



CARRICK'S MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Former Carrick Municipal Building

City of Pittsburgh Historic Landmark Nomination

Prepared by Antonio Parente



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

November, 2018



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:

Carrick Municipal Building (1905-1927) Engine Co. No. 23 (1927-1957)

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:

Farnsworth Gowns/Blanc de Blanc Bridal Boutique

3. LOCATION

a. Street: 1806 Brownsville Road

b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA 15210

c. Neighborhood: Carrick

4. OWNERSHIP

d. Owner(s): Amy & Michael Kuruc

e. Street: 228 Adams Court

f. City, State, Zip Code: Apollo, PA. 15613 Phone: (412) 881-4696

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – home	<u>Commercial: Retail/Manufacturing</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private – other	<u>Funeral/Bridal Gowns</u>
<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
- b. Street: 1503 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: 1905
- b. Architectural Style: Eclecticism - Dutch Colonial Revival
- c. Architect/Builder: Edward Stotz

Narrative: _____

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: _____

9. SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

Narrative: _____

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: Antonio Parente

b. Street: 1503 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003

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

d. Phone: (412) 736-1664 Email: asp73@pitt.edu

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: *INSERT NAME OF PROPERTY HERE*

- #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).**

**Former Carrick Municipal Building
Historic Nomination Form
Addendum**

Individual Property Historic Nomination Form

Historic Name(s): Carrick Municipal Building (1905-1927), Engine Co. No. 23 (1927-1957)

Current Name: Farnsworth Gowns/Blanc de Blanc Bridal Boutique

Location: 1806 Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15210

Neighborhood: Carrick

Ownership: Amy and Michael Kuruc

Type: Structure

Historic Use: Borough/City/Government, Fire House

Current Use: Commercial Retail

Descriptive Narrative

Year Built: 1905

Architectural Style: Eclecticism

Architect: Edward Stotz

7. Description

The former Carrick Municipal Building 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 (Photos. 1 and 2) 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 roof line sits the stone plinths reflecting 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 alternating voussoirs, quoins, and coping. On the second story, a mix of stone and brickwork flank a large elliptical window (Photo. 3). 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 stand in the once heavily trafficked fire fighters driveway leading to Brownsville Road (Photo. 4). 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 (reference historical photo showing the Carrick Hotel) while its neighboring buildings remain further out on the sidewalk (Photo. 5).

The second bay (Photo. 6) 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" (Photo. 7). 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 (Photo. 8). Just below this, sits a limestone plaque reading "Borough of Carrick Incorporated June 21, 1904" (Photo. 7). A lightweight hood below the plaque shelters a single door.

Rear of the Building

The rear of the building (Photo. 9) fronts Dellrose Street and reflects a few of the design elements of the primary façade. This façade is divided into two bays that are almost symmetrical. Unlike the primary façade, both bays are three-stories tall but consists of the same red brick structure for the first and second-stories with its flat roof still lined with a stone capped parapet. The ground floor entrance is constructed of large rock-faced masonry stones. The south bay contains a large glass-block window set into the masonry. Unlike the primary façade, the first and second stories are not accentuated by a stringcourse, nor are there large quoins. Rather, there are four total Chicago Style windows on the first and second floors (Photo. 9). The north bay is symmetrical on the first and second floors while the ground floor has a single door set into a large opening in the masonry. On the roof sits a tall red brick chimney located in the center of the two bays.

The property on which the building stands includes a hillside leading to the rear entrance of the building. While this hillside is not as easily usable today, remnants of former pathways and structures remain embedded in the hillside giving a glimpse to how entry was gained to this portion of the building.

8. History

The earliest documented settlers in the community that would become their neighborhood of Carrick can be traced to 1763. As part of the 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.”¹ 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 Speiker (also Speicher) Family, a prominent mining family. It was not until 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-Suir².

Between the times of 1763 and 1927, Carrick became known for a multitude of industries. The most prominent were that of 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 because of 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. Like 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 to all for transportation of farm goods to parts of the city and surrounding areas, like Baldwin, Brentwood, and Mt. Oliver. Since Brownsville Road, at the time was a dirt road, 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 to be built that still stand today. The William Wigman House³ (1425 Brownsville Road) (Figure 1), Thomas Sankey Mansion⁴ (2727 Churchview Avenue) (Figure 2), and the

¹ Belfast, Jesse A. “Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania Planning Sector 5: South Pittsburgh Carrick Neighborhood Report of Findings and Recommendations.” Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Oct. 2016.

² Belfast, Jesse A. “Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania Planning Sector 5: South Pittsburgh Carrick Neighborhood Report of Findings and Recommendations.” Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Oct. 2016.

³ Paxton, Lee. “Wigman House.” <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WigmanHouse.jpg>, 21 July 2011.

⁴ “Thomas Sankey Mansion.” http://wiki.carrick-overbrook.org/File:House_on_Brownsville_at_Clifton_Avenue_resized.jpg, 13 July 2008.

Impton Mansion⁵ (no longer standing) (Figure 3) are all excellent examples of the scale that 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 completely⁶ (Figure 4).

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 for the public 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 to 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 curfew⁷ (Figure 5). 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 Architectural style for the building and based the design highly on Dutch Colonial Revival. The elaborate stringcourse, parapet, quoins and a close to forty-foot bell tower located on the roof⁸ (Figure 6) 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 first architecture firm in Pittsburgh⁹, 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"¹⁰ (Figures 7, 8). 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. Through hiring Stotz, Carrick looked to match the extravagant houses that already lined many

⁵ "Impton." http://wiki.carrick-overbrook.org/File:Impton_5.jpg, 26 Aug. 2008.

⁶ Hopkins plat map 1905 showing blocks for buildings

⁷ Rausch, Henry. "The Bells of Carrick Ringing Their Last Peal." *The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*, 20 Feb. 1933.

⁸ "Carrick Borough Building-1914." http://wiki.carrick-overbrook.org/File:Carrick_Borough_Building-1914.jpg, 3 December 2009.

⁹ "MCF | Our Firm." MCF Architects & Planners | Pittsburgh, PA | Architecture, www.mcfarchitects.com/about.

¹⁰ Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh.

of the major streets in the town. Since the building was designed around 1904, Carrick was able to contract Stotz at a relatively early age 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 building¹¹ (Figure 9), 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 on¹² (Figure 10). 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"¹³ (Figures 11, 12, 13). 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"¹⁴ (Figures 14, 15)

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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

¹¹ Pittsburgh Fire Fighters Local No. 1 Centennial Committee. Pittsburgh Professional Fire Fighters; 100th Anniversary, 1870-1970 (page 10). William G. Johnston Co., 1974.

¹² G. M. Hopkins Plat Maps, University of Pittsburgh Archives, University of Pittsburgh.

¹³ Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh.

¹⁴ Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh.

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 Pittsburgh¹⁵ (Figures 16, 17). “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”¹⁶. 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 Map¹⁷ (Figure 18) to the 1932 Sanborn Map¹⁸ (Figure 19) 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 existence¹⁹ (Figures 20, 21, 22, 23, 24).

After Carrick was annexed into the City, 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 little 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 because of 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 Year²⁰ (Figure 5).

In 1957, due to an aging building and advancing fire methods and technology, Engine Company Number 23 moved out of the former municipal building and moved 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, to the current owners Amy and Michael Kuruc²¹, 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, and 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.

¹⁵ Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk’s Office, City of Pittsburgh.

¹⁶ Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk’s Office, City of Pittsburgh.

¹⁷ G. M. Hopkins Plat Maps, University of Pittsburgh Archives, University of Pittsburgh.

¹⁸ Sanborn Map Company of New York Insurance Maps, University of Pittsburgh Archives, University of Pittsburgh.

¹⁹ Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk’s Office, City of Pittsburgh.

²⁰ Rausch, Henry. “The Bells of Carrick Ringing Their Last Peal.” *The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*, 20 Feb. 1933.

²¹ “Real Estate | Owner History | Allegheny County.” *Real Estate Portal | Search | Allegheny County*, www2.county.allegheny.pa.us/RealEstate/Sales.aspx?ParcelID=0060L00241000000&SearchType=2&CurrRow=0&SearchName=&SearchStreet=BROWNSVILLE&SearchNum=1806&SearchMuni=&SearchParcel=&pin=0060L00241000000.

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, archeological, 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;

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 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.”²²

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

²² *The Origins of Modern Eclecticism: The Theories of Architecture in Early Nineteenth Century France*, page 122, JSTOR, https://www.jstor.org/stable/1567112?seq=3#page_scan_tab_contents

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 Building 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 informally 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 1914.²³

The former Carrick Borough Building 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 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 & 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 Building.

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

²³[History of Pittsburgh and Environs, Volume 1, pages 12-13, Google Books, https://books.google.com/books?id=iGROWogZLRkC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=edward%20stotz&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=iGROWogZLRkC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=edward%20stotz&f=false)

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;

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 a more affluent area. 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.'"²⁴

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 as 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 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.

²⁴ *The Winter Homes Historic District Nomination*, City Historic Review Commission.

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. Through excelling at this aspect, Carrick was able 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. Influencing the building in many ways from the building being inset from the curb, to the use of the bell tower that once stood on the roof.

Named for its original function, the people of Carrick used this hall and offices 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) 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 familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh;

This building does not meet this Criterion.

10. Integrity

The former Carrick Municipal Building 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) muntins, 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 firetruck 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 demote 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.

