

Architectural Inventory for the
City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Planning Sector 15: Hill District and Uptown

Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood

Report of Findings and Recommendations



The City of Pittsburgh

In Cooperation With:



Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

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Webster Avenue facing west toward Roberts Street, July 20, 1937. *Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection, University of Pittsburgh, Archives of Industrial Society.*

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Abstract

This Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh (Planning Sector 15: Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood) was performed and completed in partial fulfillment of Preserve Policy 1.2, to **Identify and Designate Additional Historic Structures, Districts, Sites, and Objects** (*City of Pittsburgh Cultural Heritage Plan, 2012*). This project is the twelfth phase of a larger undertaking that ultimately aims to complete an architectural survey for all of Pittsburgh's Planning Sectors. The scope of this project provided for a complete inventory of Pittsburgh's Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood, located in Planning Sector 15: Hill District and Uptown.

This *Report of Findings and Recommendations* presents survey results and recommendations. Recommendations pertain to 1) the eligibility of various resources for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing; 2) the use of survey data by the City of Pittsburgh; 3) resources prioritized for intensive-level survey; and 4) a review of this survey effort's methodology, with emphasis on lessons learned and recommendations for the modification of future surveys.

All previously surveyed resources within the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood were field checked. An updated survey record was prepared for each previously surveyed resource. The survey area contains one historic district (Webster Avenue Historic District, Resource ID: 2001RE01186). This district was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO). This survey documented the current condition of the Webster Avenue Historic District and documented 38 individual properties within its boundary. Because of a substantial loss of integrity caused by extensive demolition, the Webster Avenue Historic District no longer appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, project historians evaluated several newly identified areas in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood for their potential to qualify as historic districts. Two areas appear to have significance as potential historic districts: 1) the Roberts-Devilliers Houses, and 2) the Lockhart Houses. In summary, the survey recorded the following resources:

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED RESOURCES

- 95 Previously Surveyed Resources (Extant)
- 37 Previously Surveyed Resources (Demolished or 100% Destroyed)
 - 22 Previously Surveyed Resources (Demolished, Not Replaced)
 - 15 Previously Surveyed Resources (Demolished, Replaced)
- **132 TOTAL** Previously Surveyed Resources (Resurveyed)

NEWLY SURVEYED RESOURCES

- **1,099 TOTAL** Newly Surveyed Resources

TOTAL SURVEYED RESOURCES

- **1,231 TOTAL** Surveyed Resources

ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3 Previously Surveyed Resources, Individually Listed in the NRHP
 - 2 Previously Surveyed Resource, Determined Individually Eligible for the NRHP
 - 1 Previously Surveyed Resource, Determined Not Individually Eligible for the NRHP, but Recommended Potentially Individually Eligible for the NRHP
 - 12 Previously Surveyed Resources, No Determination of Individual Eligibility for the NRHP, but Recommended Potentially Individually Eligible for the NRHP
 - 12 Newly Surveyed Resources, Recommended for Intensive-Level Survey and Potentially Individually Eligible for the NRHP
-
- **30 Eligible or Potentially Eligible Resources Recommended for Intensive-Level Survey or Formal Listing in the NRHP** (if already determined Individually Eligible for the NRHP)

A review of the Pennsylvania Historic and Archaeological Resource Exchange (PA-SHARE) documents one previously surveyed resource (Hebrew Institute of Pittsburgh, Resource ID: 1985RE00002) that was previously determined not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Consultation of available PA SHPO correspondence indicates that the resource's previous determination of eligibility is likely the result of incomplete documentation. Pending further intensive-level research, a change in NRHP eligibility is recommended for this resource.

This survey also identified four streets (or portions of streets) with brick or stone paving: Kearney Way, Reed Street, Roberts Street, and Seminary Way (now unmarked). These streets are recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP as part of a larger city-wide district comprising all streets retaining historic paving materials. Additionally, this survey identified three flights of city steps: Lombard Street, Wick Street, and Wyandotte Street. These flights of city steps are recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP as part of a larger city-wide district comprising all city steps.

