



Heathside Cottage

City of Pittsburgh Historic Landmark Nomination

Prepared by Preservation Pittsburgh



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

May, 2019.



INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:

Parcel No.:

Ward:

Zoning Classification:

Bldg. Inspector:

Council District:

Fee Schedule

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

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

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

Heathside Cottage

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

Heathside Cottage

3. LOCATION

- a. Street: 416 Catoma Street
- b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212
- c. Neighborhood: Fineview

4. OWNERSHIP

- d. Owner(s): Greg Manley
- e. Street: 416 Catoma Street
- f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212 Phone: () - _____

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

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

6. NOMINATED BY:

- a. Name: Matthew W.C. Falcone for Preservation Pittsburgh
- b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233
- d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

7. DESCRIPTION

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

If Known:

- a. Year Built: 1864-66
- b. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival
- c. Architect/Builder: Unknown

Narrative: See attached.

8. HISTORY

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

Narrative: See attached.

9. SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

Narrative: See attached.

10. INTEGRITY

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

Narrative: _____

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 with house history assistance from Beth Reiners.

b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., 5003

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

d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

e. Signature: _____



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

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

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

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

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

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

CHECKLIST: Heathside Cottage

- #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).**

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Heathside Cottage
Historic Nomination Form
Addendum

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Individual Property Historic Nomination Form

Historic Name(s): Heathside Cottage
Current Name: Heathside Cottage
Location: 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212
Neighborhood: Fineview
Ownership: Greg Manley & Catherine Gowl
Type: Structure
Historic Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence

Descriptive Narrative

Year Built: Between 1864-66
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival
Architect: Unknown

7. Description

Preparer's Note: For the purposes of this resource description, the southeast façade (facing Catoma Street) has been designated as the primary façade. This façade possesses no doors, but is understood to be the most recognizable, public-facing façade.

The subject resource is one-and-one-half story, single-family dwelling, located at 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212 (0023-D-00056-0000-00). It is sited on a 0.099-acre residential parcel in the Fineview neighborhood of the City of Pittsburgh. The resource is located northeast of the intersection of Catoma and Myler Streets. The boundaries of the resource and its parcel conform to current tax parcel boundaries. Properties with immediate proximity of the resource are of an urban, residential character. The topography of the parcel rises to the north and northwest of the resource. Elevation within the property boundaries ranges from 1160 to 1180 feet above sea level. The resource and its parcel are bounded by a wood picket fence. A poured concrete sidewalk runs the length of the parcel's southwestern perimeter (Myler Street). A buff brick sidewalk, laid in a herringbone pattern, runs the length of the parcel's southeastern perimeter (Catoma Street). The resource and its parcel are flanked by adjacent residential properties to the northeast and northwest.

The resource is of wood, brick, and stone construction. It possesses a compound massed plan and measures four bays wide (approximately 36 feet) by two bays deep (approximately 35 feet). Stylistically, the resource is representative of the mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival style, a subset of the Romantic Period. It rises from a continuous, rubble sandstone foundation. From the public right-of-way, the foundation appears to have been clad in a thin cementitious veneer. On some of the building, the foundation terminates in a beveled, sandstone water table. The water table does not appear on the northeast or northwest wings of the resource. The exterior walls are composed of red brick laid in a common bond pattern. Typical of the Gothic Revival style, the exterior wall treatment, in addition to window openings, extend upward into the eaves with no break. The resource is surmounted by an asymmetrical, hip-and-gable roof. The roof possesses deep eaves with an open rake and exposed rafter ends. The rafter ends have been carved in an ogee. The roofline is trimmed with ornate vergeboard

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

and finials. There are three discernably different vergeboard patterns appearing on the resource. The hip-and-gable roof is clad in modern, asphalt shingles and possesses metal ridge and valley flashing. Two interior, red-brick chimneys rise above the roofline. One chimney is centered within the plan of the resource. The second chimney is centered on the northwest wall of the northwest (rear) wing. Both chimneys feature two flues that, upon rising above the roofline, are set at 45-degree angles. Both chimneys are surmounted by octagonal, earthenware chimney pots—four in total.

Southeast (Primary) Façade

The southeast (primary) façade faces Catoma Street. It measures two bays (approximately 35 feet) wide. It is asymmetric. Reading the façade from left to right (southwest to northeast), bay one features a one-story, projecting bay. Below this bay, at the basement level, is a single window opening fitted with a one-light, wood, casement sash window. In examining the first floor, the projecting bay is perforated by three pointed-arch window openings. Each window opening is fitted with a dressed sandstone lug sill. Each opening is also surmounted by a molded brick drip mold. The window openings are fitted with multi-light, wood, casement-sash lancet windows. Each window features diaper-patterned muntins. In the projecting bay, the central window features two paired lancet windows. A one-light, fixed kite window appears at the apex of the arch. Each window opening is fitted with a two-light, wood-sash storm window. Above the central window, a white marble block has been inset. The block has been carved to read: HEATHSIDE COTTAGE. The projecting bay terminates in a low parapet wall. The parapet is inset with a diamond motif with brick corbelling. On the second floor, bay one is occupied by a pointed arch window opening. The opening possesses a stone lug sill. The apex of the arch features a single course of rowlock brick, functioning as a drip mold. The opening is fitted with a four-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash window. The opening has also been fitted with a three-light storm window. Bay one terminates in a steeply-pitched, front-gable roof. In addition to the ornate vergeboard, the gable features exposed rafter tails and is flanked by wood finials. At the apex of the gable, a large wood finial rises above the roofline. A modern, polychromatic pendant resembling a pineapple has been affixed to the bottom of this finial.

Bay two of the southeast façade consists of the side wall of the resources northeast wing. As such, the bay recedes from bay one. The bay features a centered, pointed-arch window opening. The opening possesses a stone lug sill and terminates in a molded brick drip mold. The opening is fitted with paired multi-light, wood, casement sash lancet windows. Each window features diaper-patterned muntins. A one-light, fixed kite window appears at the apex of the arch. Above the roofline, which is trimmed in vergeboard, a front-gable dormer projects from the southeast slope of the roof. The dormer is centered above the bay-two window opening below. The dormer features a vernacular-type pointed-arch window opening. The opening is fitted with a six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window. The dormer's cheek walls are clad in cedar, fish-scale shingles. The dormer roofline is trimmed with vergeboard and features exposed rafter tails.

Southwest (Side) Façade

The southwest (side) façade faces Myler Street. It measures four bays (approximately 36 feet) wide. It is asymmetric. The southwest (side) façade is fronted by a one-story, concave, hipped-roofed porch. The porch extends the full width of the façade and jogs at the northwest end to follow the northwest wing of the resource. The porch rises from a poured concrete deck and foundation. It is supported by

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

five octagonal wood columns. The base and capital of each column are unadorned. The roofline of the porch is trimmed in vergeboard. The porch roof is clad in metal.

Reading the façade from left to right (northwest to southeast), the northwest wing of the resource contains bays one and two. This wing and these bays recede from the main section of the resource to the southeast. Bay one possesses a window opening. The opening features a dressed sandstone lug sill and a thin, dressed sandstone lintel. The opening is fitted with a six-over-six-light double-hung, wood-sash window. The opening is also flanked by functional, two-panel, outward-opening shutters. The shutters are affixed to the opening at the jamb with iron hinges.

Bay two features a door opening. The material and design of the door is not discernable from a public right-of-way; however, the opening is fitted with a modern glass storm door. Above the roofline, centered between bays one and two, a front-gable dormer projects from the northwestern slope of the roof. The dormer features a vernacular-type pointed-arch window opening. The opening is fitted with a six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window. The dormer's cheek walls are clad in cedar, fish-scale shingles. The dormer roofline is trimmed with vergeboard and features exposed rafter tails.

Bays three and four are contained within the main section of the resource and project toward Myler Street. Bay three possesses a door opening. The opening is surmounted by a three-light, wood-sash transom window. The material and design of the door is not discernable from a public right-of-way; however, the opening is fitted with a modern glass storm door.