**Former Overbrook Municipal Building
Historic Nomination Form
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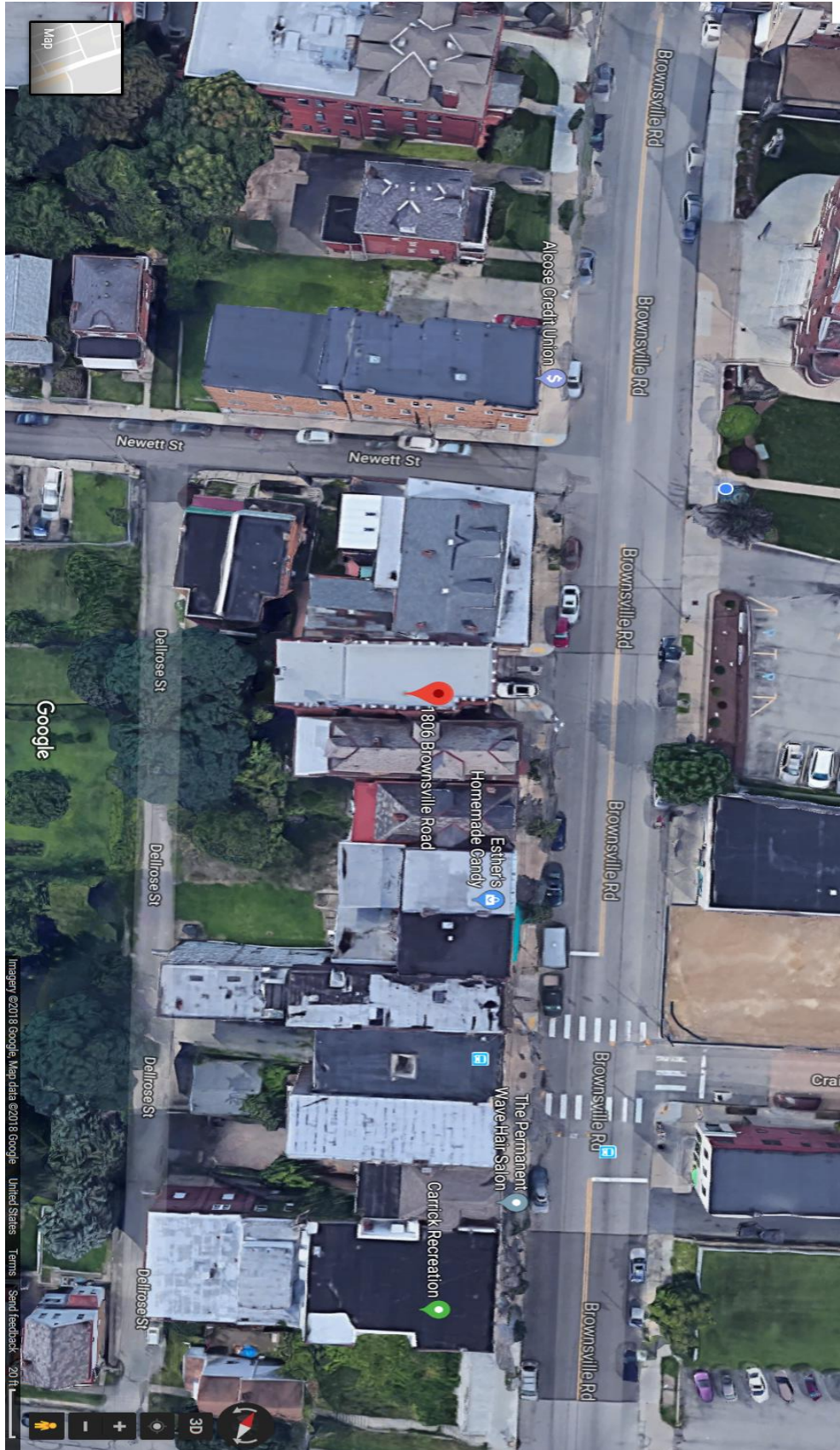
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Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Former Carrick Municipal Building, 1806
Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15210

**Former Overbrook Municipal Building
Historic Nomination Form
Photo Logs**

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Former Carrick Municipal Building, 1806 Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15210



Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Former Carrick Municipal Building, 1806
Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15210

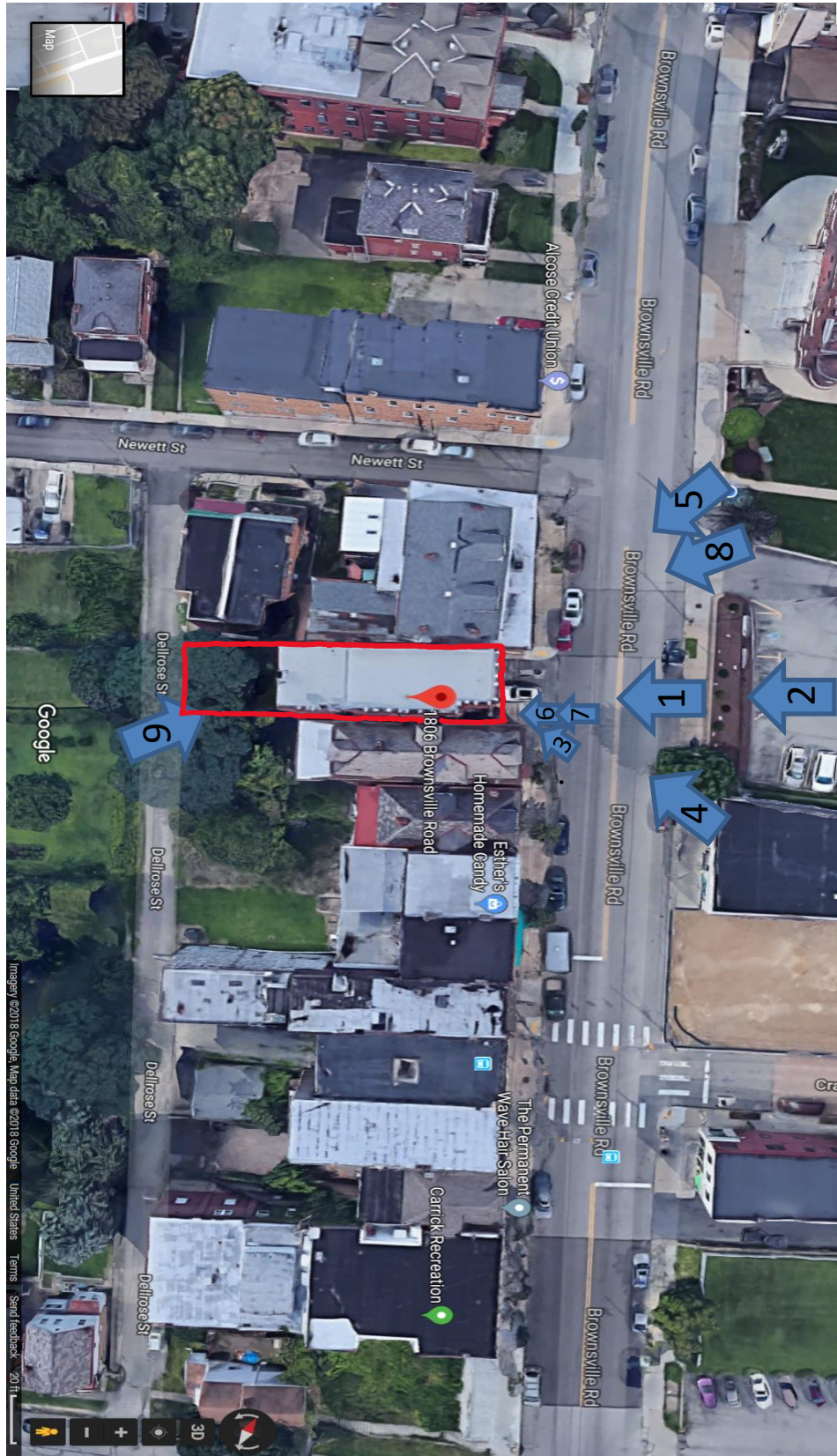




Photo. 1. *Former Carrick Municipal Building, Brownsville Road Façade*, June 18, 2018. Source: Antonio Parente.



Photo. 2. *Former Carrick Municipal Building, Brownsville Road
Façade (from St. Basil parking lot), June 18, 2018. Source:
Antonio Parente.*



Photo. 3. *Former Carrick Municipal Building, Brownsville Road Façade*, June 18, 2018. Source: Antonio Parente.



Photo. 4. *Former Carrick Municipal Building, Brownsville Road Façade (Depth Detail)*, June 18, 2018. Source: Antonio Parente.



Photo. 5. Former Carrick Municipal Building, Brownsville Road Façade, Mimicking Photo taken around 1910 (Figure 22), June 18, 2018. Source: Antonio Parente.



Photo. 6. *Former Carrick Municipal Building, Brownsville Road Façade, Second Bay, June 18, 2018. Source: Antonio Parente.*



Photo. 7. Borough of Carrick Dedication Stone, Carrick Municipal Building Stone Medallion, Former Carrick Municipal Building, Brownsville Road Façade, June 18, 2018. Source: Antonio Parente.



Photo. 8. *Former Carrick Municipal Building, Parapet Corner Column and Stone Finial, Brownsville Road Façade, May 15, 2018. Source: Antonio Parente.*



Photo. 9. *Former Carrick Municipal Building, Dellrose Street Façade and Hillside*, May 15, 2018. Source: Antonio Parente.

**Former Overbrook Municipal Building
Historic Nomination Form
Supporting Documents**



Figure 1: The William Wigman House. July 21, 2011. Source: Lee Paxton.
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WigmanHouse.jpg>.



Figure 2: Historical photograph of the Sankey Mansion (background).

[http://wiki.carrick-overbrook.org/File:House_on Brownsville at Clifton Avenue resized.jpg](http://wiki.carrick-overbrook.org/File:House_on_Brownsville_at_Clifton_Avenue_resized.jpg).



Figure 3: Historical Photograph of the Impton Mansion (no longer in existence).
http://wiki.carrick-overbrook.org/File:Impton_5.jpg.