This project was administered by the City of Pittsburgh with support from PA SHPO staff. Professionals who designed this project, conducted the fieldwork, and wrote the report meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications Standards* (36CFR61) for history and/or architectural history. Consulting firms include Michael Baker International, Inc., Clio Consulting, and Cosmos Technologies, Inc.

This project was funded in part by a Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Certified Local Government (CLG) grant, the program guidelines of which can be found at <https://www.pa.gov/en/agencies/phmc/historic-preservation/clg-program.html>.

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Introduction

In 2013, the City of Pittsburgh received a Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Certified Local Government (CLG) grant for partial funding of an architectural inventory of Pittsburgh neighborhoods.

The present survey (phase twelve of the Pittsburgh Architectural Inventory) focuses on the City's Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood, located in Planning Sector 15: Hill District and Uptown. The survey was conducted in July 2024. The report document was compiled in August and September 2024.

Previous phases of the Pittsburgh Architectural Inventory include:

- Planning Sector 1: Troy Hill Neighborhood (October 2014)
- Planning Sector 1: Spring Garden and Spring Hill-City View neighborhoods (February 2015)
- Planning Sector 12: Larimer Neighborhood (September 2016)
- Planning Sector 5: Carrick Neighborhood (October 2016)
- Planning Sector 5: Brookline Neighborhood (September 2017)
- Planning Sector 4: West End and Elliott neighborhoods (September 2018)
- Planning Sector 2: Brighton Heights Neighborhood (May 2019)
- Planning Sector 6: Allentown and Knoxville neighborhoods (September 2019)
- Planning Sector 15: Middle Hill, Bedford Dwellings, and Terrace Village neighborhoods (October 2019)
- Planning Sector 14: North Oakland, West Oakland, Central Oakland, and South Oakland neighborhoods (December 2020)
- Planning Sector 15: Upper Hill Neighborhood (February 2021)

The City of Pittsburgh is divided into 16 planning sectors. Each sector contains several neighborhoods and is delineated based on a number of factors, including neighborhood boundaries, ward boundaries, and topographical features. For the twelfth phase of its Pittsburgh Architectural Inventory, the City chose to focus on the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood. This neighborhood has not previously been studied in a holistic way. Due to an increasing level of developmental pressure, the City seeks a comprehensive understanding of the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood's development and extant historic-age resources.

Project historians conducted the field survey component of this project between July 15 and July 18, 2024. In total, 1,231 resources were surveyed. Of the total surveyed resources, 1,099 were newly surveyed and 132 were previously surveyed (Appendix B, Figures 1-2). This represents a complete survey of the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood.

Surveyed properties were recorded using the PA SHPO minimum survey requirements (see Appendix A). Survey data were uploaded in real time to the City's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database via handheld mobile devices. In accordance with PA-SHARE requirements, survey data were subsequently transmitted to PA SHPO in GIS format.

This *Report of Findings and Recommendations* presents survey results and recommendations. Recommendations pertain to 1) the eligibility of various resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); 2) the use of survey data by the City of Pittsburgh; 3) resources prioritized for intensive-level survey; and 4) a review of this survey effort's methodology, with emphasis on lessons learned and recommended modifications for future surveys.

Qualifications

Professionals who designed this project, conducted the fieldwork, and wrote the report meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications Standards* (36CFR61) for history and/or architectural history. Project historians included Jesse Belfast, Justin Greenawalt, and Thomas Lucy of Michael Baker International, Inc., and Angelique Bamberg of Clio Consulting. Project mapping and data tables were compiled by Brandon Nixon of Cosmos Technologies, Inc.