Bay four a window opening. The opening features a dressed sandstone lug sill and a thin, dressed sandstone lintel. The opening is fitted with a six-over-six-light double-hung, wood-sash window. The opening is also flanked by functional, two-panel, outward-opening shutters. The shutters are affixed to the opening at the jamb with iron hinges.

On the second floor, a pointed arch window opening is centered between bays three and four. The opening possesses a stone lug sill. The apex of the arch features a single course of rowlock brick, functioning as a drip mold. The opening is fitted with a two-light, wood, casement-sash window. The opening has also been fitted with a one-light storm window. Bays three and four terminate in a steeply-pitched, hip-and-gable roof. In addition to the ornate vergeboard, the gable features exposed rafter tails and is flanked by wood finials. At the apex of the gable, the bottom half of a finial is present below the roof line. A small platform has been built at the apex to hold a modern, winged grotesque.

Northwest (Rear) Façade

The northwest (rear) façade measures two bays (approximately 26 feet) wide. It is asymmetric. The northwest (rear) façade is fronted by an uncovered, poured concrete patio. The patio previously served as the foundation of an early-to-mid-twentieth century kitchen addition. This addition is documented in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) recordation for the resource. Aerial imagery indicates that this addition was removed after 1969, but prior to 1993.

Reading the façade from left to right (southeast to northwest), bay one is occupied by a modern one-story, shed-roof kitchen addition. The addition is clad in fish-scale shingles. The bay possesses a door opening. The material and design of the door is not discernable from a public right-of-way; however,

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

the opening is fitted with a modern glass storm door. The roof extends over the door opening, forming an end-gable stoop. The gable is trimmed in vergeboard and is supported by two small knee braces.

Bay two is a blind brick wall. The bay terminates in a hipped roof. Above the roofline rises a large brick chimney, centered in the bay. The chimney is surmounted by octagonal, earthenware chimney pots.

Northeast (Side) Façade

The northwest (side) façade measures two bays (approximately 36 feet) wide. Reading the façade from left to right (southeast to northwest), bay one possesses a window opening. The opening features a dressed sandstone lug sill and a thin, dressed sandstone lintel. The opening is fitted with a two-over-two-light double-hung, wood-sash window. The opening is also flanked by functional, two-panel, outward-opening shutters. The shutters are affixed to the opening at the jamb with iron hinges. On the second floor, bay one is occupied by a diamond-shaped window opening. The opening is encircled by a single course of rowlock brick molding. The opening is fitted with four-light, wood, casement sash window. The opening is also fitted with a one-light storm window. Bay one terminates in an end-gable roof. In addition to the ornate vergeboard, the gable features exposed rafter tails. Here, finials are missing from the sides of the gable. At the apex of the gable, a large wood finial rises above the roofline.

Bay two consists of a modern one-story, shed-roof kitchen addition. The addition is clad in fish-scale shingles. An off-center window opening is present. The opening is fitted with a modern, one-light casement window. Centered above this bay, extending from the northeast slope of the roof is a front-gable dormer. The dormer features a vernacular-type pointed-arch window opening. The opening is fitted with a six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window. The dormer's cheek walls are clad in cedar, fish-scale shingles. The dormer roofline is trimmed with vergeboard and features exposed rafter tails.

Landscape Features

To the southeast of the resource, a coursed-rubble, stacked-stone wall is a predominant landscape feature. The wall is comprised of the extant portion of a foundation wall previously belonging to an adjacent house. The house was demolished between 1995 and 2003.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

8. History

Col. James Andrews, a bricklaying contractor, had Heathside Cottage at 416 Catoma Street built between 1864 and 1866 although the exact date of construction is unknown and some controversy exists around the precise date (a plaque on the building identifies the date of construction as 1855 while the National Register Nomination identifies the date of construction as 1860). Regarding the 1864-66 date of construction, this much is known; the house was constructed on a lot that James and Maria Andrews purchased from Dr. C. G. and Rebecca Hussey in April of 1864 for \$4,000. Andrews paid \$4,000 for the lot, which Dr. Hussey had purchased for \$4,506 in 1852. That Hussey sold the property at a loss indicates that it had not been improved and that 416 Catoma had not yet been built. An 1862 map of the area does not depict a house on the site of 416 Catoma Street. A map dated 1872 shows that 416 Catoma Street had been built. Pittsburgh city directories listed James Andrews as living at 177 North Avenue in 1866, then there are no listings for him until 1873, when his address is listed as Nunnery Hill. An 1896 article in the *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, notes that Col. Andrews was not listed in the directory, possibly because he refused to be listed or because the hill was too much of a climb for canvasser of names, so it is likely that Andrews stopped being regularly listed in the city directory when he moved to Heathside Cottage.

Allegheny County mortgage records contain no record of any loan taken by Col. James Andrews that could have been used to finance construction of Heathside Cottage. If Andrews had used a recorded loan to build the house, the loan date would help establish a narrower period of construction.

When built, Heathside Cottage was an unnumbered residence on Mary Street. The street name was changed from "Mary" to "Park View" around 1871 and the house received the street address "29 Park View" around 1896. The number was changed to "416 Park View" in 1909 and 416 Catoma Street received its present address in 1910 when Pittsburgh city government changed a number of street names to avoid duplication that resulted in Pittsburgh's 1907 annexation of Allegheny City.

COL. JAMES & MARIA CARSON ANDREWS

James Andrews immigrated from Scotland as a teenager and learned the bricklaying trade to support his family. Andrews started his own business and quickly picked up some high-profile projects, such as the original Pittsburgh Post Office, located on Smithfield street. Andrews married Irish immigrant, Maria Carson on April 13, 1849, and the couple would have eight children. James Andrews was living at Heathside Cottage when he rose to fame for partnering with Capt. James Buchanan Eads and building the Eads Bridge across the Mississippi River in St. Louis, and for building the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River in New Orleans. It was also during this time that he adopted the title of "colonel," despite never serving in any branch of the military. The Andrews family would leave Heathside Cottage by 1880 and soon moved to a grand mansion, Ingleside Place, that James Andrews built on the site of the former nunnery, which was located at the top of Federal Street and Bell Avenue, also in Fineview. 416 Catoma was sold in 1886.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

HENRY & MARGARET KEIRN

Pittsburgh directories, U.S. census records, and newspapers provide information on Margaret and Henry Keirn who purchased 416 Catoma Street on October 1, 1886. Henry Keirn was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania around 1839. Margaret McCall had been born in in Pennsylvania around 1836 to Scottish immigrants. They would have at least five children: William, born in 1866, Joseph Edward, born in 1868. Elizabeth, born in 1870, Abraham, born in 1872, and Charles, born in 1875. At the time of the 1870 census, the Keirn family was living on North Avenue in the Third Ward of Allegheny City. Henry, 30, was a paper carrier and had a personal estate worth \$100. Margaret did not work outside the home. The couple had three children: William, 4, Joseph, 2, and Elizabeth, 5 months.

In 1880, the Keirn family was enumerated living at 81 Ledlie Street in Allegheny City. William, Joseph, and Elizabeth were at school, and two children had been born since the previous census: Abraham, 8 and Charles H., 5. The Keirns purchased 416 Catoma on October 1, 1886. The 1890 Veteran's schedule shows that Henry Keirn had served in the Civil War as a private in D Company in the 78th Pennsylvania infantry, enlisting on February 7, 1863 and serving for one year, one month and 24 days, being discharged in January of 1865.

