



INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:.....
Parcel No.:
Ward:
Zoning Classification:.....
Bldg. Inspector:.....
Council District:.....

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*
Individual Landmark Nomination: \$100.00
District Nomination: \$250.00

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

City-County Building

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

City-County Building

3. LOCATION

a. Street: 414 Grant Street

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

c. Neighborhood: Downtown

4. OWNERSHIP

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

e. Street: 414 Grant Street

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

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

Type

☒ Structure

☐ District

☐ Site

☐ Object

Ownership

☐ Private – home

☐ Private – other

☒ Public – government

☐ Public - other

☐ Place of religious worship

Current Use:

Seat of Government for the City of Pittsburgh

Seat of Government for Allegheny County

6. NOMINATED BY:

- a. Name: Mayor William Peduto
- b. Street: 414 Grant Street
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219
- d. Phone: (412) 255-2138 Email: william.peduto@pittsburghpa.gov

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: 1914-1917
- b. Architectural Style: Beaux Arts with Neoclassical Elements
- c. Architect/Builder: Henry Hornbostel & Edward B. Lee

Narrative: See attached.

8. HISTORY

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

Narrative: See attached.

9. SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

Narrative: See attached.

10. INTEGRITY

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

Narrative: _____

11. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) Community information process.

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

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

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

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

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

12. PHOTO LOGS: *Please Attach*

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Please Attach*


14. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

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

b. Street: 1501Reedsdale St., Suite 5003

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

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

e. Signature: 



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

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

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

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

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

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

CHECKLIST: City-County Building

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

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

City-County Building
Historic Nomination Form
Addendum

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

Individual Property Historic Nomination Form

Historic Name(s): City-County Building

Current Name: City-County Building

Location: 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Block/Lot: 2-E-284; 2-J-2)

Neighborhood: Downtown

Ownership: City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County

Type: Structure

Historic Use: City/County Government

Current Use: City/County Government

Descriptive Narrative

Year Built: 1914-1917

Architectural Style: Beaux Arts with Neoclassical Elements

Architect: Henry Hornbostel & Edward B. Lee

Physical Description

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

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

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

Western (Primary) Elevation

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

¹ G. M. Hopkins Company Maps, 1910.

² G. M. Hopkins Company Maps, 1900.

³ G. M. Hopkins Company Maps, 1910.

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

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

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

Eastern (Secondary) Elevation

Facing Ross Street, the eastern elevation is the building's secondary elevation. It echoes the western elevation in much of its detailing (Fig. 2). Unlike the western elevation however, the eastern elevation features only one four story-high portal. A smaller and less ornately carved balcony projects above the portal. Like the western elevation, it also reads CITY-COUNTY BUILDING and is flanked by escutcheons of both the County of Allegheny and the City of Pittsburgh. This portal and this balcony are the only things interrupting thirteen otherwise contiguous bays of windows. On this elevation and the other three (northern and southern) elevations, the colonnade of the western elevation is replaced by simply detailed pilasters on the upper floors.

Northern and Southern Elevations

The Northern and Southern elevations of the building are largely mirror images of one another (Fig. 3). With 22 bays, these elevations are largely unadorned save for the various projecting cornices. Like the eastern (Ross Street) and western (Grant Street) elevations, their design is tripartite, divided into three registers with the lower register containing two floors (and sets of windows), the middle register containing five floors (and sets of windows), and the top register containing two floors (and sets of windows). The top register features a series of pilasters identical to the eastern elevation. Unlike the other elevations, the northern and southern elevations feature an entablature punctuated by windows just below the cornice, which is also adorned by alternating sheaves of wheat, eagles, and stylized castles.

History

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

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

By the time formal action was taken in 1912, the plans for a new seat of government had evolved substantially. The new office building became a joint venture between the City and the County. The Pittsburgh Press reports that in May 1912 that Allegheny County Commissioners voted to approve an agreement providing for the construction of a new, jointly-occupied, building on land owned by the County bounded by Fourth Avenue, Grant Street, Ross Street and Diamond Street (Fig. 4). It was determined that an architect for the new building would be selected through a competition, offering \$1,000 to five men "...residing and doing business in Allegheny County".⁵ This regional favoritism was by no means limited to architects, however. In 1914 the joint Commission adopted Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong's motion that:

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

So great was the enthusiasm for the project that preparatory work would for construction would begin even before plans were finalized. The contract from the Department of Public Works to raze the buildings within the block and grade the site of the new City-County Building was approved and released in late spring. By July demolition began on several sites, including the notable Fourth Avenue Baptist Church (Fig. 5).

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

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

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

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

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

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

The construction of the City-County Building may have been put on hold, but the site on which it would rise played an integral role in the social, civic, and political life of Pittsburgh. In December 1914 after an exhaustive search, it was determined by the municipal Christmas Tree Committee that that year's tree would be erected on the site of the future building (Fig. 6).¹¹ On December 24 the tree, wired by the Duquesne Light Company, was lit and greeted by a cacophony of church bells, sirens, and whistles to mark "...the beginning of the Christmas season."¹² Pittsburgh's municipal tree, now joined by a hanukkah, continues to be erected and lit on the steps of the City-County Building 102 years later. Interestingly, due to the City's lack of an open public square (Market Square was occupied by the Market House until the 1960s), the vacant City-County Building lot saw an incredible amount of use, including a suffragette rally and a City-sponsored weights and measures bon fire (Fig. 7).¹³

Though the site was frequently used by the public, preparatory work continued, however slowly. On April 24, 1915 contractors began drilling to determine the level of bedrock in order to prepare for construction of the foundation (Fig. 8).¹⁴ They found it to be a uniform 17 ½ feet throughout the block. An excavation contract totaling \$32,000 was awarded to the M. O'Heron Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During this ceremony, then City Council President John M. Goehring declared, “I think the time will come when even government offices will be taken under the same roof with those of the city and county.” The pick and shovel used during the ceremony were later plated in silver and preserved as mementoes of the ceremony, to be kept in the office of the Mayor (Figs. 9-11).¹⁵

After the groundbreaking ceremony, mechanized excavation began. Construction progress was swift. The joint Commission issued and awarded a series of contracts for steel (Jones & Laughlin Steel Company for \$193,965), terra cotta (Guastavino Company for \$146,000) and granite (contractor not named for \$325,000) by the end of the summer (Fig. 12).¹⁶ For the rest of 1915, construction on the new building continued at a brisk pace, only to be briefly interrupted by a brief workers’ strike in late July and early August.¹⁷

By September 1915 the City and County had officially exchanged deeds for Pittsburgh’s Old City Hall and half of the new City-County Building. By December it was reported that the steel framework had risen past the third floor and that construction of the frame would be complete within weeks.¹⁸ A photograph published in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette from April 23, 1916 shows the derricks of the City-County Building rising above the courthouse and indicates that the timeframe to completion may have taken a bit longer than predicted (Fig. 13). Regardless of the minor delays, the City and County Officials were so elated by the progress that plans were made for an elaborate ceremony to lay the cornerstone and celebrate the City’s Centennial early in the following year.¹⁹

March 26, 1916 was a day like no other for the nascent City-County Building and the City of Pittsburgh as thousands of Pittsburghers flooded the streets downtown. The celebration was in honor of the City’s 100th anniversary of incorporation. But the throng had really gathered to watch the laying of the cornerstones for City-County Building (Figs. 14-21). A parade wound through the streets of Pittsburgh. From Ohio Street and Cedar Avenue on Pittsburgh’s North Side, to the heart of former Allegheny City at Ohio Street and Federal Street, the parade crossed the Allegheny River and ended at the steel framework of what would become the new City-County Building. Here a large wooden stage hosted the City, County, and State’s most influential figures, who gave a series of speeches extolling the accomplishments of Pittsburghers, the City’s prosperity, and predicting great things—and greater City-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following the ceremony, work progressed at a brisk pace. The building's polished granite cladding quickly covered the steel framework (Figs. 22-23). As exterior work was approaching completion, arrangements were made for local artist Edward D. Trumbull to create an allegorical painting on the building's barrel-vaulted, 300-foot-long interior corridor. City offices also began making arrangements to move into the new building.²²

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

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

Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Beaux Arts Mode

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

The Beaux Arts mode can most succinctly be described as a particular type of neoclassicism wherein idealized, classical elements are interwoven with French and Italian Baroque and Rococo elements. It was largely a means of adapting and utilizing historic forms for contemporary uses; sometimes bordering on Eclecticism. Among its chief hallmarks, symmetry, spatial hierarchy, sculpture, and classical detailing were paramount. Architectural historian Leland Roth states that one of the key unifying elements of the mode was that architects and designers sought to “...create an environment that was harmonious in the interrelationship of all of its elements.”²⁵ It was less about following strict architectural guidelines and more about creating an architecture of feeling.

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

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

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

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

One gets a better sense of Van Trump's argument when comparing the City-County Building's executed design and its original 1914 design (Fig. 24). The original design was much more ornate and as architectural historian Walter Kidney describes:

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

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

This loggia created a much-needed civic space for the City. For a century, it has served as a forum for civic events, a public gathering place, and a place where Pittsburgh's heritage may be honored through permanent installations. As such, this loggia houses permanent plaques (Figs. 25 –28), became the successor space for the municipal tree, and hosts Pittsburgh's current Bicentennial Celebration, among other events (Figs.29-33). It has sheltered Pittsburghers in good times and bad (Figs. 32-35).

The City Beautiful Movement

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

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

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

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

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adopted by urban planners across the United States in an effort to remake their cities.²⁹ It became known as “The City Beautiful.”

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

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

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

Henry Hornbostel (1867-1961)

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

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

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

[He] was an Eclectic, in the sense that the term was used early in the 20th century. This is, he was ready to take compositional ideas from the past if it suited his purpose. He might

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

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

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

³² Kidney, 6.

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

*also devise a building that was quite without precedent; it was a matter of what expressed the role and suited the location of the work.*³⁴

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

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

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

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

Edward B. Lee (1876-1956)

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

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

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

³⁴ Kidney, 5

³⁵ Rosenblum, 48

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

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

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

Rafael Guastavino was a Spanish architect and builder best known for his “Tile Arch System,” a system of self-supporting arches and vaults, connected through interlocking terracotta tiles. The company he founded, Gustavino Fireproof Construction Company, in New York, made significant contributions to hundreds of architecturally significant buildings throughout the country. Representative works in Pittsburgh include the Buhl Planetarium, Calvary Episcopal Church, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Administration Hall, County Office Building, East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Holy Rosary Church, First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh, Mellon Residence, interior swimming pool (now Chatham University Mellon Boardroom), Rodef Shalom Synagogue, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, swimming pool. Notable works outside of Pittsburgh include the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (New York), the Biltmore Estate (Asheville, Nc.), City Hall Station (New York), the U.S. Supreme Court Building (Washington, D.C.), Boston Public Library (Boston), Grand Central Terminal (New York) and hundreds upon hundreds of others.³⁸

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

Charles Keck

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

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

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

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

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

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

No sooner was the building completed than it would rise to serve the country's war efforts by hosting a recruitment marine enlistment drive (Figs. 36 & 37). The construction of the City-County Building took place during the period when Europe was engulfed in what would later become known as World War I, during which America pursued a policy distancing itself from direct involvement. This distance, however, did not prevent those in Pittsburgh from worrying about the growing conflagration and as indicated on a City-County Building postcard by a City employee identifying his new office, several military drafts had already occurred and more were expected (Fig. 38 & 39). Outside of the war effort, the City-County Building would continue to serve the needs of the people of Pittsburgh and frequently that of the nation. Looking again at the Pittsburgh City Photographer's Collection, we see the City-County Building would be host to events honoring influential Pittsburghers, like Bertha Rauh (Fig. 40), and international visitors, like the 1928 Hungarian Delegation (Fig. 41).

The City-County building would also host and nurture nascent traditions that continue to be an integral part of Pittsburgh's social life today. On October 3, 1919 the City's Bureau of Recreation, predecessor to today's CitiParks Department, placed a scoreboard to announce the play-by-play Game 3 of the World Series (Fig. 42). Decades later we again see the then Department of Parks and Recreation using the City-County Building's loggia to host countless other recreational activities such as a marbles tournament (Fig. 43) and today a CitiPong tournament (Fig. 44).

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

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

The Allegheny County courts were the first governmental office to move away from their original home in Market Square, constructing a Neoclassical Courthouse on the corner of Fourth Ave. and Grant Street between 1836-40. This structure, destroyed in a fire, would be replaced with the nationally renowned Allegheny Courthouse and Jail designed by H.H. Richardson in 1888. The Allegheny County Mortuary would be constructed across the street from several Allegheny County-owned office buildings on Fourth

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Avenue & Ross Street soon after in 1903. The John P. Robin Building (1907) also contributed to this shift of government office space to what was then Grant Hill. The construction of the City-County Building, however, greatly accelerated the shift of power away from Smithfield Street and would be followed by the construction of other government-related buildings like Allegheny County Office Building (1929-1931), the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (1931-34). In between these government office buildings, private offices sprung up that often had strong ties back to governmental institutions in that they rented space, or catered to, different. Examples of this may be seen in the Frick Building (1902), the Union Trust Building (1915-16), William Penn Hotel (1916), and the Grant Building (1929).