Goals and Objectives

In 2012, as a component of its first comprehensive plan, the City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning released its Cultural Heritage Plan. The plan identified the need to document historic architectural resources, with a specific goal to:

Document the City's cultural and historic resources in ways that are accurate, meaningful, comprehensive, and useful to the City and the general public.

The Cultural Heritage Plan noted that a Historic Resources Inventory should be a “dynamic, comprehensive list of the City’s historic resources.” Further, the plan stated that the existing inventory of historic resources (over 13,500 parcels identified as being historic on some level) “needs to be field checked and continually updated as physical conditions change and additional resources are listed in the NRHP or designated under the City’s Historic Preservation Ordinance” (Cultural Heritage Plan, 112).

To achieve these goals, the City prepared policies with corresponding action items in its subsequent Historic Preservation Plan. This Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh (Planning Sector 15: Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood) is performed and completed in partial fulfillment of those action items, including:

PRESERVE POLICY 1.2 - Identify and Designate Additional Historic Structures, Districts, Sites, and Objects

PRESERVE 1.2-A: Conduct a Citywide Reconnaissance Survey (cursory visual inspection).

Identify areas that are potentially eligible for new listings as City-Designated Historic Districts and NRHP Historic Districts. Focus on areas that:

- Have been previously identified as potentially eligible (see Cultural Heritage Plan, Appendix B).
- Have a high percentage of structurally sound and architecturally significant pre-1940 buildings.

Identify individual structures and sites outside of City-designated and NRHP historic districts that are potentially eligible for individual nomination as a City-designated historic resource and/or for listing in the NRHP. Focus on structurally sound resources that:

- Would not otherwise be part of an eligible historic district.
- Are significant or unique for their architecture and/or engineering.
- Would severely and adversely impact the neighborhood's form, character, or economic growth potential if demolished or negatively altered. (Consider existing and former schools, religious buildings, and civic or quasi-civic spaces such as libraries, parks, fire stations, community centers, etc.)

The current survey represents the City's second effort to identify previously unsurveyed historic resources within Planning Sector 15's Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood. (The first effort occurred in 1992-93, when the Pittsburgh Register of Historic Places survey was conducted.) The City also intends to utilize this survey and its findings to further develop and refine its methodology for conducting architectural surveys.

Methodology

Background Research

Prior to initiating the field survey effort, the project team conducted historical, contextual background research. This research included the review of published literature and available source material to better understand the history, development, and architecture of the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood. A review of existing Pittsburgh history texts helped project historians to predict the types of properties that would be encountered during the survey. Historical mapping and aerial imagery were consulted to determine the neighborhood's developmental patterns, its periods of growth, and its periods of redevelopment.

Reconnaissance Survey

The field survey project team consisted of three architectural historians. Using handheld mobile devices to collect data, the team spent approximately four days conducting the field survey effort. The Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood was able to be surveyed in its entirety within the time allotted.

Prior to commencing the field survey effort, the project team's handheld mobile devices were loaded with ArcGIS Field Maps, an application designed for collecting geographic information in a field survey environment. In addition to other pertinent data, the application was pre-filled with Allegheny County property/tax parcel maps. For each county address point, the application also generated a fillable record of attribute fields. The list of attribute fields was developed by the project team to satisfy PA SHPO minimum survey requirements (see Appendix A). For resources that were not associated with an existing address point (e.g. city stairs, historic street paving, an object on public or private property), a new data point was created. For individual resources comprising more than one county tax parcel (e.g. condominium buildings, specific parking lots), project historians completed a resource record for one parcel and skipped the records associated with remaining parcels (see discussion of the "Delete/Skip" field below). Data for all associated tax parcels were subsequently entered under the collected resource record.

In order to develop a comprehensive plan for data collection, the project team conducted a windshield survey of the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood before undertaking the resource-by-resource survey. While conducting the resource-by-resource survey, team members worked in adjacent areas to complete the recordation process. With the exception of vacant lots and post-1985 development, a full record was collected for each address point. Minimal records were collected for vacant lots and post-1985 properties. These records were differentiated from full records by the selection of "Yes" in the ArcGIS Field Maps application's drop-down menus for either "Vacant Parcel" or "Post-1985."

