provided by interior courts. The entrance to the edifice, from the gradually-ascending steps shown, is at the fourth story. The monumental colonnade of 62 Ionic limestone columns is the largest in the world, completed and dedicated posthumously to the Mellon brothers in May 1937.

**13. St. Paul's Cathedral**  
**northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Craig Street**



The first Roman Catholic Cathedral was sited in downtown Pittsburgh on Grant Street, exactly where Henry Frick wanted to build his Union Trust building. Money trumped history and the church took Frick's dollars and commissioned Egan & Prindeville Architects in 1906, for this commanding house of worship with English and German Gothic features.

**14. Fairfax Apartment Building**  
**4614 Fifth Avenue**



The Fairfax Apartment Building was designed by P.M. Julian in 1926. The Fairfax has features coats of arms, Scottish strap work and the use of terra cotta molded decorations.



**15. Central Catholic High School**  
**4720 Fifth Street**



The castle-like building Central Catholic High School, a designated historic landmark, is one of the most architecturally significant in Western Pennsylvania. Built in Flemish Gothic style by E.J. Weber in 1927 with soaring towers and stabilizing buttresses in patterns of light and dark-colored bricks.

**TURN LEFT ON CLYDE STREET.**

**16. First Church of Christ, Scientist**  
**635 Clyde Street at Fifth Avenue**



This church was designed by S. S. Beman in 1904. Beman had made a reputation for Chicago skyscrapers but across the country he achieved acclaim for his Christian Science churches, including the Mother Church in Boston. Notice the porch on this building.

**RETURN TO FIFTH AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.**

**17. Holy Spirit Byzantine Catholic Church**  
**4815 Fifth Avenue**



During the first decade of the twentieth century, immigrants from Carpatho-Ruthenia, a small portion of the vast Austro-Hungarian Empire, began to settle in the Oakland section of the City of Pittsburgh, lured by the promise of a better life in the City's steel mills. The congregation organized in 1907 and the present church, notable for its mosaic wall depicting the Old testament prophets, was dedicated in 1962.

**18. WQED-TV**  
**4802 Fifth Avenue**



These are the studios of WQED, the first educational television station in the country.

**19. Rodef Shalom**  
**4905 Fifth Avenue**



Rodef Shalom, the oldest Jewish Congregation in Western Pennsylvania and the largest Reform congregation in the area, was chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1856, though its origins go back to the late 1840s. Architect Henry Hornbostel used local cream-colored brick, handmade Guastavino tiles and terra cotta to create this traditional synagogue in 1907.

On the grounds is the largest biblical botanical garden in North America (1/3 acre) and the only one with an ongoing program of research and publication. Visitors are able to experience the land of the Bible in a setting that includes a waterfall, a desert, a stream and the Jordan River, which meanders through the garden from Lake Galilee to the Dead Sea. All of the plants in the garden are labeled with biblical verses accompanying them. The garden features more than 100 temperate and tropical plants in addition to special new program plantings each year. See wheat, barley, millet and many herbs grown by the ancient Israelites along with olives, dates, pomegranates, figs, and cedars. The gardens are open during the summer.

**TURN RIGHT ON MOREWOOD AVENUE.**

## 20. Mudge House

5000 Forbes Avenue at southwest corner of Morewod Avenue



In 1958, industrialist Edmund W. Mudge, a pig iron and coke magnate, donated their bow-fronted Fifth Avenue mansion to Carnegie Mellon University. It has been used ever since as student housing.

**TURN RIGHT ON FORBES AVENUE.**

## 21. U.S. Bureau of Mines/Hamburg Hall

4800 Forbes Avenue



The northwestern part of the Carnegie-Mellon campus was acquired from the U.S. Bureau of Mines in the 1980s. This Beaux Art building, designed by Henry Hornbostel, was dedicated in 1917 as the Pittsburgh Experiment Station. Here, at the largest of the Bureau's test stations, investigations were conducted on first-aid and rescue methods, fuel problems, petroleum uses and chemical research. Today it is a school administration building.