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

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

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

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

Integrity

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

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The building has undergone several cleanings and restorations but still retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Its form and scale, Beaux Arts design with heavy classical influences, stone and steel construction, make clear that it was (and remains) the seat of local government built shortly after the turn of the 20th century.

City-County Building
Historic Nomination Form
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City-County Building - Bibliography

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City-County Building
Historic Nomination Form
Photo Logs



Fig. 1. *City-County Building, Grant St. Façade, August 13, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.*



Fig. 2. *City-County Building, Ross Street Façade. August 13, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.*



Fig. 3. City-County Building, Fourth Ave. Façade. August 13, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Fig. 4. Allegheny County Courthouse, 1899, Source: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;c=hpicas;c=hpichatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpichplf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;q1=City%20County%20Building;back=back1471135952;size=20;subview=detail;resnum=1;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpichswp;entryid=x-msp328.b001.f01.i01;viewid=GRET0054.TIF.

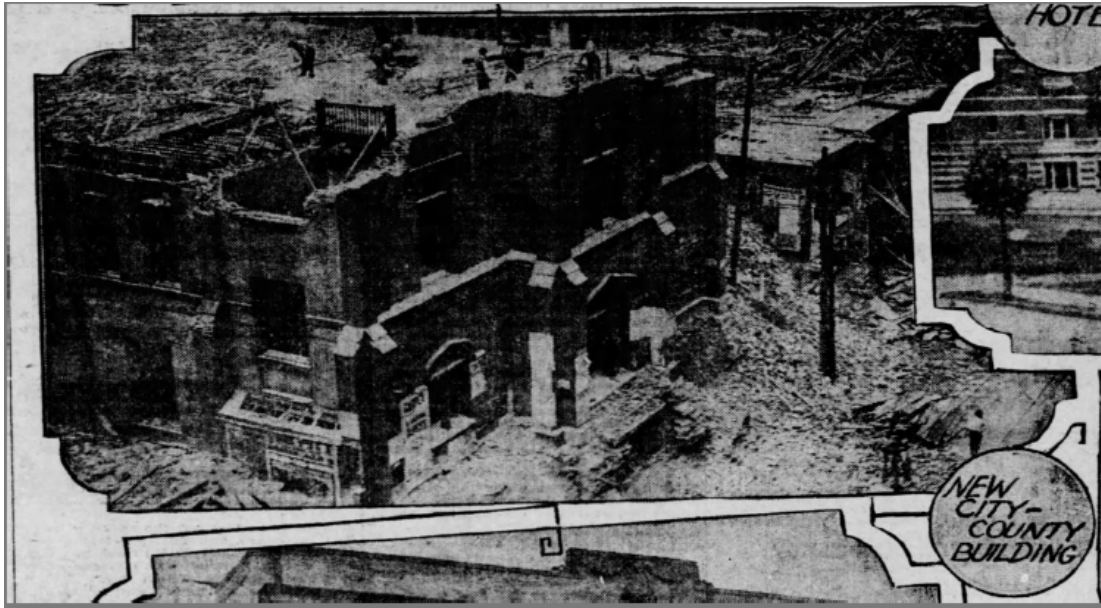


Fig. 5. *The Demolition of the 4th Ave. Baptist Church*, July 19, 1914, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 6. *The Civic Christmas Tree*, December 24, 1914, Source: the Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 7. *The “Crooked” Measures Bonfire*, May 2, 1915, Source: the Pittsburgh Press.

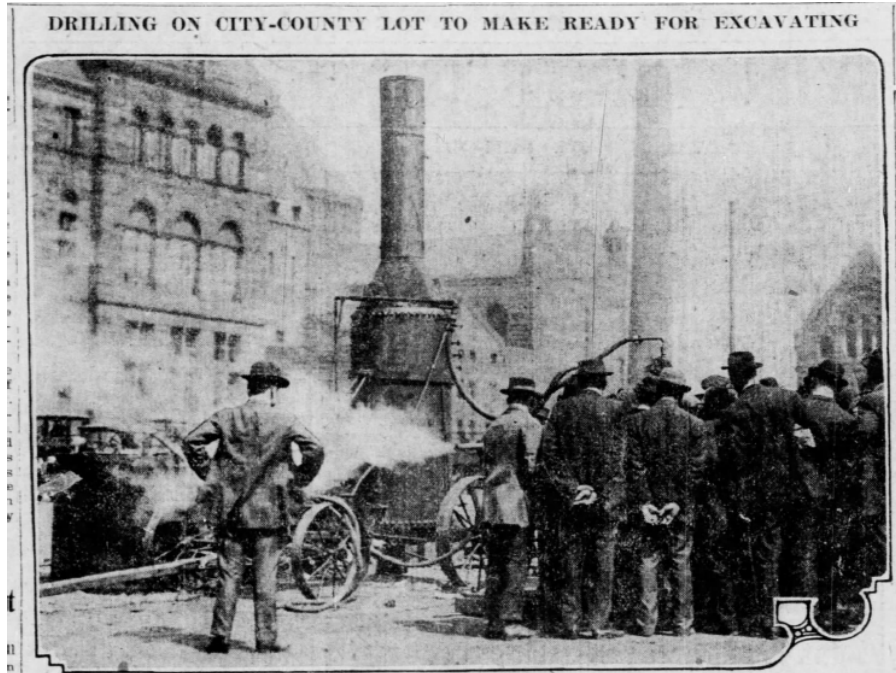


Fig. 8. *Drilling on City-County Lot to Make Ready for Excavating*, April 24, 1915, Source: The Pittsburgh Post -Gazette.



Fig. 9. *County Commissioner I.K. Campbell Striking the First Blow with Joseph G. Armstrong, Jr.*, July 7, 1906, Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 10. *Starting Work on Joint City-County Building*, July 7, 1914, Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 11. *Shovel*. July 30, 1915. Source: University of Pittsburgh, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpccma;c=hpccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpiconroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpichlf;c=hpipitcairn;c=hpipointpark;c=hpipso;c=hpicsc;c=hpicus;back=back1471136174;subview=detail;resnum=42;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.158694.cp;viewid=20100422-CP-0192.TIF.



Fig. 12. *The Allegheny Courthouse, Circa 1914.* Source:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/classconnection/680/flashcards/11483680/jpg/allegheny_courthouse1318142686356-154E56B8509475BB5A1.jpg

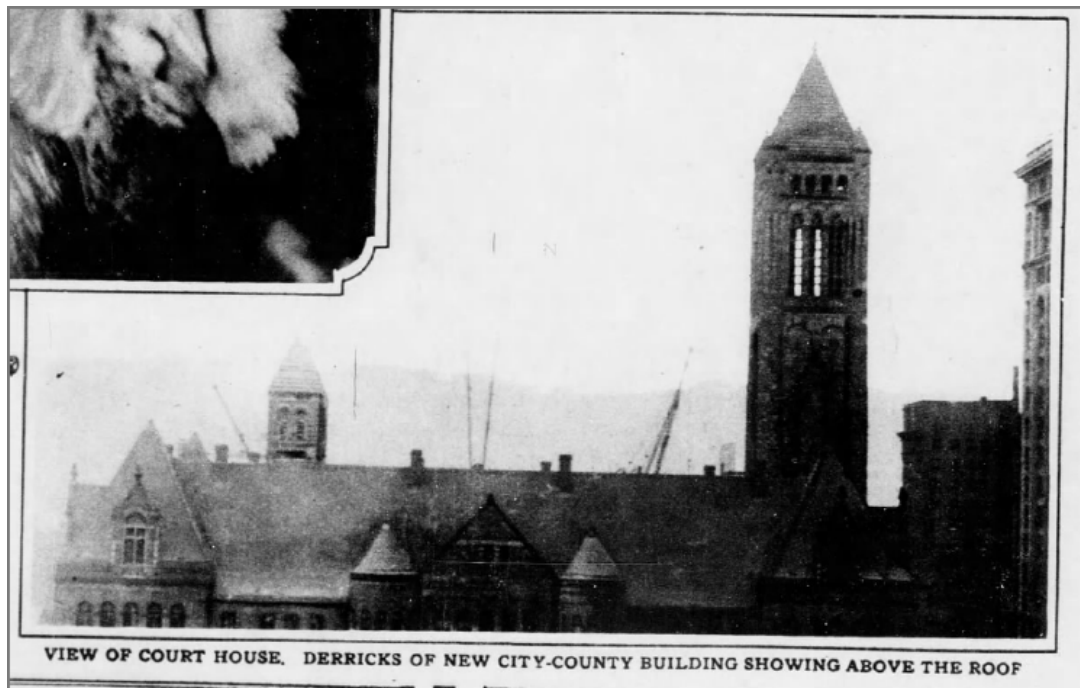


Fig. 13. *View of Court House, Derricks of New City-County Building Showing Above the Roof, April 23, 1916.* Source: The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

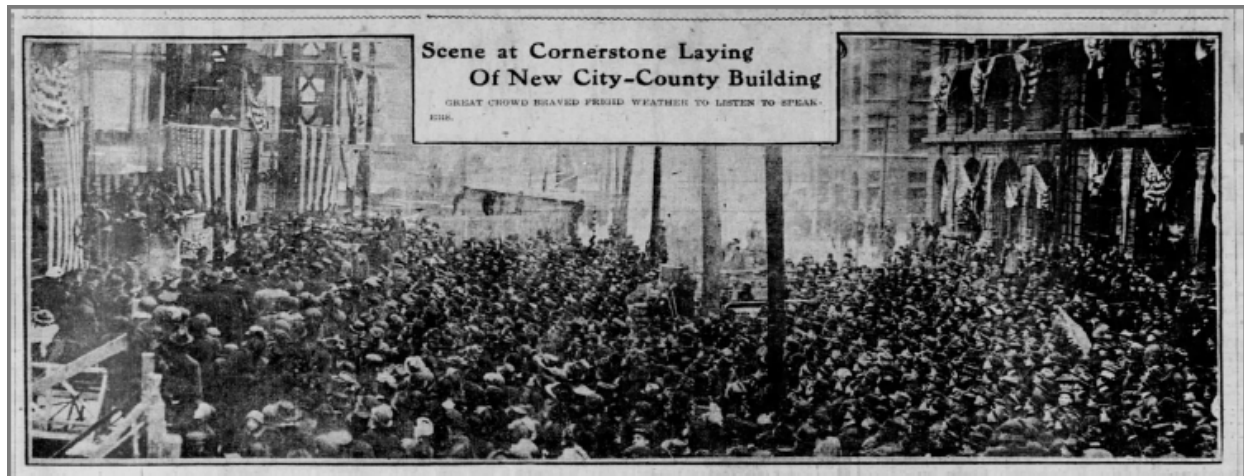


Fig. 14. Scenes at Cornerstone Laying of New City-County Building, March 19, 1916. Source: The Pittsburgh Press.



Fig. 15. Scenes Attending Laying of Corner Stones of the City-County Building Yesterday, March 19, 1916. The Pittsburgh-Post Gazette.

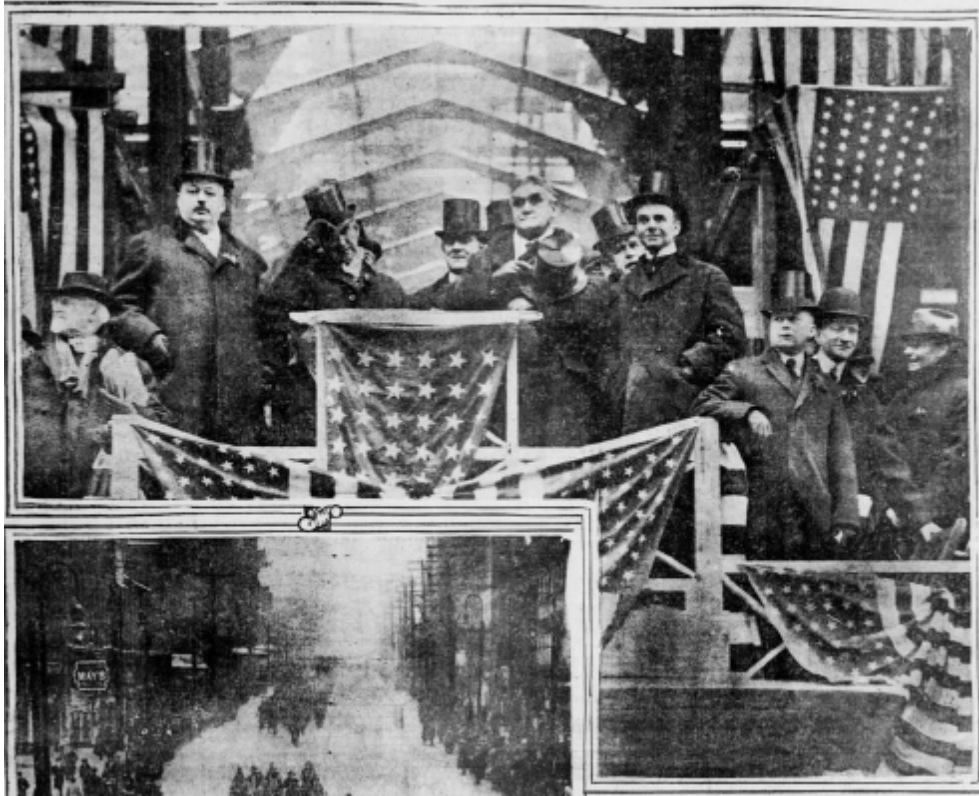


Fig. 16. *Pageantry and Oratory at Charter Day Celebration*, March 19, 1916. Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.



