



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:
Overbrook Municipal Building (1927-28), Engine
Co. No. 59 (1929-1999)

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:
Accamando Center

3. LOCATION

a. Street: 2410 Saw Mill Run Blvd.

b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, PA 15234

c. Neighborhood: Overbrook

4. OWNERSHIP

d. Owner(s): City of Pittsburgh

e. Street: 414 Grant Street

f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219 Phone: (412) 255-2626

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>Community & Rec. Center</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – other	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input checked="" 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.
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. Suite 5003
- 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: 1927-28
- b. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
- c. Architect/Builder: Louis Stevens

Narrative: See attached.

8. HISTORY

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

Narrative: See attached.

9. SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

Narrative: See attached.

10. INTEGRITY

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

Narrative: _____

11. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) Community information process.

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

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

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

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

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

12. PHOTO LOGS: *Please Attach*

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Please Attach*

14. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

a. Name: Matthew Falcone for Preservation Pittsburgh

b. Street: 1503 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003

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

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

e. Signature: _____



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

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

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

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

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

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

CHECKLIST: *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).**

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Former Overbrook Municipal Building,
2410 Saw Mill Run Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15234

Former Overbrook Municipal Building
Historic Nomination Form
Addendum

Individual Property Historic Nomination Form

Historic Name(s): Overbrook Municipal Building
Current Name: Accamando Center
Location: 2410 Saw Mill Run Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15234
Neighborhood: Overbrook
Ownership: City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
Type: Structure
Historic Use: City/County Government
Current Use: Community Center

Descriptive Narrative

Year Built: 1927-28
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Architect: Louis Stevens

7. Description

The former Overbrook Municipal Building is a masonry and stone building constructed in the Colonial Revival Style. The primary façade (Photo. 1) fronts the Saw Mill Run Boulevard and is divided into three symmetrical bays. The central bay consists of two stories delineated by a stone stringcourse. Rat-trap bond is use throughout the building with darker, brown bricks used to accentuate the pattern.

The first floor is dominated by a wooden paneled garage door, comprised of five rows and fifteen columns, of which the second and third from the top contain single glass panes. The second story is comprised of three openings, two of which are twelve-over-twelve windows on left and right and a door with a twelve-paneled transom above a door comprised of twelve-glass panes above two wooden panels. The door opens on to a small stone balcony (Photo. 2) enclosed by a painted metal railing. The roof of this segment is comprised by a pointed pediment, the brick-faced tympanum contains an octagonal opening, framed with stone, containing a clock. Projecting from the roof, but set back from the façade, is a small, square base and nub which identifies where they original bell tower once stood.

The flanking left (Photo. 3) and right bays are identical and symmetrical to one another although set back from the central bay and shorter in height. The first floor of each contains a doorway framed by Doric pilasters supporting a triangular, wooden pediment. Each contains two, four-paneled doors and transom-lites row consisting of one five panes of equal size. A stone string course delineates the first and second floors, connecting to the same string course that divides the first and second floors of the central bay. Above this string course on the second floor, each bay contains a single six-over-six, double-hung windows and an open gabled roof that slopes towards the primary façade. Stone coins frame the corners of this bay and run the height of the building.

The left bay contains a flag pole, protruding from the building's façade at a 45 degree angle and a bronze dedication plaque (Photo. 4) stating: "Borough of Overbrook Municipal Bldg., Erected 1927-28, Ernest E. Meier, Burgess, John R. Herring, President, Edwin P. Meier, Charles W. Champion, Harry R. Zoller, Peter G. Sehn, Brice Rohm, Clyde C. Golden – 1927, Joseph Bauer – 1927, Phillip B. Zoeller, Clerk, John E. Laughlin, Solicitor, Thomas J. McGovern, Engineer; Louis Stevens, F.A.I.A., Architect; Good Construction Company, Contractors." The plaque takes on the form of a Palladian window with the seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the central arch, and two fluted pilasters framing either side.

The right bay contains a bronze plaque (Photo 5.) to the left of the door that reads "ENGINE CO NO. 59, Erected 1929, Reconstructed 1930, Charles H. Kline, Mayor, James M. Clark, Director, Dept of Public Safety, Richard L. Smith, Chief, Bureau of Fire, Richard Neff, R.P.E., City Architect" and is framed by a small band of laurel wreaths. The stone band (Photo. 6), which is damaged, immediately to the right of the door of this bay is engraved: "Overbrook Municipal Building A.D. 1928."

Each side of the building is identical to one another and comprised of three parts, the central building, which rises to two stories, a transept which rises two stories but of shorter height than the central building, and a one-story rise with hipped roof. The central building contains five double-hung windows with a transom of equal height. The transept is divided into two stories by a stone string course with two windows on the first floor and a central six-over-six with fan-topped window on the second floor. The transept is crowned with an open-gabled roof that dies into the central building while the first floor has a lean-to roof sloping out from the central building. A small chimney, embedded within the central building's wall on the North side of the building, rises between the space between the rear two windows of the central building.

Rear of the Building

The rear of the building (Photo. 7) reflects many of the design elements of the primary façade. The façade is divided into three bays, a two-story central section flanked by one-story additions. The central bay contains two double-hung windows on either side of a rectangular garage door crowned by a fan-like opening. Unlike the primary façade, the second floor of the building is not delineated by a string course but does contain two double-hung windows with a transom. An open pediment roofline frames a circular, louvered opening. The addition on right is comprised entirely of a brick wall and hipped roof while the addition on left contains double metal doors under a hipped roof.

The property on which the building stands includes a parking lot which encompasses the North side and rear of the building. A small manicured garden with a stone monolith war memorial surrounds the South side of the building.

Interior

The interior of the building has been substantially altered. Floors are vinyl tile, walls are gypsum board, ceilings are hung acoustical tile, and lighting is fluorescent tube. Historic features which remain include staircases with iron newel posts with wrought iron railings (Photo. 11); a safe marked "Pittsburg Safe

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Former Overbrook Municipal Building,
2410 Saw Mill Run Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15234

Company/Pittsburg, Pa.” in the former clerk’s office. The apparatus for controlling the clock on the primary façade also still exists in the former mess hall (Photo. 10). Two jail cells also still remain on the first floor towards the back of the building on the south side of the building.

8. History

The earliest documented settlers in the community that would become their neighborhood of Overbrook can be traced to 1789. Research indicates that John Varner, Jacob Crady, John Stewart, and William Wightman would first settle Overbrook, when Wightman purchased land from the Native-Americans and constructed a log cabin in the vicinity of Maytide St.

What is today known as Overbrook was originally called Fairhaven and was a small town within Baldwin Township. In 1871 the company of the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad was incorporated with Milton Hays as its first president. The railway was important in the early expansion of the Fairhaven Community as it also served as a real estate development business. Plans of lots were on display at the company office. Overbrook was so named by Henry T. Galley, after Over-the-Brook, a town in Ireland. In 1919 the tiny but bustling town broke away from Baldwin Township and became the independent Borough of Overbrook. The development of local roads in the 1920s and the opening of the Liberty Tunnels in 1924 brought additional expansion for all southern communities.

The idea for a municipal building in Overbrook had its origin in 1927. The ordinances and meeting minutes that discuss the origin of the municipal building, the competition and selection of the architect (No. 109), and the ordinance using eminent domain (No. 108) have been missing since the records were delivered to the Pittsburgh City Clerk's Office after annexation. However, several ancillary documents help provide insight into these decisions. Overbrook Ordinance No. 120, entitled "An Ordinance Repealing Part of Ordinance No. 108, entitled: 'An ordinance authorizing the taking, using, etc.'" identifies that the properties of Ernest E. Meier (the Borough Burgess), Leonard M. & Minnie Parsons, Jacob Degenhardt, John & Bridget Maines were all taken by the Borough for the purpose of "...erecting thereon a borough building" (although the ordinance itself repeals the taking of John & Bridget Maines' property).¹ Similarly, the contractual agreement between Good Construction Company and the Borough identifies Louis Stevens, F.A.I.A., as the architect.²

- Electric: Hale Electric Co., \$1,490.00
- Plumbing: Moss & Blakeley Plumbing Co., \$2,773
- Heating: Midgeley Heating Co., \$2,400

In 1928 the Council of Overbrook issued a \$60,000 bond for the creation of a two-story building to house the borough offices, fire, and police departments. While the building was completed in January of 1929, a grand celebration was planned for its commencement on May 25th, 1929.³ For the celebration, invitations were sent to 240 organizations throughout the district to take part in a parade hosted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Overbrook Volunteer fire department. And the celebration was clearly a momentous one for the borough as the building was festooned with bunting

¹ *Borough of Overbrook Ordinance No. 120.*

² *This Agreement.*

³ *Borough of Overbrook Ordinance No. 95; "Fete Planned by Overbrook." The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, May 2, 1929.*

and people lined the sides of Library Street (later Saw Mill Run Boulevard), to watch the parade.⁴ Although the Overbrook Municipal Building would only serve as the seat of local government for a short time, this brief span was marked with several such celebrations. In early December, 1929 thousands would again gather around the decorated Overbrook Municipal Building to celebrate the opening of the Saw Mill Run Blvd. Costing the County \$848,541 and connected nearly 100,000 residents of Overbrook, Knoxville, Mt. Oliver, Carrick, Brentwood, Castle Shannon, Bethel, Mt. Lebanon, and Dormont. The parade initiated at the Overbrook Municipal Building and continued to the south side of the Liberty Tunnels, where the road then connected to the City. A ribbon cutting-ceremony (performed by Overbrook resident Katherine Owen) was held with County Commissioner E.V. Babcock delivered a speech presenting the boulevard to the public.⁵

⁴ "As Overbrook Celebrated." *The Pittsburgh Press*, May 26th, 1929.