In establishing the survey methodology, 1985 was selected as the threshold year for minimal record collection because it falls 1) approximately 40 years prior to the date of current survey, and 2) approximately ten years under the commonly accepted 50-year age threshold for NRHP consideration.

The verification and updating of records for previously surveyed resources was also an important function of the survey. Having compiled these records during field work preparation, team members notated previously surveyed resources in the fillable database using the following fields:

- **Previous Survey:** This field was used to enter the source(s) of previous resource identification/documentation (e.g. PA-SHARE, Pittsburgh Register, etc.)
- **NR Status:** For extant resources listed in the NRHP or with formal, PA SHPO-issued determinations of eligibility, “SHPO: Listed” or “SHPO: Eligible” were entered in this field. “SHPO: Not Eligible” was entered for resources previously determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP. For previously surveyed resources without a formal, PA SHPO-issued determination of eligibility, “Unevaluated” was entered. Because many of the previously surveyed resources in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood exhibit determinations of eligibility that are years (and in some instances, decades) old, team members notated their own evaluations during the field survey effort. For resources that were demolished after their last recorded survey, “Demolished or 100% Destroyed” was entered in this field.
- **NRL:** “Yes” was entered in this field for resources that were previously individually listed in the NRHP.
- **NRLD:** “Yes” was entered in this field for resources that were designated as contributing to historic districts listed in the NRHP.
- **NRE:** “Yes” was entered in this field for resources that were previously individually determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- **NRED:** “Yes” was entered in this field for resources previously designated as contributing to historic districts determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. “No” could be entered for resources previously determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP, if this survey agreed.

To promote accuracy and consistency, prior to commencing the field survey effort, team members established protocols for using the following survey fields:

- **Potential Individual Eligibility:** “Yes” was entered for 1) properties discovered through background research to have significance in the community’s historical context, and 2) for properties exhibiting notable architecture and integrity, and suggesting that further historical research was warranted. Previously surveyed resources were re-evaluated using this field; team members entered “Yes” only if warranted by a resource’s architecture, integrity, and/or historical associations.
- **Potential District Eligibility:** During the windshield survey, team members determined that the survey area, as a whole, was unlikely to be a suitable candidate for historic district designation. Accordingly, team members looked for smaller sections of the neighborhood and/or groups of

related resources. “Yes” was entered for resources composing sections and/or groups with sufficient integrity and historic district potential. Upon completion of the field survey effort, and following the generation of integrity mapping for the surveyed areas, recommended historic district boundaries were drawn.

- **Integrity:** For this field, broad categories of “High,” “Medium,” and “Low” were utilized. Resources were judged to have some integrity if, despite alteration, their original character was discernible. A resource that has been fitted with replacement windows and/or doors, but otherwise exhibits intact, original trim may be given an integrity rating of “High.” An integrity rating of “Medium” may be given to resources that exhibit a notable level of replacement materials, but otherwise retain their original size, scale, proportion, rhythm of openings/fenestration, and (possibly) some original ornamentation. An integrity rating of “Low” may be given to resources that have been altered such that their original character is significantly diminished or obscured. Such alterations include, but are not limited to, drastic and discernable changes to façades, size, scale, massing, openings/fenestration, and/or materials.
- **Style:** Where a resource’s historic architectural style was evident in its massing, extant detail (e.g. cornice brackets, window design), and/or characteristic feature (e.g. turned porch posts/columns), the corresponding style was entered in this field. “No Style” was assigned to 1) resources with no remaining features indicating their historic architectural style, even if context suggests a specific era of construction, and 2) vernacular properties lacking ornamentation or other stylistic gestures. “Mixed” was entered for transitional resources that exhibit characteristics of more than one style. For buildings that exhibit an original style and a later one associated with additions or alterations, these styles were entered separately in the “Style” and “Secondary Style” fields. “Other” was assigned to resources that were not accurately described by any of the style categories promulgated by PA SHPO.
- **Vacant Parcel/Post-1985:** “Yes” was entered for vacant parcels and resources that were constructed post-1985. Additional fields were not filled, and photographs were not taken for vacant parcels. For resources that were constructed post-1985, photographs were taken and the current function of the resource was recorded. Integrity ratings were not assigned for post-1985 resources. Parcels that were observed to be in use, but were not occupied by buildings, structures, or objects (e.g. parking lots, parks/parklets, community gardens, side yards) were photographed, recorded as a “Site”, and assigned a relevant function from the categories promulgated by PA SHPO.
- **Historic Function/Current Function:** These fields permit the selection of only one use. For mixed-use buildings (i.e. those with storefronts on their ground floors and apartments or offices above), the first-floor function was entered.
- **Year Built:** Dates entered in this field were derived from the observation of materials, the method of construction, architectural style, and the context of the surrounding built fabric. When

possible, historical mapping and building permit docket were also cross-referenced. A secondary “Year Built” field enabled team members to record the dates of additions and/or secondary structures. In some instances, the exact date(s) of construction were known from research. For the remainder, team members entered “c” for “circa,” along with an estimated date of construction.

- **Address/Location Fields:** Several fields allowed team members to record addresses and other locational information in the event that it differed (or was missing) from pre-loaded Allegheny County tax parcel data.

The “Address Discrepancy” field was used to record street addresses that differed from the addresses in the county database.

“Location” was used to record the address, parcel, or descriptive location of resources added by team members in the field (e.g. a sculpture, a segment of a street retaining historic paving materials).

The “Delete/Skip” field allowed team members to indicate that a given data point was redundant. The “Delete/Skip” field was commonly used for the condominium property type: buildings wherein a county tax parcel is assigned for each individual unit contained within a larger building. In these instances, team members completed one record for the larger condominium building and selected “Yes” in the “Delete/Skip” field for each of the additional, associated addresses.

The “Delete/Skip” and “Address Discrepancy” fields were also used to record individual addresses in attached rows of identical party-wall buildings, such as rowhouses. Duplexes consisting of units on separate floors were recorded as one resource, even when two distinct entrances were observed. In these instances, a record was completed for one of the duplex’s addresses and a notation (e.g. 432-434 Dinwiddie Street) was entered in the “Address Discrepancy” field. After fieldwork was completed, the address “low” and “high” values were completed for the property’s address range. The “Delete/Skip” field was then marked “Yes” in the record for the other duplex address.

- **Comments:** Team members used the “Comments” field to record any additional, notable features or any unusual circumstances.
- **Related** In previous surveys, team members used the “Related” field to document the address ranges of attached row houses and/or groupings of detached houses that were built concurrently by a single entity. Team members did not consistently use the “Related” field during this survey effort as project consultants learned that the City has no applicable use for this data. Moreover, the survey area did not contain a large number of pre-1985 attached/related dwellings.

Consistent with previous Pittsburgh Architectural Inventory surveys, team members photographed all non-vacant parcels (i.e. those with buildings, structures, or landscape features such as parking lots or gardens), regardless of age or integrity. This robust photographic data provides a comprehensive view of the neighborhood's integrity and the prevalence of older, newer, and vacant properties. It is anticipated that this photographic documentation will serve as a benchmark and aid in the future assessment of Pittsburgh's patterns of change and development. The photography of all non-vacant parcels also enabled the review of surveyed properties after the completion of the field survey effort, thereby increasing accuracy and ensuring the consistency of records. In some areas of the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood, multiple adjacent tax parcels were under construction/redevelopment at the time of survey. Access to these areas was often limited and/or restricted. In these instances, team members collected one photograph representing the entire redevelopment area and attached it to affected records.