Fig. 17. *Section of the Parade Showing the Veteran Color Guard of Philadelphia*, March 19, 1916. Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.



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



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

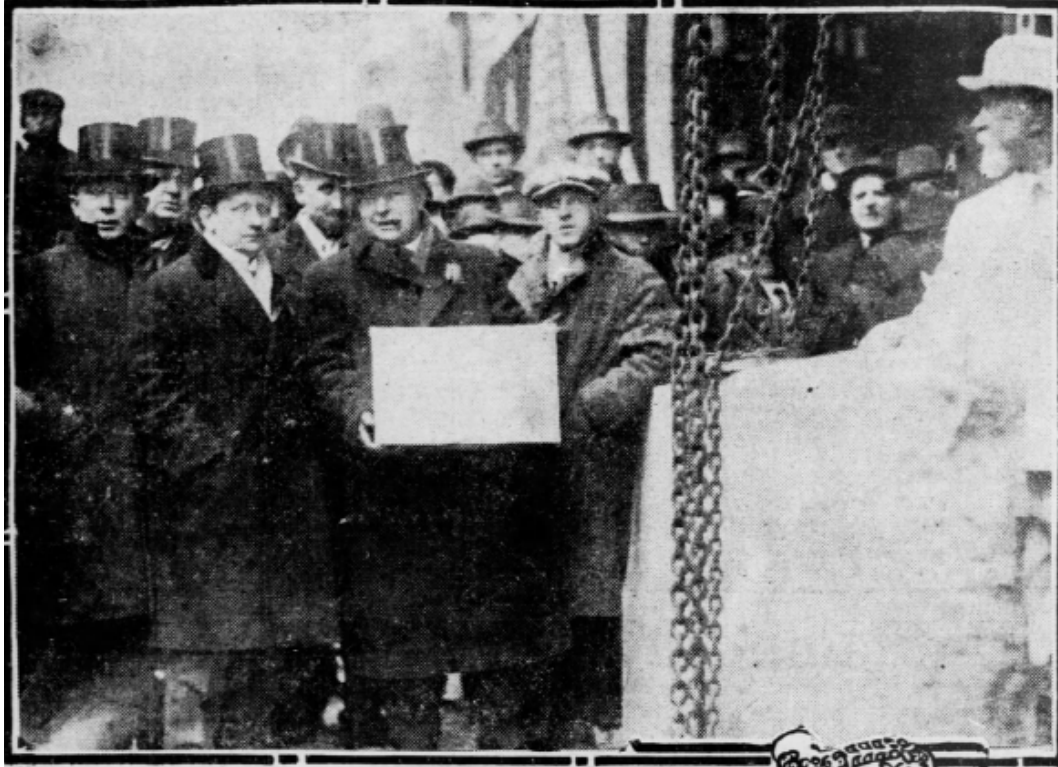


Fig. 20. *President Addison C. Gumbert of the County Commissioners about to Place the Box in the County Cornerstone, March 19, 1916. Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.*



Fig. 21. *Joseph G. Armstrong, Jr. Assisting his Father, Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, in Laying the City Cornerstone, March 19, 1916. Source: The Pittsburgh Daily Post.*



Fig. 22. *Allegheny County Jail*, March 25, 1916. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer:

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpccma;c=hpccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpichphf;c=hpicipitcairn;c=hpicipointpark;c=hpicipso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c=bac;k=back1471222310;subview=detail;resnum=45;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.168807.cp;viewid=168807CP.TIF



Fig. 23. *City-County Building Constriction*, May 31, 1916. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer:

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpccma;c=hpccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpichphf;c=hpicipitcairn;c=hpicipointpark;c=hpicipso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c=bac;k=back1471222310;subview=detail;resnum=46;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.168810.cp;viewid=20100518-CP-0104.TIF



Fig. 24. 1914 Plans for the City-County Building. Henry Hornbostel. Source: Walter Kidney, Henry Hornbostel: *An Architect's Master Touch*, Lanham, Md., Roberts Rinehart Publishers.



Fig. 25. City-County Building Dedication Plaque, August 13, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Fig. 26. *Centennial Anniversary of the U.S. Civil War*, August 13, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Fig. 27. *William Flinn Memorial*, Gleb W. Derujinsky (1925). August 13, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Fig. 28. *Gettysburg Address*. August 13, 2016. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Fig. 29. *Municipal Christmas Tree*, December 25, 1933. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpccma;c=hpccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicomroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpiphlf;c=hpipitcairn;c=hpipointpark;c=hpipso;c=hpicsc;c=hpicus;back=back1471136785;subview=detail;resnum=80;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3319559.cp;viewid=3319559CP.TIF



Fig. 30. *Samuel Piermont Langley*, May 23, 1938. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpccma;c=hpccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpichphf;c=hpicipitcairn;c=hpicipointpark;c=hpicipso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c=bac;k=back1471136454;subview=detail;resnum=92;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3841868.cp;viewid=3841868CP.TIF



Fig. 31. *The Pioneers*, May 23, 1938. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpccma;c=hpccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpichphf;c=hpicipitcairn;c=hpicipointpark;c=hpicipso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c=bac;k=back1471136454;subview=detail;resnum=92;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3841868.cp;viewid=3841868CP.TIF



Fig. 32. *First Steamboat Constructed in Allegheny County, May 23, 1938.* Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpccma;c=hpccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471136336;subview=detail;resnum=90;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3841866.cp;viewid=3841866CP.TIF



Fig. 33. *PGH200, August 13, 2016,* Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Fig. 34. *Weddings*. Sunday, June 15, 2014. Source: <http://www.mikehenninger.com/marriage-equality-in-pennsylvania-ongoing>



Fig. 35. *Job Seekers* (March 1983). Source: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: <http://i1.wp.com/newsinteractive.post-gazette.com/thedigs/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/1983-2.jpg?resize=280%2C227>



Fig. 36. *Marine Enlistment Drive*. July 22, 1918. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471350169;subview=detail;resnum=48;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.189117a.cp;viewid=20100719-HPICASC-0026.TIF



Fig. 37. *Drum Major of the United States Marine Band*. July 26, 1918. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471350169;subview=detail;resnum=50;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.189120.cp;viewid=20100719-HPICASC-0029.TIF

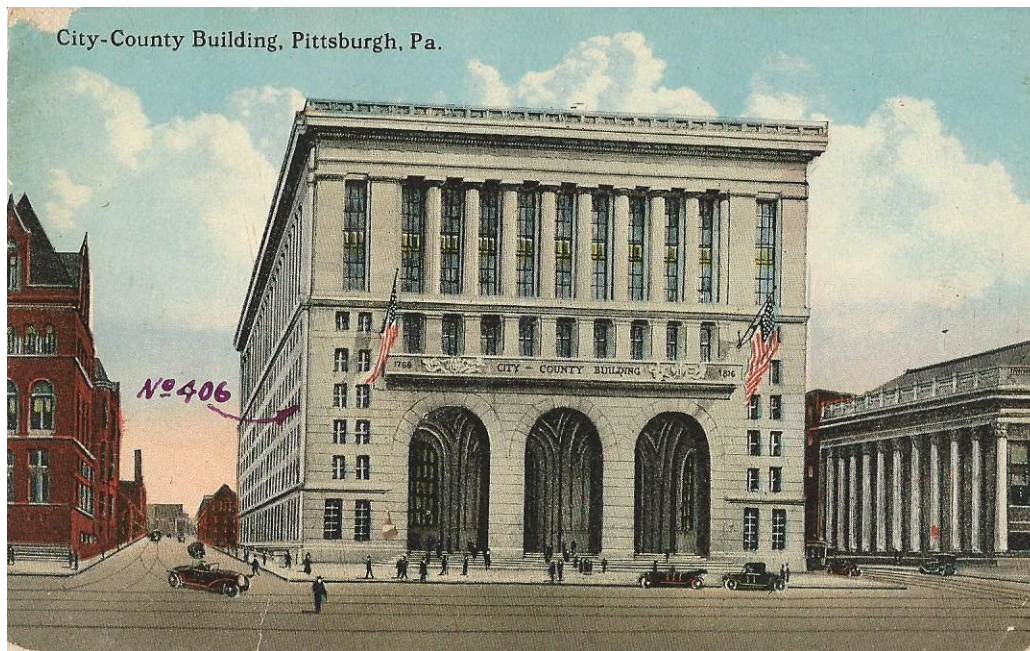


Fig. 38. City-County Building (front). Postcard. Source: The Collection of Justin Greenawalt.

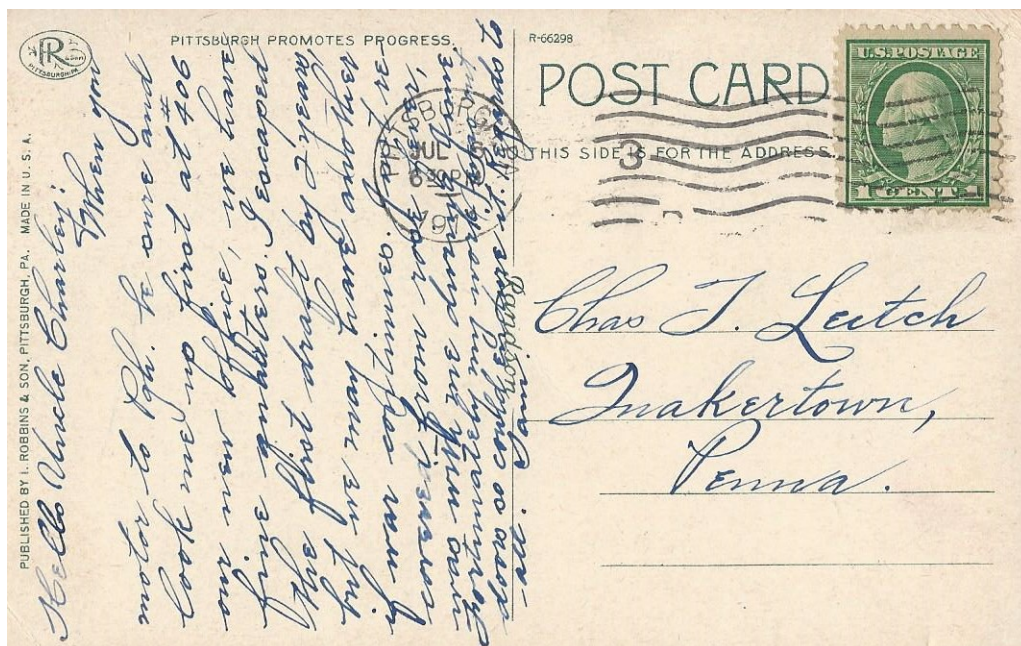


Fig. 39. City-County Building (back). Postcard. Source: The Collection of Justin Greenawalt.



