

**NOMINATION OF CARRICK MUNICIPAL HALL
TO BE DESIGNATED AS A CITY HISTORIC LANDMARK**

CITY COUNCIL REPORT



CARRICK'S MUNICIPAL BUILDING

**NOMINATION OF CARRICK MUNICIPAL HALL
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CITY COUNCIL REPORT

CARRICK MUNICIPAL HALL - HISTORIC NOMINATION STAFF REPORT

Name of Property Carrick Municipal Hall
Address of Property 1806 Brownsville Road
Property Owner Amy and Michael Kuruc
Nominated by:..... Matthew Falcone
Date Received:..... October 22, 2018
Parcel No.: 60-L-241
Ward:..... 29th
Zoning Classification:..... LNC
Neighborhood:..... Carrick
Council District:..... 4-Coghill

FORMAL ACTION REQUIRED BY THE HISTORIC REVIEW COMMISSION:

1. Act on the Preliminary Determination of Eligibility for Historic Designation (November 7, 2018)
2. Conduct a public hearing for the Historic Designation (December 5, 2018)
3. Review the Report prepared by staff for the property in question, and make a recommendation to the City Council on the Historic Designation (December 5, 2018)

FORMAL ACTION REQUIRED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION:

4. Conduct a public hearing for the Historic Designation (January 29, 2019)
5. Review the recommendations of the Historic Review Commission and make a recommendation to the City Council on the Historic Designation (January 29, 2019)

FORMAL ACTION REQUIRED BY THE CITY COUNCIL:

6. Conduct a public hearing
7. Review the recommendations of the Historic Review Commission and the City Planning Commission and take action on the Historic Designation

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FACTS

1. On October 22, 2018 , the staff of the Historic Review Commission received an application for the nomination of the Carrick Municipal Hall to be designated as a City Historic Structure.

2. **Description of the Carrick Municipal Hall** (as extracted from the nomination form)

The former Carrick Municipal Hall is a brick and stone building constructed using Eclecticism architecture with a heavy influence from Dutch Revival. Without its arching parapet that once stood along the roofline, one might say that the building reflects Classical architecture. The primary façade fronts Brownsville Road and reflects a two-story, two-bay historically municipal building set close to its neighbors, but free-standing.

The north bay stands two stories tall and has a flat rubber roof which is lined with a stone capped brick and poured concrete parapet. On the corners of the roofline sit the stone plinths reflecting part of the original design of the roof. These plinths held the limestone ball finials which sat on either side of the arching parapet. The red brick structure covers the façade of the two stories, ornamented throughout by the use of a rusticated stringcourse as well as alternating voussoirs, quoins, and coping. On the second story, a mix of stone and brickwork flank a large elliptical window. The window is divided into four sections, though different from the original three sections, the large window remains its original size. The bottom row of windows now consists of double hung windows while the arched second row consists of panes of window glass. Stone quoins decorate the window along its arch. Below the window a one bay fire truck entrance with wooden slat doors stands in the once heavily trafficked fire fighters driveway leading to Brownsville Road. While certain aspects and features have changed throughout the years on the building, its historical image remains the same. The building is set back from the street just as it was in 1910 while its neighboring buildings remain further out on the sidewalk.

The second bay fronts Brownsville Road as well and stands as a one-story entrance bay on the south faced in brick work and accentuated by the same buff colored stone quoins. This south bay is topped with a stone medallion inscribed “Erected 1905”. This pediment is flanked on either side by limestone ball finials sitting atop stone plinths matching the stone finials and plinths that once stood on either side of the arching parapet along the roof. Just below this, sits a limestone plaque reading “Borough of Carrick Incorporated June 21, 1904”.

3. **History of the Carrick Municipal Hall** (as extracted from the nomination form)

The earliest documented settlers in the community that would become the neighborhood of Carrick can be traced to 1763, when 2,400 acres of land granted to Major John Ornsby by King George III. Ornsby would be the first to settle what is now Carrick. The land granted to Ornsby included a long stretch of road originally used by Native Americans as a trading route. The road continued its purpose through many name changes and owners, serving as a trade route for farmers and merchants who both lived and frequented the area. This stretch is currently known as Brownsville Road.

“In 1818, Noble Calhoun bought all of what is now Carrick for \$5,000 from Nicholas Bausman. Calhoun sold the land to William Noble in 1842.” Part of what is today known as Carrick was originally Engleartville, receiving its name from the local Engleart Glass Works. The other portion of what is today Carrick was known as Spiketown, named for the Speikers (also Speicher), a prominent mining family. It was not until

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1853 that the area was officially named Carrick. The name was selected by a physician, Dr. John O'Brien who came up with the name Carrick in honor of his hometown in Ireland, Carrick-on-Suir.

Between 1763 and 1927, Carrick became known for a variety of industries. The most prominent were farming and mining. Farming was a highly sought-after position in Western Pennsylvania due to the need for food, and quality farming conditions. Due to the need for trade of these crops Brownsville Road became a heavily trafficked street. During the 1850s Carrick switched to focus on mining which was due in large part to the Speiker family and other miners who found that the land was rich with coal. The discovery of coal created an opportunity for a new industry in the area. In much of Western Pennsylvania, the discovery of coal was treated as an opportunity to generate wealth. The discovery of coal furthered the need for trade transportation routes. Brownsville is one of the longest running roads in the area and was used for transportation of farm goods to parts of the city and surrounding areas, like Baldwin, Brentwood, and Mt. Oliver. Since Brownsville Road was a dirt road at the time, access to and from Carrick was restricted during certain months and almost always when it rained. Eventually, the Carrick portion of Brownsville Road was changed to a brick road, the first major infrastructure change in Carrick.

Carrick was officially christened a borough in 1904 as the area was on the rise. With an influx of people and industries generating revenue, the people of Carrick became increasingly interested in local governance that was more reflective of their interests. To have a government, there must be some place for them to convene and talk about the town. This is where the former Carrick Municipal Building comes in. With Carrick becoming a borough and being built up with homes and businesses a central fire and police station were increasingly necessary amenities for a dense urban environment. Due to the industries that filled Carrick, the borough began to see many affluent citizens acquiring land and constructing large-scale houses that still stand today. The William Wigman House (1425 Brownsville Road), Thomas Sankey Mansion (2727 Churchview Avenue), and the Impton Mansion (no longer standing) are all excellent examples of the scale at which these mansions were built. Many of the houses constructed were made from brick and stone. These materials were more expensive at the time and were used as a sign of wealth. By this time, very few farms remained in the area, signaling the changing of industries almost completely.

The main goal for the borough building was to service the community in three very specific ways. The first would be the borough meeting hall. This hall was located on the second floor of the building and served as a place for public records and hearings on information that would affect the newly formed Carrick Borough. The second would be the police station. With a rise in population in the borough, there needed to be a way to keep the people safe. The police used the rear of the building as their main point of entrance and used the basement as their jail. Between the building and bell tower's conception in 1905, the police used the bell tower to ring in nightly 8:00 PM curfew. The final use, and most prominent, would be Engine Company No. 23 which was located on the first floor of the building. With the addition of a public fire company this meant that there would no longer be privately owned and operated fire stations. This meant that any incident involving fire would be handled in a more efficient manner that benefitted the public.

At the time that this building was designed and built, Carrick was beginning to undergo a rebuilding phase in more ways than one. New residents were flooding the area looking for work and a place to live. This ultimately signaled the changing of Carrick from a farm town to a more urban town. With the addition of the borough building, Carrick showed off its wealth a little bit. This is because the building does not match its surrounding area. Unlike the neighboring buildings, the Carrick Hotel and Caruso's Music Store, the Borough Building used a formal architectural style. Edward Stotz used the Eclecticism style for the building and based the design on Dutch Colonial Revival. The elaborate stringcourse, parapet, quoins and a forty-foot bell tower located on the roof distinguished the Borough Building from other buildings in the area.

The building was designed by renowned Pittsburgh architect Edward Stotz who has many of his buildings listed as historic landmarks throughout Pittsburgh. Stotz designed Schenley High School, Epiphany Catholic Church, and Oakmont Country Club. He is most noted for many of his school building designs. Creating the

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first architecture firm in Pittsburgh, Stotz created a legacy that has lasted over one hundred and twenty-nine years.

It was through Ordinance No. 11 Section 1 on December 27, 1904, Stotz was officially selected to use his design for the two-story building “to be used a house for Fire Company, Town Hall, and for other Borough purposes”. The contract for the construction of the building was awarded to the George M. Hall Company which is still in existence in the Pittsburgh area.

By contracting Stotz to design the building, the Carrick Borough Council was trying to show themselves off and attempt to take the steps necessary to become a more prominent town. As previously mentioned, Carrick had transitioned from a farming town to an industry-rich town filled with many large-scale mansions. Since the building was designed around 1904, Carrick was able to contract Stotz at a relatively early stage in his career. Stotz began designing at his firm in 1889 and continued through the 1930s with the bulk of his success coming in the twentieth century.

Many factors went into the planning of the borough building, but the engine company was by far the most influential in the design process. The large street-level entry to the building was put into place because the firemen had to get their large trucks in and out of the building. As seen from the image of the interior of the building, these trucks took up a lot of room. The building was then inset from the street because it would then be easier for the fire trucks to enter and exit the building without hitting neighboring buildings. The single door entryway to the left of the firetruck entrance was used to grant access to the stairs to go to the borough offices upstairs or to gain entry to the fire station. One large aspect that effected the design of the building was the bell tower on the roof. This tower stood close to forty feet high and could be seen from around Carrick. This not only was an aesthetic feature for Carrick but was also a functional space used for a multitude of purposes.

Stotz’s firm survives today, although goes by a different name, MacLachlan, Cornelius, and Filoni. Through contact with board member and senior project architect Robert Russ, it was learned that the firm has a file for every building that Stotz designed, except the Carrick Borough Building file is missing from its compartment.

The Carrick Borough Council decided that Brownsville Road would be the street to build their Borough building on. For this to happen, Ordinance No. 12 had to be approved. The ordinance stated “authorizing and providing for the increase of the indebtedness of the Borough of Carrick in the sum of Twenty thousand (\$20,000) Dollars, by an issue of coupon bonds, for the purpose of purchasing a lot on Brownsville Road from F.H. Alborn and Wife, for the purpose of erecting a Borough Building on said lot, and for general Borough purposes; providing for an annual statement with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as required by law; and the performance of all other acts in the issue and sale of said bonds”. The building is located along the main drag of Brownsville Road. This stretch is mostly known as the business section of Carrick. On March 25, 1905, the building was authorized, through Ordinance No. 19, for erection and “empowering the making of a contract for the building and the employing of an architect, also providing for payment out of bond”.

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In 1927 after debate and deliberation through much of 1926 amongst the town people and council members, Carrick was annexed into the city becoming the 29th ward. The final meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Carrick was held on January 2, 1927. The Carrick and City Councils agreed that after the first Monday of January 1927, the Borough of Carrick would be annexed into the City of Pittsburgh. “The question of re-naming the Streets in Carrick Borough was discussed, and it was brought out that the City Clerk and City Planning Commission had tentatively agreed on a plan for the re-naming of these Streets, and Messrs. Koenig, Greaves and Descalzi were appointed a committee to consult with the City Clerk and the City Planning Commission in connection with this matter”. After the council of Overbrook renamed the streets to protest the annexation of its borough, the city was hesitant to allow the council of Carrick to do the same. Unlike Overbrook, the renaming of streets was not an issue. At the same meeting the council agreed to push the conclusion dates for Rose Avenue and Carrick Park Improvement back to mid-1927 after Carrick was annexed.

By the time of annexation much of the area surrounding the building was built up into local businesses. By comparing the 1916 Hopkins Map to the 1932 Sanborn Map it is clear to see that the Municipal Building, formerly known as the Borough Building until 1916, was the one constant among the buildings. Many of the surrounding buildings went under structural transformations. Repairs of the local roads and installation of sanitation methods were also large undertakings for much of the borough’s.

After Carrick was annexed into Pittsburgh the police and city offices were moved to different locations leaving Engine Company Number 23 as the sole occupant of the building. The engine company for the most part made few known changes to the building and its property; one such change was a storage building in the rear landscape of the building. The largest change to the building happened in 1933 when the bell tower was torn down for structural reasons. The tower served as a storage building. After the annexation of Carrick, the bell was only used on special occasions. Firemen used the tower to hang their hoses up to dry and from 1927 through 1933, after the nightly curfew was ended, was used to ring in the New Year.

In 1957, due to an aging building and advancing fire methods and technology, Engine Company Number 23 moved out of the former municipal building to a new building further down Brownsville Road. Between the departing of the engine company in 1957 and its purchase in 1988, the building remained largely empty and did not really serve a purpose for the community. Between 1988 and its most recent purchase in 2007, by the current owners Amy and Michael Kuruc, the building saw some slight renovations. Most notably the large second floor window is divided into four sections, though different from the original three sections, the opening remains its original size. The bottom row of windows now consists of double hung windows while the arched second row consists of panes of window glass. Amy and Michael turned the first floor into Farnsworth Gowns, a retail gown making business. A few years ago, their daughter Angelea moved into the second floor renovating the space into Blanc de Blanc Bridal Boutique.

4. Significance of the Carrick Municipal Hall *(as extracted from the nomination form)*

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. The nominator is of the opinion that the Carrick Municipal Hall meets several of the criteria as follows.

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 former Carrick Municipal Building embodies the use of the Eclecticism style which was popular from 1883 through 1926. The building has a heavy influence from the Dutch Colonial Revival architectural style.

The Eclecticism style was used by architects in an effort to keep the precedents set by previous historical works while allowing them to be creative and create designs that were not yet seen. This allowed for architects to be more creative and less concerned with being held down to one particular style. The one element that sets Eclecticism apart from other styles is its focus on creation rather than nostalgia. These

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architects wanted their designs to be original rather than trying to pay homage to previous works.

This style was mostly prevalent in Europe; however, towards the end of the 19th century, many architects who studied at the École des Beaux-Arts began bringing Eclecticism overseas to North America. Mostly only large cities were able to contract architects to design an eclectic style building. Through using this style, architects were able to use the historical features that could only be seen in European countries and bring them to America. This created a richer history throughout many large cities in America.

As explained by Ignasi de Sola-Morales, “the development of travel and a culture of antiquarians and archeologists during the eighteenth century which offered new material for the onlooker knowledgeable of past architecture, led to crisis concerning the one-model scheme of mimesis that Renaissance architects had posed as a historical hypothesis. Historical knowledge of the Greco-Roman tradition that questioned the unity of ancient culture, heightened interest in other cultures: Egyptian, Chinese, Indian, Medieval, Arabic, Pre- Columbian, and so forth. Each provided an array of colossal architectural works capable of introducing new aesthetic experiences that early Industrial-Age Western man did not wish to do without, but which he could not accept because they could be understood and explained through conventional logic. Experiencing architectural pluralism – an offshoot of cultural pluralism – was the origin of historical reflection and the theory of art as a historical discipline.”

Many of the buildings designed using this style were large public spaces such as churches, courthouses, city halls, and public libraries. This then meant that high-class architecture was no longer just for the rich and powerful. The general public would be able to enjoy these works of art.

The use of Dutch Colonial Revival in America became popular in the late 19th century and into the early part of the 20th century. Much of this style can be seen throughout New York, and specifically Manhattan. While siding is most generally prevalent on Dutch Colonial Revival buildings, stone and brickwork was also used for the front facades of these buildings. When these buildings were designed with brickwork and stone there are a few features in particular that stand out. For example, on the former Carrick Municipal Hall it can be seen that there is a combination of large masonry quoins, rusticated stringcourse, a large decorative parapet, and alternating stone voussoirs. These elements can be traced back to the idea of Dutch Colonial Revival. By looking at a Dutch Revival building on South William Street in Lower Manhattan many similarities can be seen between the front-facing facades.

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 former Carrick Municipal Borough building was designed by Edward Stotz, a renowned Pittsburgh architect noted for his significant contributions in and around the city. Born in Allegheny City in 1868, Stotz went on to study architecture in Europe and America before founding his own architectural firm (now MacLachlan, Cornelius & Filoni) in 1889.

Noted for actively contributing to several professional and civic associations in the city and State, Stotz belonged to the American Institute of Architects, the Board of Examiners of Architects of the State of Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor McGee appointed him chairman of the Building Code Commission of Pittsburgh from 1911 to 1914.

The former Carrick Borough Hall is an early example of Stotz’s work. Being built in 1905, Stotz was still a relatively new architect to the City of Pittsburgh. Many of his most famous designs came years after designing the building for Carrick. However, at the time Stotz had created a name and reputation for himself that added a level of prestige to Carrick.

Many of Stotz’s architectural contributions have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places as

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well as recognized by the City of Pittsburgh as historic landmarks. These include Fifth Avenue High School, South Side High School, Schenley High School, Kaufman Auditorium, Epiphany Catholic Church, the Oakmont Country Club, and the Monongahela Bank (now Wood Street Station and Wood Street Galleries).

Stotz's firm survives today, although goes by a different name, MacLachlan, Cornelius, and Filoni. Through contact with board member and senior project architect Robert Russ, it was learned that the firm has a file for every building that Stotz designed, except for the Carrick Borough Hall.

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;*

As the seat of government for the borough, the former Carrick Municipal Building is directly associated with Carrick's history, development, and the process by which it became part of the City of Pittsburgh. With the fire and police departments also being a part of the building, the former Carrick Municipal Building is also directly associated with upkeep of the borough and social needs.

By the time Carrick became a borough in 1905 much of the area had been settled in and began to see an influx of people. Many of these people were coming in to find job opportunities as Carrick began to flourish with the coal mines and glassworks. Founded as a farming town, Carrick soon transitioned into a more industrial borough, specializing in mining and glassworks. This transition led to many affluent families moving into the area and constructing residences that reflected their social station. Some of these families moved to Carrick because they saw that the area was beginning to become more affluent. One such example was the Winter Family, Alois and Barbara, who were part owners of the Winter Brewing Company located in the South Side. Moving to Carrick to get away from the South Side, the Winters resided in the now historic district 2314 and 2316 Brownsville Road. A *Pittsburgh Leader* article in 1904 described the new Carrick Borough as one of the largest in Pittsburgh now and inhabited by "...wealthy South Side businessmen."

Carrick still shows signs of this era through its many mansions located throughout the neighborhood. The William Wigman House (1425 Brownsville Road), Thomas Sankey Mansion (2727 Churchview Avenue), and the Impton Mansion (no longer standing) are all excellent examples reflective of this period of growth and prosperity. Many of the houses constructed were made from brick and stone. These materials were more expensive at the time and were used as a sign of wealth.

With an influx of people and industries generating revenue, the people of Carrick became increasingly interested in local governance that was more reflective of their interests. As the glassworks and mining industries prospered means of sanitation and transportation into and out of the area became more of a necessity. Since Carrick was a part of Baldwin Township, the entire borough needed to agree on what needed to be done. Knowing this, the people of Carrick and Baldwin realized that they each needed different amenities for their respective areas. The need for different things drove the decision for Carrick to create its own borough. As one of three major towns in the area, Baldwin, Brentwood, and Carrick, the decision to erect a borough building in Carrick was used a sign of wealth as Baldwin and Brentwood did not choose to build such a place. With Carrick becoming a borough and being built up with

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homes and businesses a central fire and police station were increasingly necessary amenities for a dense urban environment. The borough building was designed with all three of these uses in mind, creating a building that could house them and be a central feature of the borough.

The most prolific and prominent use of the building came by way of the fire department. The idea of the council members to create a centralized fire department, made for quicker and more efficient responses to accidents, fires, or rescues. Improved fire protection allowed Carrick to build the neighborhood up to create room for all the new inhabitants. Inhabiting the building from its inception, the fire company was the longest running tenant and influenced the building in many ways, from the setback from the curb to the bell tower that once stood on the roof.

Named for its original function, the people of Carrick for all governmental works. Perhaps the most notable of these in relation to the evolution of the City of Pittsburgh was the decision of the voters, and the borough council to be annexed into the city. As mentioned in the above section, in 1927 after debate and deliberation through much of 1926 amongst the town people and council members, Carrick was annexed into the city becoming the 29th ward. Unlike in Overbrook, this transition went smoothly due to the citizens and council members of Carrick realizing that their neighborhood was becoming harder to maintain.

The significance of this governance space was that the citizens of Carrick would now be able to go to a place of high authority to request changes to areas of the neighborhood. This came in many ways; the most frequent request was for the renovation of local streets and installation of sanitation methods. One of the main reasons that the borough was Carrick was created was because of their needs for sewage lines and advanced roadways. Through being granted these amenities, the citizens of Carrick were able to prosper because of connections to parts of the city that were once unthinkable to travel to in certain conditions. Through trade with these parts, Carrick became a flourishing town that attracted the attention of many high-class citizens.

8. Integrity

The former Carrick Municipal Hall maintains excellent integrity of location, setting, craftsmanship, feeling, and association. The stone finials, despite being moved from their original position atop corner pedestals, remain intact atop the roof, maintaining a connection to the original design and alluding to significant changes in its past. Similarly, the large segmental arched window on the second story has been altered and now contains four segments (as opposed to the original three) divided by metal (instead of original wood) mullions, with storm windows in the bottom row and panes of glass above, along the archway. Despite this, the overall opening retains its original size and does not detract from the overall integrity of the building. In addition, the fire truck doors have been altered to hold eight panes of glass (as opposed to the original twelve). Regardless, the overall opening remains the original size and does not diminish the overall integrity. The resources have moderate integrity of design as the original parapet was removed and the bell tower deconstructed. However, the primary façade maintains its original two distinctive bays, original openings, and elaborately carved stone sign above the main entrance, which alludes to a more ornate parapet above the two-story bay of the resource. The design of the building has been altered with the removal of the original arched parapet, its reconstruction to a horizontal parapet, and removal of the bell tower attached to the roof of the building. However, the massing, scale, and overall integrity of the building still reflect the architect's original design.

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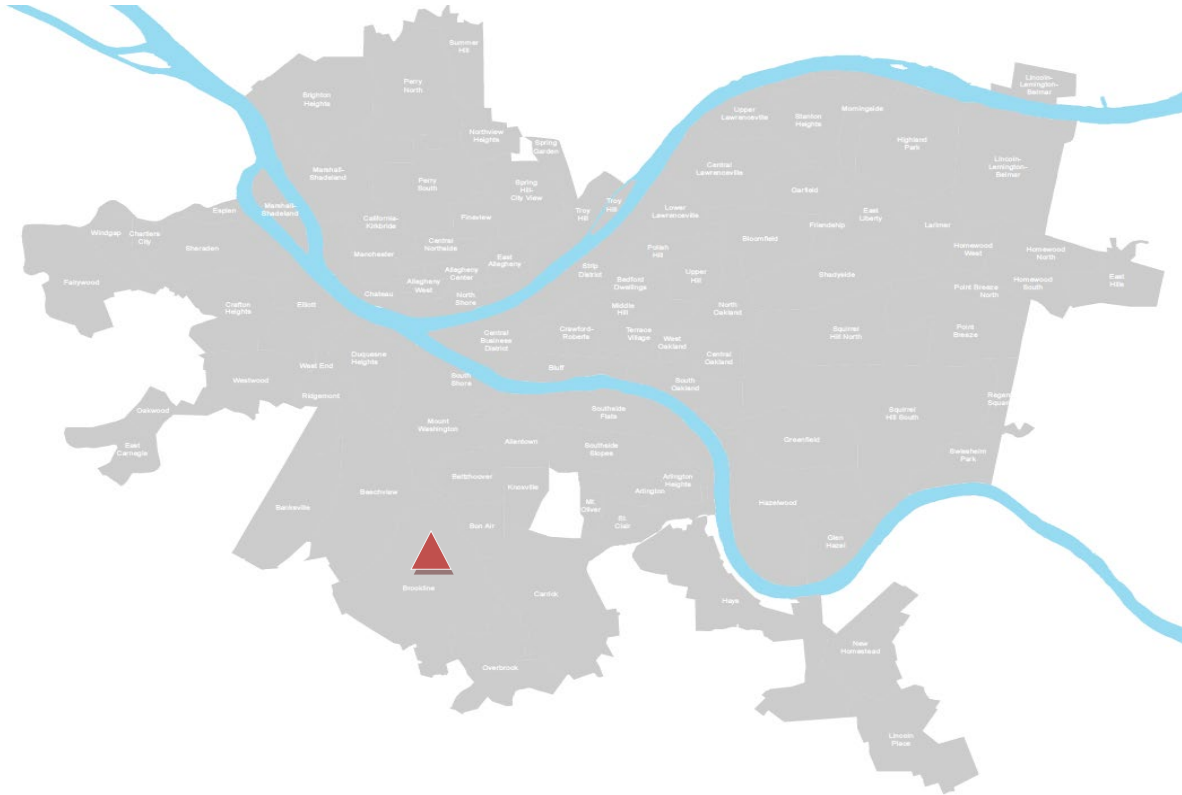
9. Photos



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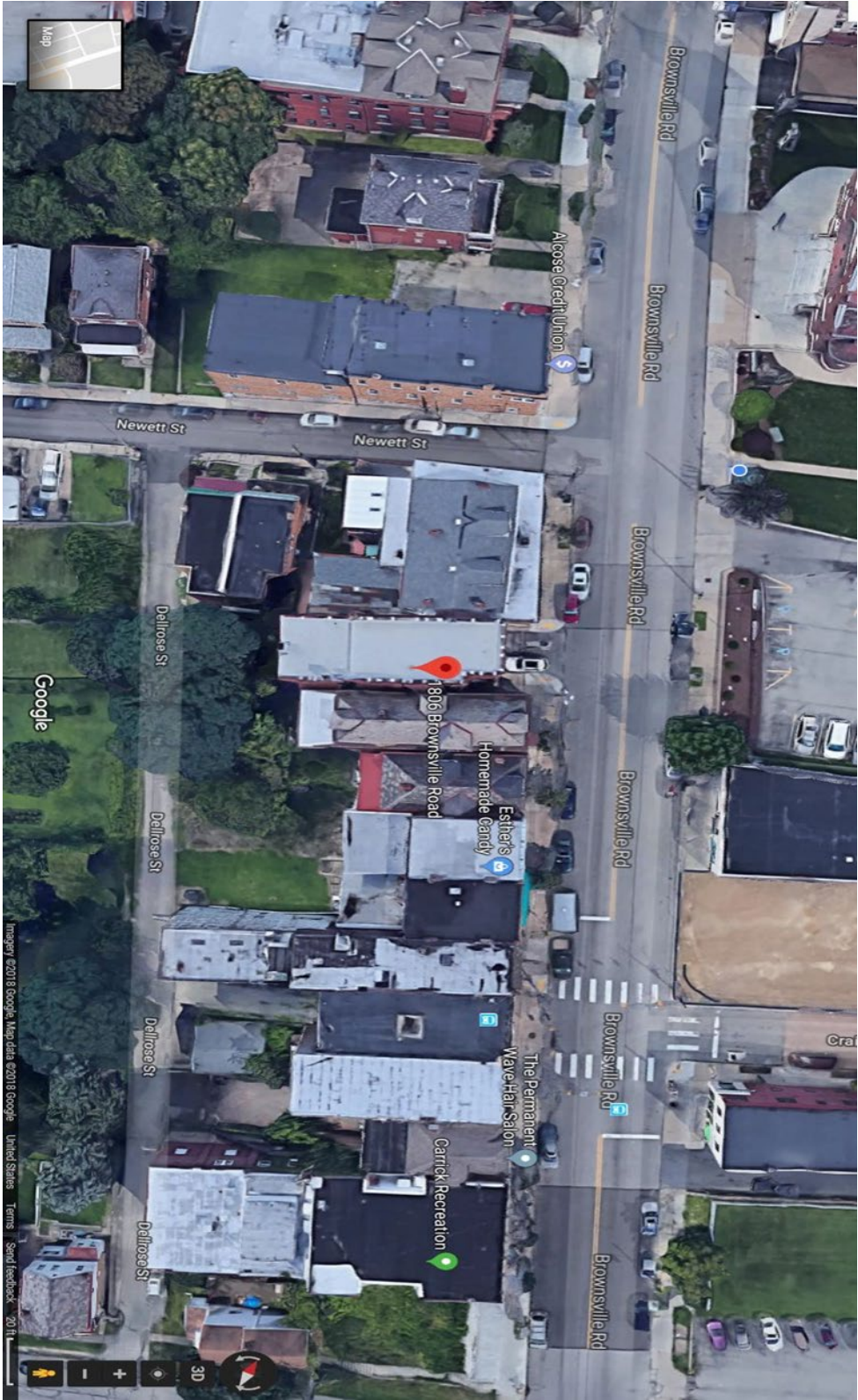
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10. Maps



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11. Recommendation of the Historic Review Commission

The Historic Review Commission held a public hearing regarding the designation of the Carrick Municipal Hall. On December 5, 2018 the Commission voted to recommend to City Council that it designate the Carrick Municipal Hall as historic.

12. Recommendation of the City Planning Commission

The City Planning Commission held a public hearing regarding the designation the Carrick Municipal Hall. On January 29, 2019 the Commission voted to recommend to City Council that it designate the Carrick Municipal Hall as historic.