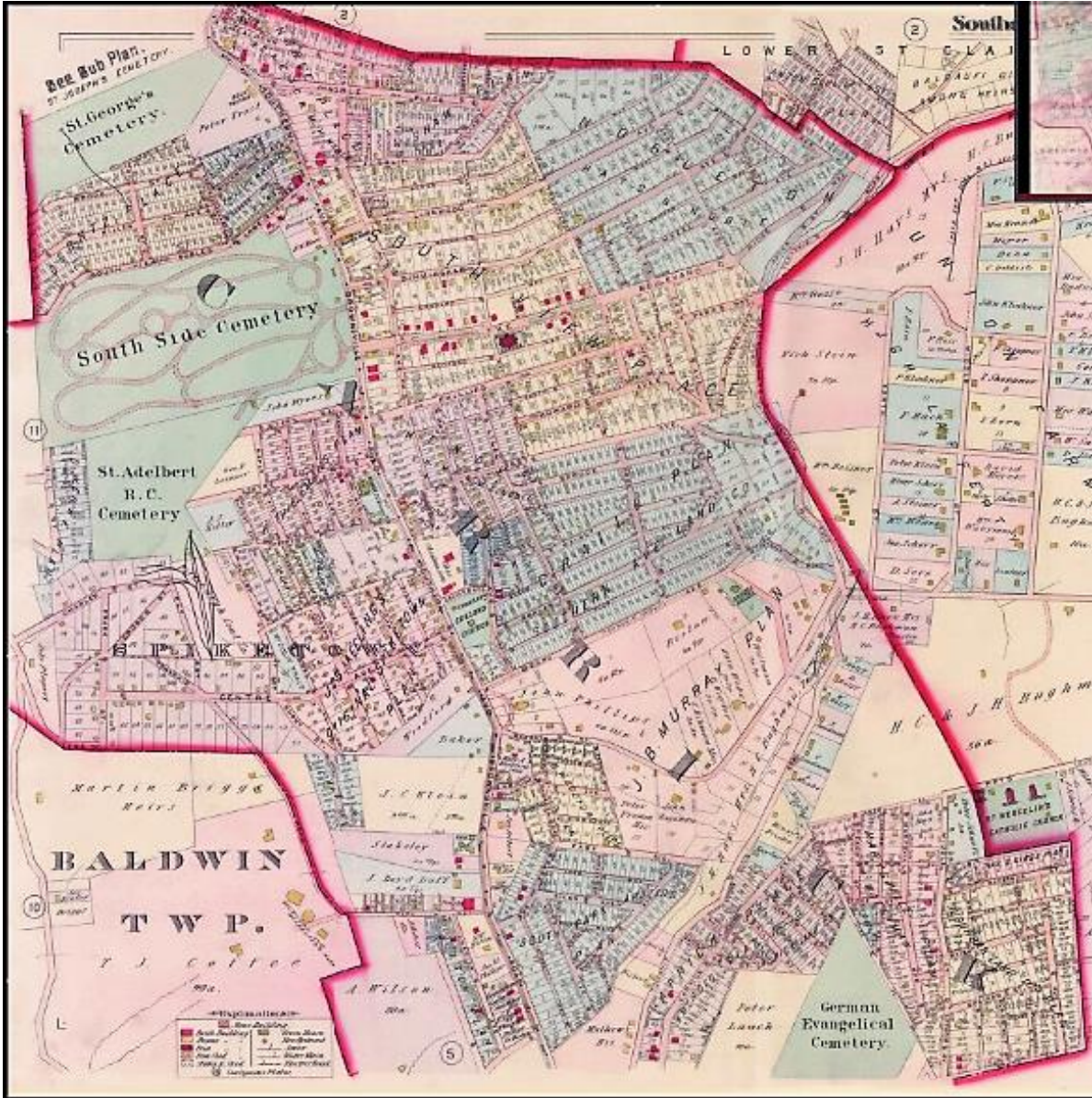


Figure 4: Plate 4. Carrick. 1904. G. M. Hopkins & Co.

<https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:05vsvp04>.



Figure 5: Rausch, Henry. "The Bells of Carrick Ringing Their Last Peal." *The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*, 20 Feb. 1933.



Figure 6: Historical Photograph of the Carrick Municipal Building. 1914.
http://wiki.carrick-overbrook.org/File:Carrick_Borough_Building-1914.jpg.

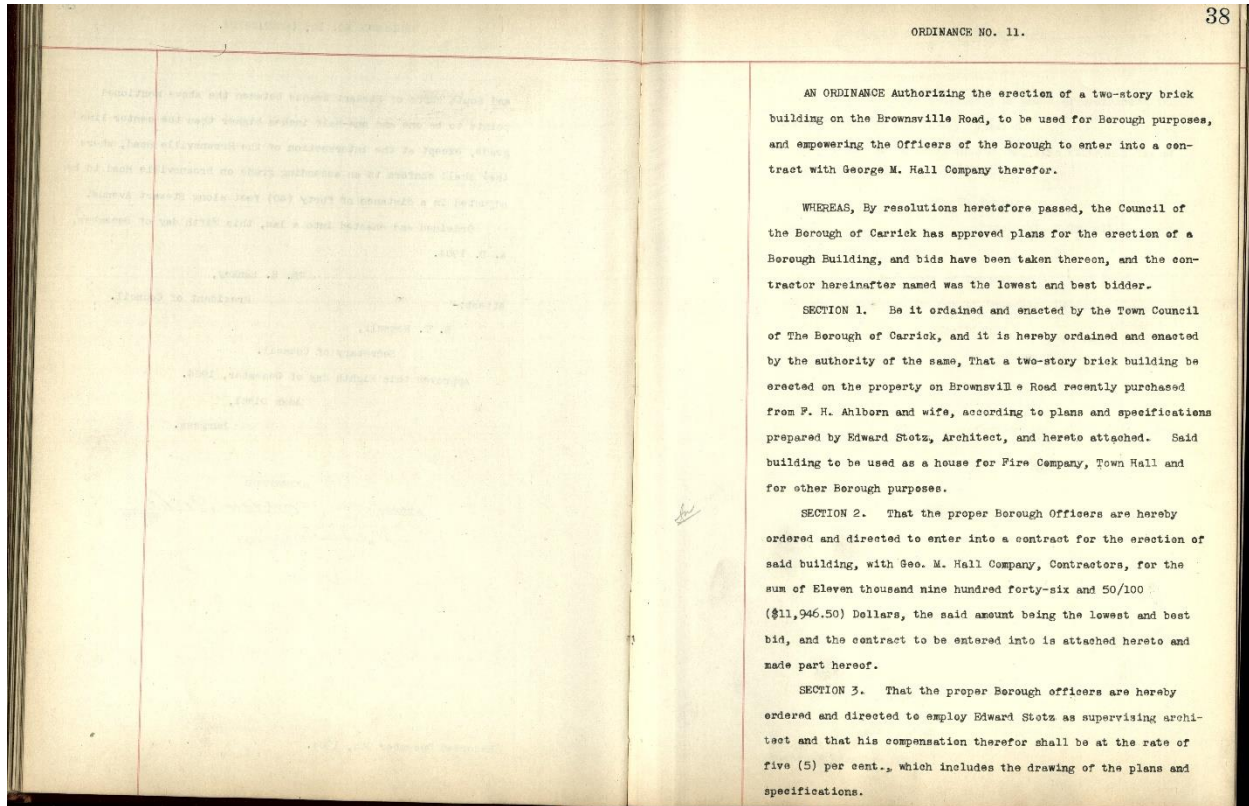


Figure 7: Ordinance No. 11. Authorizing for the erection of the borough building. Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. December 27, 1904.

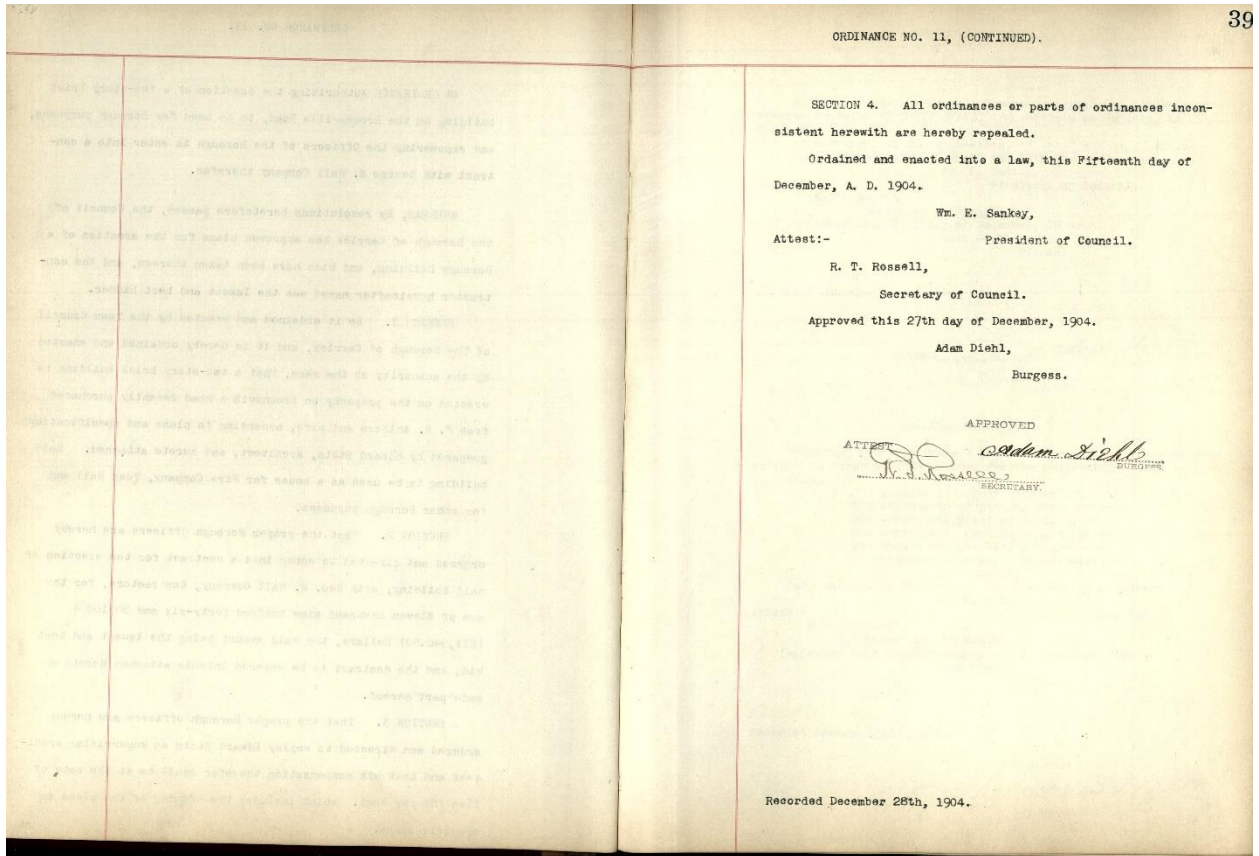


Figure 8: Ordinance No. 11. Authorizing for the erection of the borough building. Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. December 27, 1904.

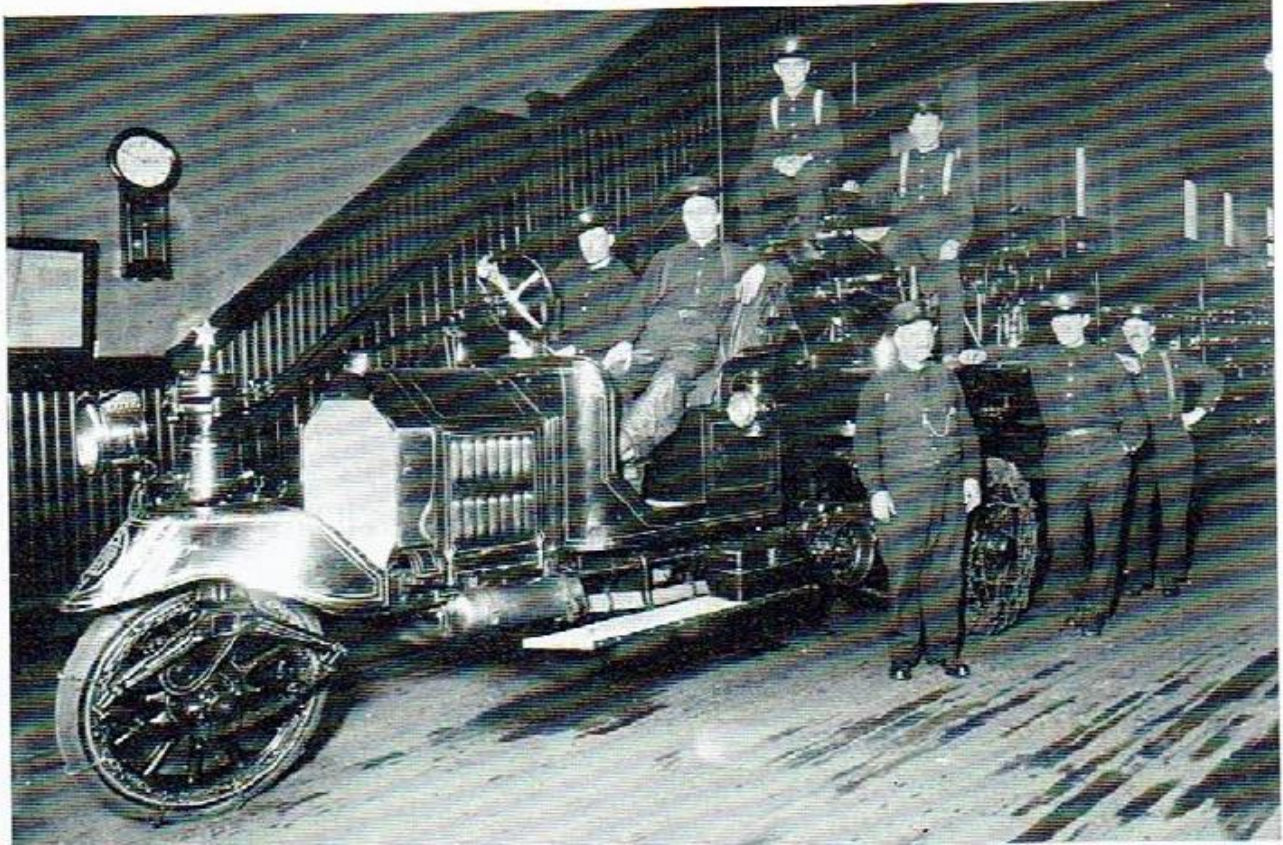


Figure 9: Pittsburgh Fire Fighters Local No. 1 Centennial Committee. *Pittsburgh Professional Fire Fighters; 100th Anniversary, 1870-1970* (page 10). William G. Johnston Co., 1974.

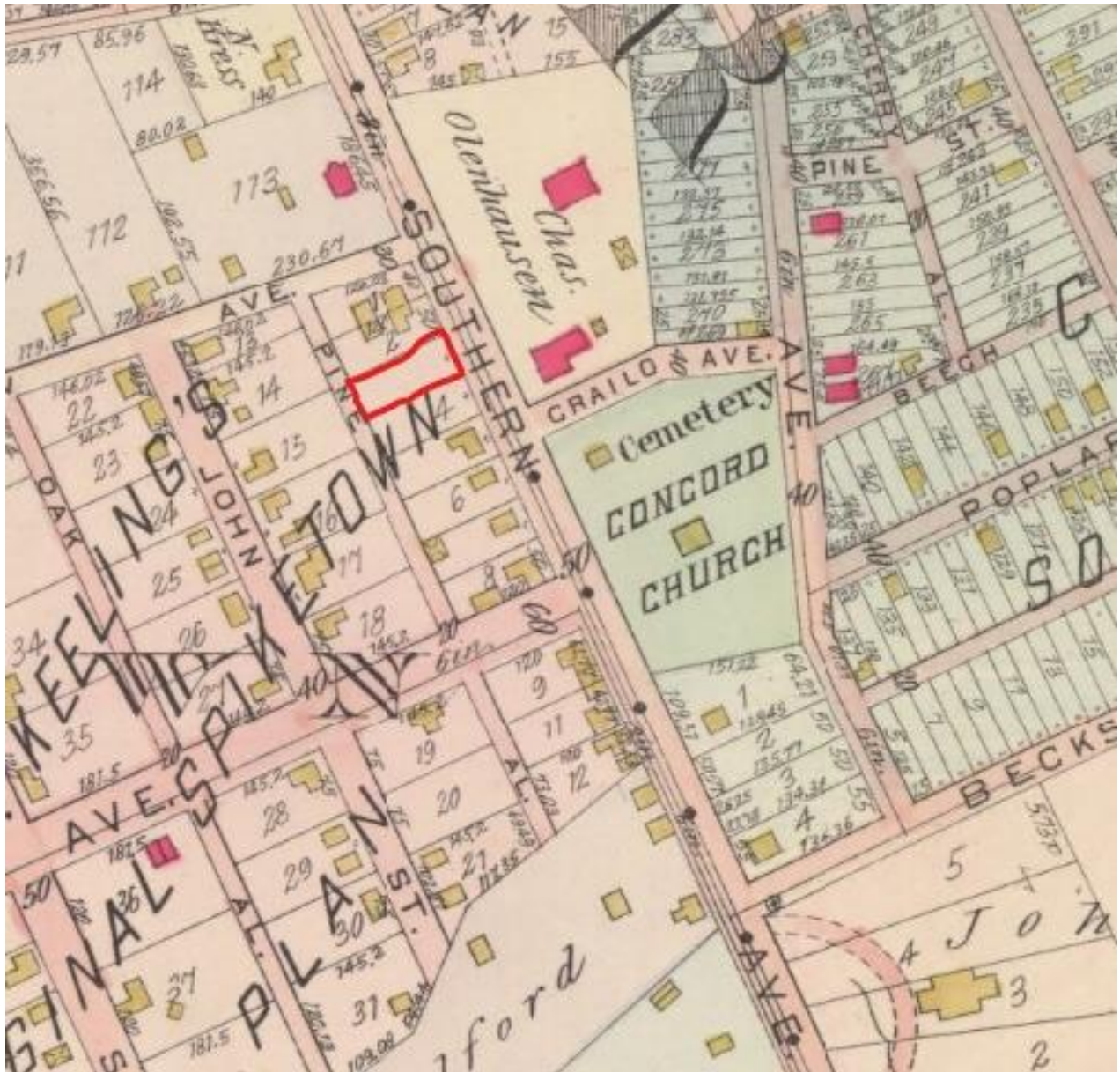


Figure 10: Plate 4. Carrick. 1904. G. M. Hopkins & Co.
<https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:05vsvp04>.

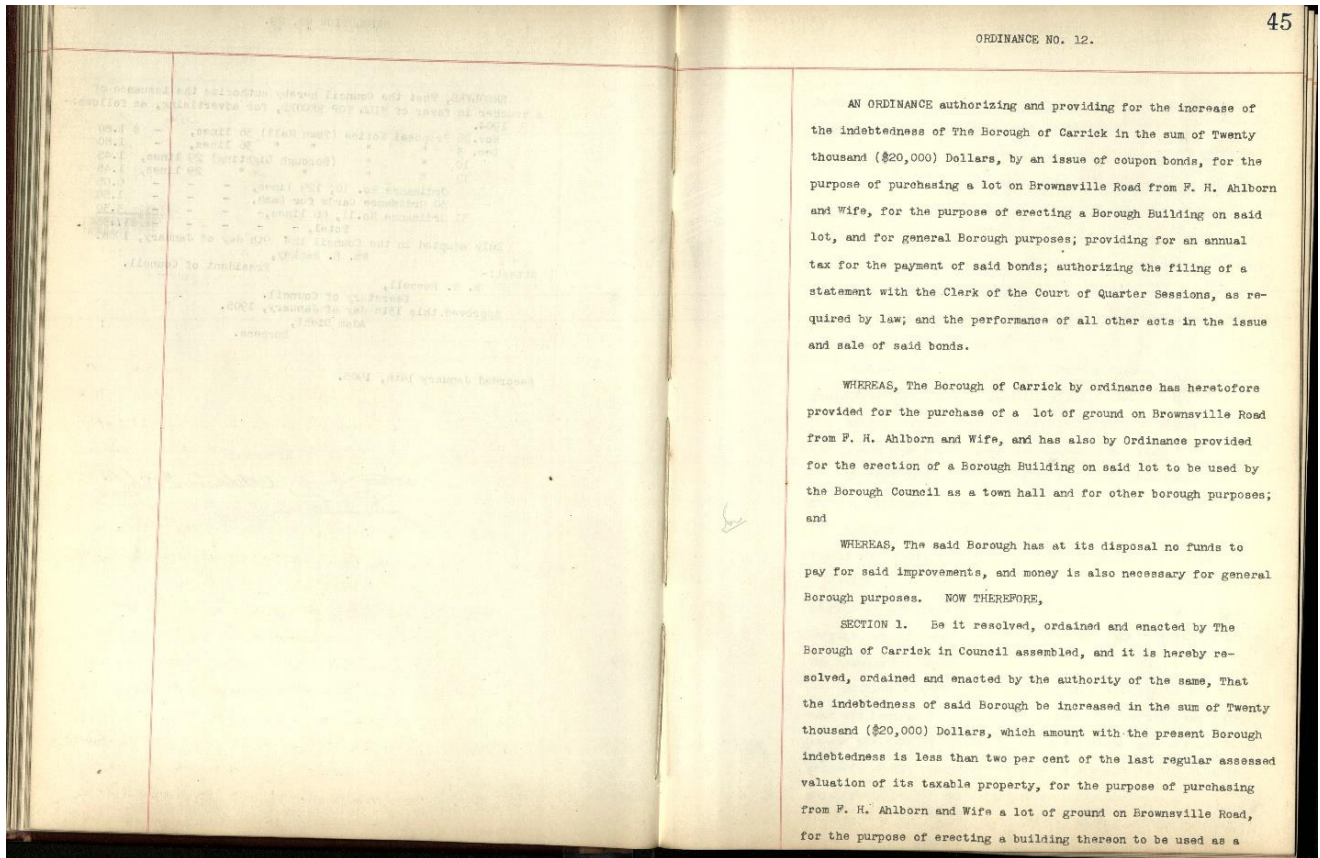


Figure 11: Ordinance No. 12. Authorizing the funds needed to purchase land for the borough building. Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. January 17, 1905.

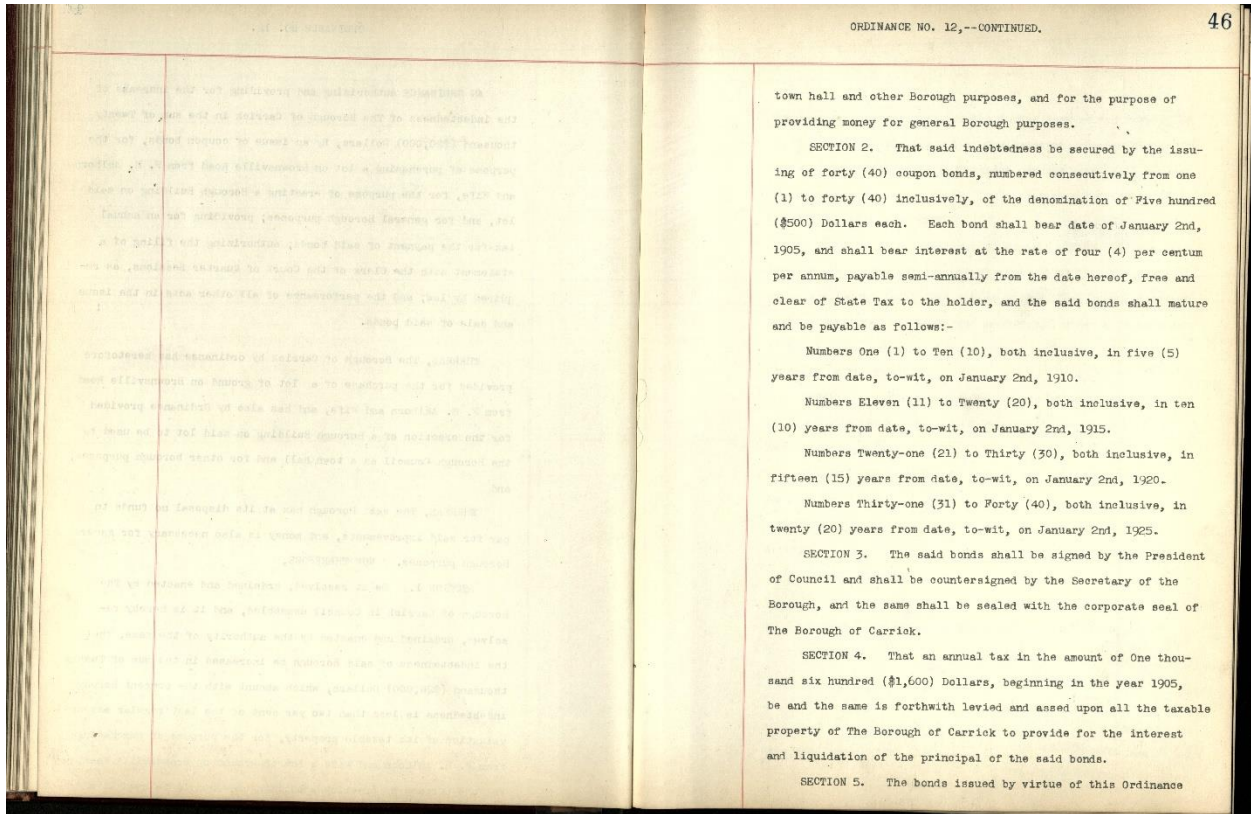


Figure 12: Ordinance No. 12. Authorizing the funds needed to purchase land for the borough building. Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. January 17, 1905.

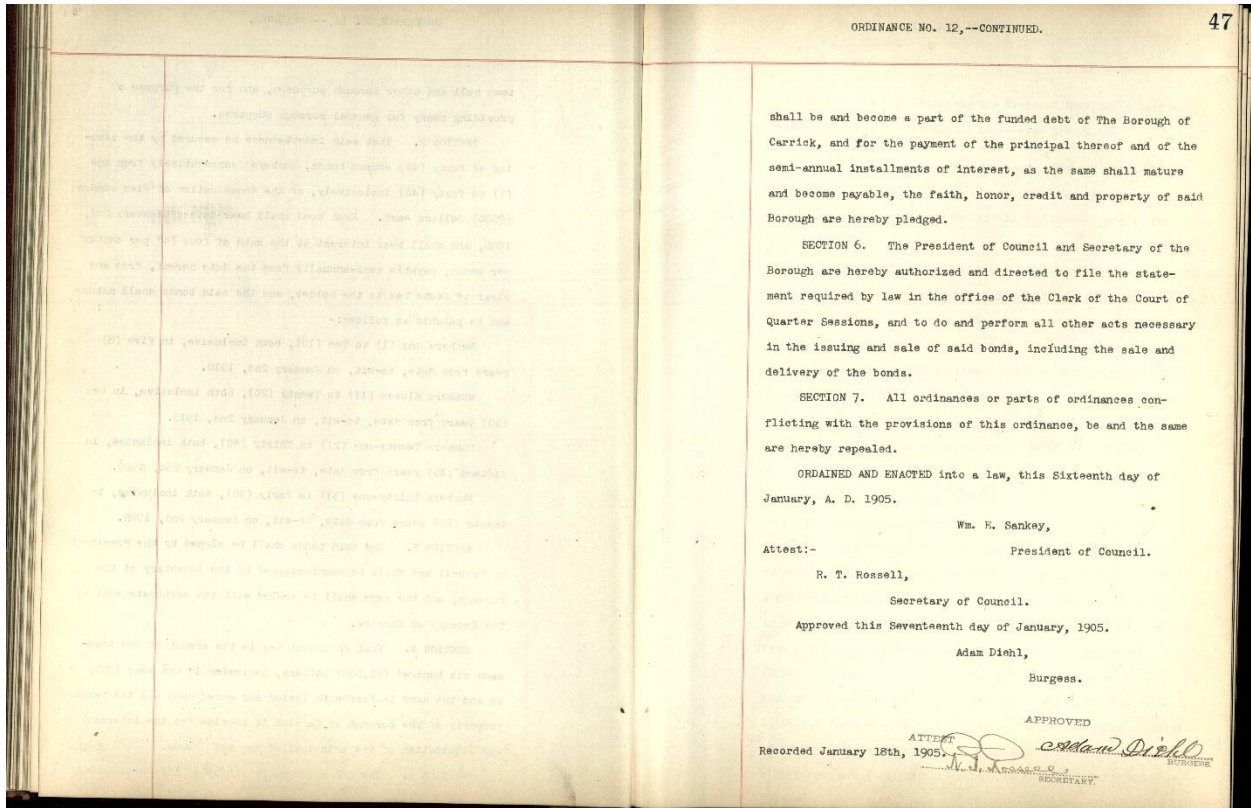


Figure 13: Ordinance No. 12. Authorizing the funds needed to purchase land for the borough building. Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. January 17, 1905.

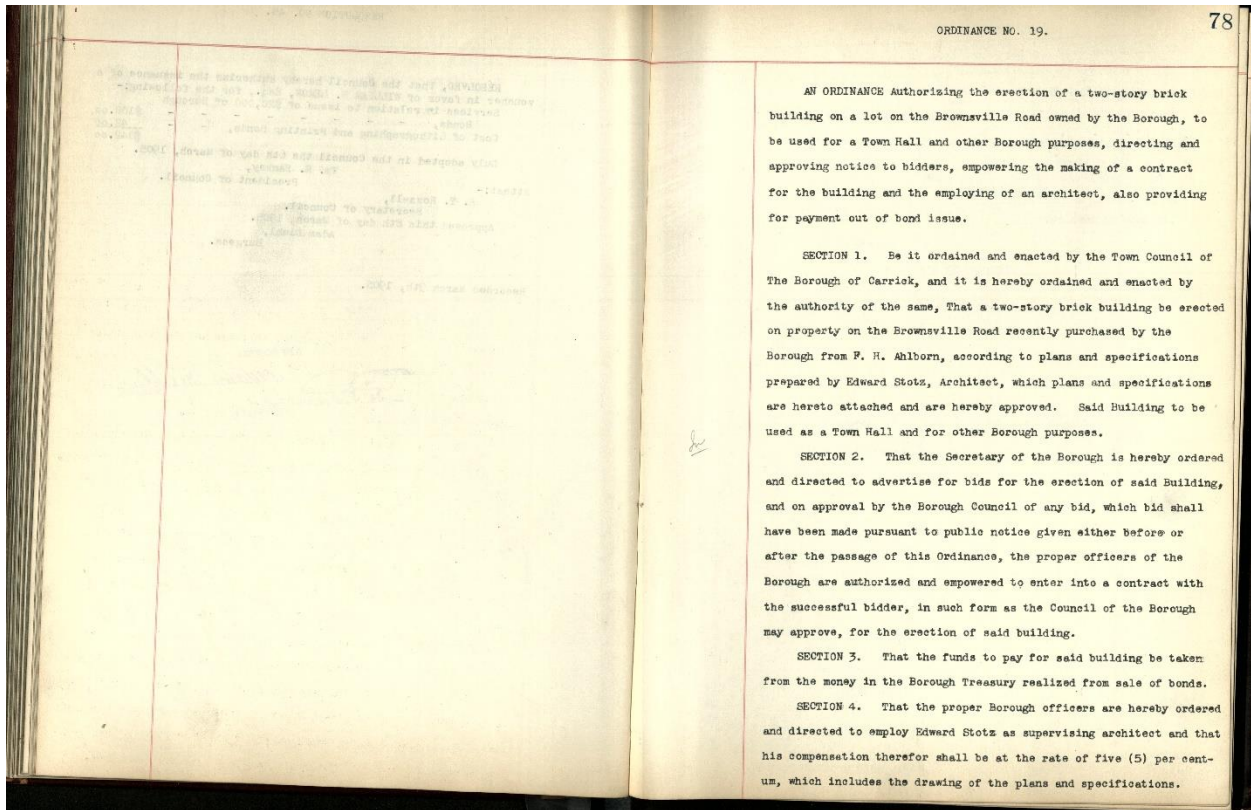


Figure 14: Ordinance No. 19. Authorizing the erection, purpose and official location of the borough building. Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. March 25, 1905.