Fig. 40. *Bertha Rauh after Being Sworn in by Mayor Charles H. Kline as Director of Public Welfare of the City of Pittsburgh.* January 4, 1926. Source: Unknown, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471350169;subview=detail;resnum=59;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpichswp;entryid=x-msp301-und-b003-und-f005-und-i09;viewid=MSP301_B003_F005_I09.TIF



Fig. 41. *The Hungarian Delegation.* March 22, 1928. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471378942;subview=detail;resnum=62;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.286185.cp;viewid=20110401-HPICASC-0057.TIF



Fig. 42. *World Series Scoreboard*. October 3, 1919. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471350169;subview=detail;resnum=54;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.199201.cp;viewid=199201CP.TIF

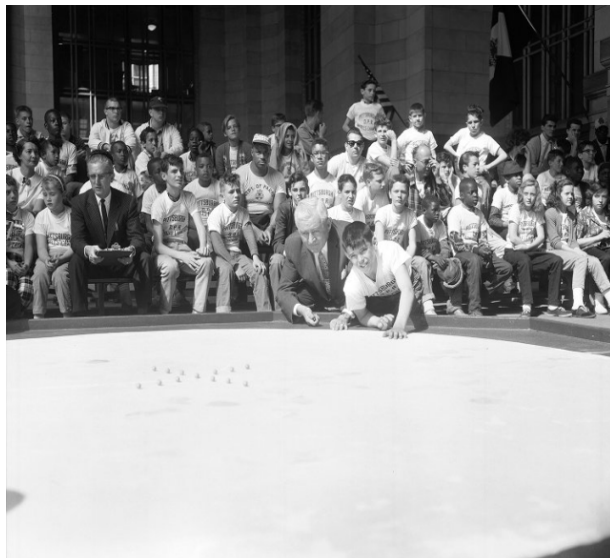


Fig. 42. *Marbles Tournament*. May 25, 1961. Source: Pittsburgh City Photographer, http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471350071;subview=detail;resnum=110;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.61111132-und-10.cp;viewid=61111132_10.TIF



Fig. 40. *Citipong*. 2016. Source: <http://pittsburghpa.gov/citiparks/mid-day-fun>

City-County Building
Historic Nomination Form
Resources

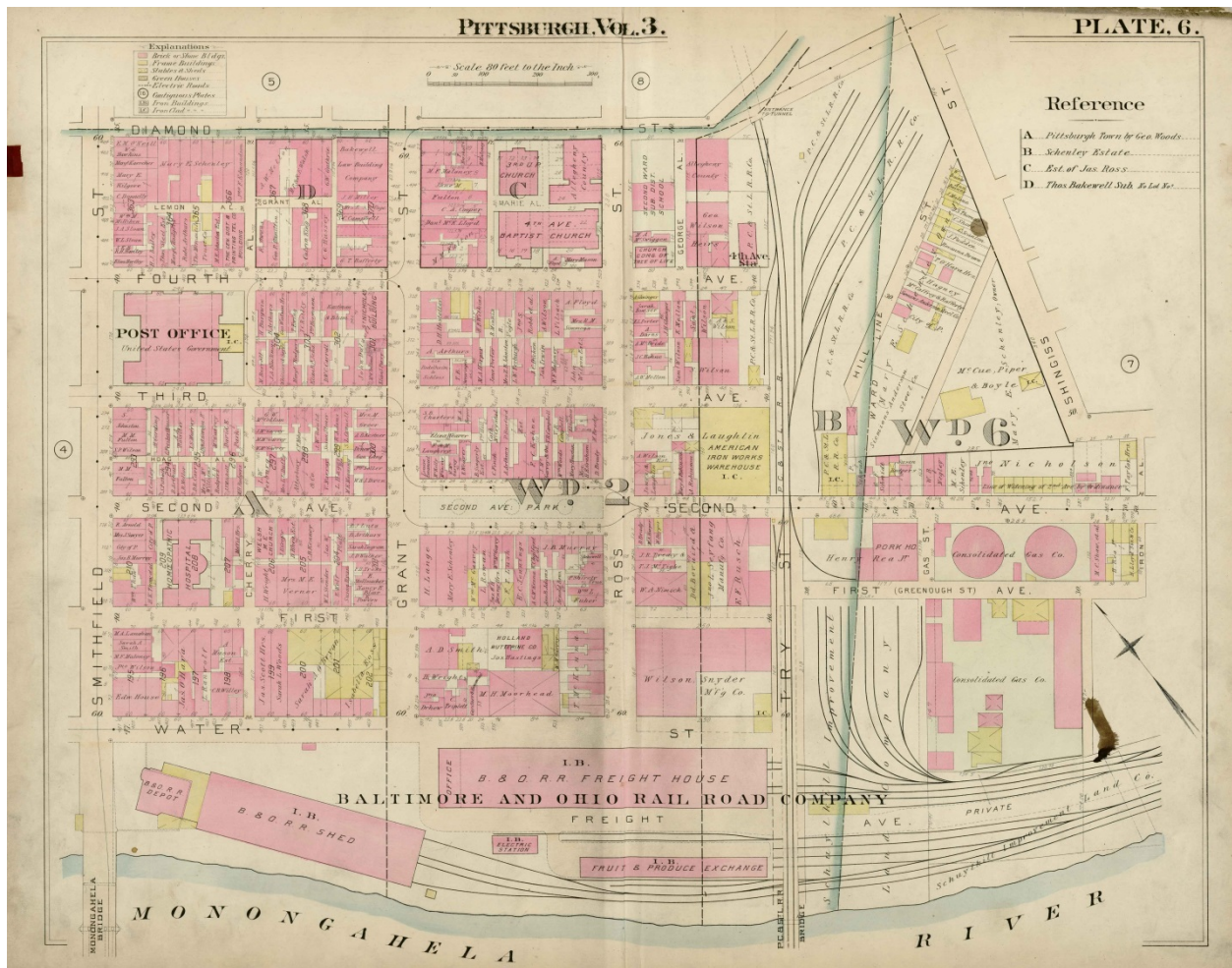


Plate 6. Pittsburgh. 1903. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Vol 3. Source: <http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?view=entry;cc=maps;entryid=x-03sv3p13>

City-County Building Historic Nomination Form – Supporting Documents

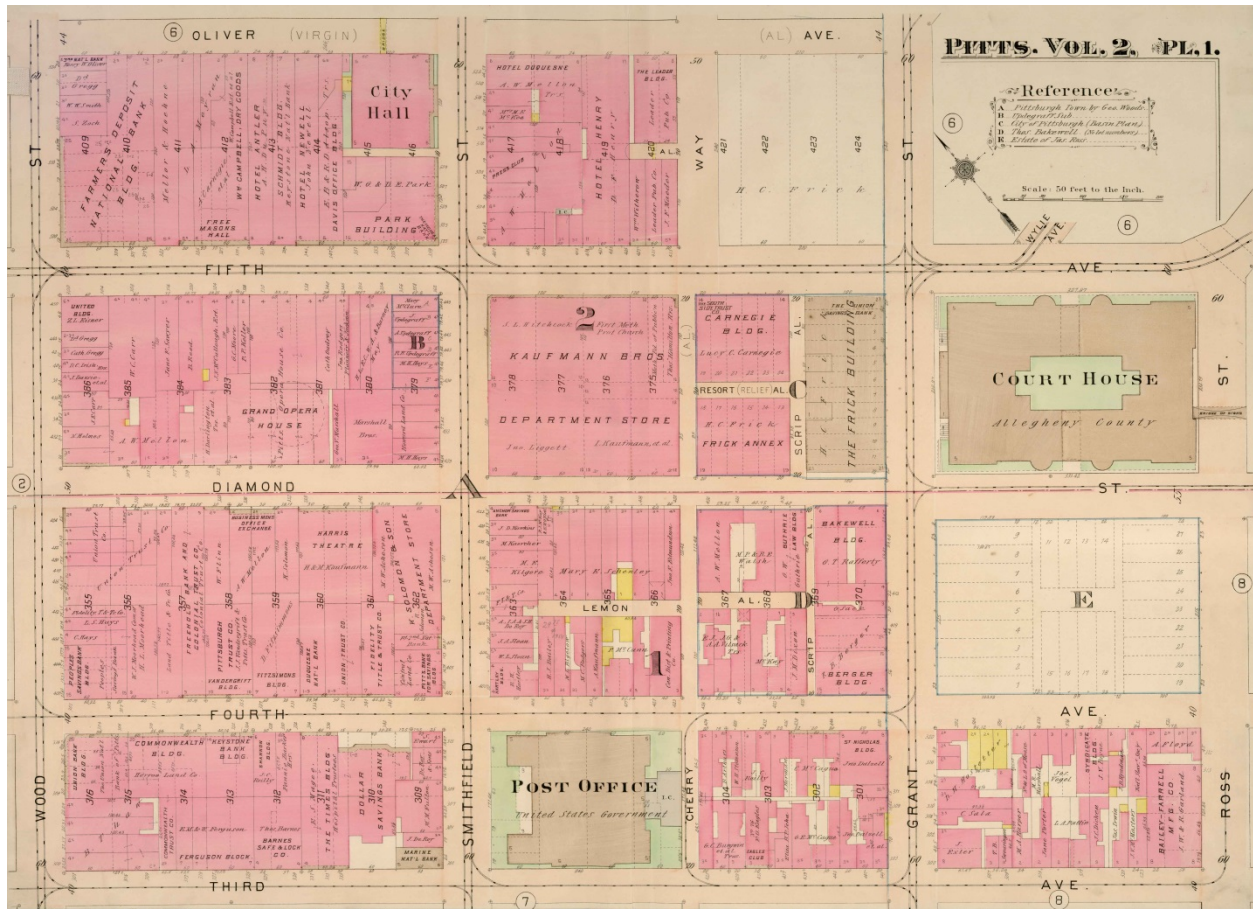


Plate 1. Pittsburgh. 1914. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Vol. 2. Source: <http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?view=entry;cc=maps;entryid=x-20090804-hopkins-0003>

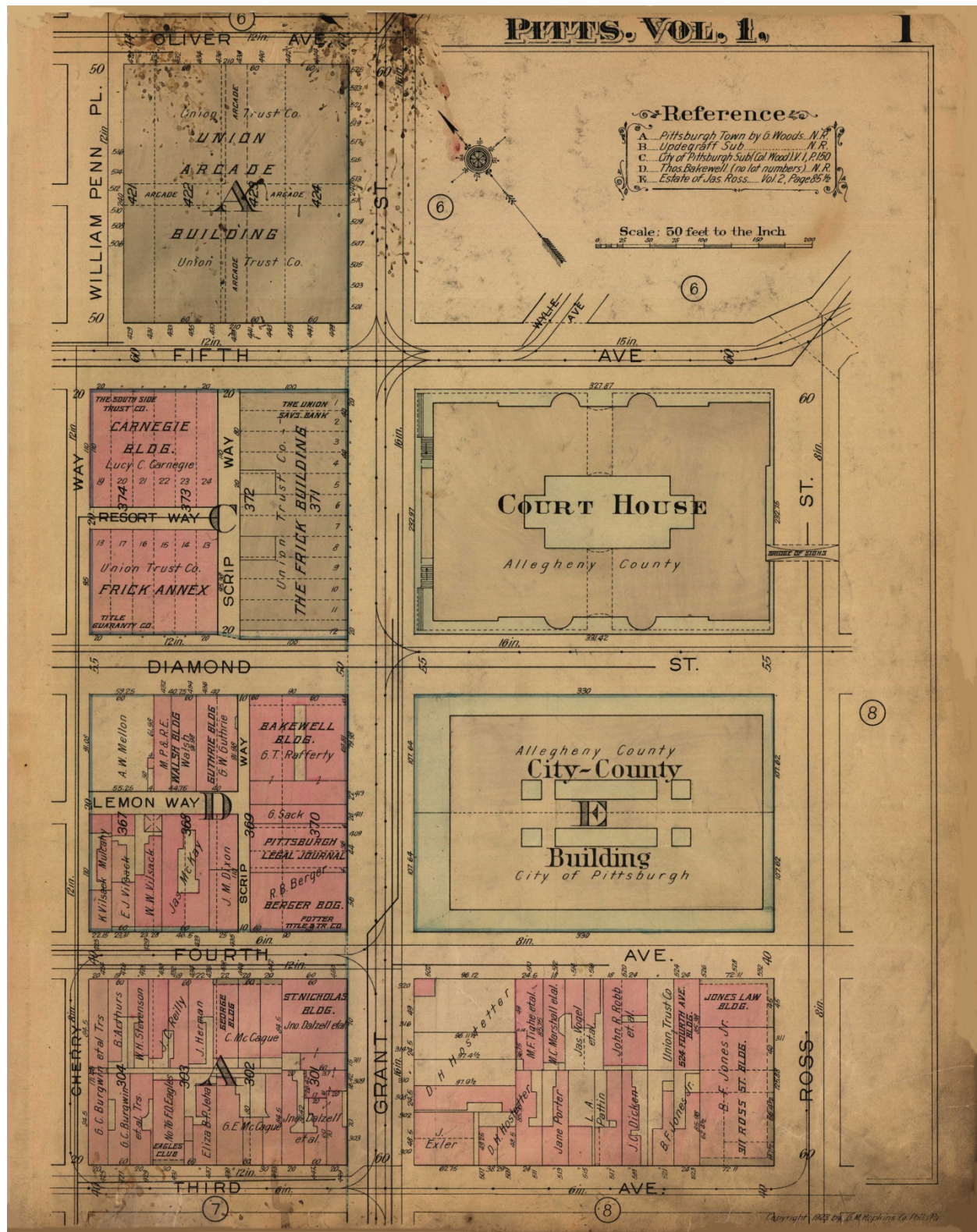
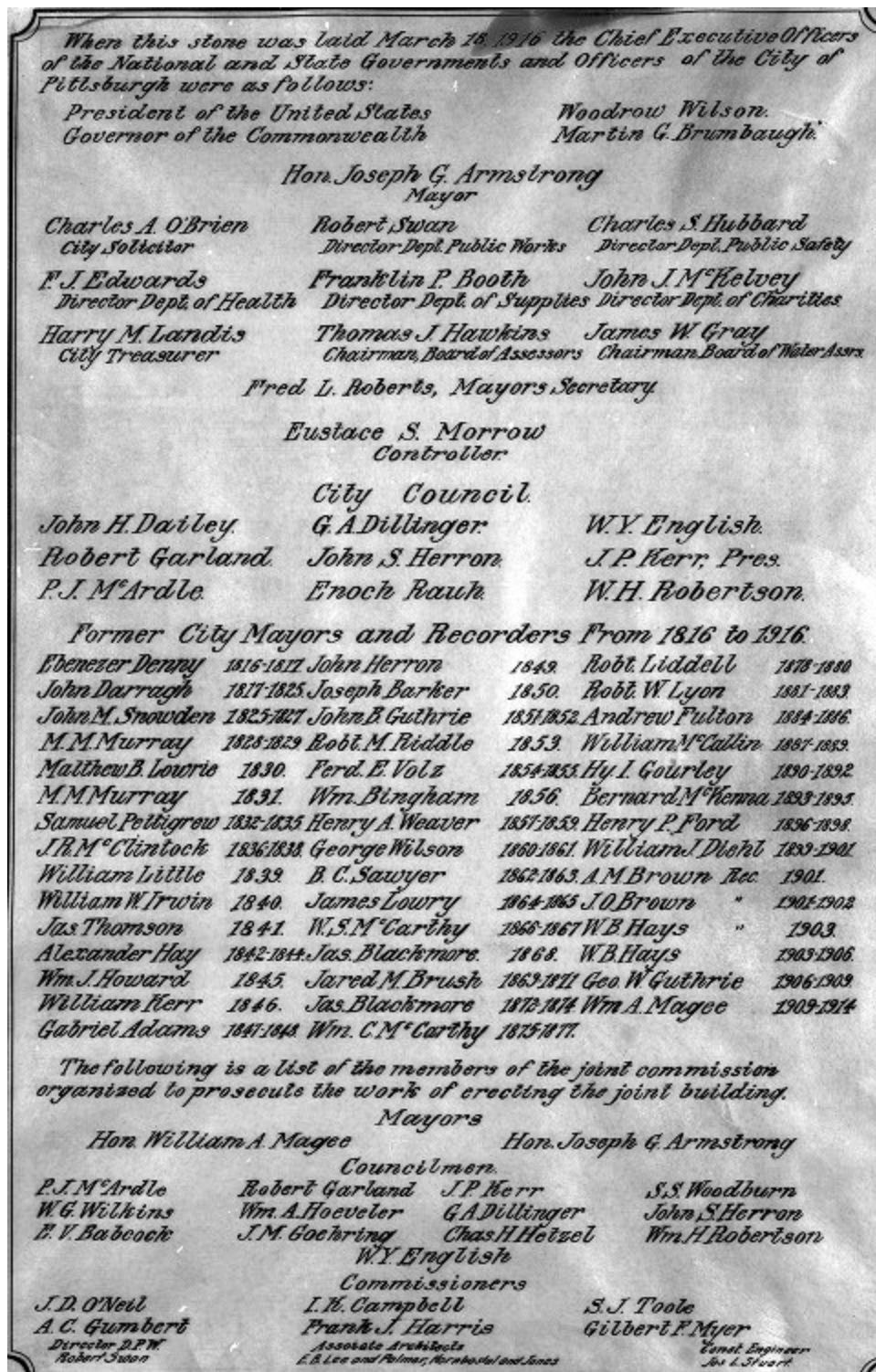


Plate 1 B. Pittsburgh. 1923. G.M. Hopkins & Co. Source: <http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?view=entry;cc=maps;entryid=x-23v0101b>



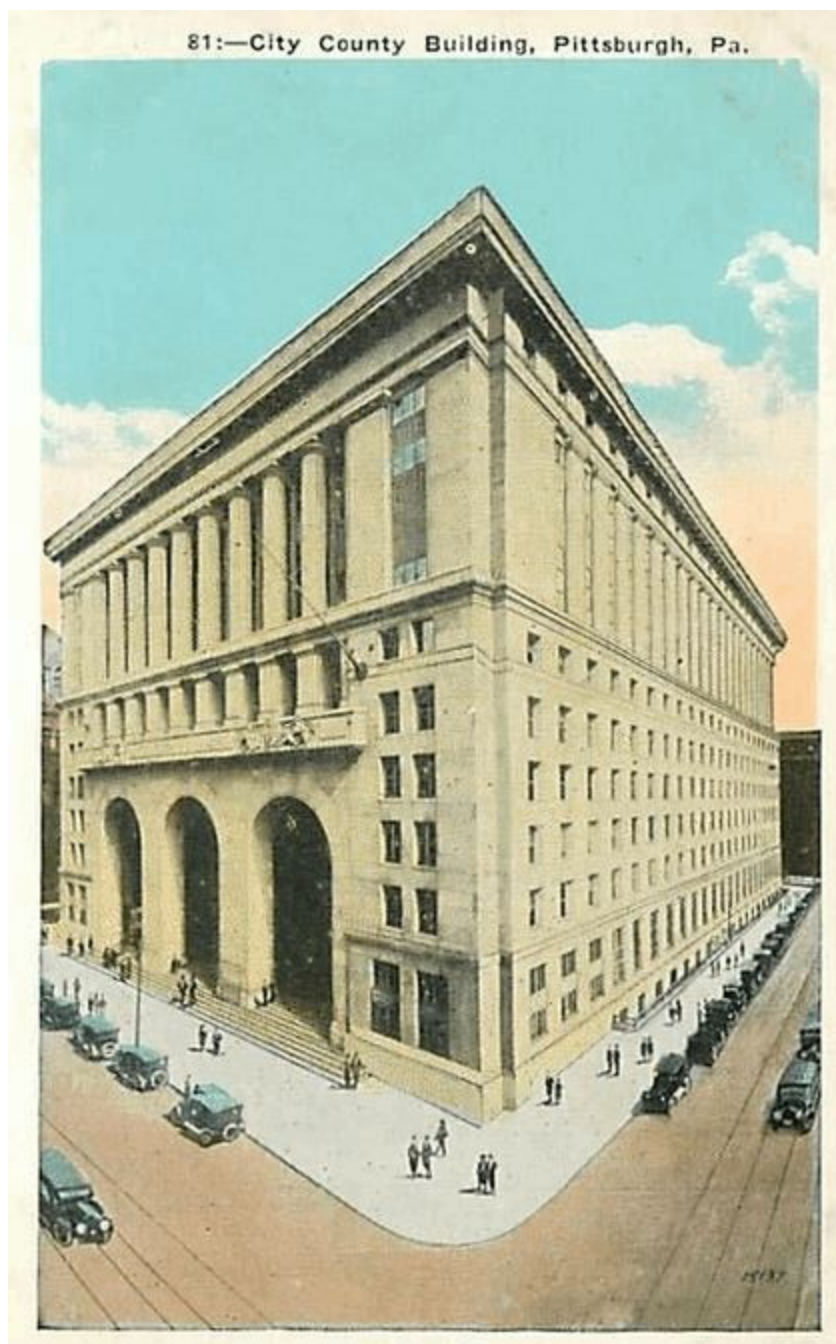
List of City of Pittsburgh Government Officials Attending Cornerstone Ceremony. 1916.

Source: [http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-](http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpicma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpichlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c=bac)

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpicma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpichlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicus;c=bac
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Architectural Drawing of City County Building. 1916. Source: http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=City%20County%20Building;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpccma;c=hpccmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpiconroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1471227636;subview=detail;resnum=43;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.168287.cp;viewid=20100518-CP-0078.TIF



City-County Building. Postcard.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1909

The Proposed City-County Building Trade

BOTH the city of Pittsburgh and the county of Allegheny are badly in need of office room, and both are paying rent to private landlords for temporary quarters. Sooner or later the expense and inconvenience attached to this state of affairs will provoke such public dissatisfaction as to make it necessary for both city and county to erect new buildings. There is now pending a plan to enable both to obtain new buildings with a minimum of expense. This plan was formally considered at a conference of the mayor, the county commissioners, the county judges, and the legal advisers of the county and the municipality in the court house yesterday.

Mayor Magee submitted a proposition that the city sell the present City Hall on Smithfield street and the Public Safety building on Sixth avenue and with the proceeds buy the court house for use as a City Hall. The county commissioners will use the proceeds of the sale in the erection of a new court house on the square adjoining the present structure.

Most of this square is now in the county's possession, and the rest of it could be acquired at comparatively small cost. Thus the city would obtain a building which, while it has been outgrown by the county, would be sufficient, with few changes, for the city's needs for a long time to come. And the county would find a purchaser for a building which no longer is adequate for county needs and which could not be sold for commercial purposes, being designed for public uses exclusively.

Put as briefly as it can be, the plan is thus for a trade of the City Hall and the Public Safety building for the court house. Whatever it realized for the two city buildings will go to the county, which will then build a new court house. Otherwise, both city and county would be required to build, and in the erection of two new buildings the taxpayers would incur a heavier expense than is involved in the present plan, which contemplates the satisfaction of both city and county needs with a single building operation.

Nearly all the judges of the county were at yesterday's conference and they are practically unanimous in their approval of the plan, providing it appears that there are no legal obstacles. We think the public's approval will be as hearty as that of the judges. Among the advantages of the proposition which are most manifest are these—

First—It will avoid the expense not only of an extra building operation but of realty deals.

Second—It will put the city and county offices at one location, thereby increasing the convenience of thousands of persons who do business constantly at both and have to travel a considerable distance at present from one to the other.

Third—It would enable the county to realize cost for the court house, which would be attractive to no other purchaser than the city and which has become a white elephant on the county's hands for the reason that it is sadly deficient in court room and cannot be easily altered in the manner the judges desire. If the county retains it, there will have to be one or more annexes for county offices, thus denying the county the convenience of having all its offices under one roof.

Fourth—The problem of a new City Hall will be solved without cost to the city taxpayer. The amount required to alter the court house to make it suitable for a City Hall is inconsiderable.

If the committee of judges which was appointed by yesterday's conference to consider the project further and assure the authorities of the entire legality of the proposed procedure should bring in a favorable report it is safe to say that steps will be taken to carry out the exchange program as soon as possible. There will certainly be no complaint from the county taxpayer, for even though the city should on the surface appear to be getting a slight advantage it is to be remembered that the city taxpayer pays three-fourths of the county tax levy, and moreover, in estimating the value of the court house it must be borne in mind that if the city does not buy it the county will have to hold on to it and endure permanently all the inconvenience and cost entailed by its failure to provide the accommodations that the courts and other branches of the county government require.

APPROVED AGREEMENT FOR CITY-COUNTY BUILDING.

The county commissioners approved officially, yesterday, the agreement framed at conferences of the commissioners and city councilmen to cover the erection of a combination city hall and courts building on the land owned by the county, bounded by Fourth ave., Grant st., Ross st. and Diamond st. The commissioners passed a resolution providing for the sale of one-half of the square to the city at a price equal to the cost of the ground. It also was provided that an architect should be employed jointly by the county and city to prepare plans for the building.

It was stipulated that the architect should be selected by competition, restricted to men of that profession residing and doing business in Allegheny county. Five prizes of \$1,000 each were provided for, the architect securing the contract to allow his prize of \$1,000 to be deducted from his commission. The se-

lection of plans, it was set forth, shall be made by a man to be chosen by a committee of council acting with the county commissioners.

BIG RAIL AND CAR ORDERS COMING TO PITTSBURG.

A total of \$2,000 tons of standard section rails and 7,500 new freight cars are among the requirements on which railroads are now having orders taken, and which will be added shortly to the already well-filled order books of the steel mills. The pending business involved in these orders is considerably over \$10,000,000. Nearly all of it will come to the Pittsburg mills and shops.

Of the rail orders the Wabash railroad wants 20,000 tons and the Seaboard Air line is asking prices on 17,000 tons. The Atlantic Coast line wants 20,000 tons, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie line wants 10,000 tons. The Missouri Pacific railroad is asking for 25,000 tons.

HOME INDUSTRY FAVORED.

Will Be Given Preference in Construction of City-County Building.

At a meeting of the joint commission on the city hall and court house building Tuesday in the office of the county engineer, the following motion, made by Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"That it is the sense of this commission that all material used in this building should be purchased wherever possible from manufacturers who produce in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, or whose main offices are in Allegheny county, and all labor employed in these contracts on actual construction be obtained or taken from Allegheny county whenever possible."

The first physical step toward the erection of the joint county and city building to stand in the square across Diamond street from the present court house was completed yesterday afternoon when Booth & Flinn, contractors, took their steam shovel from the lot after a month and a half of work. It is estimated that 15,000 tons of earth and bricks have been taken from the place, enough to fill 300 railroad cars of the usual 100,000-pound capacity.

LIBRARY BRANCH OFFER.

Free Quarters Pending Erection of City-County Building.

A downtown branch of the Carnegie Library will probably be established soon in the new Gaskell Building, Fifth and Wylie avenues, according to an offer made by Col. T. J. Keenan at the regular monthly meeting of the Allied Boards of Trade yesterday afternoon. Col. Keenan is chairman of a special committee appointed to look after the prospects of the establishing of a downtown branch. The committee met with Librarian Harrison Craver and J. Denny O'Neil with the hopes of arrangin^g space with the county commissioners in the present court house building. They were told that the building was overcrowded but space would be provided with the completion of the new City-County Building in about two years. Col. Keenan agreed to offer the space in the Gaskell Building without cost.

A committee was appointed to look into the proposed building of a new tunnel to the South Hills. The North Side chamber presented the matter of securing the restoration of the names of certain streets having historical significance. A committee was appointed to investigate. The Herron Hill Board of Trade was elected to membership, making 36 organizations now in the body.

LARGE CIVIC CENTER PLAN IS ANNOUNCED

Mrs. Rauh Proposes Converting Basement of City-County Building Into Theater, Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Library, and Rest Room.

Plans for a pretentious municipal center in the basement of the proposed new combination city and county building at Grant, Diamond and Ross streets were laid before the Civic Club yesterday by Mrs. Enoch Rauh.

A theater, gymnasium for men, women, boys and girls, three swimming pools, a dancing pavillion for supervised dancing, refreshment booths and a branch of the Carnegie library would be the principal diversions of the basement. Free entertainment in the theater and free moving picture shows and free use of the gymnasiums and swimming pool is part of the plan. There would be rest rooms and reading rooms, and an innovation in social center work, a man or woman to

hear troubles of the troubled and be a sort of ex-officio friend of the friendless. The scheme considers having the new venture made the most ambitious thing of its kind ever attempted in Pittsburgh.

When Mrs. Rauh presented the plan to her fellow club members yesterday the club acted at once, referring the matter to the club's municipal affairs committee. This committee, it is announced, will meet within the next few days, and will take up the idea with the county commissioners and city council.

Last night Mrs. Rauh said that it was learned at the meeting that plans for the new building were not impossible of changing, so far as arrangements for the basement were concerned.

City-County Building Case Argued in Court

Merits of Competitive Bidding
and Having Consulting Engi-
neer Advanced.

Charles P. Trimble of the general contracting firm of W. F. Trimble & Sons, before Judge John D. Shafer, in Equity Court yesterday, advanced his reasons why a combination city and county building should not be erected in Pittsburgh. In his capacity of a taxpayer of the city he applied, through his counsel, Attorneys Lee S. Beatty, Richard W. Martin and James M. McGee, for an injunction restraining the city and the county authorities from proceeding with the erection of such a building and engaging James L. Stuart as consulting and supervising engineer for the construction of the building. The defendants in the case are Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong and County Commissioners I. K. Campbell, J. Denny O'Neil and S. J. Toole. The arguments will be continued today.

Edward B. Lee, the architect whose plans for the proposed building were selected, testified that according to his plans the building shall provide certain floors for the exclusive use of the city and certain other floors for the use of the county. Sullivan W. Jones of the firm of Palmer, Hornbostel & Jones, architects of New York, testified that the plan of having a consulting engineer to supervise the work of constructing large buildings, instead of a general contractor, is the ordinary procedure. Others who



Fashion Clothes

FOUR L

Nobby patte
Coats of supe
fect fitting an
sizes 30 to 38

Basement Bargains Better Than Us

And Besides These Suggestions Are Many Equall

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c (38-Inch) Unbleached Sheetting Muslin, Yard . . 5c

AS LONG as 3,500 yards last we will sell not more than 20 yards to each customer of this splendid muslin at a price much less than mill cost today. Come early to get your share at, yard..... **5c**

ONE case of full mercerized Table Damask, beautifully bleached; excellent designs; good serviceable damask for every day use; real 35c quality, special for today, yard..... **25c**

SPLENDID grade Flannel, in light shades; checks, strip cellent for undercloth men's and boys' paj fort coverings, etc. 11c values, today, ya

FULL bleached She size, made of a muslin, torn, neatly ready for use. Will world of good, service good 55c value, today

(Rosenbaum Co.—Basement)
ROSENBAUM COMPANY, FIFTH, MAR

testified for the county and city were Charles Finley, superintendent of the Bureau of Water, and James L. Stuart.

Mr. Trimble defended competitive bidding as a means of giving the authorities the benefit of a large number of bids. He explained that different contractors have different organizations through which building material is selected and different firms to take up sub-

contracts and that in competitive bidding the city and county would get the best results.

CHARGES CONSPIRACY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Charges of conspiracy to defraud creditors through the manipulation of notes, are made in an

248 Pa. 550
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

TRIMBLE

v.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH et al.

March 22, 1915.

Appeal from Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County.

Suit by Charles P. **Trimble** against the City of Pittsburgh and others. From a decree awarding an injunction, both parties appeal. Affirmed.

Bill in equity for an injunction to restrain erection of joint county and city building and to restrain defendants from employing a supervising engineer to oversee the erection of such building. The facts appear by the opinion of the Supreme Court.

The lower court awarded an injunction restraining defendants from erecting the building in the manner proposed, but refused to enjoin defendants from employing a constructing and supervising engineer to oversee the erection of the building.

Argued before BROWN, C. J., and MESTREZAT, POTTER, ELKIN, and FRAZER, JJ.

West Headnotes (4)

[1] **Counties**

🔑 Construction of Buildings and Other Works

Under Act April 18, 1913, P.L. 96, 53 P.S. §§ 1341-1345, *held* that the erection of a joint building was properly enjoined where the plan adopted showed that entire floors were to be used by the city and certain other floors by the county.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[2] **Counties**

🔑 Use of property

That Act April 18, 1913. P.L. 96, 53 P.S. §§ 1351-1345, did not preclude either municipality from leasing a part of its portion of the building to the other, *held* not to authorize the court to presume that one's use was intended to be in part as lessee of the other, and not as owner.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[3] **Counties**

🔑 Employment of agents, assistants, and servants

The employment of an engineer to sublet contracts and oversee their execution *held* a proper exercise of the discretion conferred by Act April 18, 1913, P.L. 97, § 3, 53 P.S. § 1343, on city and county authorities intending to erect a joint building.

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[4] **Counties**

🔑 Validity and Sufficiency

Public Contracts

🔑 Manner of making contract

A contract let for the erection of a joint city and county building pursuant to Act April 18, 1913, P.L. 96, 53 P.S. §§ 1341-1345, need not be let as a whole to a general contractor.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

Attorneys and Law Firms

*552 Lee C. Beatty, of Pittsburgh, for plaintiff.

*551 B. J. Jarrett and C. A. O'Brien, both of Pittsburgh, for defendant City of Pittsburgh.

Edward B. Vaill, and A. B. Hay, both of Pittsburgh, for defendant Allegheny County.

Opinion

POTTER, J.

In the act of April 18, 1913 (P. L. 96), it is provided that in each county of this commonwealth, where the county seat is within the limits of any city, the county commissioners and the corporate authorities of such city shall have the power to agree upon a site within the limits of such city, and to erect thereon a joint county and municipal building, to be used by the county for court house and other county purposes, and to be used by the city for municipal purposes. In such case, the county commissioners and the corporate authorities of such city are to agree upon and adopt plans for such building, which shall show the part thereof selected by the county commissioners to be used for court house and other county purposes, and the part thereof selected by the corporate authorities of such city to be used for municipal purposes. It is also provided that the county and city shall own in severalty the part of the building selected by each, and the land upon which such part of the building so selected is constructed. Under the authority of this statute the city of Pittsburgh and the county of Allegheny propose erecting a joint building **228 for municipal and county purposes. They have agreed upon a site for the erection of such a building, and for that purpose the county has acquired the northerly half, and the city the southerly half of a city square in Pittsburgh. But according to the plan which has been prepared, it is proposed that certain entire floors of the building, which they propose to erect, shall be used by the city, and certain other entire floors by the county, so that the part of the building selected for use by each of the municipalities will not be located entirely upon *553 the ground owned by it in severalty, but will overlap upon the ground of the other. It is proposed that the offices and rooms to be constructed in the joint building, designed for the use of the city and county respectively are, in the basement and first and second stories, to be located upon the ground belonging to each respectively; but those in the whole of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth stories over the entire square, are to be used by the city, and those in the seventh and eighth stories are to be used by the county, while the ninth story is to be divided between them equally. Alleging that this plan, showing the division of the space as proposed, was in violation of the terms of the statute, the plaintiff, Charles P. Trimble, a citizen and taxpayer of both city and county, filed the present bill in the court of common pleas of Allegheny county against the city of Pittsburgh, and its officials, and the county commissioners of Allegheny county, to enjoin the erection of a joint building in the manner proposed, and for the further purpose of enjoining them against employing

a constructing and supervising engineer to oversee the erection of the building; it being alleged that it may not lawfully be constructed except through the medium of a general contractor. The trial judge reached the conclusion that under the terms of the statute in question, neither the city nor the county had the right to erect upon its own land, any part of the building which was not intended to be used for its own purposes, or to erect upon the land of the other any portion of the building intended for its own use. He therefore awarded an injunction to restrain the erection of a building according to a plan by which portions selected for the use of one municipality are to be erected over and upon the land of the other. He held, however, that the employment of a consulting and supervising engineer was not illegal, and that such employment ought not to be enjoined. Exceptions were filed by both parties, which were dismissed by the court below, and a final decree was entered in accordance *554 with the conclusions of the trial judge. Appeals have been taken by plaintiff and defendants, and both appeals will be considered and disposed of in this opinion.

[1] [2] The conclusion reached by the court below, that neither county nor city could adopt a plan for the construction of any part of the building upon land which it did not own, is based upon the last clause of the first section of the act, which reads:

‘And the county and city (shall) own in severalty the part of the building selected by each, and the land upon which such part of the building so selected is constructed.’

The trial judge says:

‘We are of opinion that whatever may be meant by a joint building, the intention of the Legislature was that each municipality shall own the land upon which is to be erected the portion of the building that it is to use. It is plainly directed that the city and county shall each own the part of the building selected by them, that is selected for use, and shall own the land upon which the part of the building so selected is constructed. If some stories of the building are to be used by the city and others immediately under or

over them, by the county, both of them cannot own the land on which these stories are constructed; and it is equally plain that the act contemplates no general ownership of the land, but requires each municipality to be the owner in severalty of a part of the whole site.'

The testimony shows that the plan of construction proposed is so admirable, and so desirable in every way, that we have examined the language of the statute with extreme care, in order to find, if possible, support for the proposed action. But we are convinced that the conclusion reached by the trial judge is unavoidable under any fair construction of the plain words of the act. The plans adopted must show the part of the building selected by the county commissioners to be used for county purposes, and the part selected by the corporate authorities of the city of be used for municipal purposes. And the county and city are to own in severalty the part of the building thus *555 selected by each for its own use, and the land upon which such part of the building so selected is constructed. There is no authority for each municipality to select for its use a part of the building constructed upon land owned by the other. The intention is plain that each is to own in severalty the part of the building selected for its use, and the land upon which it stands. It is suggested that while the title to its own portion must remain in each, yet a plan may be adopted by which the county may arrange certain floors for the use of the city, and vice versa, but that the matter may be treated merely as an exchange of space between the city and the county. But the testimony does not indicate that any such theory lies behind the plan proposed. We can find nothing in the record to sustain the suggestion that the city and county are dealing with this question as a matter of leasing whole floors or portions of floors, each to the other. On the contrary the evidence shows that each has selected, apparently for its permanent use, certain whole floors in the building, in disregard of the terms of the statute, which requires each to own in severalty the part of the building selected by it, and the land upon which such part stands. **229 Reading the act of assembly as a whole, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the Legislature did not intend to authorize the adoption of such a plan as is proposed. That either the city or county might under ordinary circumstances lease part of its floor space to the other is undeniable. But in this statute, under which joint

action by city and county is to be taken, there appears the plain requirement that each of the municipalities must own in severalty the part of the building which it uses, and the inference is equally plain that each is to be confined in its use to the part which it owns. Were it not for these limitations in the act, there would seem to be no good reason why, in the interest of convenience and economy, the county should not be permitted to construct and finish certain of the floors in its portion of the building, to suit the convenience *556 of the city; nor would any good reason be apparent, why the latter should not be permitted to construct and finish certain of the floors in its part of the building, to suit the requirements of the county, so that in furtherance of mutual convenience, the two municipalities could exchange leases for the space required to perfect the plan desired. But the plain wording of the act, as it now stands, is in the way of this desirable arrangement. If modification of the statute in question is desired, application should be made to the Legislature. As a matter of course, actual ownership of the parts of the building should follow and correspond with the lines of ownership of the ground. Any such arrangement as is suggested with respect to an exchange of use and occupancy of certain entire floors of the joint building should be by way of lease or contract between the parties.

Counsel for appellants argue that in the statute a general intention is shown to authorize the erection of a joint building such as is in general contemplated by the plan, and that therefore the particular words of the act upon which the court below rests its decision, should be disregarded, as being inconsistent with the general purpose of the act. We do not, however, feel at liberty to ignore any portion of the statute. The construction adopted by the court below gives effect to all the provisions of the act, and makes it consistent throughout. The advantages of the proposed plan of construction and the arrangement of the building are manifest, but that is not a matter which the courts are at liberty to accept as controlling. They have only to deal with the extent and limitations of power conferred by the act. If authority is desired by the county and the city for the construction of a joint building so designed that part of the building on the land owned by each municipality may be used by the other, the proper course will be to apply to the Legislature to remove the limitations imposed by the act of April 18, 1913 (P. L. 96). We cannot go beyond, nor can *557 we ignore any part of the plain requirements of the statute as it now stands.

[3] [4] On behalf of the plaintiff, Charles P. **Trimble**, it is contended that the authorities of the county and city have no right to employ a supervising engineer to let separate contracts for the various parts of a joint city and county building to be erected under the provisions of the act of assembly in question. It is alleged that the contract for the construction of any such building must be let as a whole to a general contractor. We can see no basis for any such claim. By section 3 of the act, the authorities of a county and city intending to erect a joint building are 'authorized and empowered to make such other agreements and to do such other acts as may be necessary to fully exercise the powers herein conferred.' Under this general grant of power the employment of a competent constructing and supervising engineer to let subcontracts and to oversee their execution is a proper exercise of the discretion conferred in the statute. Evidence was offered tending to show that the employment of a supervising engineer, for such purposes, is becoming a common and approved method in the erection of large buildings, and especially in the construction of public buildings, and that this method tends to promote economy, both of time and money. The services for which a supervising engineer is employed, and which he is expected to render, are not included within the scope of the duties of the architect. In attempting to sustain their contention that the contract for the erection of the entire building should be let to a general contractor, counsel for appellant refer to the acts of assembly requiring county and municipal contracts to be let after advertisement to the lowest and best bidders. But there is nothing in these acts, requiring a public building to be erected under one general contract, or forbidding its erection under several separate and independent contracts, provided such contracts are awarded in the manner prescribed. Defendants state in their answer that *558 'the acts in so far as they apply to the construction of such building must and will be complied with in entering into the various contracts for the several portions of the work.' The engineer is to be the officer or agent, through whom the various contracts

are to be let to the lowest and best bidders. We have no doubt whatever as to the right of the county and city, if they deem it to the best interest of the public to do so, to take bids from various contractors for materials, and for the erection of different parts of the building. And as the court below well says:

'It would seem to be reasonably necessary to have the assembling of the various parts of the building, and the interworking of the various contractors managed by some person having skill in that matter.'

Such an important and costly operation calls for the supervision of an expert. It is **230 to be presumed that if this work were to be done through a general contractor, he would demand as his compensation a considerable profit upon the entire work and upon the subcontracts made by him. If the authorities of the county and city deem it the part of wisdom and economy to save a portion of this outlay by employing their own supervising engineer, to let subcontracts directly, and to oversee their prompt and proper execution, and to co-ordinate the general work of construction of the building, we can see no legal reason why such an obviously desirable course should not be pursued.

The assignments of error in the appeal of the city of Pittsburgh and the county of Allegheny are overruled, as are the assignments of error in the appeal of Charles P. **Trimble**. The appeals at Nos. 72 and 73, October term, 1915, are each dismissed, at the cost of the respective appellants, and the decree of the court below is affirmed.

All Citations

248 Pa. 550, 94 A. 227

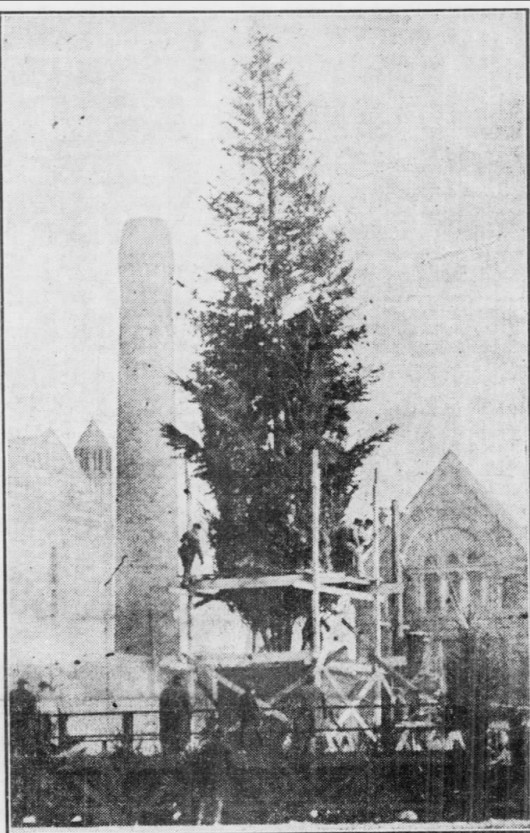
SITE SELECTED FOR CITY TREE

Program Is Announced for
Christmas Civic Fete to
Last a Week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SOUGHT

The municipal Christmas tree committee met yesterday, and decided that this year's tree will be erected on the site of the proposed city-county building. The Automobile Club of Pittsburgh had been asked for the use of the Frick lot, upon which the tree was erected last year. The club agreed to allow use of half the lot fronting in Fifth avenue, but stipulated that the committee must not disturb the low dividing fences or damage the larger outer fence. A substantial indemnity was required for losses. Although sentiment favored the Frick lot, the other site was more practical from all points of view.

President J. D. Callery of the Pittsburgh Railways Company said that the Duquesne Light Company will wire the tree and furnish the electric current, but that the committee must pay for the labor required. His offer was accepted. The committee announced that an iron pipe 40 feet long had been obtained, and trees will be attached to it to form a tree 74 feet in height.



PROSPERITY IS DAWNING, SAYS C. M. SCHWAB

SIRENS SIGNAL CIVIC OPENING OF CHRISTMAS

America on Threshold of Wonderful Reawakening in All Industries.

Blast of Whistles and Chime of Bells to Usher in Festivities Today.

EUROPEAN WAR IS CAUSE EXERCISES BEGIN AT TREE

NEW YORK, Dec. 23. — The nations of Europe have placed contracts in the United States for more than \$300,000,000 worth of supplies since the beginning of the war, according to Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who returned here today from England aboard the steamship Lusitania. Mr. Schwab predicted that for this reason the United States was now at the threshold of the "greatest period of prosperity it has seen in many years."

Mr. Schwab, who sailed for England less than a month ago, admitted that the object of his trip was to cancel provisional contracts he had made with the British government for the building of submarines. This he had done, he said, after having been advised by Secretary of State Bryan that for an American concern to supply submarines to any of the

Church bells, hundreds of them will clamor joyously and whistle hundreds of them, too, will resound stertorously, filling the twilight sky with jubilant noise this afternoon.

Five minutes later, in the silence that will succeed the bell ringing and whistle blowing, lights will flash on in the windows of nearly every home in the city and Pittsburgh's civic observance of the Christmas season will have started.

Called by the chimes in the tower of Trinity Church, thousands of the city's people will collect around the great civic Christmas tree in the city county building lot at Grant and Diamond streets. A fanfare of trumpets will blare out a further call, and after another silence of five minutes a thousand vari-colored lights will

(Continued on Page Nine.)

SUFFRAGISTS OPEN FIGHT

City-County Building Lot Is
Crowded for First Stump
Speeches.

PERSONAL WORKERS BUSY

Opening a six months' campaign to persuade the voters of Pennsylvania to endorse the suffrage amendment to the state constitution next fall, suffragists of Allegheny county held a May day rally on the city-county building lot at Grant and Diamond streets yesterday afternoon that surpassed anything in the way of outdoor meeting ever arranged previously by the Pittsburgh "votes for women" forces.

For three hours, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, four speakers exhorted the crowd that gathered, from automobiles in the corners of the lot. Working in relays the orators played four simultaneous streams of eloquence upon their hearers, while "personal workers" ferreted among the crowd, arguing, pleading and cajoling signatures to the yellow pledge slips. Several hundred recruits to "the cause" were signed up.

Brave with fluttering yellow banners, ribbons and streamers, a score of automobiles paraded the streets of the Northside and the downtown section before the rally started. In each was from four to six suffragists who passed out "votes for women" literature and cards announcing the suffrage-socialist mass meeting in the Lyceum Theater today at which Mrs. Gertrude Breslau Fuller, Julian Kennedy and Miss Maude Younger are to speak.

Among those who rode in the automobiles were several of the big "guns" of the suffrage battery of speakers, including Mrs. Frank Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania State Suffrage Association and Miss Younger who has come here from San Francisco to assist in getting the labor vote in line.

POLICE ESCORT LEADS

The parade was headed by a squad of mounted police and a band. Immediately upon its arrival at the city-county lot, the speaking began and for the next three hours the site of the new courthouse and city hall was the busiest place in the county. Girls passed among the crowd crying suffragist literature, "votes for women" sashes and yellow boutonnières, "personal workers" argued with small groups and the throng swept back and forth from one corner to the other, never out of range of at least one speaker's hail of verbal projectiles.

A slight diversion was created when a man in the crowd attempted to break in upon the address of Miss Younger with refutation to some of her statements. That veteran campaigner was not feased. She silenced him in a moment by relating how, in San Francisco, the opposition had employed men to go about breaking up suffrage meetings during the campaign there.

The speakers were Mrs. Roessing, Miss Younger, Andrew McNamara, a labor leader; C. D. Sculley, B. B. McGinnis, Rev. John Royal Harris, Rev. Rudolph I. Coffee, Rev. Herbert Agate, Rev. R. J. McGrath, G. R. Folds, Mary Bakewell, Euphemia Bakewell, Mrs. John O. Miller, president of the Equal Franchise Federation of Western Pennsylvania, Mrs. G. W. Hiett, Sara Hillman, Eliza Kennedy, Mrs. Gertrude Breslau Fuller, Helen Allen, Alice Walker and Myra Johns.

City and County Let Excavation Contract

The final step toward actual work on the city-county building was taken yesterday when the contract for the rough excavation was awarded the M. O'Heron Company for \$32,000 at the rate of \$1.23 a cubic yard.

Ground will be broken at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning. Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, County Commissioner I. K. Campbell and Dr. J. P. Kerr, chairman of the public works committee of council, have been appointed a committee to arrange for the ceremony in which all city and county officials, including the judges, will take part.

In order to comply with the law, the contract was awarded both at the court house and in city hall.

Ask Bids on Material For City-County Hall

The county commissioners are advertising today for bids for the cut stone, granite work and setting and architectural terra cotta work and setting for the city-county building. Bids will be opened August 24.

The estimates of the cost of the stone and granite is \$325,000, and of the terra cotta, \$146,000.

BUILDING STRIKE CALLED OFF AND MEN GO TO WORK

Interruption to \$10,000,000 worth of building operations in Pittsburgh and vicinity, through the strike and lock-out growing out of the plasterers-lathers internal dispute, came to an end today, 700 men returning to work, and building work again becoming normal.

The return to work was accomplished without a hitch, according to reports received both at the offices of the Building Construction Employers' association and the building trades council.

Work was resumed in full for the first time in weeks on the \$2,000,000 new William Penn hotel, and the William H. McKelvy and other public school buildings, while the way was made clear to rush to completion without interruption by strikes or lockouts, of the new city-county building, Schenley high school, the new Union Arcade building, and other large and small contracts.

John Schreiner, for the Building Construction Employers' association, and E. F. Welsh, for the building trades council, resumed today efforts to select a third man, the umpire, to complete the arbitration board which will seek to settle the differences between the plasterers and lathers under the agreement to arbitrate obtained by Patrick Gilday, chief of the new state bureau of mediation and conciliation.

Mr. Gilday will not return to the city until tomorrow, the state's interests in the meantime being looked after by Francis Feehan, supervising inspector for the Pittsburgh district of the state department of labor and industry.

CITY AND COUNTY EXCHANGE DEEDS

Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong and County Commissioner I. K. Campbell stood facing each other in the office of the county commissioners at 10 o'clock this morning. Each had a blue covered deed in his hand.

"On behalf of the city of Pittsburg, I as mayor, hereby present to you, Mr. Campbell," said the mayor, "a deed for City hall and the Warner station property."

"Thank you," said Mr. Campbell, "and in exchange I hereby, on behalf of the county, present to you a deed for the southern half of the proposed city-county building site."

With the completion of this ceremony the county actually owns the City hall and the Warner station properties and the city owns the half of the city-county building tract, a consummation of years of planning.

Present at the exchange, in addition to the mayor and Commissioner Campbell were Director Robert Swan, of the department of public works; City Collivitor Charles A. O'Brien, Controller E. S. Morrow, Fred L. Roberts, Secretary to Mayor Armstrong; County Commissioners J. Denny O'Neill and S. J. Toole, Judge James McG. Carpenter, Assistant County Solicitor E. B. Vaill and County Recorder John A. Fairman. The city from now on must pay \$5,000 monthly rental for City hall.