Henry Keirn died on February 5, 1894 outside of Altoona, Pennsylvania. He had been visiting family after his father's funeral earlier that day. He is buried in Allegheny Cemetery. After the death of Henry Keirn, Margaret occasionally took in boarders. City directories list Edward Ralston, a salesman, as living at 29 Park View in 1894, and Harry McManus, a local grocer as living in the home in 1898. At the time of the 1900 census, Margaret Keirn, 70 was living at 416 Catoma Street and was enumerated as a "soldier's retention widow." Four of her five children were still living and two lived in the home with her, a son, Charles H. Keirn, 25, who was employed as an axle turner, and Susan Grunagle, 30, her daughter. Susan's husband of 10 years, John Grunagle, 30, a machinist also lived in the home as well as their 3 children: Mamie G. 9, John R., 7, and Charles H., 2. Margaret Keirn died on December 30, 1908 and is buried in Allegheny Cemetery next to her husband Henry.

TENANTS 1908 – 1913

After Margaret Keirn's passing, her family kept 416 Catoma Street as a rental property for a few years. Pittsburgh City Directories show that the home was rented to Alex Watson, a clerk, in 1908 and Andrew Karr, a bookkeeper in 1909. In 1910, 416 Catoma Street was rented to the Miller family. Edward C. Miller, 33, was a wagon maker, who had been born in Pennsylvania, and was the son of German immigrants. His wife, Sadie, 29, had also been born in Pennsylvania, to a French father and an American mother. The Millers had been married for twelve years and had four children: Edward Jr., 12, Margaret L., 10, Stella J., 8, and Phillip C., 6.

JOHN G. & CATHERINE T. ACKERMAN

The Keirn heirs sold 416 Catoma Street to John G. and Catherine T. Ackerman in 1913. John G. Ackerman had been born on January 15, 1875, in Pittsburgh. His father was born in Germany and his mother was

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

born in Alsace-Lorraine. Catherine Theresa Dreikosen was born in Wisconsin on April 19, 1877 and went by her middle name, "Theresa." Allegheny County marriage license docket shows the couple were married on May 17, 1898. The couple spent the first years of their marriage living with Theresa's German Immigrant parents, John and Johanna Dreikosen, at 2123 Wharton Street on the South Side. John worked as a glass blower and Theresa took care of the couple's children. The Ackermans first child, Josephine Sophia, was born in 1900, and their second child Albert John was born on February 6, 1903. After the first two children were born, the couple spent some time living near Toronto, Ohio, where their third child, Catherine was born on December 25, 1905, but were living in Pittsburgh again when their daughter Margaret was born on April 28, 1909, John, Joseph, and Gertrude.

When the 1910 census was enumerated, the family was still living on the South Side. John Dreikosen was working as a carpenter for a planing mill, and John Ackerman was working as a city fireman. Theresa Ackerman and her mother took care of the house and the four Ackerman children living with them: Josephine, Albert, Catherine, and Margaret. The 1920 census was the first to show the Ackermans at 416 Catoma Street. John was still working as a fireman, Theresa did not work outside the home. All six of their children were living with them. Their eldest daughter, Josephine was working as a stenographer for an Iron and Steel Company, their eldest son, Albert did "house wiring" for an electrical company, and the other four children did not work. At the time of the 1930 census, John and Theresa and all six children still lived in the home. John was still a firefighter for the city, Theresa still took care of the household, Josephine, now 30, worked as a stenographer for the county, Albert was a mechanic for the telephone company, Catherine was unemployed, Margaret was a bookkeeper for a roofing company and the rest of the children were at school. The family also had a new addition living with them, Geraldine Mahoney, 9, a niece. Local obituaries show that Geraldine's father, Lawrence Mahoney, had died on January 27, 1929, and that her mother, Margaret Ackerman Mahoney had died on October 31, 1928.

John Ackerman died of heart disease on February 23, 1932 at the age of 57. He was buried in Union Cemetery in Toronto, Ohio. Theresa Ackerman was listed as the head of household in the 1940 census, and four of her children lived with her at 416 Catoma Street. Josephine, Margaret, and Gertrude all worked 44 hours a week as stenographers and earned salaries of \$1,500, \$1,900, and \$1,100 per year, respectively. Albert was a service repair man working 40 hours per week and made \$2,400 annually.

In 1940, 416 Catoma Street had an estimated value of \$2,500. The house's value was estimated at \$4,000 in 1930. The 1940 census is the last census that provides information on occupants of 416 Catoma Street. Catherine Theresa Ackerman would live at 416 Catoma Street until her death on March 6, 1959 at the age of 81.

Heathside Cottage was recorded in the Historic American Building Survey in 1933.

Heathside Cottage was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 for its architectural significance.

As of 2019, Heathside Cottage at 416 Catoma Street has had a total of eight owners.

9. Significance

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

This building does not meet this Criterion.

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

This building does not meet this 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;*

Heathside Cottage is an exemplary manifestation of early American, Gothic Revival architecture, which was popular from roughly 1830 to 1860. Evidence of this style in Heathside Cottage can be found in the asymmetry of the primary and secondary facades, presence of ornate vergeboard and finials, lancet windows, the gable featuring exposed rafter tails and flanked by wood finials, and the concave, hipped-roofed porch. The quality of design as well as its application to a residence of this scale and location make Heathside Cottage an exceptional candidate for a City of Pittsburgh historic landmark designation.

Gothic Revival, according to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,

...is part of the mid-19th century picturesque and romantic movement in architecture, reflecting the public's taste for buildings inspired by medieval design. At its inception, it was a departure from the previously popular styles that drew inspiration from the classical forms of ancient Greece and Rome that were prominent during the Enlightenment and particularly popular immediately after America's War of Independence. This departure from styles that reinterpreted classical orders released designers from the rigidity, severity, and limitations of the classical tradition and freed them for creative activity. It was also, in part, an attempt to create delineation and distance in a rapidly industrializing society.¹

The Gothic Revival style in America was largely advanced by architects Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing, authors of influential house plan books, *Rural Residences* (1837), *Cottage Residences* (1842), and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). The popularity of this style and form of architecture was best expressed by Downing

¹ PHMC. *Gothic Revival Style 1830-1860*.

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/gothic-revival.html>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

himself in 1850: “the Gothic or English cottage... [is] just now the ambition of almost every person building in the country.”² Gothic Revival was promoted as an appropriate design for rural settings, with its complex and irregular shapes and forms fitting well into the natural landscape. Thus, the Gothic Revival style was often chosen for country homes and houses in rural or small-town settings.³ While popular throughout Northern Europe since the early 18th century, America largely drew inspiration from popular architectural trends in England. Examples of Gothic Revival design may be seen in the States as early as 1799 in William Crammond’s *Sedgely*, a villa designed by Benjamin Latrobe located outside of Philadelphia.⁴ As the building’s name alludes, English Gothic Revival influences are clearly inspirational for Heathside Cottage. Walter Kidney points out, aptly, the terms “heath” and “cottage” are much more common in British English than American in parlance.⁵ Unlike Latrobe’s design for *Sedgely*, however, Heathside Cottage’s fully embraces Gothic Revival by abandoning the use of core classical design elements such as symmetry, proportion, and balance.

In Pittsburgh, surviving examples of early Gothic Revival architecture are decidedly few and Heathside Cottage is likely the only remaining example of a Gothic Revival cottage within the city. However, other residential examples of Gothic Revival can be found nearby in Fineview’s Henderson-Metz House (1516 Warren St.), 434 Lee Street, and in Beechview’s Lowen-Shaffer House (311 Lowenhill Street). Unlike Heathside Cottage though, the Gothic design elements in the Henderson-Metz House are mixed with Italianate elements. 434 Lee Street and the Lowen-Shaffer House (a City of Pittsburgh Historic Landmark), with their board-and-batten siding, are best classified as residential examples of Carpenter Gothic.

It is also worth noting that at the time of Heathside’s construction Pennsylvania’s Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries were both notable institutions constructed using Gothic Revival style. The first (William Strickland, 1818-1836) and second (William Haviland, 1836-1884) iterations of Western State Penitentiary employed a castellated design specifically intended to instill a sense of solemnity within those imprisoned and reinforce a sense of fortitude and security for those without. However, their location within the bucolic Allegheny Commons fits within the larger sense of Romantic landscape cultivated by counterparts in the Hudson Valley and in Europe. Similar, but notably residential, examples can be seen in Europe at this time at Inveraray Castle (1743-1757), Culzean Castle (1777-90), and Downton Castle, 1774-78). This connection between the prison and Romanticism is, perhaps, best illustrated in Karl Bodmer’s 1832-39 *Penitentiary near Pittsburgh* where the artist visually subsumes the prison within a verdantly enhanced landscape. Similar treatment seen in works by other Romantic

² Downing, Andrew Jackson, “A Few Words on Rural Architecture,” *the Horticulturalist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste* V (July 1850), 10, reprinted in his *Rural Essays* (New York: G.P. Putnam and Co., 1853), 207.

³ Andrews, Wayne. *American Gothic; Its Origins, Its Trials, Its Triumphs*. Pp. 38-72.

⁴ Lewis, Michael. *The Gothic Revival*. Pp. 54-58.

⁵ Kidney, Walter. *Pittsburgh Landmark Architecture, the Historic Buildings of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County*. Pp. 285-86.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

artists of the period, such as John Constable's 1831 *Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadow* or Thomas Cole's 1843 *Mount Etna from Taormina*.

While no established connection illustrating the inspiration in design approach between Western State Penitentiary and Heathside Cottage exists, the proximity and then visual connection between the sites is worth noting. Denizens of Heathside Cottage, located atop a mountainside overlooking Allegheny Commons, would have enjoyed a view of the penitentiary in middle of the Western Commons below. And like the penitentiary, at the time of Heathside's construction it too would have sat amidst a relatively bucolic landscape within the sparsely developed Fineview neighborhood.

Other examples of Gothic Revival architecture are resplendent throughout Pittsburgh but are primarily manifest in ecclesiastical architecture from later periods in history. St. Anthony's Chapel (Troy Hill, 1892), Heinz Chapel (Oakland, 1933-38), First Presbyterian (Downtown, 1903-05), and Sts. Peter and Paul (East Liberty, 1890) are all prime examples of later Gothic Revival that frequently manifested in ecclesiastical architecture. Outside of Pittsburgh, more comparable examples of early American residential Gothic Revival can be found in and around New York's Hudson River Valley. Although earlier than Heathside Cottage, Lyndhurst (New York, 1839), Sunnyside (New York, 1835), and even Roseland Cottage (Connecticut, 1846) share a stylistic connection as well as a comparable degree of integrity. All have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and declared National Historic Landmarks.

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*

Heathside cottage was commissioned by, and first the home of, Colonel James Andrews, a builder who made significant contributions in Pittsburgh and to the nation. Andrews was the winning bid on the contractor for the Pittsburgh Post office (formerly located at the corner of Smithfield Street and Fifth Avenue), which would open in 1853. The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reported on October 29, 1916 that:

“...the masonry work on the old post office was done by Col. James Andrews of Allegheny. The walls were of dressed sandstone and the job in its day was lauded as the finest piece of work of any magnitude undertaken by Col. Andrews, at that time only 21 years old.”⁶

Many of his early mason work projects centered around railroad bridges around the region, including one over the Monongahela and the railway bridge at Steubenville (later replaced in 1923 with a continuous truss bridge that reused Andrews’ piers).⁷ Andrews would also receive contracts for tunnel work for the Pan Handle Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

By 1867, Andrews managed to secure a contract for constructing a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, under the supervision of Captain James Buchanan Eads, launching a professional partnership that would continue for over a decade. The Eads Bridge (triple-arch steel bridge) was the largest bridge built with the largest caissons constructed to date, and the first significant use of compressed air for subaqueous work.⁸ The Eads Bridge is designated a National Historic Landmark, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is also designated as a St. Louis Landmark. From the Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette, March 17, 1870: Andrews would spend much of his time over the next few years living in St. Louis and working closely with Captain Eads. It was also during this time that Andrews picked up the title “Colonel,” despite never serving in the military.⁹ Col. Andrews and Capt. Eads would collaborate again in 1875 to build jetties to combat the problem of silt at the mouth of the Mississippi River and open up the declining port of New Orleans to ship traffic once again.¹⁰

⁶ “Old Postoffice once Noted Structure,” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. October 29, 1916.

⁷ Steubenville Railroad Bridge, Historic Bridges, accessed: <https://historicbridges.org/bridges/browser/?bridgebrowser=ohio/steubenvillerr2/>

⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Eads Bridge, St. Louis, Missouri, National Register # 66000946. 1966.

⁹ “St. Louis,” *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*, March 29, 1870.

¹⁰ “Eads’ South Pass Jetties,” *New Orleans District*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Accessed: <https://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/Portals/56/docs/PAO/Brochures/EADSbrochure.PDF>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Upon completion of the project on the Mississippi, Andrews joined Eads in a new potential venture to construct a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southern Mexico. Unfortunately, the ambitious project never came to fruition due to their inability to pass a funding bill through the House and Senate, and Eads passed away shortly thereafter.

After Eads' death, Andrews immersed himself in several business ventures that included purchasing and remodeling the Moorehead and McLean furnaces and iron works, organizing the Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Company, and directing banks, street railway and bridge companies. Andrews had eight children: three daughters, Mary, Ella, and Maria, and five sons, Charles, Sidney, Robert, Walter, and (notably) Eads. He also maintained a professional friendship with Andrew Carnegie until his death.

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

This building does not meet this Criterion.

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

This building does not meet this Criterion.

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

This building does not meet this Criterion.

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

This building does not meet this Criterion.

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

This building does not meet this Criterion.

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

Heathside Cottage's Gothic Revival design has a distinctive physical appearance and should be considered a familiar visual feature within Fineview and the City of Pittsburgh.

On the streets on which Heathside Cottage sits (Myler & Catoma) it is notably smaller than the surrounding residences, which are largely of later construction (approximately 1870s-1920s) and average 2-3 stories in height. Heathside's composition of largely of redbrick makes it visually distinct from the surrounding houses, which are predominantly clad in vinyl siding and yellow brick. The topography of Fineview and the street grid configuration also contributes to Heathside Cottage's visual prominence within the neighborhood. Myler Street's steep ascent towards the center of Heathside frames the cottage. The same exemplary architecture that sets Heathside Cottage apart make it a well-known visual feature within Fineview and the City of Pittsburgh.

10. Integrity

Heathside Cottage enjoys a high degree of integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. Heathside remains in its original location and has been altered since recorded by HABS in 1933 but in a manner that appears to have partially restored its overall integrity by demolition of a later addition. Unfortunately, the patterned, multicolored slate roof that is present in earlier (albeit undated) photos has been replaced by asphalt shingle roofing. Workmanship, feeling, and association are all maintained by the unchanged physical attributes of Heathside itself.

Heathside Cottage also enjoys a moderate degree of integrity regarding setting in that it remains in residential setting but one that it is significantly more developed, primarily populated with 19th and early 20th century row homes. The relatively recent demolition of the neighboring townhome on Catoma Street and the subsequent green space created in its places helps to convey a sense of space similar to when the home was originally constructed.

Heathside Cottage
Historic Nomination Form
Bibliography

Bibliography

Andrews, James Warren. "Scottish-American Persistence."

Andrews, Wayne. *American Gothic; Its Origins, Its Trials, Its Triumphs*. 1975. Random House.

Howe, Katherine & Warren, David. *The Gothic Revival Style in America, 1830-1870*. 1975.

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. *Gothic Revival Style, 1830-1860*. Accessed: <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/gothic-revival.html>

Advertisement for the subdivision of James Andrews' land, *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*, April 20, 1872.

"Allegheny Mishaps," *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*, November 2, 1876.

"Andrews' Handiwork," *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 17, 1879.

A biographical sketch of James Andrews from Saint Louis: the Future Great City of the World, by L. U. Reavis, 1875.

"Col. Andrews in Danger," *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, September 22, 1889.