**TURN LEFT ON BOUNDARY STREET.**

## 22. Hammerschlag Hall 5000 Forbes Avenue



Andrew Carnegie and William H. Frew, chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Carnegie Institute and Carnegie's lawyer in Pittsburgh, hired New York electrical wizard Arthur Hamerschlag in 1903 as the first director of the fledgling Carnegie Technical Schools. Its aim was not to compete with the nearby University of Pittsburgh, but to provide practical vocational training in the industrial trades and to offer 3-year diplomas, not bachelor's degrees.

Hamerschlag built the campus in partnership with Carnegie himself and the architect Henry Hornbostel. But progress was slow. Industrial unions had their own apprenticeship programs, and it was challenging to attract and retain faculty, most of whom preferred to work for degree-granting institutions. So in 1912, the Carnegie Technical Schools were renamed Carnegie Institute of Technology. Hamerschlag then led the development of bachelor's and master's degree programs, and the college took off. Hammerschlag Hall, now the home of the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, was positioned to ride the crest of Junction Hollow and to be a towering, commanding focal point for the college campus.

**CONTINUE ON BOUNDARY STREET INTO SCHENLEY PARK AND THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**















## IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

### *Recognizing Early American Architecture:*

#### Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- \* steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- \* small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- \* massive chimney
- \* vertical board (batten) door
- \* little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- \* one room deep

#### Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- \* side-gabled roof
- \* usually one story
- \* batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- \* little or no eave overhang

#### French Colonial (1700-1830)

- \* steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- \* one story
- \* tall, narrow door and window openings
- \* doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- \* walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

#### Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- \* low-pitched or flat roof
- \* normally one story
- \* few small windows
- \* multiple external doors
- \* walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- \* long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

#### Georgian (1700-1780)

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- \* row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

### Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- \* while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

### Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- \* gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- \* entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
  - Doric: plain capitals
  - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
  - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- \* narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- \* cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

### *Recognizing Victorian Architecture:*

### General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- \* roof ornaments
- \* bay (protruding) windows
- \* three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- \* gingerbread porch trim

### Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- \* high-pitched center gables
- \* pointed arch windows and doors
- \* pendants and finials extending from roof

### Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- \* brackets under roof cornices
- \* cupolas on the roof
- \* narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- \* tall, slender windows

### Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- \* mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- \* molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- \* eaves normally with decorative brackets below

### Stick Style (1860-1890)

- \* stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- \* stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- \* Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- \* pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- \* decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- \* wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

### Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* patterned shingles
- \* turned porch posts and trim
- \* corner towers and turrets
- \* wraparound porch
- \* steeply pitched, irregular roofline

### Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- \* shingled walls without interruption at corners
- \* multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- \* extensive porches
- \* walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

### Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- \* based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- \* round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- \* most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- \* always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- \* facade usually asymmetrical

## *Recognizing 20th century Architecture:*

### Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- \* accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- \* symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- \* windows with double-hung sashes
- \* large dormers
- \* round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

### Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- \* facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- \* facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- \* revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- \* often very large

### Tudor (1890 -1940)

- \* massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- \* facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- \* decorative half-timbering often present
- \* steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- \* tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- \* walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

### French Chateausque (1890-1930)

- \* busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- \* steeply pitched hipped roof
- \* multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- \* walls of masonry, usually stone

### Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

- \* wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- \* masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- \* facade with corner quoins and columns, oftne paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- \* first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- \* facade symmetrical

### Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)

- \* shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- \* porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- \* commonly with red tile roof covering
- \* widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- \* wall surface usually smooth stucco

### Pueblo Revival (1910-present)

- \* flat roof with parapeted wall above
- \* stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- \* projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- \* wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- \* unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- \* tile or brick floors

### Prairie Style (1900-1920)

- \* low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- \* two stories with one-story porches or wings
- \* massive square porch supports
- \* detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- \* hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- \* one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

### Craftsman (1905-1930)

- \* low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- \* roof rafters usually exposed
- \* porches supported by square columns
- \* decorative braces or false beams under gables
- \* columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- \* generally one or one-and-a-half stories

### Art Deco (1920-1940)

- \* zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- \* towers and other vertical projections
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

### Art Moderne (1920-1940)

- \* streamline, curved corners
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- \* horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- \* windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- \* glass-block windows or sections of the wall

### International (1925-present)

- \* no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- \* smooth, unornamental wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- \* windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls