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Chapter 1 : Historic Architectural Styles in Pennsylvania | PHMC > Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide

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Key Books Aurand, Martin. *The Spectator and the Topographical City*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Glasco, and Eliza Smith Brown. *A Legacy in Bricks and Mortar: African-American Landmarks in Allegheny County*. Gay, Vernon and Marilyn Evert. *Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. The Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania*. University of Pittsburgh Press, ; reprinted with a new introduction by Dell Upton. *A Guidebook to Historic Western Pennsylvania*. University of Pittsburgh Press, ; revised and enlarged, Society of Architectural Historians; Santa Fe: Center for American Places; Charlottesville: In association with the University of Virginia Press, Van Trump, James D. *Life and Architecture in Pittsburgh*. With a Van Trump bibliography. *Landmark Architecture of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*. Continued online for members of the Pittsburgh Builders Exchange. View online at Charette. View issues since November, online at Columns. *Continuation of The Municipal Record. Interstate Architect and Builder vols. Continuation of Interstate Architect and Builder. Index available at Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation. Pittsburgh Architectural Club Exhibition Catalogs vols. A Magazine of the City and its Region vols. Continuation of Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. Continued as Western Pennsylvania History. Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine vols. Continued as Pittsburgh History. Western Pennsylvania History vols. The Gothic Revival in Pittsburgh: Architecture of Bohlin Cywinski Jackson. The Progressive Architecture of Frederick G. University of Pittsburgh Press, Architecture After Richardson, Boston and Pittsburgh. University of Chicago Press; Pittsburgh: The Architecture of Benno Janssen. Miller, Donald and Aaron Sheon. *The Architecture of Peter Berndtson*. The Hexagon Press, Thesis, University of Pittsburgh, *Planning and Maintaining the Ideal Community: Thesis, Cornell University, The Apartment Buildings of Frederick G. Dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, The Architecture of Steel: The Cathedral of Learning, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Flemming, Ulrich, et al. A Pattern Book for Shadyside. Department of Architecture, Carnegie Mellon University, The Success of Chatham Village, The Commercial Skyscrapers of Pittsburgh: Industrialists and Financiers, Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, An Analysis of Changing Styles and Functions. Thesis, Princeton University, The Anatomy of a Streetcar Suburb: University Microfilm International, Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. *Building in Stone in Southwestern Pennsylvania*. Dissertation, University of Kentucky, University Microfilms International, *The American College and Its Architecture: Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,***

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Chapter 2 : West Sixth Street Historic District, Erie City, Erie County, Erie PA

*Architectural Heritage of Early Western Pennsylvania: a Record of Bulding Before [Charles Morse Stotz] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

All references below are to Toker, Pittsburgh: The majority of buildings cited below are illustrated in your text, and the class website illustrates nearly all the other buildings and projects, whether extant today or not. Older buildings can generally be found illustrated in the Lorant, Kidney, or Stotz books, on reserve. Special events and deadlines: A class fieldtrip by bus is planned for Sunday afternoon, 21 January, from 1 to about 4 p. No guarantee of seats unless you sign up on January 3, 10, or Building report on "lost Pittsburgh": See end of this syllabus for details. Pittsburgh before Pittsburgh Geomorphology of western Pennsylvania from earliest times. Effect of the natural environment on the growth and development of Pittsburgh. Early Native American settlements and trails. Pittsburgh in the eighteenth century Read for this week: For the lectures this week and next, consult a general history of Pittsburgh, such as Baldwin, Pittsburgh: A Chronological and Documentary History, ; or Lorant, Pittsburgh, The Story of An American City to familiarize yourself with the different chronological milestones of the city. Buck, Planting of Civilization, on the beginnings of Western Pennsylvania, pp. Tunnard and Reed, American Skyline on early American cities, pp. Early European expolorers and military exploits. Failure of the Braddock expedition, ; success of that of Forbes, General Forbes names "Pittsborough," December 1, Establishment of the "core" of Pittsburgh Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt , followed by the first of seven expansions from the core: Pitt Blockhouse, Col. Bouquet, builder , P. Pittsburgh in the classical tradition in architecture Read for this week: Also, familiarize yourselves with the main architectural styles of Pittsburgh: Isaac Meason House, Mt. Braddock route , n. Allegheny Arsenal, , P. Burke Building, ca. Romanticism and the railroad I: Baldwin on Pittsburgh up to the Civil War. In Pittsburgh, the "romantic" era is associated above all with the second expansion from the core, fed by the introduction of the telegraph to Pittsburgh in and the coming of the railroad in Pennsylvania Canal, , p. Pennsylvania Railroad, , p. Evergreen Hamlet, , P. Romanticism and the railroad II: Importation of other new styles: Importation of new architects: Hopkins, Notman, and Furness. Industrial Pittsburgh Read for this week: The third expansion from the core, producing industrial architecture and industrial satellites in the Allegheny, Ohio, and Monongahela river valleys. Oldest surviving cast-iron bridge in USA. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. After Richardson Read for this week: Lingering "romantic" styles in commercial architecture: Real-estate baronies carved out by Phipps, Oliver, and Frick. Burnham and the new sumptuousness in corporate buildings. Bell Telephone Building, Seventh Avenue, , p. Bank of Pittsburgh, Industrial Bank, Fourth Avenue, ca. Pennsylvania Union Station, , P. Fulton Building for Henry Phipps, , p. William Penn Hotel, --F. Union Arcade Union Trust , , P. Oakland and the City Beautiful this topic will occupy two weeks Read for this week: The fourth expansion from the core, encompassing the new settlements and the spread of civic infrastructure to Oakland and the adjoining neighborhoods in the East End: Shadyside, Squirrel Hill, and Highland Park. Role of Edward Manning Bigelow. Political boss and urban catalyst: Donations from Mary Schenley. Carnegie and the creation of his Library, Institute, and Technical School. Franklin Nicola and the invention of Oakland. Carnegie Institute, and , P. Plan for Carnegie Technical Schools, , p. Rodef Shalom Temple, , P. University of Pittsburgh campus, , p. First Baptist Church, Oakland, , p. Pittsburgh Athletic Association, , P. Masonic Temple, , P. University not in session during Spring Break] 14 March: Oakland and the City Beautiful second of two weeks on this topic 21 and 28 March: Modernism and antimodernism between the two World Wars topic covering two weeks Recommended reading: Roy Lubove, Twentieth Century Pittsburgh, chapters details the frustrations of the professional planners from around to This was the era of the fifth expansion from the core, encompassing interwar improvements to link Pittsburgh with its first suburbs. Allegheny County public works improvements to its road and bridge infrastructure: Creation of Boulevard of the Allies to the expanded "suburb" of Squirrel Hill. Transfer of parts of the East End to Fox Chapel. Mellon

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house, Mellon Park, Mellon , , P. Mellon , , p. Mellon, rejected project for new University of Pittsburgh lower campus, --Charles Klauder: Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, , P. Mellon Institute, , P. East Liberty Presbyterian Church, , P. Robert Frank house, Woodland Road, , P. Renaissance I Read for this week: Pittsburgh, "The Golden Triangle," postwar buildings. Roy Lubove, Twentieth Century Pittsburgh, chapters 6 and 7. The sixth expansion from the core: Flood and pollution control. Creation of Gateway Center and Mellon Square. Also, impact of Renaissance I on three districts outside of Downtown: Civic Arena planned , , P. Alcoa Building, , P. Four Gateway, , p. Renaissance II and the megacity today Recommended reading: Politics and planning in the s and later. History and powers of the Department of City Planning. Scaife Gallery, Carnegie Institute, ; P. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill S.

Chapter 3 : Architecture and Urbanism of the Pittsburgh Region - HA&A

2. *The architectural heritage of early western Pennsylvania: a record of building before 2.*

One of his first goals was to meet and make peace with local Native Americans, the original inhabitants. But it was not a direct journey to Philadelphia, where Dutch and Swedes had settled earlier in the seventeenth century. Penn detoured to Chester to meet with Quakers and worship at a local Friends Meeting. Although he has been, on occasion, credited with the founding of Quakerism in Pennsylvania, several pioneering members of the Religious Society of Friends had settled in the region prior to his arrival. Early records are spotty, but the first Quaker to settle in what is now known as Pennsylvania, according to historian Rufus M. Jones, was probably Robert Wade, who had emigrated from England in 1682. The colonists who established the meeting at Falls had obtained their patents for land from Sir Edmund Andros, governor of New York. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. In his book entitled *History of the Religious Society of Friends from its Rise to the Year 1800*, Quaker minister and author Samuel McPherson Janney summarized Quaker religious activities during the early years in Pennsylvania. But they that come upon a mere outward account must work, or be able to maintain such as can. Fowl, fish, and venison are plentiful; and of pork and beef no want, considering that about two thousand people came into this river last year. Dear friends and brethren, we have no cause to murmur, our lot is fallen every way in a goodly place, and the love of God is, and growing, among us, and we are a family at peace within ourselves, and truly great is our joy therefor. The first of the post-Penn meetinghouses were erected in Haverford preceded by Shackamaxon, Merion, constructed by Welsh Quakers, and Radnor. All three remain active today. There appears to be no record extant of the first meetings, but they were most likely established in Philadelphia. Philadelphia artist Jean Leon Gerome Ferris was best known for his series of seventy-eight historical paintings entitled *The Pageant of a Nation*. Although his highly idealized paintings were popular with the public, they were often fraught with inaccuracies. Places of worship are generally called Monthly Meetings. Monthly Meetings in close proximity are connected for the purpose of conducting business through Quarterly Meetings. All are under the umbrella of a Yearly Meeting which, again, is essentially determined by geography. In Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting is the oldest and largest while the Baltimore Yearly Meeting is the umbrella for meetings in the southern portion of Pennsylvania. A few scattered meetings, mostly in the western part of the state, are under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Yearly Meeting. As Penn and his followers began establishing a new life for themselves, Quakers understandably dominated the fledgling colony. Once their homesteads were built and land cleared for crops, Quakers, mostly of English, Welsh, German, and Irish descent, constructed dwellings for worship, commerce and later, education. William Wistar Comfort, in *The Quakers: It was entered in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972*. That influence included an emphasis on education for the young. Penn, confirming and enlarging its privileges, is dated 29th of November, 1682. The first teacher was George Keith, a classical scholar, and a minister of the society. Haverford College is the oldest Quaker institution of higher education in the United States; its campus contains the largest and most intact group of architectural commissions made by the Society of Friends. During the era Quakers populated the region, they brought with them guiding principles that eventually led to their diminished influence in Pennsylvania society. Penn set the stage with his insistence that native populations be treated fairly. However, early Quakers advocated gender equity and women were, from the beginning, active participants in religious activities. Whalen described other forms of Quaker activism in Pennsylvania, including condemnation of the accepted practice of owning slaves. Through the efforts of such Quaker abolitionists as John Woolman [], the Meetings adopted stricter and stricter policies regarding slave holding. By all Quakers in good standing had released their slaves. Later Quakers were active in the Underground Railroad and the abolitionist movement. *Communities in Common*" as its annual theme. The Society of Friends disowned Nathanael Greene, son of a Quaker minister, after he attended a military parade in 1783. Quakers strongly believed in equality in education. This enabled many a poor English renter to

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become a landowner in Pennsylvania. Initially, the migrating settlers moved westward toward York and, eventually, into what is now Adams County. Philadelphia became the hub of a major Quaker settlement with local Quakers founding schools, hospitals, almshouses and other institutions for the education and welfare of the population. In Newberrytown, now in York County, a meetinghouse was also constructed of stone, in York, a Meeting was established in The Menallen Meetinghouse is a single-story brick structure; Huntington was built of stone gathered in surrounding fields. Within a few years, the Quaker settlers moved farther west. Just as rapidly as they ascended to prominence, influence, and importance, the role of Friends began to swiftly and steadily diminish. Although there were many reasons for this decline, one major factor may have been that Quaker beliefs, especially pacifism and the refusal to contribute to military activity, did not resonate with increasing numbers of non-Quaker immigrants. Equally unpopular was the Quaker decision to censure those who did serve the colonial cause or stray from tradition. The Friends also refused to provide any financial support for wartime activities. Such was the fate of the prominent Philadelphian Thomas Gilpin []. As pacifists, most Quakers refused to support taxes to finance the American Revolution and most would not take up arms against the British. The resulting backlash from non-Quakers was predictable. The building is one of only two extant log meetinghouses built under the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. There were other factors for the decline, including an ongoing exodus of Quakers to regions to the west. Ironically, according to author Albert Cook Myers in his book *Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania*, "Friends Quakers had taken such a firm stand against slavery that they were no longer able to come into economic competition with their neighbors who utilized slave labor. Meetings, lacking sufficient members to survive, began to close. Its members had helped move more than a thousand escaping slaves along the Underground Railroad. Newberrytown, later called Redlands, and Warrington closed in York was shuttered in In the late s and early s, both Warrington and York were reactivated. Today, Huntington and Redlands and several associated cemeteries remain under the care of Menallen Meeting in Biglerville. Although well-preserved, the shuttered meetinghouses are rarely used, except sporadically for special worship services. Neither building has any modern amenities. Before building the stone meetinghouse, Quakers met first in homes until , when they erected a log building, which the present-day structure replaced in Quaker abolitionists William Wright and his wife Phebe Wierman Wright are buried in the adjacent cemetery. Although Quakers no longer hold a place of prominence in Pennsylvania, evidence of their heritage can be found throughout the Commonwealth. While virtually none of the earliest meetinghouses—commonly built of logs—have survived, many of the following generation of buildings, including one dating to the late seventeenth century, remain intact and in use. True to their belief in simplicity, most Quaker meetinghouses are basic, functional structures built of wood, fieldstone, or brick. Many have or did have slate roofs. Interiors, often with original hand-hewn wooden benches extant, are usually arranged so they can be divided into two sections by the use of sliding doors. Although Quaker men and women have always worshiped together, they once conducted separate business meetings, thus the need for a divided room. Business meetings, usually held monthly, are no longer segregated by gender. In Quaker meetinghouses, there are no altars and the interiors are generally unadorned. Throughout the twentieth century most meetings added electricity and minimal indoor plumbing, and replaced fireplaces and wood-burning stoves with modern heating. Some still have standing carriage houses although, contrary to common belief, Quakers rarely attend worship on horseback or in horse-drawn carriages. Cemeteries adjacent to meetinghouses offer a vivid history lesson of the meetings and their illustrious members. The exceptions are meetinghouses in urban settings, such as Philadelphia and York, where land is at a premium. Quaker meetinghouses were vernacular buildings, generally built without the benefit of architects or formal plans. The design of each meetinghouse was apparently a communal effort; historic records documenting the Radnor Meeting illustrate how the process worked. Radnor was initially a single dwelling with a meeting space for women added later. According to a written account at the time of construction in , "Some friends of those appointed to assist Radnor friends in ye contrivance of a new meetinghouse there bring into account yt. They have accordingly mett and given ym their thoughts as to ye bigness and form thereof to wch Radnor frnds then

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there present seemed generally to agree with. One dwelling that did not fit the general construction pattern was Merion, the oldest of the Pennsylvania meetinghouses under the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Built by Quakers of Welsh descent, construction of the Merion Meetinghouse in Montgomery County began as early as 1700 and was completed by 1705. In an exhibition catalogue entitled *Silent Witness*: Lavoie, named chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in 1960, wrote that "its T-shaped near cruciform plan appears to be unprecedented in meeting house design and, therefore, has been the topic of some controversy. Built in 1700 and enlarged in 1705, the Merion Friends Meetinghouse is a widely recognized landmark. Lavoie speculated that, in the absence of any uniform meetinghouse design for early Quaker settlers, the Merion Meeting simply used a design that was familiar to them. Although Quakers made up more than 10 percent of the population of the original thirteen colonies, they represent a small fraction of the population today. In an apparent nod to familiar products such as breakfast cereal and motor oil, Comfort opined, "Today the word Quaker is heard more often in the business world than in the religious sphere. Pennsylvania Historical Association, *Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Inventory of Church Records: The Society of Friends in Pennsylvania*. Work Projects Administration, *The Quakers in the American Colonies*. Norton and Company,

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Chapter 4 : Roberts House (Canonsburg, Pennsylvania) - Wikipedia

*The architectural heritage of early western Pennsylvania;: A record of building before [Charles Morse Stotz] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Hardback book with dust jacket titled THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF EARLY WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.*

West Park Place Photo: Portions of the content on this web page were adapted from a copy of the original nomination document. It is situated on the physiographic province known as the Central Lowland or Lake Plain. The terrain of this Lake Plain gradually elevates from the shoreline as it runs southward. The district is bounded on the east by Peach Street, on the west by Poplar Street and on the north and south by property lines with the exception that two entire city blocks are included. The first entire block included is bounded by Sassafras Street on the east, Myrtle Street on the west and West Sixth and Seventh Streets to the north and south. The second entire block included is known as the Garden Court Subdivision and is bounded on the east by Cherry Street, on the west by Poplar Street and on the north and south by West Sixth and Seventh Streets. The east and west running streets are parallel to each other and the shoreline and are numbered beginning with Front Street and commencing with Second, Third, etc. The intersecting streets are named after trees and ethnic groups for the most part and run exactly perpendicular to the shoreline and numbered streets. Beginning at its east end, Peach Street boundary, the West Sixth Street Historic District is intersected by the following streets going westward: The Erie Extension Canal intersected the district within the Myrtle to Chestnut Streets block between , when it was opened, to its closing in The Reeds played a large part in completing it after the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania abandoned the project in The north side of the Cherry to Poplar Streets block contained a row of commercial buildings roughly between and , none of which exist today. The majority of the buildings in the district are private residences. Approximately 54 are single family residences and 34 are duplexes or apartments. Many of the apartments were originally single family residences. Eleven have an educational purpose, due primarily to the presence of Gannon University. Nine are used for religious purposes due to the presence of two churches. The remaining nine buildings include a county courthouse, museum, doctors and lawyers offices and two clubs. Two buildings in the district were built between and , nine between and and 14 between and Twenty-five buildings were built between and , 21 between and , and 27 comprising the Garden Court Subdivision were built between and The large number of buildings built between and illustrates the primarily Victorian and Post-Victorian flavor of the district. Three buildings are listed individually on the National Register: The buildings in the West Sixth Street Historic District, in most categories, defy neat and easy classification. The easiest generalization to make is that brick is by far the most prevalent building material with wood frame, stone, stucco and wooden shingle being represented in smaller quantities. In terms of architectural styles the district represents a flowering of everything from Greek Revival and Federal to Prairie and California Bungalow. There are eight Second Empire style buildings representing the largest number of any one style. The next three in quantitative rank include: Tudor Revival seven , Victorian Eclectic six and Italianate five. In a discussion of size and stature everything from the vernacular to the spectacular is represented. This can be seen first in the 13 carriage houses in the district. In contrast, the Clark Olds House carriage house is a simpler brick, two-story building with "barn" doors. The spectacular high Gothic Revival Style Church of the Covenant stands beside its vernacular, two and one-half story, wood shingle parsonage. Though several very similar Baldwin Duplexes exist, even the intrusions defy easy classification. The seven-story, Harborview Apartments with 12 front bays stands in contrast to a Baldwin Duplex of two stories and five front bays. The significant buildings too, run the gamut. In contrast, the George Wingerter, California Bungalow seeks to blend in naturally with its surroundings. Significant buildings total 33, contributing buildings 70, and intrusions Lot sizes are highly irregular except in the Garden Court Subdivision. The owner of a new home in the subdivision became a member of the corporation and paid dues to maintain the oval-shaped inner courtyard and four auto entrances into the subdivision two from West Sixth

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Street and two from West Seventh Street. Houses in the Garden Court Subdivision are two to three stories with two and three bays, primarily brick. There was a definite tendency among West Sixth Street residents to "keep up with the Joneses. And finally, the built Whittier House, previously a frame building, now boasts a brick front and half-timbered gables. The Tomlinson and Culbertson Houses have false fronts, but beyond that none of the buildings have been detrimentally altered or added to. The buildings in the West Sixth Street Historic District range from being in fair to excellent condition; however, the vast majority are in good or excellent condition. The district remained largely undeveloped during the first half of the nineteenth century. From that year until the canal was closed in , portions of the district were occupied by industries including a coal-gas plant on the eastern bank of the canal. The founding families of these businesses left a significant mark on the development of West Sixth Street as a fashionable residential area. Many of the families were related by blood or marriage, and several families built "family complexes" of houses clustered together and similar in style. For example, nearly all the Tudor Revival houses in the district were built by members of the Jarecki Manufacturing family, and are clustered in the western end of the district. Many West Sixth Street mansions were built by the post-Civil War generation of business tycoons for their children. The Spencer House, the Collins House, the Davenport Galbraith House and the Strong Mansion were all bestowed by wealthy industrialists as gifts for their sons and daughters. Scott, who amassed one of the largest personal fortunes in nineteenth century Pennsylvania through his investments in coal mining, steelmaking, railroading and land development. Anna Strong was perhaps the most significant individual in the history of the district, and her home was the social hub of Erie well into the twentieth century. Watson Mansion, the home of a wealthy paper manufacturer, and newspaper articles of the period frequently contrast the two buildings. The interior of the Watson Mansion is attributed to the studio of Louis Tiffany. The district derives its greatest significance from its architecture, providing an impressive document of changing styles in American architecture before and after the end of the nineteenth century. The following styles are represented: It also contains work of at least three regionally-prominent architects, as well as many derivative designs by local architect-builders. The first of the significant architects represented, although somewhat indirectly, was Thomas Ustick Walter , designer of the wings and dome of the U. The annual financial report of the Erie County Commissioners for lists a payment to Walter for "architectural plans"; although there is no evidence that the Erie County Courthouse is an original design by Walter, it is a very close copy of the West Chester Courthouse. Five West Sixth Street buildings constructed between and were designed by E. Green of Buffalo, a partner in the firm of Green and Wicks. Meade , a former college roommate of Erie industrialist Alexander Jarecki who is responsible for extensive residential and commercial work in Shaker Heights, a Cleveland suburb. Frances Collins are by Meade, and other Tudor Revival "period houses" built by Jarecki relatives in the western portion of the district show his influence. A number of Sixth Street mansions including the Victorian Eclectic Otto Germer Mansion at Sixth and Chestnut Streets were demolished to make room for new rental units which are out of scale and out of character with the district. Though the district still maintains considerable integrity, further demolition remains a potential threat. The Ross Pier Wright House at West Sixth has temporarily been spared from demolition, although its future is by no means clear, and several buildings are currently threatened by Gannon University expansion. It is believed that National Register status could be a major step toward salvaging the integrity of this valuable historic resource. References Art Work of Erie The William Penn Association , , p. Erie City Directories Present. Erie County Historical Society Files. Erie County Recorder of Deeds Office. Erie Daily Times, Various issues. Erie, PA Illustrated Labine, Clem and Poore, Patricia. Mueller Insurance Maps, and Herbert Reynolds Spencer , , pp. University of Pittsburgh Press , , p. April 4, , Oct. The Old Erie Press , , pp. French and Thomas J.

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Chapter 5 : John Neville (general) - Wikipedia

The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Volume 50, Number 1, January Book Review: The Architectural Heritage of Early Western Pennsylvania. A Record.

Landscapes Historic Architectural Styles in Pennsylvania Pennsylvania has a rich architectural history that reflects the broad patterns of settlement, growth and change across the sixty-seven counties of the state. While no standing buildings remain of Native American construction, some buildings from the earliest day of European settlement have survived. Historic structures from all eras are present in Pennsylvania, but since the state saw its greatest development in the late 19th and early to midth century, buildings from this period are more plentiful. This website offers information on common historic building types and architectural styles from the s through s in our state. Pennsylvania has examples of a wide variety of regional and national architectural styles, spanning not just the eras, but also showing a broad range of design purity. Some buildings are high style, architect-designed, pure examples of distinct styles, but most are more vernacular in design, a blend of styles and cultural influences. The historic buildings of Pennsylvania encompass many themes from government, education, agriculture and industry to religion, recreation and commerce. Some architectural styles were modified for specific functions and some styles developed specifically for special uses. This guide to architectural styles commonly found in Pennsylvania includes examples of residences, churches, theaters, schools, railroad stations, banks, taverns, hotels, commercial buildings, government offices and farm complexes. This guide is intended to help those interested in historic buildings to better understand and evaluate commonly seen properties in our state. The form, massing and architectural details can help to place a building within a certain time context and offer clues as to its use and origin. All of the architectural styles included in this guide are well represented in PA. Many of the styles presented here can be seen throughout the state, the country, and beyond, as some stylistic trends crossed national boundaries. Some styles and building types are unique to Pennsylvania or the Mid--Atlantic region. Those are perhaps the most interesting in that they reflect a strong vernacular tradition and have close ties to those who first settled the state. The styles are listed in approximate chronological order beginning with those found in the earliest settlement period and ending with those popular in the midth century. Generally, since the European settlement of Pennsylvania began in the mid s in the southeast corner of the state, the earliest buildings are of course, found in this region. The Swedes and the English were the first to arrive and settle along the mouth of the Delaware River, bringing their own building traditions. The log cabin form in America is attributed to the Swedes, although its use was adopted by many other nationalities and it became prevalent throughout the state and beyond. The Germans especially first built log homes and barns as they settled into Pennsylvania, often incorporating them into larger, more formal homes over time. The English brought with them the Georgian style of simple symmetry with classical form and details. The southeastern corner of the state is perhaps best known for its collection of 18th and 19th century stone houses, taverns and farm complexes, often of Georgian or later Federal design. While similar buildings can be found elsewhere in the state, this region is especially rich in this type of historic resource. The large wave of German settlers arriving in Pennsylvania throughout the s and early s brought a new cultural tradition. This Germanic influence could be seen in a unique house form that developed in Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania German Double Door or Four Bay House, theorized to be a blend of English symmetry and traditional German form and plan. The German settlers also brought with them traditional designs for agricultural buildings. The Pennsylvania Bank Barn, built into a hillside to provide access to both upper and lower levels, with a pronounced forebay or overhang is one such distinctive building type. While the German influence is most evident in the counties west and north of the Philadelphia area where settlement first occurred, these building practices can be seen in the Susquehanna Valley region and across the state. The Northern Tier of Pennsylvania was influenced not just by settlers moving north and west from the Philadelphia region, but also by settlers moving south and west from earlier settlements in