"Col. Andrews' Plans," *Pittsburgh Press*, August 23, 1890.

"Col. James Andrews Obituary." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 8 July 1897.

"Correction," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, August 9, 2003.

"Discharged," *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*, July 21, 1868.

Downing, Andrew Jackson, "A Few Words on Rural Architecture," *the Horticulturalist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste* V (July 1850), 10, reprinted in his *Rural Essays* (New York: G.P. Putnam and Co., 1853), 207.

"Ead's Jetties," *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, July 10, 1875.

Eads Bridge, National Register of Historic Places, Eads Bridge, St. Louis, Missouri, National Register # 66000946. 1966

"Eads' South Pass Jetties," *New Orleans District*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Accessed: <https://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/Portals/56/docs/PAO/Brochures/EADSbrochure.PDF>

"Effected a Compromise," *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, February 4, 1894.

"An Elephant," *Pittsburgh Press*, August 27, 1890.

"For Sale," *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, September 19, 1891.

"His Big Project for '92," *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, September 2, 1889.

"Improvement of the South Pass at the Mouth of the Mississippi River," *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*, April 19, 1875.

"Injunction Applied For," *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, August 3, 1868.

Kidney, Walter. *Pittsburgh Landmark Architecture, the Historic Buildings of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County*. 1997. Pp. 285-86.

Lewis, Michael. *The Gothic Revival*. Pp. 54-58.

"Not in the Directory," *Pittsburgh Daily Post*. April 5, 1896.

Obituary of Col. James Andrews. *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, July 10, 1897.

Obituary of Maria Carson Andrews. *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, February 4, 1926.

Obituary of Henry Keirn, *Pittsburgh Press*. February 8, 1894.

Obituary of Margaret Keirn, *Pittsburgh Press*. December 31, 1908.

"Old Postoffice once Noted Structure," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. October 29, 1916.

"Pittsburgh Housing Project Scheduled Atop Fineview Hill," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. January 7, 1941.

Portrait and Biographical Record of the State of Colorado: Containing Portraits and Biographies of Many Well Known Citizens of the Past and Present. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1899.

Reavis, L.U., et al. *Saint Louis: The Future City of the World*. St. Louis: Gray, Baker and Co, 1875.

"Recent Deaths," *Indiana Gazette*. February 14, 1894.

"Runaway and Accident," *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*. June 22, 1875.

"Saving a little history," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. July 13, 2003.

"Surety of the Peace," *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*. July 15, 1868.

"St. Louis," *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*. March 29, 1870.

Steubenville Railroad Bridge, Historic Bridges, accessed:

<https://historicbridges.org/bridges/browser/?bridgebrowser=ohio/steubenvillerr2/>

"Thrown Out of a Buggy," *Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette*. May 17, 1875.

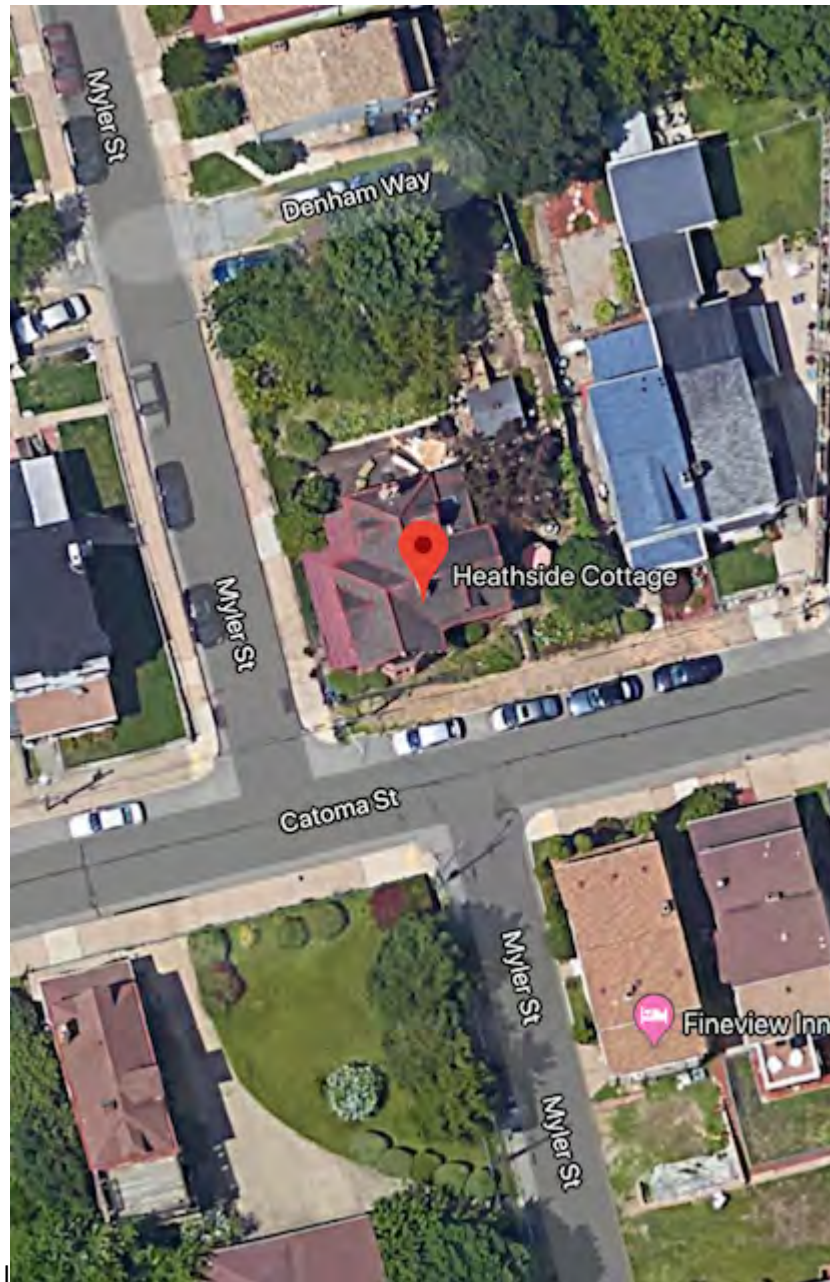
"Why Pay Rent?" *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. September 9, 1913.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Heathside Cottage
Historic Nomination Form
Photo Logs

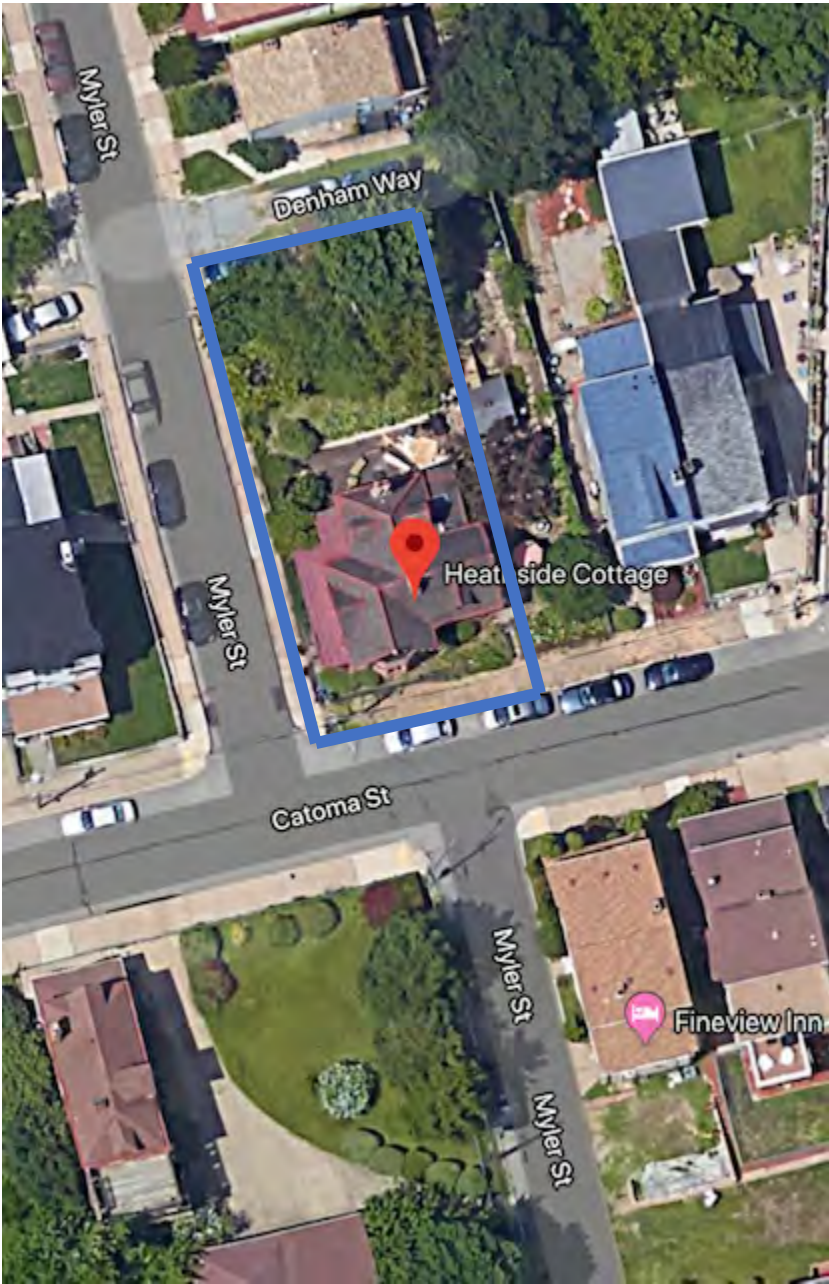
Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Site Area



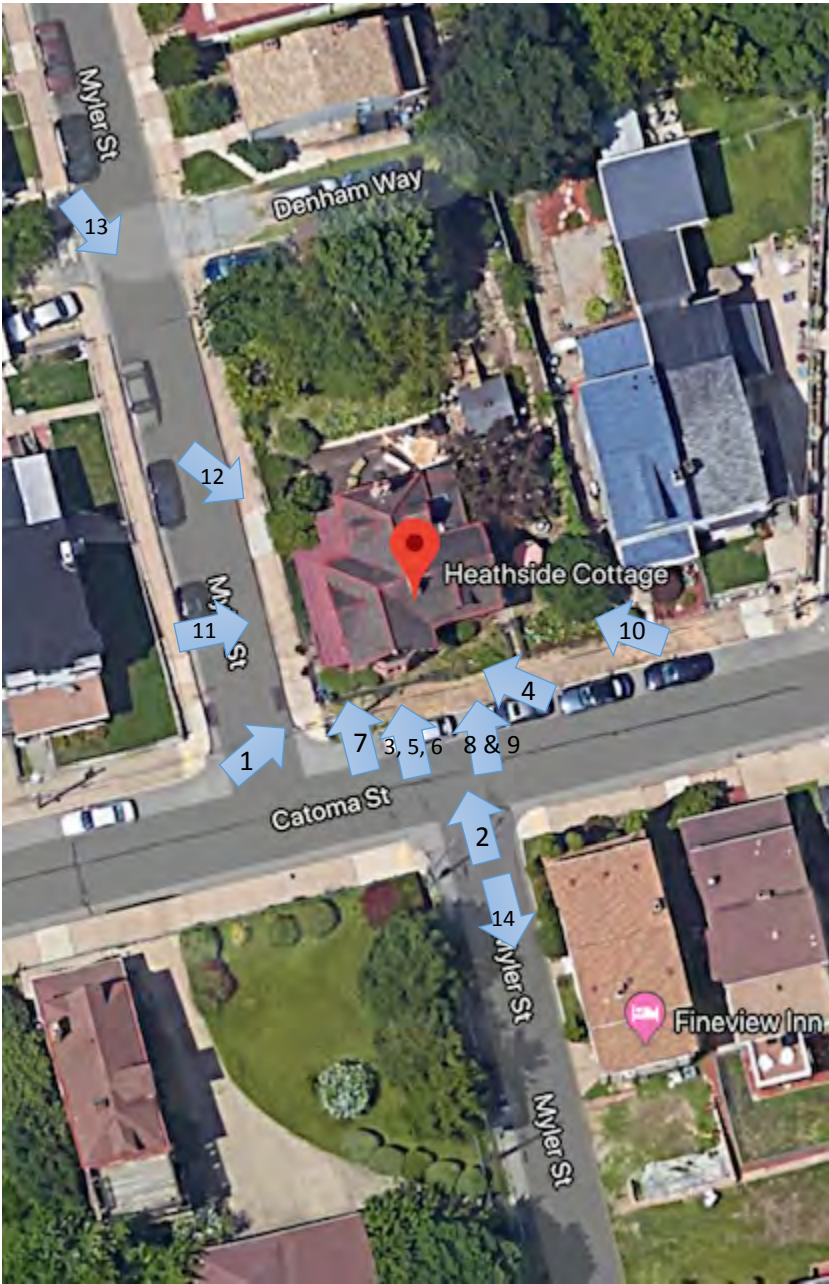
Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Site Boundaries



Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Site Photo Key



Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 1. *Heathside Cottage, Myler Street Façade*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 2. *Heathside Cottage, Catoma Street Façade*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 3. *Heathside Cottage, Bay Window Detail*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 4. *Heathside Cottage, Bargeboard and Roof Detail*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 5. *Heathside Cottage, Pine Cone Detail*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 6. *Heathside Cottage, Name Stone Detail*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 7. *Heathside Cottage, Porch & Plaques Detail*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo 8. *Heathside Cottage, Eastern Wing*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 9. *Heathside Cottage, Eastern Wing, Dormer Detail*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 10. *Heathside Cottage, Eastern Side of the Building*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 11. *Heathside Cottage, Myler Street Facade*, April 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 12. *Heathside Cottage, SSE Myler Street, Roof Detail, April 2019.* Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 13. *Heathside Cottage, View down Myler Street from intersection of Denham Way, April 2019.*
Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Photo. 14. *Heathside Cottage, View down Myler Street from Catoma Street, April 2019.* Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Heathside Cottage
Historic Nomination Form
Supporting Documents

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

The following materials accompany this nomination:

- Copies of parts of plat maps of the area around 416 Catoma Street, published in 1872, 1882, 1890, 1906, 1910, and 1923.
- Historic American Building Survey of Heathside Cottage
- Photographs of Heathside Cottage circa 1960s, 1991
- “Penitentiary near Pittsburgh”, Karl Bodmer
- Photograph of Ingleside
- Photographs of Eads Bridge
- Lithograph of Eads Jetties

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Plate 92. 7th Ward, Allegheny City. 1872. G. M. Hopkins & Co., Accessed: <https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A1872p092/viewer>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Plate 32. Parts of Wards 3, 7, 8, 12, & 13, Allegheny City. 1882. G. M. Hopkins & Co., Accessed: <https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090330-hopkins-0035>



Plate 4. Central Northside, Fineview, Allegheny City. 1890. G. M. Hopkins & Co., Accessed: <https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A90v02p04>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