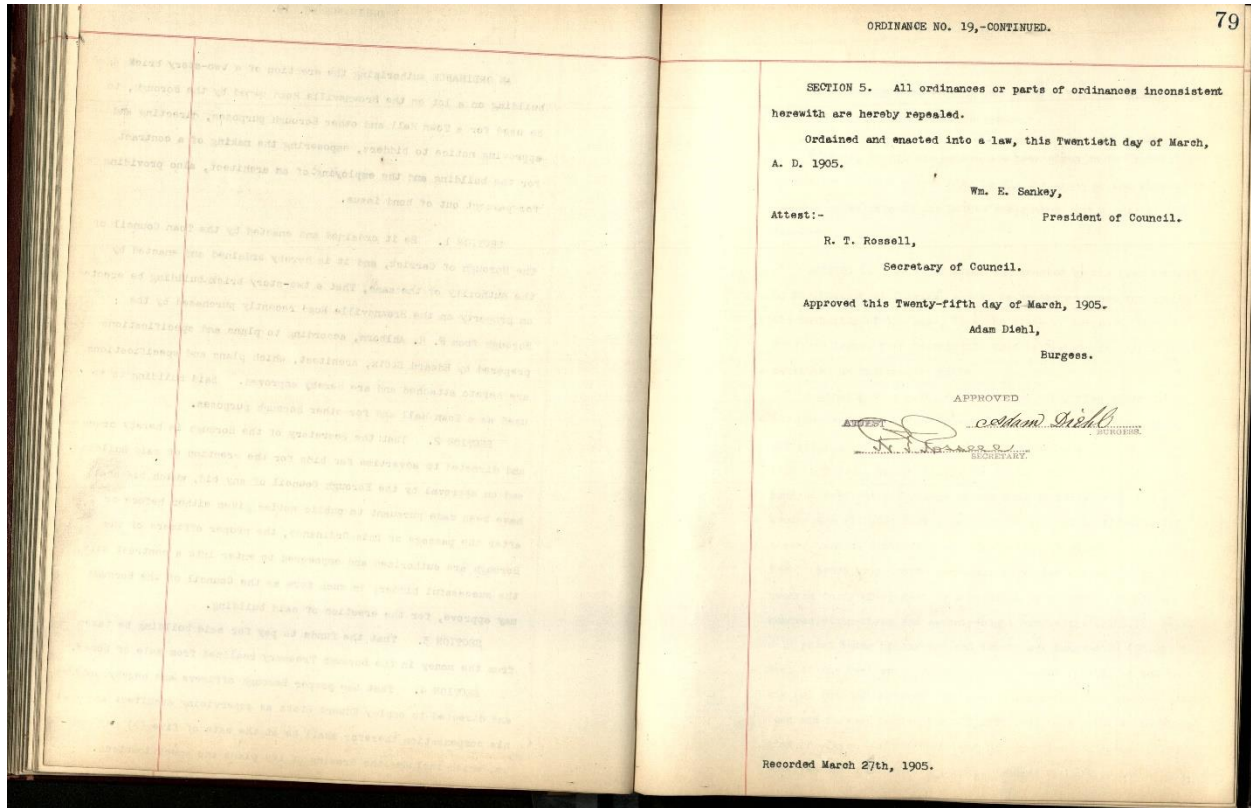


Figure 15: Ordinance No. 19. Authorizing the erection, purpose and official location of the borough building. Carrick Borough Ordinance and Resolution Books, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. March 25, 1905.

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FINAL MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF
 THE BOROUGH OF CARRICK.

January 2nd, 1927.

The final Meeting of the Council of the Borough of Carrick was held in the Town Hall on Sunday Evening, January 2nd, 1927, at 10:00 o'clock P. M. Mr. Harry S. Booth presided; Chas. J. Willenberg, Secretary.

Present: Messrs. Bier, Booth, Crow, Descalzi, Greaves, Koenig and Morgan.

Minutes of Meeting held December 27th, 1926, were read and approved.

The following Reports were received and ordered filed:-

1. Report of Mr. Wm. F. Bausan, reporting the collection of \$14.16 on account of Vendor's License collected during the months of October, November and December.
2. Report of Ellsworth C. Frott, Burgess, dated December 31st, reporting the following receipts:-

From Auto Fines,.....	\$125.00
From Borough offenses,.....	120.00
From Permits,.....	65.00
Total,.....	\$310.00
3. Report of Gilbert F. Wagner, Tax Collector, indicating the collection of taxes during December amounting to \$3,950.89.
4. Report of F. A. Secher, dated December 31st, 1926, indicating the following collections of taxes during the month of December:-

For Year 1924,.....	\$827.72
For the Year 1925,.....	2174.10
Total,.....	\$2701.82

Upon motion of Mr. Crow, seconded by Mr. Greaves, the following Resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Koenig, was unanimously adopted:-
 "THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH, YIELDING PLACE TO THE NEW,
 AND GOD FULFILLS HIMSELF IN MANY WAYS".

WHEREAS, the Borough of Carrick is on the "eve of being taken over by the City of Pittsburgh,
 AND WHEREAS, many of the employees of the Borough have rendered a long, true and faithful service to the Borough of Carrick,
 AND WHEREAS, the Carrick Volunteer Fire Company has also, since its inception, rendered to the residents of the Borough a valiant and inestimable service.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council of the Borough of Carrick, on the occasion of its final Meeting, render a Vote of Thanks to all employees of the Borough, and to all Members of the Carrick Volunteer Fire Company for this recognized service, and that a copy of this Resolution be spread on the Minutes.

On motion of Mr. Koenig, seconded by Mr. Morgan, it was unanimously RESOLVED, that the proper officers be authorized and directed to turn over to the City of Pittsburgh all of the official records and property now in possession of the Borough of Carrick.

Mr. Duff reported that all monies received by him on account of street liens and licensed taxes has been turned over to the Borough.

Short addresses were made by the following named gentlemen:- Messrs. Bier, Crow, Descalzi, Greaves, Koenig, Morgan and Booth, as well as by Mr. Trott, Mr. Duff, Mr. Schneider and others.

The Final Decree of the Court annexing the Borough of Carrick to the City of Pittsburgh was read, and it was moved by Mr. Crow, seconded by Mr. Koenig, that the same be spread on the Minutes of this Meeting:
 "IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.
 In the matter of the :
 annexation of the Borough : No. 14 Nov. Sessions, 1925.
 of Carrick to the City of : Municipal Docket.
 Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa.:

FINAL DECREE.

AND NOW, to-wit March 5, 1926, it appearing to the Court that in pursuance of an order of this Court made on the 25th day of January, 1926, authorizing

Figure 16: Carrick Town Council Meeting Minutes. Issuing of a last decree to the citizens of Borough of Carrick before being annexed into the city. Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. January 2, 1927.

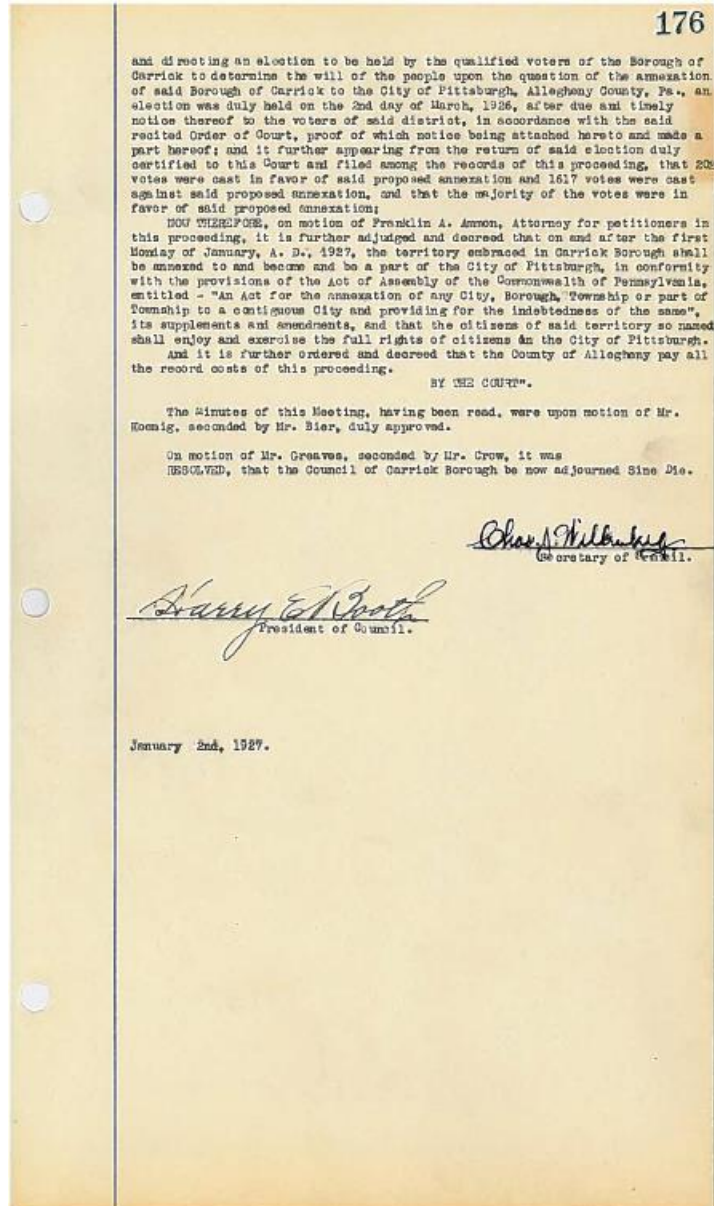


Figure 17: Carrick Town Council Meeting Minutes. Issuing of a last decree to the citizens of Borough of Carrick before being annexed into the city. Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. January 2, 1927.



Figure 18: Plate 24. Carrick. 1916. G. M. Hopkins & Co., Vol. 6.
<https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:16v06p24>.