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Connecticut and New York. Consequently, this area of the state has a different cultural influence. Later waves of emigration brought some distinctly different architectural elements as well. Eastern Europeans brought traditional Orthodox religious architecture with them to their new neighborhoods. The onion dome churches of the coal and steel industry communities are a testament to the ethnic origins of the residents. While housing in these areas reflects the more common styles of the day, as adapted to working class residences, the churches and social clubs show a far more distinctive ethnic cultural influence. Other later architectural styles from the mid s on, spread outward from urban centers like Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh to the rural regions of the state, with the design often becoming less formal and more vernacular as the concepts evolved over distance and time. Remote regions clung to traditional building forms, long after newer designs were commonly embraced. Thus, the study of historic buildings and architectural styles must acknowledge the variable nature of the subject matter. Many buildings show a variety of stylistic influences and resist easy classification. Other buildings might begin as pure examples of one style, but sustain modifications over time to incorporate other stylistic elements. Architectural clues help us better understand the historic context of our communities. It is a snapshot of the website with minor modifications as it appeared on August 26, Pages in this Section.

Chapter 6 : Sibel BozdoÇŞan | History of Art & Architecture

68 BOOK REVIEWS JANUARY *The Architectural Heritage of Early Western Pennsylvania. A Record of Building before*
By Charles Morse Stotz. (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, Pp.

Portions of the content on this web page were adapted from a copy of the original nomination document.

Description The eastern boundary of the historic district is the Beaver River, except at the southeast corner of the district, where the boundary extends across the river into the Borough of Rochester. This extension is made to include the Bridgewater Bridge a steel truss road bridge and a mid-nineteenth century canal lock with an associated submerged canal dam, both structures that contribute to the significance of the historic district the extension includes no other sections of Rochester. Among the contributing resources in the district are 97 buildings, mostly two-and-one-half-story houses, as well as commercial buildings concentrated along Bridge Street; one early-twentieth-century industrial complex; two former school buildings; and four churches. Most of the houses are typical examples of nineteenth century and turn-of-the-century residential architecture, largely vernacular in character but with elements of stylistic detailing. Among the represented architectural styles are the Greek Revival of the mid-nineteenth century, the Queen Anne of the late nineteenth century, and the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles of the early twentieth century. These buildings contribute to the character of the historic district, which was established during the period of development and prosperity of Bridgewater from to the year the Bridgewater Bridge was completed. In addition, there are 39 noncontributing resources that are found widely dispersed through the district. The Bridgewater District includes buildings and two structures. Of these, 97 of the buildings and both of the structures contribute to the character of the district. One of these contributing buildings had previously been listed in the National Register of Historic Places as an individual landmark. Sixteen buildings and one structure were erected before , eleven buildings between and ; forty-two between and , and forty-eight buildings and one structure the Bridgewater Bridge between and When most of Bridgewater, including the historic district, was laid out in , the plan was developed as a grid with public open space, like a typical central and western Pennsylvania town plan. First, the grid was long and narrow. Bridgewater was defined by the river to the east and was hemmed in to the west by a bluff, and so it is no more than two or three blocks wide, with Market Street the principal north-south street. Second, there were alleys that cut through the blocks “ again typical of nineteenth-century urban development in western Pennsylvania “ but they were sporadic, not continuous. Third, there were not one, but two, public squares in the original plan. However, before they disappeared by the turn of the century, the public squares in Bridgewater had impressed their mark on the development pattern of the district. Houses built around the squares were set back further from Market Street than those that lined Market Street directly, and those increased setbacks at Fulton and Elm Streets remain today. They are the deepest building site setbacks in Bridgewater, except for houses built along the rise of the bluff in the block of Market Street. Otherwise, the typical nineteenth century urban pattern prevails the oldest buildings and the commercial buildings along Bridge Street are built at the sidewalk line, without any setback, while buildings from the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are built with a modest about twenty-foot setback to the building line. There are three principal streets in Bridgewater: Riverside Drive formerly Water Street , running north-south along the Beaver River, Market Street, roughly parallel to and one block to the west of Riverside Drive; and Bridge Street, which starts at the bridge over the Beaver River to Rochester and runs west toward Beaver Borough, intersecting at right angles with Market Street. Bridge Street is the core of the traditional commercial district in Bridgewater. Almost all of the older buildings on the south side of Bridge Street were destroyed in the s for the expansion of an automobile dealership. The buildings on the north side of the street, however, constitute an intact commercial district. While a church and a few houses are to be found along Bridge Street, most of the buildings are commercial, one to three stories in height, located at the sidewalk line, and built of brick. The commercial buildings are mostly either side-gabled and built in the vernacular Greek Revival style