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13. Meeting Minutes

HRC MINUTES – NOVEMBER 7, 2018 – PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION HEARING

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Pittsburgh HRC – November 7, 2018

***Carrick Municipal Hall
1806 Brownsville Road***

Historic Nomination

Owner:

Amy and Michael Kuruc
28 Adams Court
Apollo, PA 15613

Ward: 29th

Lot and Block: 60-L-241

Inspector:

Nominator:

Matthew Falcone
417 Lockhart Street
Pittsburgh, Pa 15212

Council District:

Nomination Received: 10/22/18

National Register Status: **Listed:** **X** **Eligible:**

Proposed Changes: Nomination for historic designation.

Discussion:

1. Ms. Quinn provides the staff report and gives a short presentation on the property. She states that they will just be deciding if the nomination is viable today. She states that per the nomination is the property is potentially significant under **Criterion 3**, exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship, **Criterion 4**, 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, and **Criterion 7**, 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. She also states that the property has retained integrity and recommends that they find the nomination viable.
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Motion:

1. Mr. Gastil moves to approve the viability of the nomination.
 2. Ms. Loysen seconds.
 3. Ms. Aguirre asks for a vote; all are in favor and motion carries.
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HRC MINUTES – DECEMBER 5, 2018 RECOMMENDATION

Pittsburgh HRC – December 5, 2018

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National Register Status: **Listed:** **X** **Eligible:**

Proposed Changes: Nomination for historic designation.

Discussion:

2. Ms. Quinn provides the staff report and gives a short presentation on the property.
 3. The Commission discusses the nomination.
 4. Ms. Quinn states that they will be making a recommendation to City Council.
 5. Ms. Aguirre reads the relevant Criteria for designation from the nomination, which are **Criterion 3**, exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship, **Criterion 4**, 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, and **Criterion 7**, 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.
 6. Mr. Gastil states that there is public comment.
 7. Mr. Antonio Parente steps to the podium; he worked on the nomination and speaks about the changes that have happened in the neighborhood and the importance of preserving the existing neighborhood fabric and remembering the neighborhood's history.
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Motion:

4. Mr. Gastil moves to recommend approval of the nomination to City Council.
 5. Mr. Harless seconds.
 6. Ms. Aguirre asks for a vote; all are in favor and motion carries.
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**NOMINATION OF CARRICK MUNICIPAL HALL
TO BE DESIGNATED AS A CITY HISTORIC LANDMARK**

CITY COUNCIL REPORT

PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES –JANUARY 29, 2019

C. DEVELOPMENT REVIEWS

**NOMINATION OF CARRICK MUNICIPAL HALL
TO BE DESIGNATED AS A CITY HISTORIC LANDMARK**

CITY COUNCIL REPORT

1. Hearing and Action: Historic Nomination, 1806 Brownsville Road, Carrick Municipal Hall

Ms. Quinn made a presentation in accord with the attached staff report. Ms. Quinn recommended approval of the proposal. This building was designed by renowned Pittsburgh architect Edward Stotz who has many of his buildings listed as historic landmarks throughout Pittsburgh. The Historic Review Commission recommends approval of this designation based on item numbers 3, 4, and 7 of Section 1001.4. The property exemplification of a distinguished architectural type, style, or design. The former Carrick Municipal Building embodies the use of the Eclecticism style which was popular from 1883 through 1926. The building has a heavy influence from the Dutch Colonial Revival architectural style. The work of an architect, engineer, designer, or builder. The building was designed by Edward Stotz a renowned Pittsburgh Architect and association with important aspects or events in cultural or social history. The building is directly associated with Carrick's history, development, and process. The Historic Review Commission found that the nomination submitted for the Carrick Municipal Hall meets the required criteria and integrity standards for listing as a city-designated historic structure. The Chairwoman called for comments from the Public.

There being no comments from the Public, the Chairwoman called for questions and comments from the Commissioners.

Ms. Deitrick thanked Mr. Falcone and Ms. Quinn for all of the work on this nomination.

There being no more questions or comments from the Commissioners, the Chairwoman called for the motion.

MOTION: That the Planning Commission of the City of Pittsburgh provide a positive recommendation to City Council regarding this historic designation.

MOVED BY Ms. Blackwell SECONDED BY Ms. Askey

IN FAVOR: Mondor, Deitrick, Dick, Mingo, O'Neill, Askey, BurtonFaulk, Blackwell

OPPOSED:

CARRIED