CORNERSTONE EXERCISES.

City-County Building Ceremonies Planned—Advertise for Inspector.

The county commissioners, Councilmanic committee and the architect discussed plans yesterday morning for laying the corner stones of the new city-county building. It was practically decided that two separate exercises will be held. The city is to lay one stone and the county the other. It is expected the ceremonies will take place in the autumn.

The committee also decided to advertise for a man to fill the position of structural steel inspector on the new building. The salary will be \$2,400. There was some question as to whether the committee had power to make a direct appointment and it was deemed the better plan to advertise.

The Material Greatness of Pittsburg

Copies of today's issue of THE PRESS have been deposited in both the city and the county cornerstones of the new city-county building, whose cornerstone laying is being jointly celebrated with the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Pittsburg as a city.

THE PRESS, in view of this fact, deems it fitting that its columns should contain some record for future generations not only of the size of the Pittsburg of today but of its commercial and industrial importance. And these, as was pointed out in our editorial columns on Thursday, cannot be learned from population tables alone.

The city's more than 600,000 population and the county's more than 1,250,000 make it plain enough that here, at the headwaters of the Ohio river, there has been built up a great community, sufficient to astonish even the far-seeing George Washington, who substantially predicted that Fort Pitt would be the site of an important city. Our actual city population is today approximately 900,000. But almost one-half the actual city of Pittsburg is still outside of the corporate limits, under the jurisdiction of borough governments and therefore not counted as a part of the city although in fact belonging to it.

It is to the statistics of our commerce and our industries, therefore, that we turn when we wish to form an adequate notion of the rank and importance of the real Pittsburg. The latest official statistics are those of our banks. These statistics show, perhaps better than census tables, just how great a part any city is taking in the material progress and development of the nation. The statements by national banks to the comptroller of the currency indicating their condition at the close of business Tuesday of last week, March 7, show that the city's 21 national banks now have deposits of \$260,098,966. This is a gain of \$24,000,000 in nine weeks and of \$76,000,000 (or 40 per cent) in one year. A gain of such magnitude in so short a time is a striking evidence of the prosperity which Pittsburg is now experiencing, and of the industrial primacy which still belongs to us in spite of the rivalries of other communities ambitious to become great iron and steel centers. It is worthy of remark that the deposits of the Pittsburg national banks are the largest on record, and that if the state banks and trust companies have made proportionate gains since the date of their last report the aggregate deposits of the city's banking institutions, both state and national, must at the present time be in excess of \$500,000,000, the greatest total in the city's history.

One hundred years ago the bank deposits in Pittsburg amounted to about \$400,000.

City Cornerstone's Contents Announced

The box to be placed in the city's cornerstone of the city-county building to-day will contain a varied assortment of documents, and every effort has been made to make paper and ink imperishable. The proclamation of the mayor and county commissioners and the names of the present officers of nation, state, city and county, have been engraved on parchment.

One of the most interesting documents is a complete history of the cutting of the hump, illustrated by photographs and bound with the colors of the city. W. E. Gelston, superintendent of the bureau of surveys, prepared the volume, which shows how "Grant's Hill" has gradually given way before the march of time. More than 58 feet have been cut from the hill.

The list of articles placed in the city's box follow:

Bible. Copy of deed exchanging properties between the city and the county, which brought about the erection of the joint city-county building. Copy of proclamation issued by the city's mayor and the commissioners of Allegheny county. Copy of the charter of the city. History of the city from its incorporation in 1816 to date. Names of all the mayors of the city. Roster of the city, county and state officials. List of the names of the judges of the county, state and Federal courts. Record of the cutting of the grade on Grant Hill during the last 50 years. Copy of each of the daily newspapers of the city. Copy of speeches delivered by the speakers at today's dedication. Photograph of the old Block House. Photograph of the present City Hall. Small silk American flag. Small Pittsburg flag. Set of plans of the building. Program of the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the cornerstone.

City-County Building Workers Lay Their Own Cornerstone

The "real" corner-stone of the new city-county building was laid Friday and covered with mortar, it is said by workmen on the building. They had a celebration of their own. Ceremonies appropriate to the occasion were held in secret, they say, and a large bottle, containing newspaper clippings, names of workmen and the assertion, "We are the real builders of this structure," was sealed in the stone.

Plan Pageant Painting In City-County Hall

A painting depicting the history of Allegheny county and the city of Pittsburgh in the form of a gigantic pageant, is planned for the rotunda of the new City-County building, according to Edward B. Lee, architect for the structure. The rotunda opens on Grant and Ross streets and runs through the building. Along the sides of the top, which is arched, the figures of the pageant will be painted.

It will probably take from 200 to 250 separate figures to complete the pageant and each will be larger than life size. In the center of the arch it is planned to have a blue sky, with thousands of stars peeping out. Edward D. Trumbull, the Pittsburgh artist, is expected to be called upon to do the pageant painting, which will be over 300 feet long and for which an appropriation of \$15,000 has been made.

Age-Eaten City Archives Will Be Disturbed Soon

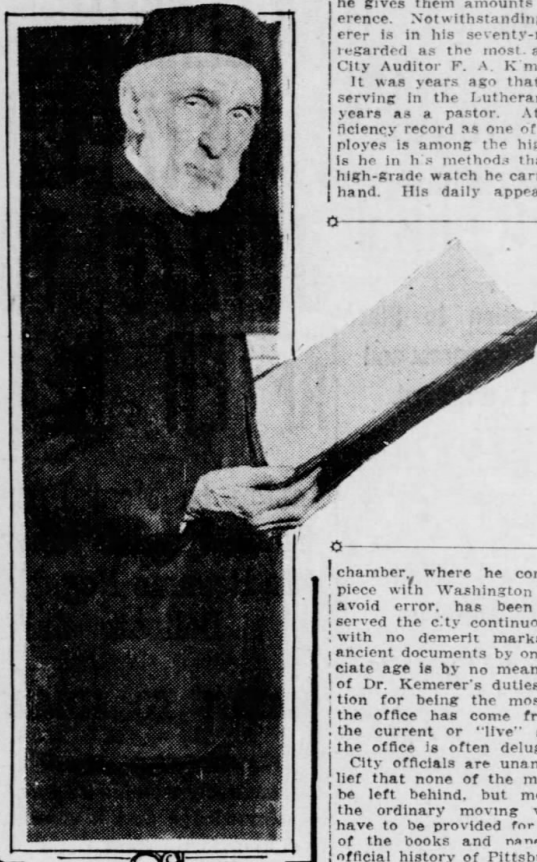
Authorities Confronted With Problem Which Involves
Moving of Precious Records, Falling Apart, to
New City-County Building.

While moving day to new quarters in the City-County building is still months away, Pittsburgh is confronted with a problem which involves the moving of the city's archives, which include precious records, many of them so age-eaten that the slightest jar may cause them to fall

a systematic care many of the volumes are never disturbed.

The Rev. Dr. D. M. Kemerer, himself a patriarch, who holds a position as auditor, is one of the principal custodians of the ancient records. Their safety is second nature with him and the attention he gives them amounts almost to a reverence. Notwithstanding Rev. Dr. Kemerer is in his seventy-ninth year, he is regarded as the most active employe in City Auditor F. A. Kimball's office.

It was years ago that he retired after serving in the Lutheran ministry for 57 years as a pastor. At present his efficiency record as one of the 5,000 city employes is among the highest. So precise is he in his methods that he regulates a high-grade watch he carries by the second hand. His daily appearance in council



D. M. Kemerer

apart. All the records and documents of the municipality, which have been carefully guarded for the greater part of a century, will have to be moved from City Hall, where they have reposed for years, to the new building. How the moving is to be accomplished without injury is giving city officials considerable concern.

Many of the records and old books have become yellow and the paper containing them so brittle that the slightest shock is likely to send them into fragments. Their custodianship has been entrusted to men who are appreciative of the wear of time and as a result there has been an almost scientific care taken of the oldest books and records. The archives have been so arranged that even the flutter due to a breeze could not reach the more sensitive of the documents and by

chamber, where he compares his time-piece with Washington (D. C.) time, to avoid error, has been noted. He has served the city continuously for 15 years with no demerit marks. Care for the ancient documents by one who can appreciate age is by no means any great part of Dr. Kemerer's duties, for his reputation for being the most active man in the office has come from his work on the current or "live" stuff with which the office is often deluged.

City officials are unanimous in the belief that none of the musty records will be left behind, but means, other than the ordinary moving vans afford, will have to be provided for the safe conduct of the books and papers that tell the official history of Pittsburgh to their new quarters. Once safely placed in the new steel structure it is hardly probable that they will have to be disturbed again.

That great care will be necessary was evidenced yesterday when Dr. Kemerer, in opening one of the old volumes, caused the back to fall from it—the leather of the binding had reached the limit of its service. An immediate operation was necessary to restore it.

Asked if all the old records pertaining to the city would be moved, the custodian replied: "I think they should have regard enough for the precious value of these old records not to destroy anything. Their quaintness of diction and verbiage should guarantee them a place in the city's care so long as they may last. The information they contain will always be sought for. It is invaluable. No, I cannot see how anyone could entertain a thought to leave any of the records behind."

FILE FIGURES ON COST OF COUNTY- CITY BUILDING

The official estimates of the cost of the city-county building, to be erected on the big plot adjoining the present courthouse on the south, have been completed and total \$2,874,017, including the commissions of the engineer and architect. The cost will be divided equally between the city and the county.

Bids are now being asked for the excavation work for the building and it appears that, after a delay of almost five years a real start is to be made on the erection of the building.

The people of Pittsburgh voted \$1,500,000 of bonds at the November election, 1910, for the construction of a new city hall. The delay has been an expensive one for the city. The bonds were sold in December, 1910, and the city has been paying a considerably higher rate of interest on them since that time than the rate of interest the city has received from the banks on the money realized by the sale of the bonds.

CAUSES OF DELAY.

A dispute that raged over a proper site for the building caused a delay for some time. Then came the decision of the city and county authorities to have a joint building, the cost to be shared equally by the city and county. The decision was followed by one piece of litigation after another, recourse in the meantime having to be had to the legislature for more law, and it was only recently that the end of the litigation came.

The suggestion has been made that plans be arranged to have the laying of the cornerstone of the building delayed if possible until March 16, 1916, which would be the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Pittsburgh as a city.

There is to be no general contract for the building, but a number of contracts, covering different divisions of the work. James L. Stuart is the supervising engineer. His estimates, given to Architect E. B. Lee, were filed yesterday in the office of Controller Morrow. The estimates follow:

OFFICIAL ESTIMATES.

Amount of bond issue	\$1,500,000.00
Set aside for architects and engineers	\$7,000.00
Set aside for constructing engineers	53,000.00
Grading and grading of site	7,772.50
Miscellaneous items	7,548.53
Reserved for department expense	4,678.97
Total	\$160,000.00
Set aside for contract or contracts	1,340,000.00
Total	\$1,500,000.00
Available for building	\$1,340,000.00
Mr. Stewart's estimate of the cost of the building	2,807,500.00
City of Pittsburgh one-half share	1,303,527.50

Balance for contingencies \$ 26,472.50

STATEMENT OF COUNTY FUNDS.

Amount of proposed bond issue \$1,500,000.00

Expenditures—no information

The estimates in detail follow.

FIGURES IN DETAIL.

Structural steel	\$ 290,000.00
Excavation	63,320.00
Brick work	141,947.00
Concrete	26,700.00
Dampproofing	700.00
Granite	325,000.00
Cireproofing	215,556.00
Plastering	134,462.00
Sheet metal	4,189.00
Roofing	8,000.00
Millwork	42,828.00
Rough carp and erection	19,830.00
Wire moulding	9,253.00
Hollow steel doors and trim	47,440.00
Painting	22,324.00
Glass	40,952.00
Hardware	27,454.00
Ornamental iron	72,038.00
Metal windows	65,000.00
Marble	192,583.00
Floors and base	105,569.00
Plumbing	117,000.00
Heating	157,850.00
Electric work	82,925.00
Electric fixtures	15,000.00
Corridor, first floor	75,011.00
Vault doors	2,000.00
Mall chutes (2)	3,000.00
Revolving doors	23,400.00

Engineer's commission, 4%	\$3,807.055 00
	104,382 20
Architect's commission, 6%	\$2,711,327 20
	162,680 23
	\$2,874,017 43

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT TO CHANGE LOCATION.

The city law department will move from its present quarters in the Berger building into the new city-county building the first of April and will have the distinction of being the first city department to take offices in the new structure. The moving of the law department was necessitated by reason of the lease on rooms in the Berger building expiring April 1.

Controller Morrow said that it would be September probably, before some of the offices at city hall were transferred to the new building. Strikes have delayed work on the structure considerably and several months will be required before offices are fitted up for all city bureaus. Provision in the present city hall will have to be made for some of the municipal tenants of the Henry W. Oliver building and the Nivon building, on account of leases expiring. The city is paying rent to the county