in the pre-Civil War era, or Italianate buildings of the 1840s and 1850s with wide bracketed cornices at the roofline. On the east side of its intersection with Market Street, Bridge Street is still flanked by two buildings from the early to mid-nineteenth century, which were built with Federal and Greek Revival features. The first, at Bridge Street, is a five-bay-wide center-hall building with double-chimney gable ends. The central entrance is an arched doorway, with its origin in the Federal style of architecture. Across Bridge Street, at the corner of Market Street, stands the remains of the Mulheim Building, a three-story, eight-bay-wide commercial edifice. While the eastern half of the Mulheim Building was razed in the mid-twentieth century, the remaining section retains its original vernacular Greek Revival features simple, sparse design, plain narrow lintels over the openings, and six-over-six-light sash windows. On the other side of Market Street, at Bridge Street, stands a commercial building that was known as the Knights of Pythias Building when it was first built in the 1840s. This bracketed cornice and the arched and ornamented windows are characteristic of the Italianate style, which was in its last stages in the 1850s. Alongside these principal buildings is an intact group of smaller commercial buildings that date from around 1800 through the 1850s, forming an ensemble along Bridge Street that ends at the First Presbyterian Church built 1800. Market Street is the longest and most important street in Bridgewater. It is mostly residential in character, with a few commercial and institutional buildings interspersed with detached houses. A number of the houses were built of brick with the typical details of the Greek Revival style one high-style example, the William Dunlap Mansion [ca. 1840]. Most of the houses, though, are two-story, wood-frame buildings that were built between the 1820s and the 1850s in the Queen Anne style or under the influence of the Craftsman style. The houses typically have full-width front porches, and are set back slightly from the sidewalk, except at the sites of the original public squares. Together with the Bridgewater United Methodist Church and the second Bridgewater Public School, these houses impart a distinct nineteenth- and early twentieth-century character to Market Street, with very few intrusions from later decades. Riverside Drive was originally known as Water Street. Along its west side are a number of houses, several of which are brick houses built in the Greek Revival style during the canal era. Canal-related shipping operations, foundries, and factories once lined the east side of the street, backing onto the river, but they are now all gone. In their place today, within the boundaries of the historic district, is parkland including a boardwalk and amphitheater that slopes down to the water. Mid- and late-twentieth century restaurants and water-related businesses such as marinas, none of which are contributing, can now be found both north and south of the boundaries of the district. Fourteen 14 of the buildings in the historic district or ten per cent are commercial in use. These are concentrated on Bridge Street, which, as the principal east-west connecting road between Beaver and Rochester and points east, early became the preferred site for retail and service establishments in Bridgewater. These range from two- and three-story buildings from the nineteenth century, with first-floor storefronts and upper-floor apartments and offices, to one-story commercial buildings from the early twentieth century. Almost all of the remaining buildings are residential, numbering 84 per cent of the buildings in the district are residential. All but two of these are detached houses, which is typical for small towns and cities in central and western Pennsylvania. Forty-two 42 of the buildings in the district 31 per cent are built of brick. Most of the rest are wood frame, or 66 per cent are constructed with wood frames. Almost all of the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century buildings rest on sandstone foundations, and a few still retain their original slate roofs. In most cases, the roofing material has been replaced by asphalt shingles. Over one-half of the buildings in the historic district 57 per cent are two stories in height, while another 23 per cent were constructed two-and-one-half stories tall. Almost all of these resources are houses. Fifteen 15 buildings in the district 11 per cent are one story high, four of these are churches, while the rest are mid-twentieth century commercial buildings and ranch-style houses that are not contributing resources. Only two buildings are as much as three stories in height, and they are the most prominent commercial buildings on Bridge Street flanking the intersection with Market Street. Taken together, these figures indicate that the most common building type in the historic district is the two- or two-and-one-half-story wood-frame single-family house. The houses that were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are also usually faced with a one-story-tall porch across the front of