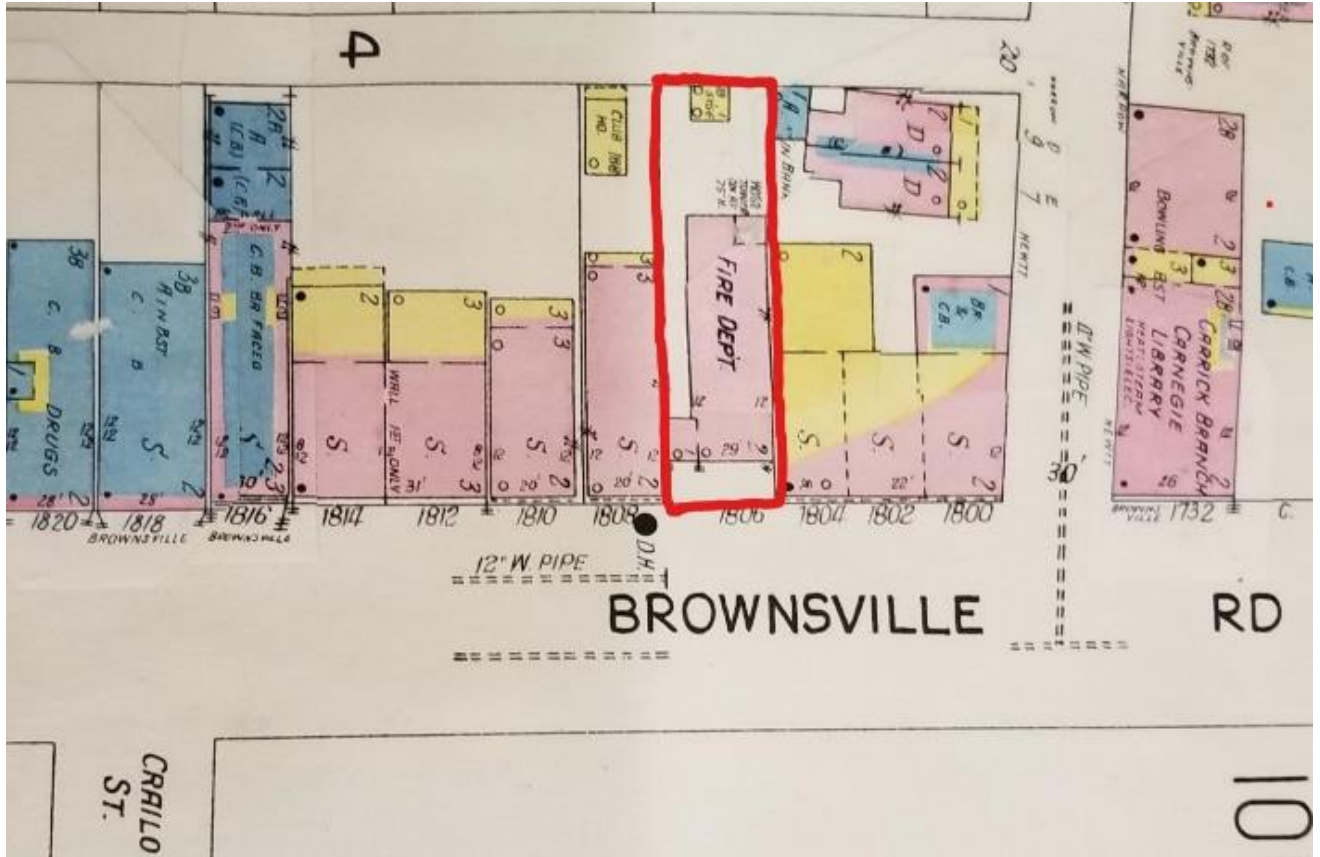


Figure 19: "Insurance Maps of Pittsburgh Pennsylvania." Vol. 10, Sanborn Map Company of New York, 1932.

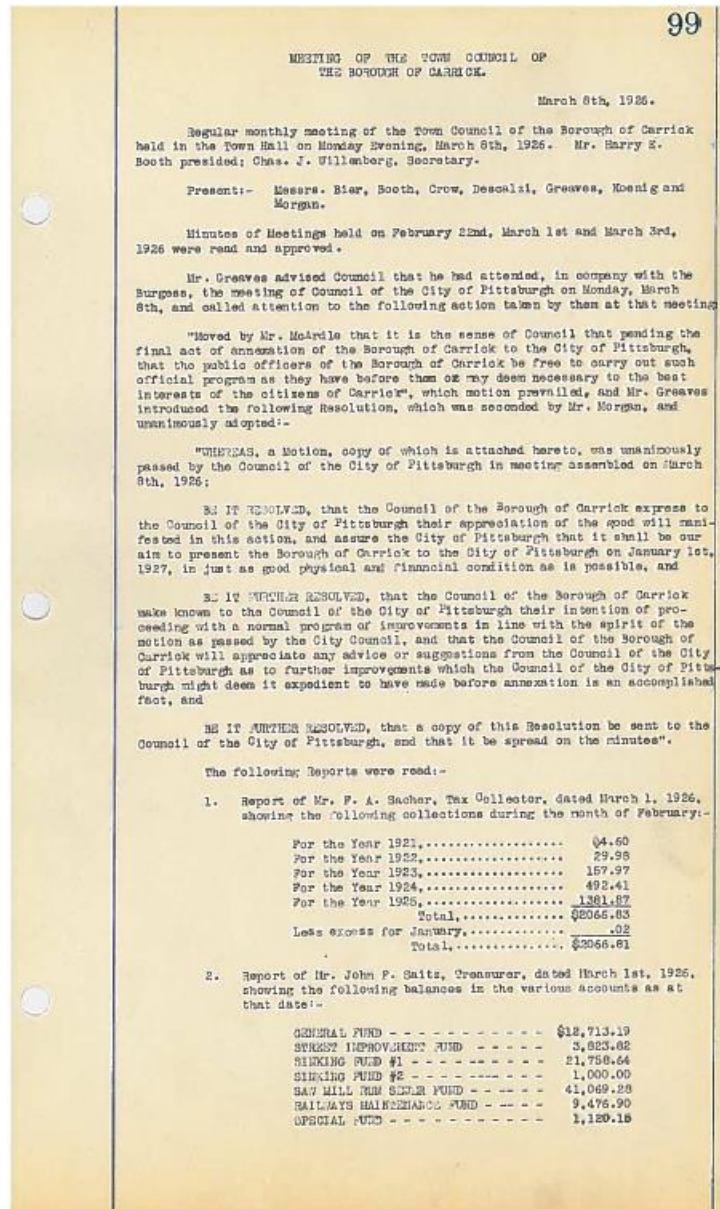


Figure 20: Carrick Town Council Meeting Minutes. City approval for Carrick to rename its streets. Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. March 6, 1926.

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Former Carrick Municipal Building, 1806
Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15210

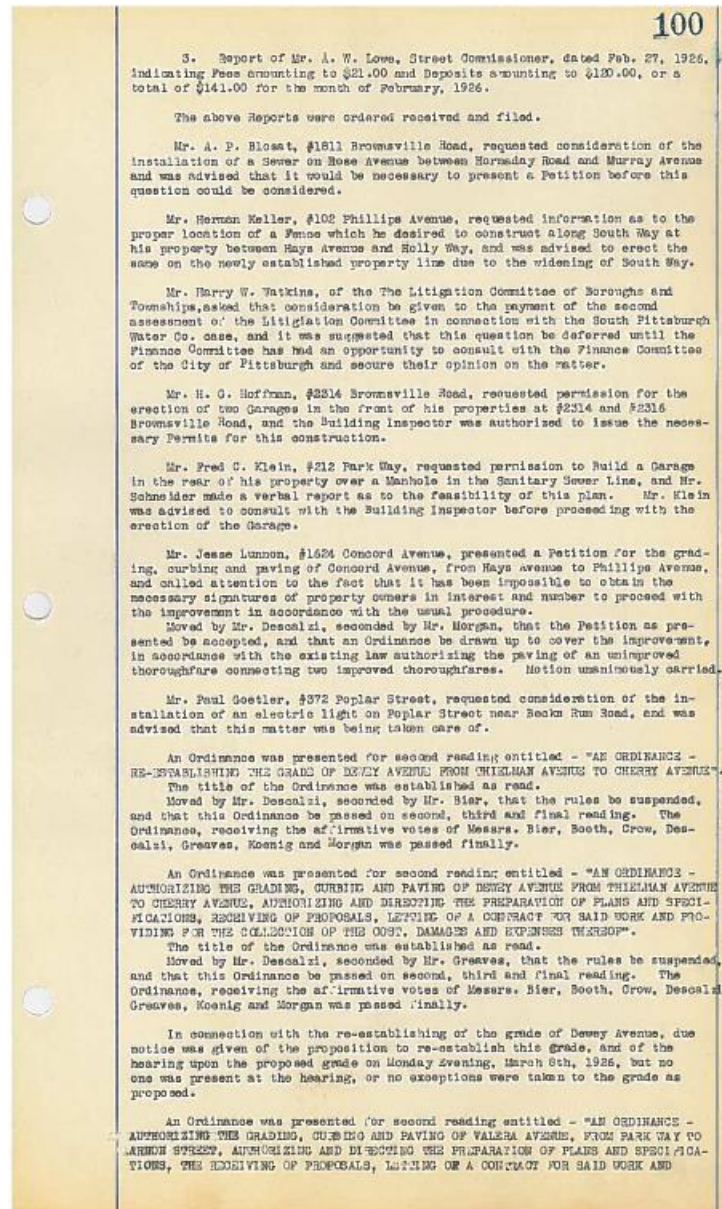


Figure 21: Carrick Town Council Meeting Minutes. City approval for Carrick to rename its streets. Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. March 6, 1926.

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PROVIDING FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE COSTS, DAMAGES AND EXPENSES THEREOF".
The title of this Ordinance was established as read.
Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Descalzi, that the rules be suspended, and that this Ordinance be passed on second, third and final reading. The Ordinance, receiving the affirmative votes of Messrs. Bier, Booth, Crow, Descalzi, Graves, Koenig and Morgan was passed finally.

An Ordinance was presented for second reading entitled - "AN ORDINANCE - ESTABLISHING THE GRADE OF SACHER AVENUE, FROM BROWNVILLE ROAD TO JOHN STREET".
The title of this Ordinance was established as read.
In this connection, due notice was given of the proposition to establish the grade on Sacher Avenue from Brownsville Road to John Street, and of the hearing upon the proposed grade on Monday Evening, March 8th, 1926, but no one was present at the hearing, or no exceptions taken to the grade as proposed.
Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Descalzi, that the rules be suspended, and that this Ordinance be passed on second, third and final reading. The Ordinance, receiving the affirmative votes of Messrs. Bier, Booth, Crow, Descalzi, Graves, Koenig and Morgan, was passed finally.

An Ordinance was presented for second reading entitled - "AN ORDINANCE - AUTHORIZING THE GRADING, CURBING AND PAVING OF SACHER AVENUE, FROM BROWNVILLE ROAD TO JOHN STREET, AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE PREPARATION OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, THE RECEIVING OF PROPOSALS, LETTING OF A CONTRACT FOR SAID WORK AND PROVIDING FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE COSTS, DAMAGES AND EXPENSES THEREOF".
The title of this Ordinance was established as read.
Moved by Mr. Descalzi, seconded by Mr. Graves, that the rules be suspended, and that this Ordinance be passed on second, third and final reading. The Ordinance, receiving the affirmative votes of Messrs. Bier, Booth, Crow, Descalzi, Graves, Koenig and Morgan, was passed finally.