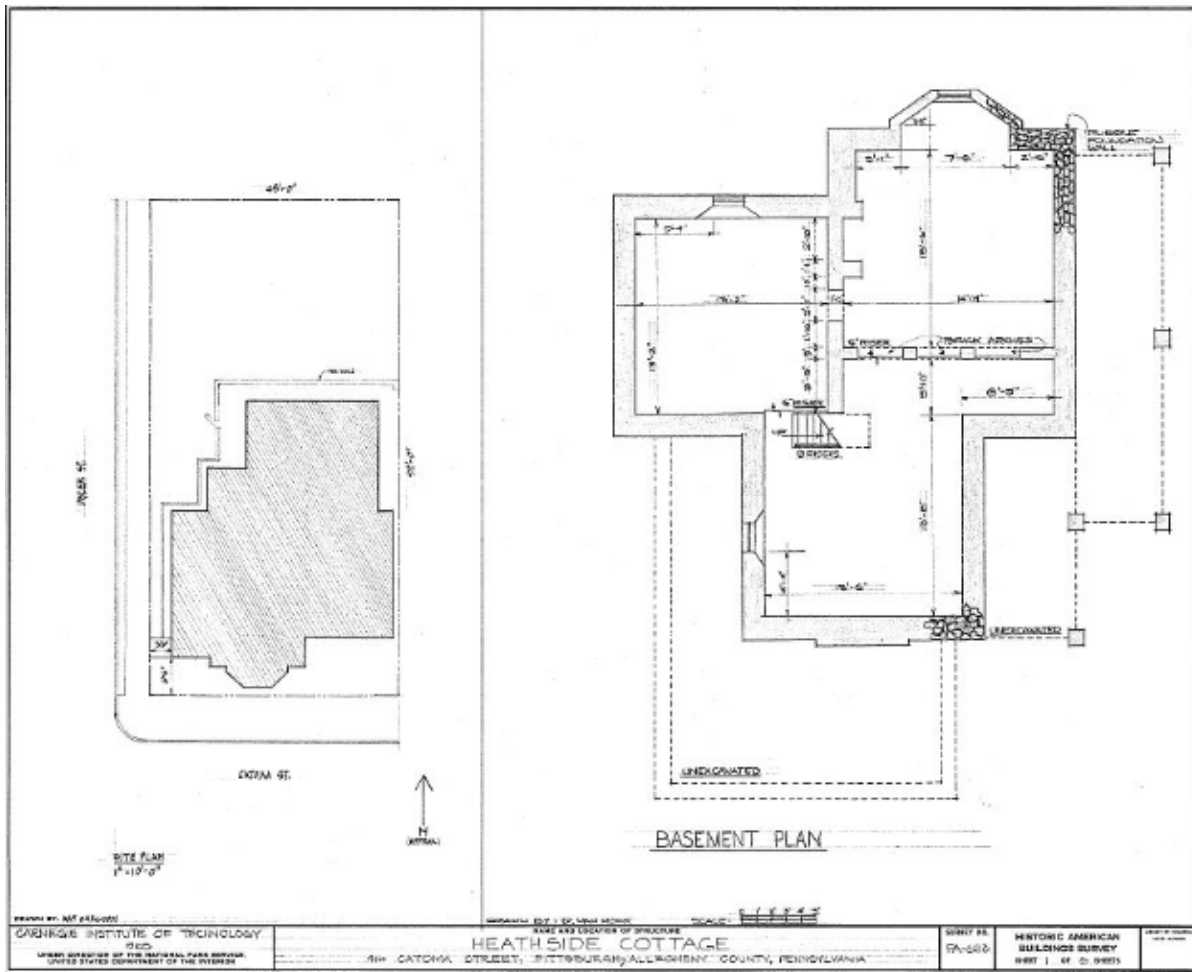
1906

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



1923

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, Pa. Measured Drawing 1. Historic American Buildings Survey. Accessed: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.pa0054.sheet/?sp=3>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



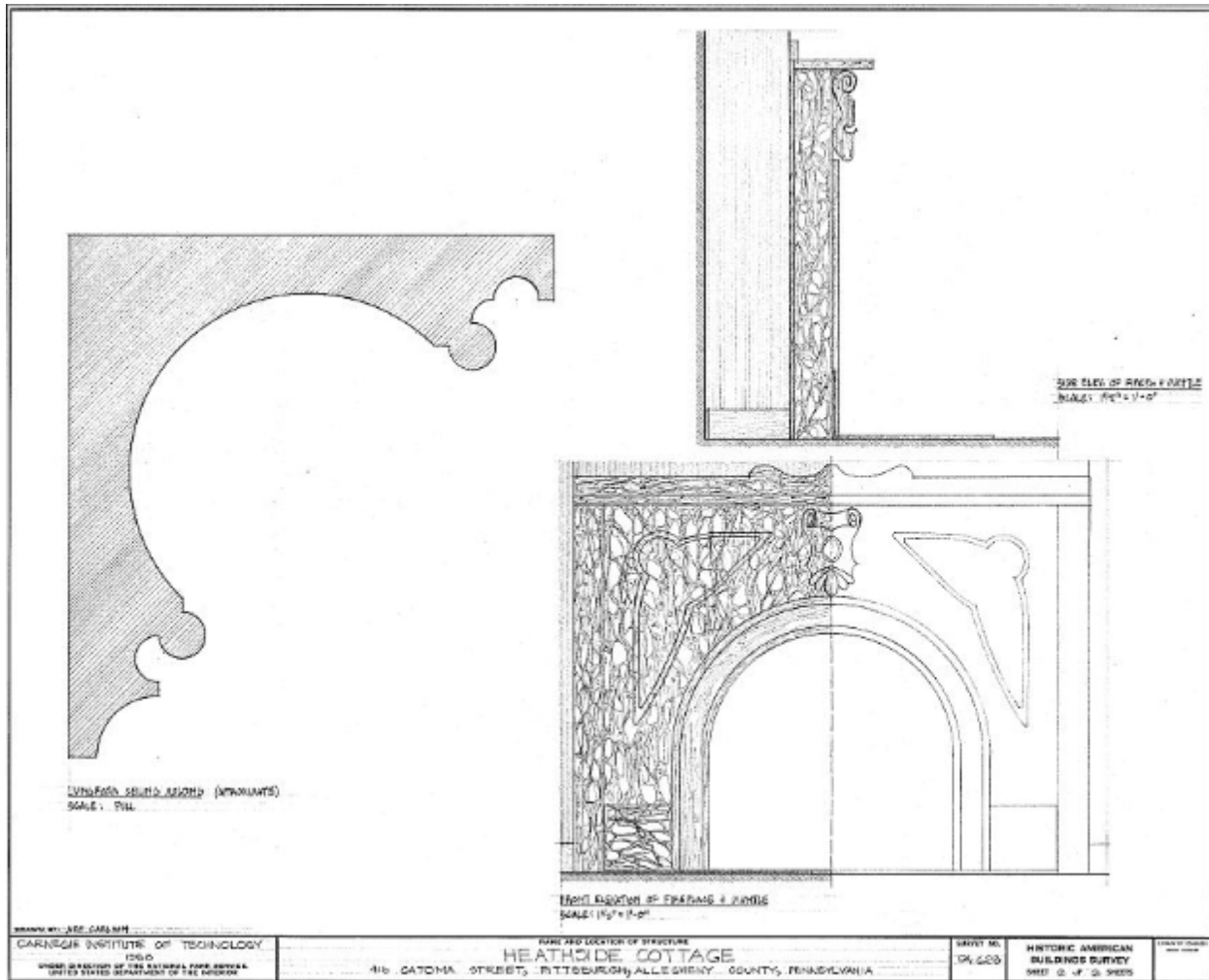
Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, Pa. Measured Drawing 3. Historic American Buildings Survey. Accessed: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.pa0054.sheet/?sp=3>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, Pa.
Measured Drawing 4. Historic American Buildings Survey. Accessed:
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.pa0054.sheet/?sp=3>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, Pa. Measured Drawing 5. Historic American Buildings Survey. Accessed: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.pa0054.sheet/?sp=3>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, Pa. Measured Drawing 6. Historic American Buildings Survey. Accessed: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.pa0054.sheet/?sp=3>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Heathside Cottage (Catoma Street Façade). Undated Photograph Attached to: *National Register of Historic Places, Heathside Cottage, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, National Register # 001748. 1972.*

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Heathside Cottage (Catoma Street Façade). From *Pittsburgh's Landmark Architecture: The Historic Buildings of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County*. Undated.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Heathside Cottage (Catoma Street Façade). City of Pittsburgh, Historic Review Commission. 1991.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



Heathside Cottage (Myler Street Façade). City of Pittsburgh, Historic Review Commission. 1991.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



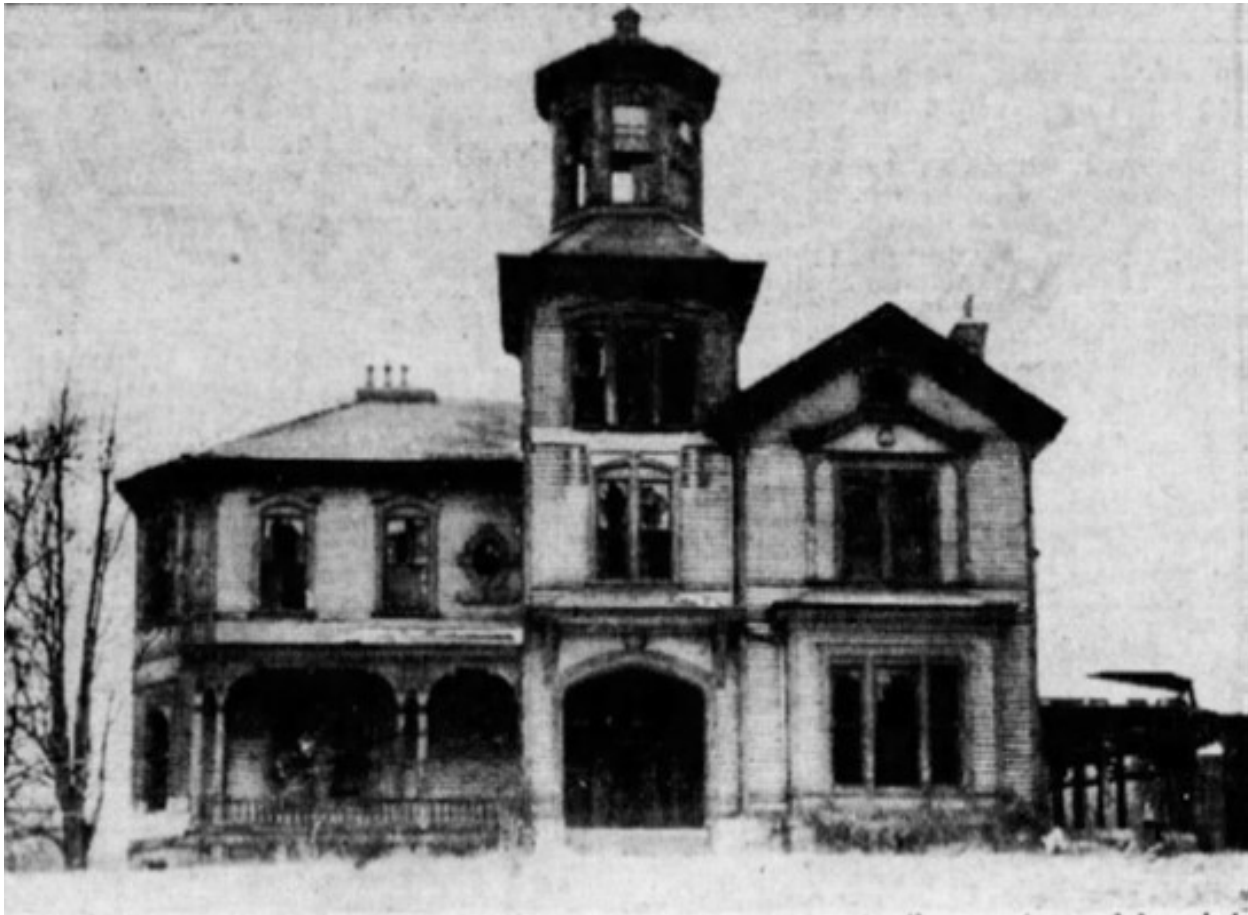
“Penitentiary near Pittsburgh”, Karl Bodmer. 1832-39.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



"The Old Government Building," *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. October 29, 1916

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



"Old Grandeur Bows to Progress," *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, January 7, 1941.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



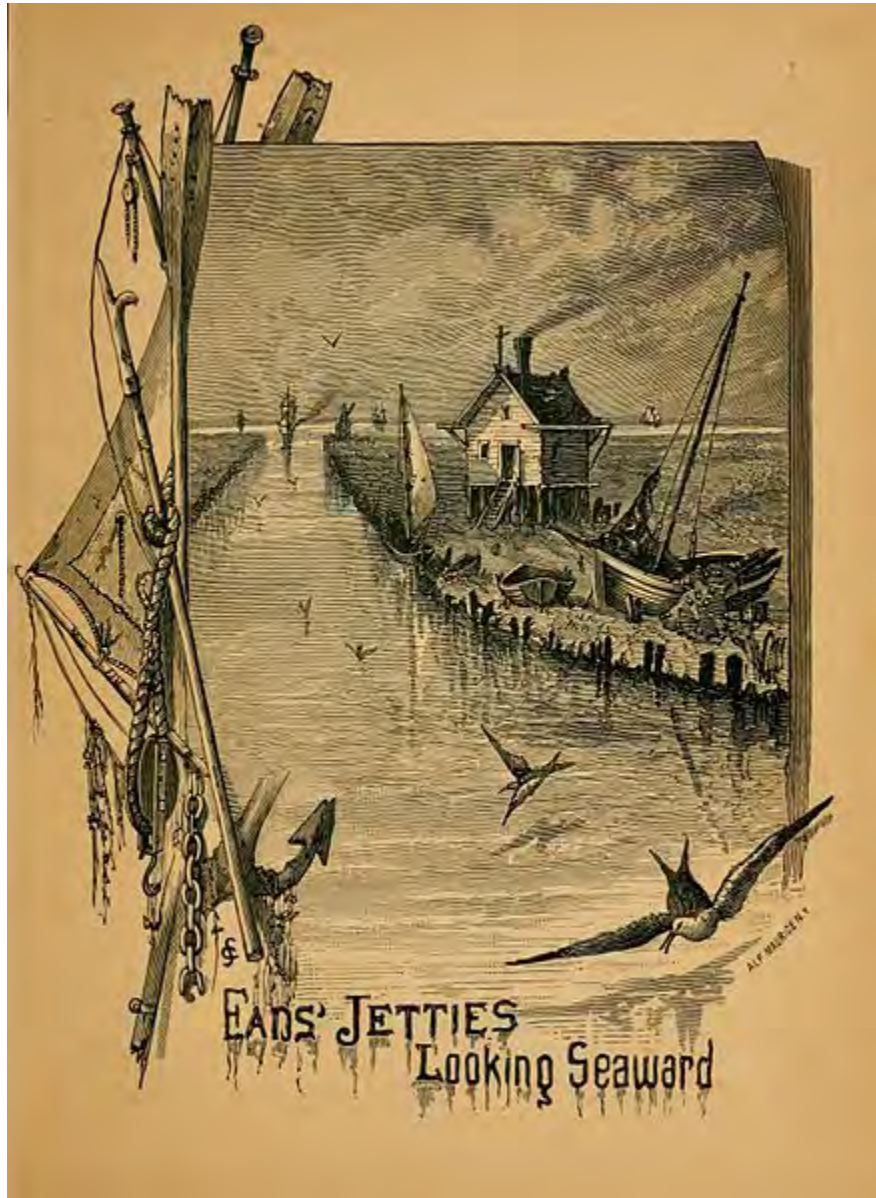
Eads Bridge Under Construction, 1870. Library of Congress.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



View Looking Down the St. Louis Levee Towards the Eads Bridge. 1903. Accessed:
<http://images.mohistory.org/image/FD64E939-179B-4673-4489-14745A4A829E/original.jpg>

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Heathside Cottage, 416 Catoma Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.



"Eads' Jetties Looking Seaward," *Historical Sketch Book and Guide to New Orleans*. 1885. p.236.