the house that sometimes wrapped around the side as well. The one structure is the dam and lock complex of the canal itself, built between and . The other extant pre-Civil War buildings are concentrated in two sections of the district: This distribution testifies to the bifurcated nature of Bridgewater during that time, with one center of commerce at Bridge Street and a second to the north near the early settlement of Sharon. The oldest house in Bridgewater is the Joseph Hemphill House of . It is two stories tall, with a symmetrical, five-bay facade facing Market Street. The central entrance indicates that it was built with a center-hall plan, typical of the early residential architecture of western Pennsylvania, while its simplicity and sparseness of design is also representative of this period. There are two high-style Greek Revival houses at the upper end of Market Street – the temple-form William Dunlap Mansion of around , which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in , and the Davidson House, with its two-tiered recessed porches and Ionic columns. Temple-form Greek Revival buildings were more common in western Pennsylvania than buildings with stacked recessed entries, like the Davidson House, although similar examples did exist: The other pre-Civil War buildings in Bridgewater are vernacular in character, simple designs with plain wooden lintels and sills, and transoms and sidelights around central entryways. The historic district experienced its largest amount of construction during the period from to , when the borough was prospering through river trade and small industries. The buildings that were built between and , including examples of the Italianate and French Second Empire architectural styles, can be found largely along Bridge Street and at the northern end of the district. However, the buildings that date from to the end of the First World War are concentrated in the middle to blocks of Market Street and Riverside Drive, ending the earlier bifurcated character of the district. They exhibit the varied wall surfaces wood siding and shingles , the complex roof shapes, the projecting bays, and the turned-wood ornament that were characteristic of the Queen Anne style. Twelve houses 9 per cent of the total from this group can be dated to the s. Within the district, there is a substantial number of houses sixteen, or 12 per cent of the total number of buildings that were constructed in the Foursquare type from the period to , as well as four examples of the Craftsman bungalow type. Two structures that relate to the history of transportation systems in Bridgewater are located within the boundaries of the historic district. One of these, the remains of the lock and dam system of the Beaver Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, was an important component of the operation of the Canal during the first half of the nineteenth century. Dam Number 6 spanned the Beaver River from the Girard Locks to Bridgewater, a distance of approximately feet, just downstream from the Bridgewater Bridge. Its purpose was to maintain an adequate water level in the Beaver River for slackwater navigation of canal packets and steamboats. It survives under the surface of the river, the level of which was raised fifteen feet in with the construction of the Montgomery Island Lock and Dam on the Ohio River below the mouth of the Beaver River. The two Girard Locks Number 16 and 17 were an integral part of the canal system, raising and lowering boats around the dam. The northernmost lock was, naturally, higher than the southernmost, following the level of the river. The locks were larger than the standard of sixteen feet width by one hundred feet length, in order to accommodate riverboats as well as canal packets they were built with a length of one hundred twenty [] feet. A section of the stone walls of the northernmost and higher of the Girard Locks still remains visible on the eastern bank of the river, in the Borough of Rochester, just south of the Bridgewater Bridge. However, filled in, the lock now serves as the foundation for the sewage pumping station of the Borough of Rochester, a small approximately twenty-five-foot square one-story brick building constructed about . A curved stone wall that formed the northeastern segment of the lock and dam system still remains above water. In addition, there is a very high probability that subsurface remains of the southernmost and lower lock continue south of the exposed lock for approximately feet. The boundary of the historic district was located so that the subsurface remains would be included in the district. The second historic structure in the Bridgewater Historic District is the steel through truss Parker, Pratt type Bridgewater Bridge, which spans the Beaver River from Bridge Street in Bridgewater to Rochester on the eastern side of the river. This is the third bridge on this site, the first bridge to was destroyed by a flood, while the second to was so weakened by the burning of the wooden bridge deck that it had to be replaced. It crosses

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the seven hundred foot distance between the river bluffs in three spans, the middle of which is by far the longest, since it spans the navigable channel. The historic district boundaries were extended to the east, into the Borough of Rochester, to incorporate the eastern end of the bridge and its approaches. The district contains four church buildings built between and It is a simple gabled brick building with tall second-floor windows, framed at the front in two-story-tall brick arches The most architecturally prominent are the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church on Bridge Street and the second Bridgewater Methodist Episcopal Church at Market Street and Leopard Lane. The Presbyterian Church is a front-gabled brick building with a square tower rising in the middle of the facade. Its round-arched openings and corbel tables are typical features of the Romanesque Revival style of the second half of the nineteenth century. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built with two gabled wings that embrace a square corner tower. The Classical style entryway is set in the front wall of the tower, and indicates the Classical Revival character of the elements of the church. The fourth church the Church of the Living God is a small aluminum-sided building of little architectural or historical significance.

Chapter 7 : Fort Gaddis | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The early architecture of western Pennsylvania, a record of building before , based upon the Western Pennsylvania Architectural Survey, a project of the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Chapter 8 : Welcome to the Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Society Website!

The Roberts House was studied by architectural historian Charles Morse Stotz in his book The Architectural Heritage of Early Western Pennsylvania. The details of the Roberts House recorded in the book served as the blueprints for other restoration efforts.

Chapter 9 : Fort Gaddis - Wikipedia

Report of the Commission to Locate the Site of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania. Clarence M. Busch, Mulkearn & Pugh. A Traveler's Guide to Historic Western Pennsylvania. University of Pittsburgh Press, Stotz, Charles Morse. Architectural Heritage of Early Western Pennsylvania. University of Pittsburgh Press,