⁵ "Saw Mill Run Dedication Held," *The Pittsburgh Press*, December 15th, 1929

9. Significance

- 1) *This building does not meet this Criterion.*
- 2) *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 Overbrook Borough Building embodies elements of the Colonial Revival style, which was popular from 1880 to roughly 1960.

The Colonial Revival style was an effort to look back to the Federal and Georgian architecture of America's founding period for design inspiration. This enthusiasm to explore the architecture of America's founding period was generated in part by the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 celebrating the country's 100th birthday and further promoted by the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Like most revival efforts, the Colonial Revival style did not generally produce true copies of earlier styles. Although, in the early years of the 20th century (1915-1935) there was a real interest in studying and duplicating Georgian period architecture. Generally, the Colonial Revival style took certain design elements - front façade symmetry, front entrance fanlights and sidelights, pedimented doorways, porches and dormers - and applied them to larger scale buildings. These colonial era details could be combined in a great variety of ways, creating many subtypes within this style.

The Colonial Revival style was popular for public buildings, applying common architectural details of the style to a larger form. Colonial Revival public buildings include government offices, post offices, libraries, banks, schools and churches.⁶

Examples of Colonial Revival architecture within the City of Pittsburgh are rare with the Pitt Building (208 Smithfield St., Downtown) designed by Edward Lee in 1918 (altered in 1921) being, perhaps, the most notable example. The Allegheny Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club (617-619 William Penn Place, Downtown) and The Allegheny Elks Lodge #339 also designed by Edward Lee (the latter is a building remodel) are also notable for incorporated Federal elements in their design.

Evidence of this style on the former Overbrook Municipal Building can be seen in the symmetry of the building and primary facade, use of brick, large masonry coins, fan-light, twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six double hung windows, pediments, and a gabled roof.

⁶ *Colonial Revival Style 1880-1960*, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/colonial-revival.html>

- 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 Overbrook Municipal Borough building was designed by Louis Stevens, a renowned Pittsburgh architect noted for his significant contributions in and around the city.

Many of Louis' architectural contributions have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places as well as recognized by the City of Pittsburgh as historic landmarks or contributing buildings to local historic districts. Perhaps the highest concentration of Louis' work can be seen in the Schenley Farms Historic District in 4360 Centre Ave., 4342 Centre Ave., 4338 Centre Ave., 4330 Centre Ave., 4212 Centre Ave., 4206 Bigelow Blvd., 4214 Bigelow Blvd., 4309 Parkman Ave., 4200 Parkman Ave., 4251 Parkman Ave., 4245 Parkman Ave., 213 Tennyson Ave., 4433 Schenley Farms Ter., 203 Tennyson Ave., 4333 Schenley Farms Ter., 4200 Center Ave.⁷ His work, which is largely residential, can also be seen throughout Squirrel Hill and Shadyside. The former Overbrook Municipal Building, serving a civic function, is exceptional in Louis' existent body of work.

- 5) *This building does not meet this Criterion.*
- 6) *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 Overbrook Municipal Building is directly associated with Overbrook's history, development, and the process by which it became part of the City of Pittsburgh.

The prospect of annexation had been part of political discourse in Allegheny decades prior to the construction of the Overbrook Municipal Building. The process, though, became particularly heated on October 22, 1924 when a petition calling for annexation, signed by 172 voters (more than the required 5% voting population threshold), was presented in Criminal Court to Judge James R. Macfarlane. Having failed, a similar petition containing 241 signatures was filed on March 10, 1926 in the Court of Quarter Sessions.⁸ On June 8th, 1926 by a margin of forty seven votes, the Borough again decided not to join the City of Pittsburgh.⁹ In 1928 the process of annexation consideration began again with a group of citizens in the borough beginning an education campaign on the merits of annexation.¹⁰ On

⁷ Buildings of Louis Stevens, Architect. Googlemap, https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=18NOqS0t-XD_s7T8iDx3EaxY4DxU&hl=en&ll=40.44920456656939%2C-79.95596408843994&z=8

⁸ "Overbrook, 4,000 Population, Asks City to Take It In". *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, March 10, 1926.

⁹ "Margin of 47 Votes Keeps Borough from Joining the City". *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, June 9, 1926.

¹⁰ "Overbrook Annexation", *the Pittsburgh Press*, July 16, 1928.

May 26th, 1929, In the midst of this annexation campaign however, the Municipal Building would open amidst much fanfare, pomp, and circumstance. The celebration was to be as short lived as the building's tenure as a seat of governance for the borough. On June 12, 1929 the citizens of Overbrook again went to the polls to consider annexation and this time won by a clear majority.¹¹

While the majority of residents of Overbrook did vote for annexation, it was not warmly welcomed by the Council. Concerns about annexation ranged from the loss of autonomy to, according to former Overbrook Burgess Meier "too much efficiency". Shortly after the news was delivered after the election the Burgesses moved to enact a series of measures that would immediately benefited themselves or the community. On December 21st, the Burgesses moved to spend \$500,000 on improvements to the streets and sewers of the borough with the caveat that the work of the contractors would begin before the borough was subsumed into the City. On December 23rd, the Council Moved to rename the streets of Overbrook from themselves and their friends.¹² On December 24th the Council was informed that the citizens of Overbrook, not the City of Pittsburgh, would be responsible for paying for the improvements to the streets and sewers recently passed by the Council. Undeterred, the Overbrook Council voted to add twelve new fire fighters and three new policemen to the Borough's payroll which would shortly be taken over by Pittsburgh. In what was, perhaps, a final act of protest, the Councilmen sold their office and Council furniture to themselves for one dollar, stating in a pleas of justification:

Be it resolved that in view of the fact the members of council have served the community long and faithfully, and without compensation – for many years, losing time and money at their business, therefore be it 'Resolved that each councilman be given his desk and chair and lamp for the sum of one dollar and the same paid to the borough clerk and spread on the minutes of the meeting; also that the burgess be granted the same courtesy and permitted to have his desk and chairs and lamp, upon the payment of one dollar to the borough clerk.¹³

These actions are, perhaps, a reaction to Mayor Kline's speech delivered during a political unity rally for the impending annexation in Carrick on December 12, 1929 in which he stated the municipal building "of colonial design" would eventually be reused as a firehouse and "the furniture to be moved downtown where it was needed."¹⁴

¹¹ "Vote to Join City", *The Pittsburgh Press*, June 12, 1929.

¹² *Overbrook Borough Ordinance 276*, Enacted & Approved on December 17, 1929; "Audit by City of Overbrook Books Planned". *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, Dec 23rd, 1929.

¹³ "Solicitor Says Borough Didn't Own Equipment". *The Pittsburgh Press*, January 10th, 1930.

¹⁴ "Politics Take Front in Fete at Overbrook". *The Pittsburgh-Post Gazette*, December 12, 1929.

After Overbrook was annexed by the City, the building continued to play an integral role in the community, particularly for firemen. After the City assumed ownership, it undertook several renovations to the building to better equip the building to serve as a firehouse. Richard Neff, the City architect for Pittsburgh redesigned the entrance to the main building, enlarging the two smaller, rounded-arched openings and replacing them with the larger, rectangular garage door that remains today.

This complex transition from serving as a municipal hall to a City fire station is memorialized on the building itself, with the two commemorative plaques on opposing sides of the building.