Upon motion of Mr. Graves, seconded by Mr. Koenig, the following Ordinance was placed on first reading:-
"AN ORDINANCE - FIXING THE SALARIES AND WAGES OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES AND OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF CARRICK".
Moved by Mr. Graves, seconded by Mr. Descalzi, that this Ordinance be passed on first reading, and referred to the Finance Committee for further consideration. Motion unanimously carried.

Bids were received and opened from the following concerns covering the Grading, Curbing and Paving of Siler Avenue, from Lutz Avenue to Harvey Street:-
James & Hocco Very.
D. Carapellucci.
F. W. Scott & Co.
Schaeffer & Hait.
Pittsburgh Paving Co.
Moved by Mr. Descalzi, seconded by Mr. Morgan, and unanimously carried, that the contract for the Grading, Curbing and Paving of Siler Avenue, from Lutz Avenue to Harvey Street, be awarded to D. Carapellucci, the lowest bidder, on the basis of Clydesdale Brick Paving and Concrete Curb.

The Secretary called attention to the cancellation of Street Lighting contracts with the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. and the Welbach Street Lighting Co. as of April 1st, 1926, and upon motion of Mr. Graves, seconded by Mr. Morgan, it was unanimously
RESOLVED, that the Secretary write the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. and the Welbach Street Lighting Co., requesting an extension of these contracts until May 1st, 1926.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Charles A. O'Brien, Attorney-at-Law, dated February 22, 1926, relative to the claim of Mrs. Ada K. Harach for damages due to accident on Main Street, and Mr. Duff advised that he had taken the matter up with Mr. O'Brien, but had not received a reply from him.

A letter was received and read from Mr. Chas. H. Abbott, Supt. State Highways, under date of March 1, 1926, requesting permission to erect 1 sign containing the name of Carrick Borough at the Borough Line of Knoxville and Carrick, and 1 sign at the Borough Line of Carrick and Overbrook.
Moved by Mr. Descalzi, seconded by Mr. Crow, that permission be granted to the Department of Highways for the erection of those signs as requested, and that the Secretary write the Department of Highways accordingly. Motion carried.

A communication was received and read from the Clerk of the City of Milwaukee, enclosing copy of a Resolution relating to an amendment to the National Prohibition Act.
Moved by Mr. Graves, seconded by Mr. Crow, that the Council of Carrick Borough is not officially interested in this matter and, consequently, do not

Figure 22: Carrick Town Council Meeting Minutes. City approval for Carrick to rename its streets. Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. March 6, 1926.

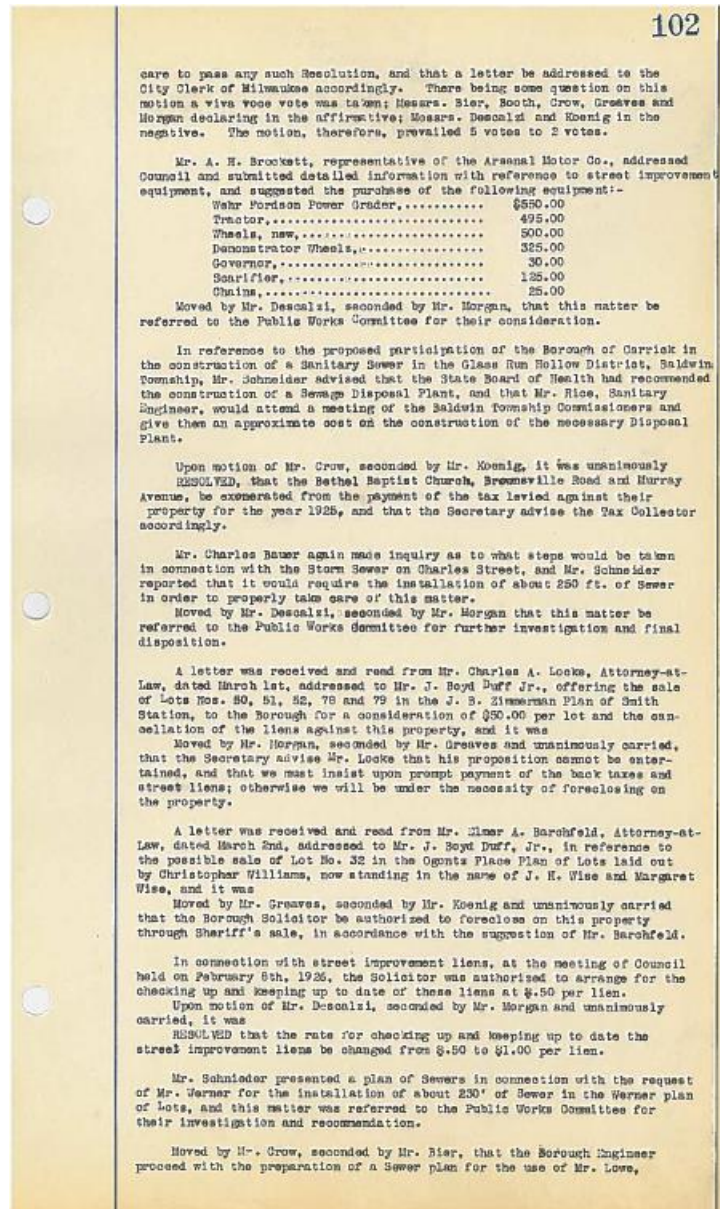


Figure 23: Carrick Town Council Meeting Minutes. City approval for Carrick to rename its streets. Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. March 6, 1926.

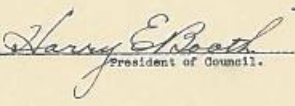
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Street Commissioner, in the issuing of Sewer Permits.

The following bills were approved for payment:-

Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania,.....	\$93.35
Equitable Gas Co.,.....	2.00
Duquesne Light Company,.....	794.06
The Hill Top Record,.....	25.70
The Gearing Lumber Company,.....	18.24
Carrick Hardware Company,.....	4.45
F. J. Williams,.....	45.00
Janitors Supply Company,.....	12.50
George Lutz & Sons,.....	15.00
Frank J. Vatter,.....	2.50
Edward J. Smith,.....	1.00
Colterymu Motor Co.,.....	21.40
Herald Printing Company,.....	15.50
F. A. Secher,.....	62.07
Mark P. Roberts,.....	415.00
Dr. C. H. Davidson,.....	5.00
Dr. R. J. Askin,.....	21.00
South Hills Coal Company,.....	15.20
Walsbach Street Lighting Co. of America,.....	273.75
The Manufacturers Light & Heat Co.,.....	155.00
American Reduction Co. of Pittsburgh,.....	625.00
William G. Johnston Company,.....	3.00
S. O. Hamilton,.....	720.00
H. Morgan,.....	19.03
Pittsburgh Legal Journal,.....	34.90
R. O. Rowley,.....	175.00
S. H. Hasselbart,.....	22.24
Carrick Motor Garage,.....	55.13
Total,.....	\$3656.08

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned.


 Harry E. Booth
 President of Council.



 Charles J. Willenborg
 Secretary of Council.

Figure 24: Carrick Town Council Meeting Minutes. City approval for Carrick to rename its streets. Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. March 6, 1926.

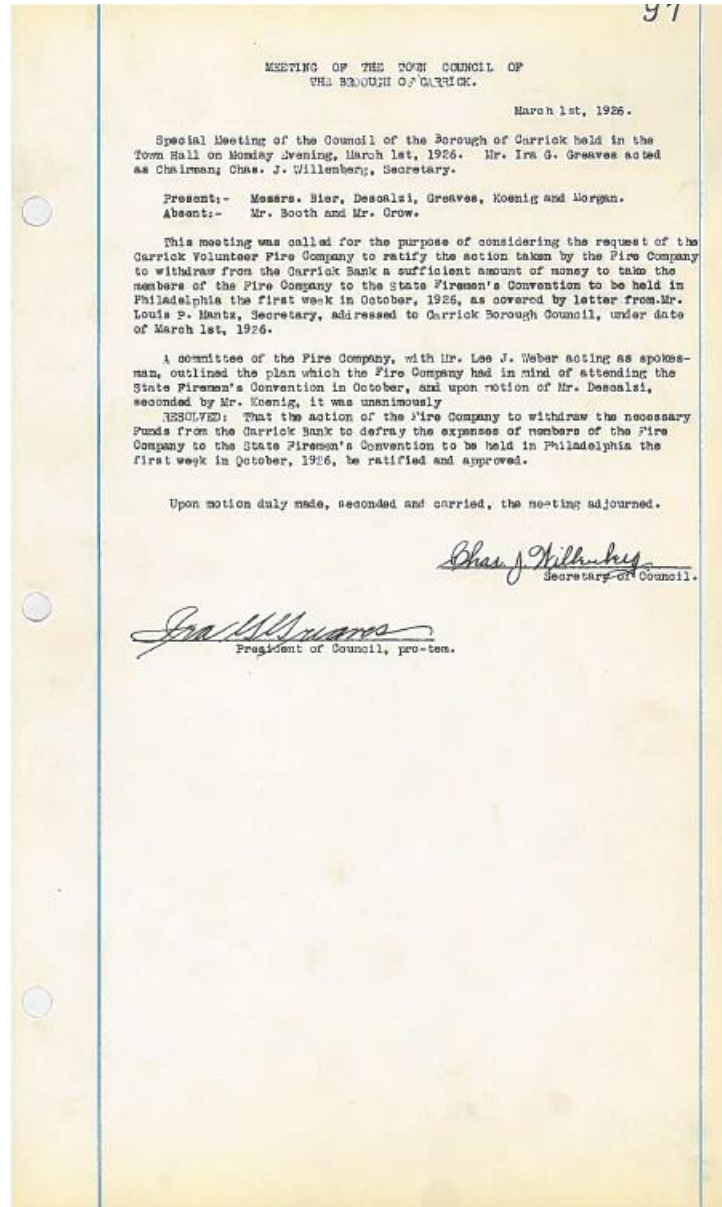


Figure 25: Carrick Town Council Meeting Minutes from special meeting. Granting permission to the fire company to take out a loan for the State Firemen's Convention. Carrick Borough Meeting Minutes, City Clerk's Office, City of Pittsburgh. March 1, 1926.



Figure 26: Historical Photograph of the Carrick Borough Building and neighboring buildings. Circa, 1910. http://wiki.carrick-overbrook.org/File:Carrick_Borough_Building-resized.jpg.