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

The former Overbrook Municipal Building exemplifies the development of Overbrook from an independent political entity to a neighborhood within the City of Pittsburgh. The construction of the building was meant to serve as a seat of government for the borough as well as to house civic services the borough provided to its residents, namely a police and fire department. Upon annexation the building was remodeled by the City of Pittsburgh to solely house an enlarged fire department.

- 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*

The former Overbrook Municipal Building is an excellent representation of events related to politics and government that shaped the current geo-political boundaries of the City of Pittsburgh. Starting with the annexation of the Northern Liberties Borough in 1837, the City of Pittsburgh would, over the course of a century, annex thirty-eight townships and boroughs, as well as parts of others, to form the current boundaries of the City. Overbrook was the last of these municipalities to be annexed to become part of Pittsburgh on January 6, 1930.

Many of these municipalities had either an independent building to house government officials or shared space with other civic organizations but few survived the transition. Perhaps the most notable of these was Allegheny City's City Hall. Annexed in 1907, Allegheny City's Council was initially, and very briefly, merged with Pittsburgh's before each legislative body was dissolved and reconstituted with nine Council Members, which define the legislative branch of City Government to today. This annexation and absorption of Allegheny City into the City of Pittsburgh would help force the need for a larger city hall building and eventually lead to the construction of the City-County Building. It is worth

noting that the design of the Council Chambers ceiling prominently features the names of each borough and township annexed into the City of Pittsburgh.

Allegheny City's City Hall would remain in use for government records for nearly another three decades before being demolished to make way for Buehl Planetarium. Similarly, the Council Chambers of Knoxville Borough were, for a majority of the Borough's existence, held in the public school building before moving to a municipal hall on Brownsville Road. After annexation both structures would be demolished, eradicating these established governmental seats. Only the former municipal halls of Carrick and Overbrook remain.

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

The former Overbrook Municipal Building occupies a prominent spot in Overbrook at the T-intersection of Saw Mill Run Blvd. and Maytide St., two major thoroughfares connecting Carrick and Overbrook as well as Pittsburgh to the South Hills. The nearby Overbrook Blvd. intersection and walkway connection to the South Busway also help to underscore the important nexus. The wide boulevard on Saw Mill Run Blvd., several empty lots, and rising hillside behind the building help create a sense of space and the use of high style architecture accentuates its prominence among the largely vernacular counterparts nearby.

10. Integrity

The former Overbrook Borough Building enjoys a high degree of integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The design of the building has been altered with the replacement of the original rounded-arched entryway doors with a rectangular garage door that is respectful of the overall design. The railing, colonnettes, dome and weather vein of the small cupola has also been removed but its base on the roof remains. The massing, scale, and overall integrity of the brick and stonework reflect the architect's original design.

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

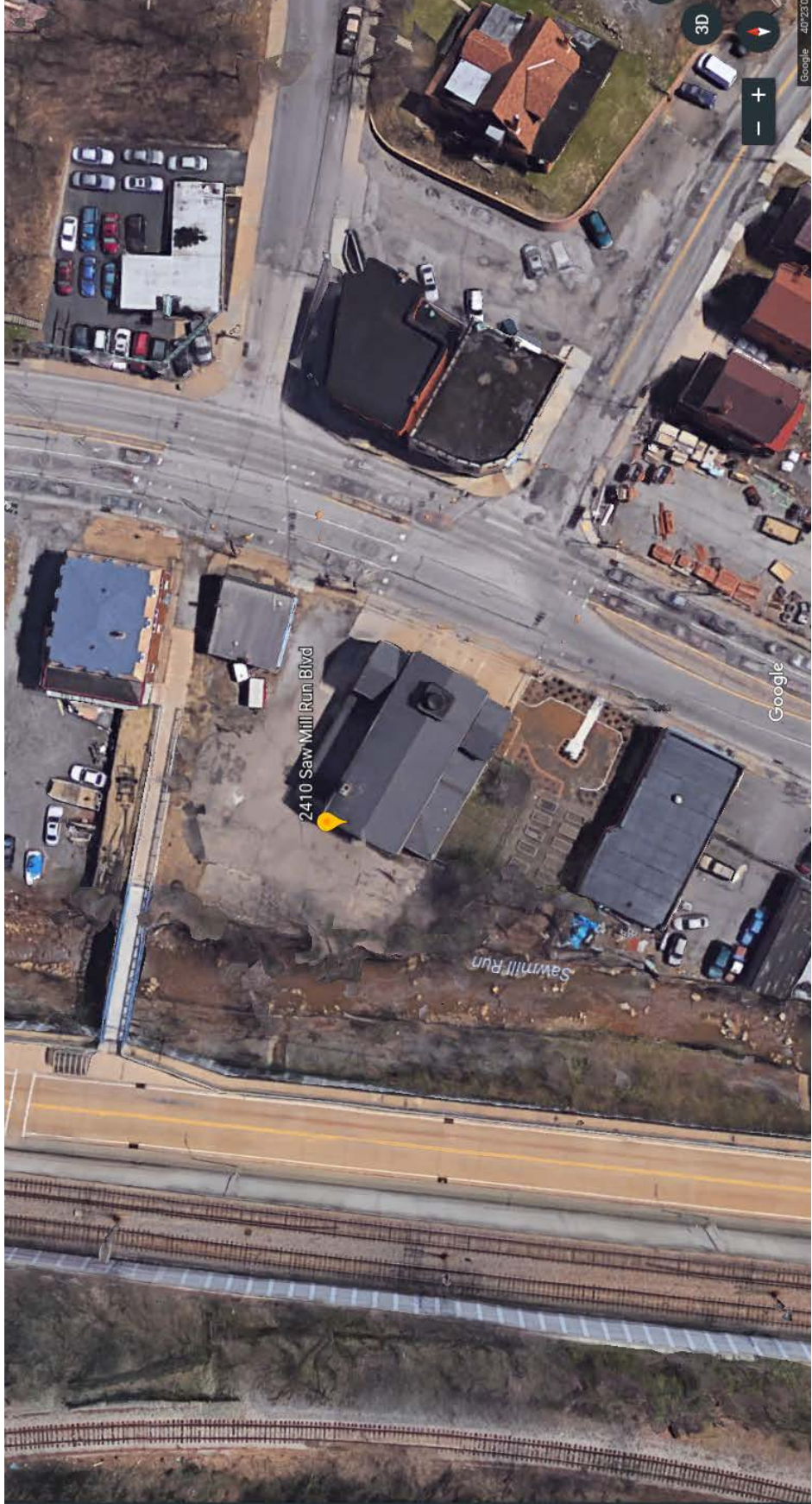






Photo. 1. *Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Saw Mill Run Boulevard Façade*, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 2. *Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Saw Mill Run Boulevard Façade (Detail)*, March 2, 2017.
Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 3. *Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Saw Mill Run Boulevard Façade, Left Annex, March 2, 2017.* Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

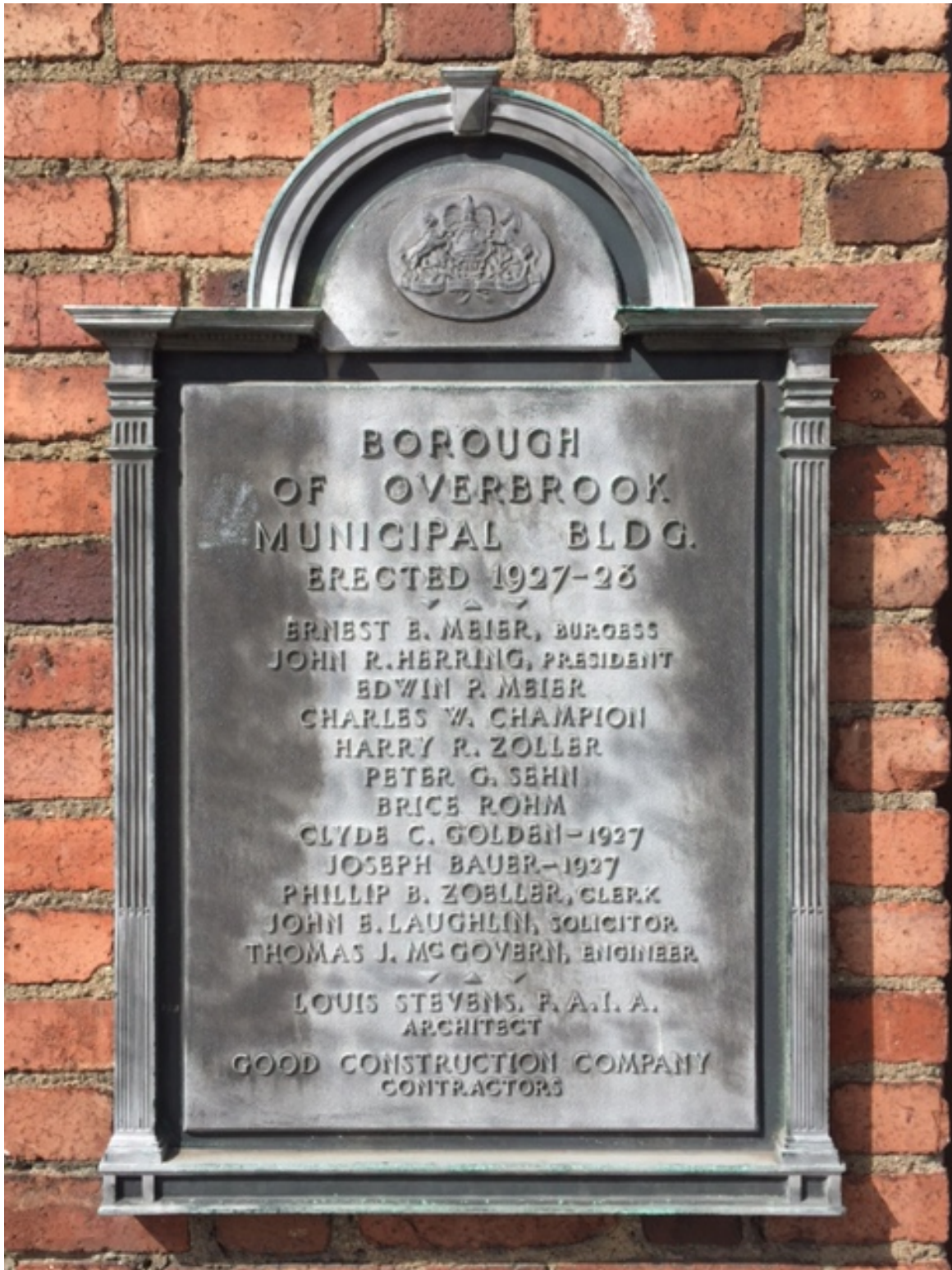


Photo. 4. Borough of Overbrook Municipal Bldg. Plaque, Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Saw Mill Run Boulevard Façade, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 5. Engine Company No. 59, Dedication Plaque, Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Saw Mill Run Boulevard Façade, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 6. *Overbrook Municipal Building Cornerstone, Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Saw Mill Run Boulevard Façade, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.*



Photo. 7. *Rear Façade, Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Saw Mill Run Boulevard Façade, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.*



Photo. 8. *Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Saw Mill Run Boulevard Façade*, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 9. *Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Saw Mill Run Boulevard Façade*, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo 10. Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Clock Controls, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 11. *Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Interior Stairwell*, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 12. *Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Stairwell Window*, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 13. *Former Overbrook Municipal Building, Carrick-Overbrook Historical Society Meeting Space (Former Overbrook Council Chambers and Offices) 2nd Floor, March 2, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.*

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



Plate 26. Overbrook. 1916. G. M. Hopkins & Co., Vol. 6.

<http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?view=entry;cc=maps;entryid=x-16v06p26>

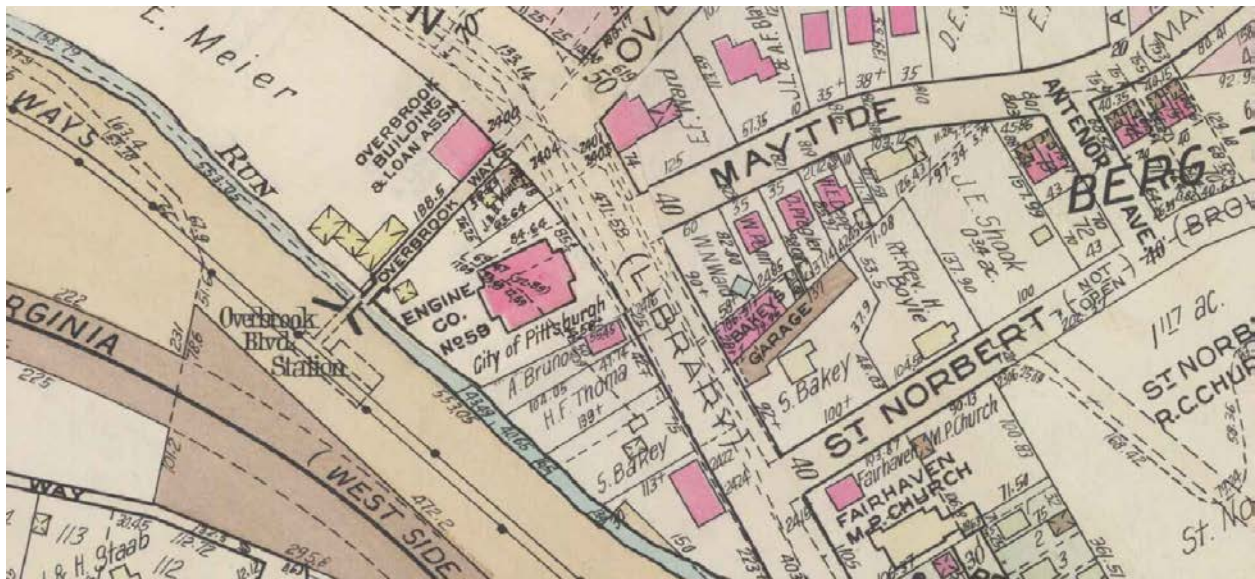


Plate 11. Pittsburgh. 1934. G. M. Hopkins & Co., Vol. 9.

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/imageidx?rgn1=ic_all;op2=And;rgn2=ic_all;rgn3=maps_cr;op3=And;med=1;q1=overbrook;q3=Hopkins;size=20;c=maps;back=back1492903797;subview=detail;resnum=6;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=maps;entryid=x-34v09p11;viewid=34V09P11.TIF

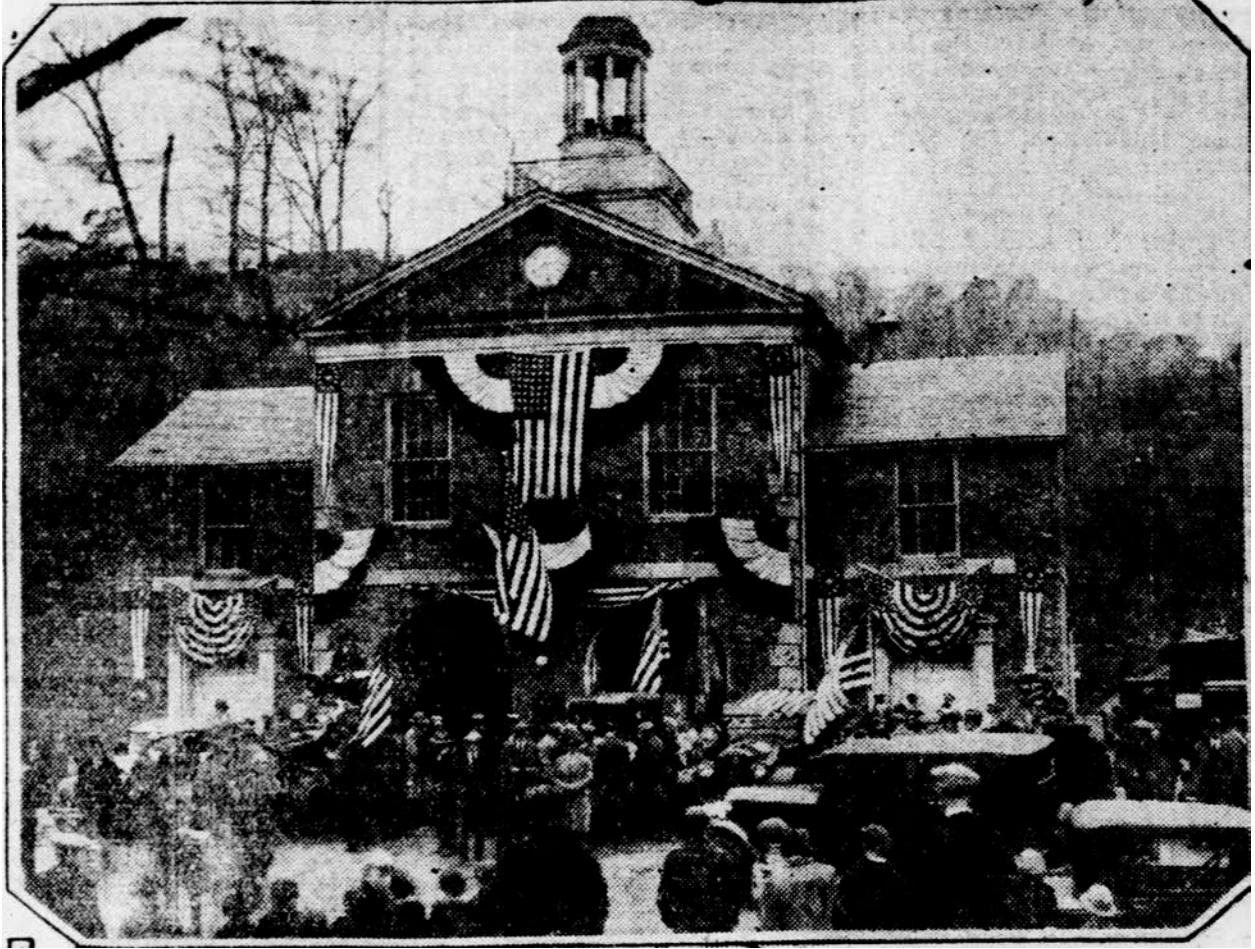


Saw Mill Run Boulevard, Pittsburgh City Photographer, Date June 21, 1934.

http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=overbrook;size=20;c=hpicasc;c=hpicchatham;c=hpiccma;c=hpiccmnh;c=hpicshwp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpiccoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1492911878;subview=detail;resnum=52;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicasc;entryid=x-715.3420656.cp;viewid=20140913-HPICASC-0031.TIF



Saw Mill Run Boulevard. Pittsburgh City Photographer. May 23, 1936. http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/imageidx?rgn1=ic_all;xc=1;g=imls;sort=dc_da;q1=overbrook;size=20;c=hpicas;c=hpicchatham;c=hpicma;c=hpicmnh;c=hpichswp;c=hpicmonroeville;c=hpicnpl;c=hpicoakmont;c=hpicphlf;c=hpicpitcairn;c=hpicpointpark;c=hpicpso;c=hpicrsc;c=hpicusc;back=back1492911878;subview=detail;resnum=60;view=entry;lastview=thumbnail;cc=hpicas;entryid=x-715.3628529.cp;viewid=3628529CP.TIF



"Saw Mill Run Dedication Held" (detail). *The Pittsburgh Press*, December, 15, 1929.



"As Overbrook Celebrated" (detail). *The Pittsburgh Press*, May 26, 1929.

Copied

AN ORDINANCE 276

Changing the Names of certain Avenues, ^{and} Streets, in the Borough of Overbrook Allegheny County, Pa.

SECTION 1: Be it ordained and enacted by the Borough of Overbrook, in Council assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the names of certain Streets and Avenues in the Borough of Overbrook, shall be and the same are hereby changed as follows, to-wit:

NAME	FROM	TO	CHANGED TO
Oak Road	Saw Mill Run Blv'd	Whited St.	Herring Blv'd
Frederick Street	Saw Mill Run Blv'd	Breining St.	Rohm Avenue
Robertson Avenue	Frederick Street.	Stoddard St.	Jewell Avenue
Harding Blv'd	Saw Mill Run Blv'd	Mullooly St.	Maier Blv'd
Fairview Avenue	Edwards Street	Sylvan Avenue	Zoeller Drive
Jacob Street	Brookline Blv'd	Oak Road	<u>McGully Ave</u>
Horning Avenue	Harding Blv'd	Spinneweber St.	Mader Avenue
Lodge Avenue	Saw Mill Run Blv'd	Harding Blv'd	Brown Avenue
Mullooly St.	Horning Avenue	Stewart Ave.	Bauer Avenue
Hampden Avenue	Grandview Avenue	Kohen Street	Champion Avenue
Franklin Street	Kohen Street	Breining Ave.	Champion Avenue
Freeport Avenue	Princeton Avenue	Line St.	Golden Avenue
Midwood Avenue	Saw Mill Run Blv'd	Freeport Ave.	Bildstein Avenue
Tariff Street	Library Road	Frederick St.	Glaneman Avenue
Home Avenue	Fairview Avenue	First Avenue	Luffy Avenue
Grandview Avenue	Morton Avenue	Stoddard St.	Friday Avenue
Briggs Street	John Street	Doric Way	Laughlin Blv'd
<u>Shannon Avenue</u>	<u>Saw Mill Run Blv'd</u>	<u>Midwood Avenue</u>	<u>Sehn Avenue.</u>
<u>Main St</u>	<u>Library Rd</u>	<u>Boss Lane</u>	<u>Wissel ave</u>
<u>Ridge ave</u>			<u>White ave</u>

SECTION 2: That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as it affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 17 day of Dec.
_____ A. D. 1929.

John R. Heming
President of Council.

Attest: Jacob D. Brown
Secretary of Council.

Approved this 17 day of Dec. A. D. 1929.

Ernest E. Meier
Burgess.

Recorded in Ordinance Book Vol. _____ Page _____ this _____ day of
_____ A. D. 1929.

Ordinance No. 120.

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING PART
OF ORDINANCE NO. 108, en-
titled: "An ordinance author-
izing the taking, using, etc."

JOHN E. LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FRICK BUILDING

THOMAS SVITER & CO., SHADY AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOROUGH OF OVERBROOK

ORDINANCE NO. 120.

An Ordinance repealing Part of Ordinance No. 108, entitled:
"AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE TAKING, USING, AND APPROPRIATING
AND CONDEMNING BY THE BOROUGH OF OVERBROOK OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES
OF ERNEST E. MEIER, LEONARD M. PARSONS AND MINNIE P. PARSONS, HIS
WIFE, JACOB DEGENHARDT, and JOHN MAINES AND BRIDGET MAINES, HIS
WIFE, SITUATE IN THE BOROUGH OF OVERBROOK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING THEREON A BOROUGH BUILD-
ING, AND AUTHORIZING THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF SAID BOROUGH OF
OVERBROOK TO TAKE THE NECESSARY PROCEEDINGS THEREFOR" .

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED by the Town Council of
the Borough of Overbrook, and it is hereby ordained and enacted
by and with the authority of the same, that that portion of Ordinance
No. 108, entitled: "An ordinance authorizing the taking,
using, and appropriating and condemning of the Borough of Over-
brook of certain properties of Ernest E. Meier, Leonard M. Parsons,
and Minnie P. Parson, his wife, Jacob Degenhardt, and John Maines
and Bridget Maines, his wife, situate in the Borough of Overbrook,
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of erecting there-
on a borough building, and authorizing the proper authorities of
said Borough of Overbrook to take the necessary proceedings there-
for", which relates to the condemnation and taking of the proper-
ty of John Maines and Bridget Maines, his wife, situate in the
Borough of Overbrook, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and
described as follows, to-wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground belonging to and owned
by John Maines and Bridget Maines, his wife, beginning at a point
in the Westerly side of Library Road at the dividing line between

the property herein described:

be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That the Borough Solicitor is hereby directed and empowered to discontinue the proceedings taken at No. 4325 January Term, 1928, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in so far as said proceedings relate to the property of the said John Maines and Bridget Maines, his wife,

SECTION 3. That any ordinance or part of an ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

ORDAINED AND ENACTED into a law this 11th day of April, A. D., 1928.

J. R. Herring
PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL

Attest:

P. B. Keller
SECRETARY OF COUNCIL

Approved this 11th day of April, A. D., 1928.

Ernest E. Meier
BURGESS

An Ordinance repealing Part of Ordinance No. 108, entitled: "AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE TAKING, USING, AND APPROPRIATING AND CONDEMNATING BY THE BOROUGH OF OVERBROOK OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES OF ERNEST E. MEIER, LEONARD M. PARSONS AND MINNIE P. PARSONS, HIS WIFE, JACOB DEGENHARDT, AND JOHN MAINES AND BRIDGET MAINES, HIS WIFE, SITUATE IN THE BOROUGH OF OVERBROOK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING THEREON A BOROUGH BUILDING, AND AUTHORIZING THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF SAID BOROUGH OF OVERBROOK TO TAKE THE NECESSARY PROCEEDINGS THEREFOR."

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED by the Town Council of the Borough of Overbrook, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by and with the authority of the same, that that portion of Ordinance No. 108, entitled: "An ordinance authorizing the taking, using, and appropriating and condemning of the Borough of Overbrook of certain properties of Ernest E. Meier, Leonard M. Parsons, and Minnie P. Parsons, his wife, Jacob Degenhardt, and John Maines and Bridget Maines, his wife, situate in the Borough of Overbrook, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of erecting thereon a borough building, and authorizing the proper authorities of said Borough of Overbrook to take the necessary proceedings therefor," which relates to the condemnation and taking of the property of John Maines and Bridget Maines, his wife, situate in the Borough of Overbrook, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground belonging to and owned by John Maines and Bridget Maines, his wife, beginning at a point in the westerly side of Library Road at the dividing line between the Jacob Degenhardt property and the property herein described; thence North 63 degrees, 30 minutes West, ninety-

The Borough of Overbrook

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Ord. # 120

PENNSYLVANIA }
HENRY } SS.

four and 35/100 (94.35) feet to a point; thence North 32 degrees, 2 minutes East along the line of the Meier property, twenty-six and 25/100 (26.25) feet to Overbrook Way; thence South 78 degrees, 7 minutes East, along the line of Overbrook Way, one hundred (100) feet to Library Road; thence South 32 degrees, 2 minutes West, fifty-one and 59/100 (51.55) feet to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That the Borough Solicitor is hereby directed and empowered to discontinue the proceedings taken at No. 4325 January Term, 1928, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in so far as said proceedings relate to the property of the said John Maines and Bridget Maines, his wife.

SECTION 3. That any ordinance or part of an ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

ORDAINED AND ENACTED into a law this 11th day of April, A. D., 1928.

J. R. HERRING,
President of Council.
P. B. ZOELLER,
Secretary of Council.
Approved this 11th day of April, A. D., 1928.
ERNEST E. MEIER,
Burgess.

ally appeared H. G. Ummerl
being duly sworn according to law deposes
of the Hill Top Record Publishing Co.
and the notice of which the annexed is a
published in the regular editions and issues

H. G. Ummerl
A. D. 1928

Robert A. Forley
A. D. 1928

Notary Public
Notary Public

ERNEST E. MEIER, Burgess

The Borough of Overbrook

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Ord.# 120

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY } ss.

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, personally appeared H. G. Ummerst

and says that he is Vice-Pres. who being duly sworn according to law deposes

of the Hill Top Record Publishing Co.

a public Newspaper published in said County, and the notice of which the annexed is a
copy cut from said newspaper, was printed and published in the regular editions and issues
of said newspaper on APRIL 13, 1928

H. G. Ummerst

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14 day of April A. D. 1928

Robert A. Staley

Notary Public

OF THE BOROUGH OF OVERBROOK, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.



Bonded

AN ORDINANCE INCREASING THE ^{Bonded}INDEBTEDNESS OF THE BOROUGH OF OVERBROOK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND (\$100,000) DOLLARS, THE WHOLE OF SAID INCREASE TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES: EIGHT THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED (\$8,500) DOLLARS OF THE SAID INCREASE BEING FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAYING OFF THE FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS OF SAID BOROUGH ALREADY EXISTING AND HERETOFORE INCURRED FOR LEGAL AND VALID BOROUGH PURPOSES; SIXTY THOUSAND (\$60,000) DOLLARS OF SAID INCREASE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING AND EQUIPPING A MUNICIPAL BUILDING: NINE THOUSAND (\$9,000) DOLLARS OF SAID INCREASE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONNECTING UP SANITARY SEWERS WITH THE MAIN TRUNK SANITARY RELIEF SEWER: TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED (\$2,500) DOLLARS OF SAID INCREASE FOR THE PURCHASE OF ROAD REPAIR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT: AND TWENTY THOUSAND (\$20,000) DOLLARS OF SAID INCREASE FOR THE REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF COUPON BONDS THEREFOR, AFTER NEGOTIATION AND PUBLIC SALE THEREOF, AFTER DUE ADVERTISEMENT AS REQUIRED BY LAW; FIXING THE DENOMINATION, NUMBER AND FORM OF SUCH BONDS AND COUPONS, THE RATE OF INTEREST THEY SHALL BEAR, AND THE TIME AND PLACE OF PAYMENT OF SAME, AND THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE REDEMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL DEBT SECURED THEREBY; AND LEVYING AND DIRECTING THE COLLECTION OF AN ANNUAL TAX, EQUAL TO, AND SUFFICIENT FOR, AND APPLYING THE SAME EXCLUSIVELY TO THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST UPON, AND THE REDEMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL OF SAID BONDS OR OBLIGATIONS, ACCORDING TO THEIR TERMS; AND AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE FILING OF A STATEMENT WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

OVERBROOK MAY FOLLOW CARRICK IN JOINING CITY

Another borough may follow the lead of Carrick and become part of Pittsburgh as the result of a petition presented by Attorney John J. McGrath, a resident of Overbrook borough, for annexation of that borough in quarter sessions court before Judge Ambrose B. Reid late yesterday.

Two hundred and forty-one names, representing almost 18 per cent of the enrolled voters, were signed to the petition. These names, McGrath said, were procured in 48 hours, not one person opposing the move. Judge Reid issued instructions to have a copy of the petition sent to Mayor Kline. The next step will be the mayor's order to the city law department to present to council an ordinance, giving the city's consent to the annexation.

Overbrook is bounded now on three sides by the city and on the other side by Baldwin twp. It comprises 800 acres of land and has a population of 4,000. The borough has two public schools and volunteer fire department. Street car travel to downtown Pittsburgh requires 20 minutes. Approximately \$6,000,000 worth of new homes have been built in the borough, it was reported.

VOTE TO JOIN CITY

Overbrook Annexationists Lead Unofficially.

The borough of Overbrook will apparently be the latest addition to the City of Pittsburgh, a majority of the residents having voted yesterday in favor of annexation, according to unofficial count.

The unofficial tabulation indicated that the annexation proposal on which the people balloted carried 793 to 692.

The faction in Overbrook desirous of bringing the borough into the city had waged a determined but losing fight for some years. The victory in yesterday's election is due to the votes of new residents in the borough, according to Attorney John J. McGrath, general chairman of the annexation committee which brought the question to an issue of ballots.

Annexation was defeated by the election of 1926 and court objection in 1928. Overbrook became a borough in 1919.

ONLY BURGESS OF OVERBROOK GLAD HE'S OUT

Meier Still Thinks City Is
Too Efficient for
Former Borough

HE MOURNS PASSING OF OLD FIRE ALARM

Sees Walking as Solution to
Auto Accident; Future
Plans Are Vague

By MARIE M'SWIGAN

Ernest E. Meier, Overbrook's only Burgess during its 10-year career as a borough, is glad to be out of politics. He has sold his hardware business and will retire.

"I was against Overbrook becoming a part of Pittsburgh and still think it was a mistake but I am glad to get out of politics. I should have never been in," the ex-Burgess said.

Defeat of the cause he fought for in urging against Overbrook's annexation to Pittsburgh had nothing to do with the sale of his business, Meier said.

'Ernie' Likes to Walk

His plans for the future are not definite but he may go into the building business, he said.

"Ernie," as he is known to the 8,000 people of Overbrook, now the Thirty-second Ward, is a colorful individual. He is a rugged "back-to-the-soil" type. He likes to walk, likes fresh air. He owns an automobile but has driven it only 8,000 miles in the eight years he has owned it.

"I'd sooner walk," he says. "It is better for one. You wouldn't hear of so many auto accidents if people walked as I do."

Friend of Children

Meier is the friend of the school children of the district. As their friend he undertook the chairmanship of the community outing in West View Park.

As friend of the League of Women Voters, all day long on July Fourth, from early until late, Meier supervised arrangements for the community concert. Equipped with hammer and nails, saw and boards, "Ernie" set about improvising an auditorium on his own property for the community rally.

Born in Overbrook, Meier has lived all his life near the Library Road. He was in the contracting business before he started selling hardware 11 years ago.

'Never Can Get Out'

When the part of Baldwin Township along the Library Road was incorporated as the Borough of Overbrook, 10 years ago, a single figure stood out as possible community head—Ernest Meier. Since then he has held the job as chief of the community.

"I didn't like the idea of Overbrook becoming a part of Pittsburgh and I still do not. It is a change of 100 per cent for the worse, according to my way of thinking. Taxes are higher. The city stopped all our improvements. And now that we are in we can never get out," he said hopelessly.

"Too much efficiency" is the source of trouble in the new Pittsburgh ward he believes. "In the old days when we had a fire I sounded the fire siren and people came running from all directions. Men, women and children fought the fire until it was under control.

Mourns Passing of Alarm

"Now, each fireman is a paid professional. He has his own job and only that. We got along better in the old days. Now they don't even sound the alarm."

The former Burgess looked sadly at the handsome new municipal building with its model fire tower, across the street from where he owned the hardware store, and is sad because he fears the fine new fire alarm will rust because of "too much efficiency."

Notice to Voters of the Borough of Overbrook

Take notice that a special election will be held in said Borough of Overbrook, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

Tuesday, June 11, 1929

Between the Hours of
7 O'Clock A. M. and 7 O'Clock
P. M.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

At the several and regular polling places therein, for the qualified electors thereof to determine by their votes whether or not the said Borough of Overbrook shall or shall not be annexed to and be made and become a part of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and that all of the said qualified electors in said Borough of Overbrook shall have the right and privilege to appear at their respective polling places on the said day and date and to vote for or against the said proposed annexation.

The said election is held in pursuance to an order of court obtained in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, at No. 81, November sessions, 1928, Miscellaneous Docket, which order was made on petition of more than twenty per centum of the qualified electors of the said Borough of Overbrook and at said number and term the court made an order authorizing and directing that a special election be held in the said Borough of Overbrook for the purpose of having the voters decide the question of annexation to the City of Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH G. ARMSTRONG,

E. V. BABCOCK,

C. C. M'GOVERN,

County Commissioners.

JOHN J. M'GRATH, ESQ.

Attorney for Petitioners.

436 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AS OVERBROOK CELEBRATED



A community celebration yesterday marked the formal dedication of Overbrook's new municipal building. The new building is a large two-story structure in Library rd.

E. P. Meier was general chairman of arrangements. The dedication was held under auspices of the bor-

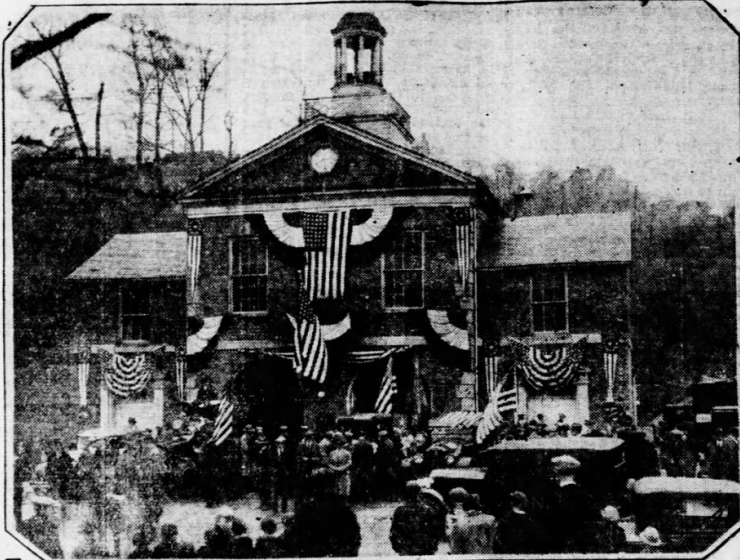
ough council, the Volunteer Fire Co. and Veterans of Foreign Wars. The building replaces the structure which formerly stood in the same location.

The municipal building is modern throughout. The first floor contains police and fire quarters. The second floor contains conference rooms,

the burgess office, board of health offices and the council chamber.

J. R. Herring and E. P. Meier were speakers. The borough was decorated gaily for the opening.

SAW MILL RUN DEDICATION HELD



Dedication of the Overbrook section of the Saw Mill Run blvd. attracted thousands of residents yesterday. The upper scene shows crowds gathered before the municipal building, Overbrook, where the motor parade started. Below, left to right—E. V. Babcock, county commissioner; Ruth Walther, Miss Katherine V. Owen, Anna Davis and Richard Owen, president of the Overbrook Board of Trade. The two small girls stretched the ribbon across the road. Miss Owen severed the tape.

Thousands of residents of South Hills communities joined in the dedication yesterday of the Saw Mill Run blvd., another important link in the Allegheny county road system.

Roads over which a motor parade, the feature of the dedication program, passed on the trip from Overbrook to Dormont were lined with people.

Funds for this section of the boulevard were obtained in the \$37,000,000 bond issue approved by voters in 1927. A number of other construction jobs provided for in this issue are under way.

Benefits Vast Number.

The boulevard extends directly from Overbrook to the south end of Liberty ave. The West End section of the boulevard will be completed this year. The highway when completed will cost \$848,541 and serve 100,000 residents of the southern section of the county.

Residents of Overbrook, Knoxville, Mt. Oliver, Carrick, Brentwood, Castle Shannon, Bethel, Mt. Lebanon and Dormont lined the route of the parade.

Other communities which are benefited by the boulevard include Elizabeth, West Elizabeth, Clairton, Greentree, Westwood, Baldwin, Mif-

flin, Jefferson, Snowden, Forward, Lincoln, Union and St. Clair.

Thousands In Parade.

Fire trucks from communities benefited by the new road joined with the thousands of motor cars that paraded from Overbrook to the boulevard, thence to Brownsville rd. and into Mt. Lebanon via Castle Shannon, and from these to the South end of the Liberty Tunnels, where the boulevard connects with West Liberty ave.

From this point the caravan moved out to the city limits, where the ribbon-cutting ceremony was performed. Ruth Walther and Anna Davis stretched the ribbon across the road, while Miss Katherine Owen, Overbrook teacher, cut it, formally opening the roadway.

Babcock Is Speaker.

The parade then proceeded to the school auditorium, where addresses were given. Richard Owen, president of the Overbrook Board of Trade, welcomed the visitors. E. V. Babcock, county commissioner, in a short talk, presented the boulevard to the public.

He congratulated Owen and other citizens who were responsible in obtaining the road. Ernest E. Meier, Overbrook burgess, spoke briefly.

HANN TO TESTIFY IN ARNOLD DIVORCE

Man, Named as Co-Respondent, to Take Stand Monday.

By The United Press.

NEW YORK—Trial of Mrs. Bessie Arnold's divorce suit against her millionaire husband will be resumed Monday with indications the case may be given the jury by Wednesday.

Counsel for Mrs. Arnold have one more witness to call—Charles Hann, Jr., who was named co-respondent in a cross complaint by Ray H. Arnold.

Hann is accused of being intimate with Mrs. Arnold in the Arnold villa at Greenwich, Conn., and at two apartments in New York.

Mrs. Arnold has denied from the stand she was guilty of indiscretions with Hann at any time or with the late Congressman Carl Pflitsch, also named co-respondent.

Mrs. Margaret Crenshaw West, whom Mrs. Arnold named as co-respondent, has denied she was intimate with Arnold at her home in Crestwood, N. Y.

PAST PRESIDENT GUEST

Auxiliaries of Spanish War Veterans Honor Leader.

Saturday night, Dec. 7, Sister Auxiliary of Camp Alfred E. Hunt No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, entertained its past department president, Mrs. Mary Mackey, 44 S. Howard st., Bellevue.

There were 30 ladies present, representing all the ladies' auxiliaries of the city. They enjoyed a diversified evening of music, cards and refreshments.

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Overbrook Annexation

A SUBSTANTIAL group of Overbrook residents again is knocking at the doors of Pittsburgh. This populous and progressive borough once before considered at an election the proposal to join the city, the project being defeated by twenty-four votes. Now a petition has been presented to Common Pleas Court asking another election on the subject.

Proponents of the move believe that there has been sufficient change in sentiment to bring about a different result should the question be on the ballot at the general election in the fall. But there is by no means a unanimity of feeling, and a goodly number of citizens are satisfied with their present status.

Since the last election, however, other governmental units have amalgamated with the city, and seem satisfied.

Campaign for annexation should be carried on in an educational spirit, each side presenting constructive arguments in support of its cause. And Pittsburgh in its government, by the conduct of its own large affairs, exerts a determining influence on the result. Many of the failures to bring about annexation movements have been caused by a want of confidence in the greater municipal division.

It is a dubious inducement to annexation when residents of adjoining territory can look over their borders to Pittsburgh and see high ranking officers of the police department at their jobs of "enforcing the law," and two magistrates on the bench administering the law, when they are under indictment on charges of violating the federal statutes.

SOLICITOR SAYS BOROUGH DIDN'T OWN EQUIPMENT

Waldschmidt Rules Council Members Had No Right to Dispose of It.

\$870,630 CONTRACTS CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Sewer Jobs Let Before Annexation Exceeded Bonding Power.

A furniture bargain sale, with councilmen of the former Overbrook Borough on both the selling and buying ends, has come to grief. Each councilman and the burgess had a desk, chair and lamp—in accordance with a resolution of the borough council for which he paid one dollar. Now comes the sad news that the furniture does not belong to them.

The borough councilmen conducted the sale in the open. It was authorized by a resolution adopted in council, Dec. 31, but the councilmen failed to inquire whether their action was legal. Had they done so they would not be in their present dilemma.

They now face a declaration of City Solicitor Waldschmidt that they had no right to sell the furniture.

Desks Are Small.

The furniture was the equipment provided for each of the six councilmen and the burgess by the borough. The desks are small. Three of the councilmen, John R. Herring, E. P. Meier and P. G. Sehn, told Councilman English, chairman of the finance committee of the City Council, that the desk and chair for each councilman cost \$13 last May.

The sale resolution adopted by the borough council contained a plea of justification. It read as follows:

"Be it resolved that in view of the fact the members of council have served the community long and faithfully, and without compensation—for many years, losing time and money at their business, therefore be it Resolved that each councilman be given his desk and chair and lamp for the sum of one dollar and the same be paid to the borough clerk and spread on the minutes of this meeting; also that the burgess be granted the same courtesy and be permitted to have his desk and chairs and lamp, upon the payment of one dollar to the borough clerk."

Confer With English.

The three former borough councilmen who conferred with English were anxious to know if anything could be done to legalize their furniture deal. The subject was not brought before the City Council.

Solicitor Waldschmidt holds the furniture should have been turned over to the city, together with all other assets of the borough, under the annexation law.

The only suggestion heard so far for use of the furniture by the city is that it might be added to the equipment of the civil service examination room.

Much more serious, however, was the action of the borough council in letting 35 street and sewer contracts after the Overbrook bonding power had been entirely exhausted. The aggregate cost was \$870,630.

Work on eight contracts already under way was ordered stopped today until further orders from Council, on advice of City Solicitor Waldschmidt.

Only one contract was under way today when orders were issued to halt operations, the other seven being postponed temporarily because of inclement weather.

Orders were issued that 28 other contracts let are not to get under way until advised by City Council, with the threat that contractors will do so at their own risk.

MARGIN OF 47 VOTES KEEPS BOROUGH FROM JOINING CITY

Anti-Annexationists Carry First and Third Wards in Heavy Balloting — 987 at Polls.

By a margin of 47 votes Overbrook citizens decided not to join the city at a special election in the borough yesterday.

Anti-annexationists carried two of the three wards, the First and Third. The Second Ward, home of many of the annexation leaders, voted against the present government.

The total vote:

Against annexation.....	517
For annexation	470

The vote by wards:

FIRST WARD.

Against annexation	191
For annexation	120

SECOND WARD.

Against annexation	157
For annexation	279

THIRD WARD.

Against annexation	169
For annexation	58

Heavy Vote a Surprise.

The heavy vote surprised both factions. Of 1,385 voters registered 987 cast ballots. The Second Ward cast the heaviest vote and gave annexation a plurality of 122.

John J. McGrath, counsel of petitioners for annexation, attributed the defeat to lack of organization and the plentitude of funds among the anti-annexationists.

A. W. Conwell, justice of peace and opponent of annexation, described the verdict as vindication for the present borough government.

Despite the intense interest no disorder was reported at the polls. Following posting of the returns the only

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AUDIT BY CITY OF OVERBROOK BOOKS PLANNED

**Liabilities in Excess
Of Credit Will Not
Be Assumed.**

STREET CHANGES RUSHED

**Retiring Borough Council
Orders Signs Placed For
Renamed Thoroughfares.**

If the burgess and councilmen of Overbrook borough who have been spending money from both pockets, and then some have been careful enough to watch the borough's credit margin, all will be serene, but if they haven't, and have exceeded the credit line there will be plenty of grief in store for borough residents when they join Pittsburgh January 6.

The borough solons added a \$500,000 improvement program to their outlay on Friday night at a session which was not attended by the borough solicitor. Councilman Peter Sehn made a protest about the absence of John E. Laughlin, the solicitor, but was overruled.

City to Make Audit.

Yesterday City Solicitor Charles A. Walschmidt told the Post-Gazette that although the city at present knew nothing about the financial affairs of the borough, they would find out soon enough after the borough became a part of the city. Walschmidt stated that the city controller would audit the books of the newly annexed borough and that all contracts over and above the credit line would not be assumed by the city.

Overbrook citizens can tell it to Pittsburgh if they have any objection to the action of vanishing council members in changing the old street names and naming them after themselves and friends. But President J. R. Herring and his colleagues are going to see their names in print at street corners, even if it's only for a week.

At one of their meetings last week, designed to get the borough in neat shape for its annexation to Pittsburgh in January, the councilmen named streets after themselves, their friends, politicians and Mayor Charles H. Kline. This procedure struck opposition among the citizenry, who are planning petitions against it. But at Saturday night's meeting, according to Burgess Ernest E. Meier, who had Overbrook boulevard named for him, council ordered Borough Secretary J. I. Brown to see that street signs with the revised names are placed at intersections before January 1.

Protests Planned.

Citizens shrugged, on hearing of the councilmen's haste, and declared they would make their objections to Pittsburgh council. William B. Hodby, of the Overbrook Board of Trade, says the trade board will meet Friday night to hear citizens' protests and plan petitions. But, what with council holding nightly meetings to rush plans through before New Year's Day, this may prove difficult, since the trade board meets in the council chambers.

Meanwhile, Overbrook council looks forward to having everything nicely torn up or set up by the time the city intervenes. Friday night, it ordered 27 streets, practically all in the borough, paved and graded, all for \$500,000.

OLITICS TAKE FRONT IN FETE AT OVERBROOK

undreds Hear City, County, State Leaders.

CELEBRATE ANNEXATION

line Indicates Borough Will Become 32nd Ward Of Pittsburgh.

Overbrook throbbled with excitement, largely political, last night in anticipation of annexation to the city next month.

In the Eagles Hall, Carrick, several hundred assembled at a banquet given by the borough's Republican committee of men and women, and in the Overbrook municipal building a community affair which taxed social and dancing society was held.

Mayor Charles H. Kline, Senator Frank J. Harris, a number of members of the House, city councilmen and city executives attended.

Many Speakers.

At the banquet given by the borough organization, which will be repeated when Overbrook is annexed, General Chairman Peter G. Rebo joined the event and introduced John J. McGrath, toastmaster, who said the purpose was to get acquainted with the major government officials. McGrath gave a brief history of the mile-and-one-half square area lying between Carrick and Brookline which was incorporated as a borough in 1919 and which doubled its population in the last two years, now having 8,000 residents.

There were congratulatory speeches by Senator Harris, who declared justice is the essence of government and that every citizen should take part without reserve; Councilman John R. Herron, who said that the newcomers would be more than welcomed to the city; Councilman F. J. DiCarlo, who said he anticipated citizens of the community would not give cause for regret in joining the larger municipality; Representative Felix Grimes, who instead of congratulating Overbrook for coming in, congratulated the city on the acquisition; and Councilmen Clifford B. Connelley, and W. Y. English, Representatives Dr. R. G. Steele, M. A. Mummanno and M. A. Dunn, Controller Daniel Winters, and City Chairman James J. Coyne.

Kline Is Topliner.

Mayor Kline filled the role of the colt with an intimate talk, teeming with frankness. He began by tracing early history when Overbrook was Fair Haven and he strode the width of the valley looking for a place to go to legislature. The new boulevard, a monument to Allegheny county commissioners, he said, places Overbrook within seven minutes of the center of the city.

The mayor, who had his humor in an excellent humor, told them to remember that January 6, 1928 would be notable for two events—the entrance of Overbrook, probably as the thirty-second ward of the city, and the induction of Charles H. Kline on his second term.

He gave out a warning to those who might be headed for the city council to beware of the city's civil service commission. The county commissioners, he said, have no such hindrance.

Chas Heter Piques.

The mayor said that the borough until recently had three policemen and the same number of firemen, but now had 16 of each, but that Fire Chief Richard Smith already had asked to bring all the firemen in as they could be used downtown.

The new Overbrook municipal building, the mayor said, with its colonial design, may be used eventually for a theater, the furniture to be moved downtown where it was needed.

Last Monday night the municipal authorities of the borough entertained the officials of the city with an elaborate spread. Councilman E. P. Meir, said to be a rival of McGrath for political honors, leading the hosts, and Meir also was one of the directors of the townhall affair last night, to some extent a competitor of the banquet.