Database Management

Upon completion of the reconnaissance survey, the City's GIS Department uploaded the results from the platform software to Microsoft Excel. Spreadsheet data were reviewed for accuracy and completeness. After the Excel file was complete, it was used to generate mapping (Appendix B) and tables (Appendix C). The Excel file was resubmitted for uploading into the City's GIS system so that it would contain the most accurate and complete survey data. The GIS data concluded the deliverable for the City to incorporate into its Historic Resources Inventory.

The City then used the Excel file to update its GIS database and transmit the survey GIS data to PA SHPO for integration in its PA-SHARE database.

Historical Context/Background History

Introduction

The neighborhood of Crawford-Roberts is located immediately adjacent to and east of downtown Pittsburgh. The neighborhood is contained within City Planning Sector 15: Hill District and Uptown. It is bounded by Bigelow Boulevard to the north; Fifth Avenue to the south; Devilliers Street to the east; and Crawford Street to the west.

Crawford-Roberts occupies part of what was historically known as the Lower Hill District, itself the westernmost subsection of the larger area known as the Hill District. The neighborhood's southern boundary overlaps with the geographies of Uptown and Soho, historic names for an area that extends southward to the Bluff, westward to downtown, and eastward to Oakland. Today, City neighborhood maps divide the Hill District into several separate sections. Of these sections, Crawford-Roberts and the Bluff are the closest to downtown; the Middle Hill is located to the east of Crawford-Roberts; and the Upper Hill, a historically middle-class Black neighborhood also known as Sugar Top, is located between the Middle Hill and Oakland. Additionally, two neighborhoods north and south of the Middle Hill—Bedford Dwellings and Terrace Village—border Crawford-Roberts to the east. These neighborhoods consist of public housing projects that were initially established in the late 1930s and are now in various stages of redevelopment. North of and below the ridge that defines the Hill District's northern boundary, between the Hill and the Allegheny River, lies the Strip District.

The area contained within the present-day boundary of Crawford-Roberts was first settled and developed as Pittsburgh expanded eastward from the Point. The history of its built environment is among the oldest in the city. In the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, the neighborhood became a dense and culturally diverse community. Its vibrancy was reflected in its historic built fabric. However, as noted in PreservePGH, Crawford-Roberts is one of several neighborhoods in Planning Sector 15 that were “severely affected by urban renewal projects after World War II.” Additional historic built fabric was lost in subsequent phases of redevelopment in the 1970s, 80s and 90s. These late-twentieth-century redevelopment projects resulted in the construction of K. Leroy Irvin Tower, Crawford Square, the AUBA Triangle shops, and other developments. Because of this significant loss of historic fabric in Crawford-Roberts, PreservePGH recommends that “historic school buildings, houses of worship, and civic buildings should be the focus of preservation efforts”. It also recommends the nomination of “the Webster Avenue area” as a NRHP district (PreservePGH, 91-92).

Early History: ca. 1840 to the Civil War

Outside of downtown Pittsburgh, the Hill District is one of the earliest sites of Euro-American settlement in the Pittsburgh region. The plateau on which the Hill is located marked the easternmost boundary of Pittsburgh until the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to this, the area was known as “Prospect Hill” and consisted of large rural tracts. By 1835, the Hill District's major thoroughfares—Bedford, Wylie, Centre, and Fifth avenues—had been laid out, as had Arthursville, which was a development consisting of two

plans of lots. These plans of lots were platted and recorded in 1827 and 1836 by wagon-maker and land speculator William Arthurs. Historically, Arthursville was located along present-day Roberts and Arthur streets and between Webster and Bedford avenues, extending west to Crawford Street. Dinwiddie Street had also been laid out by this time. The street followed a stream bed that coursed north from branching tributaries of the Monongahela River. Centre Avenue also followed a stream valley along the lowest route through the Hill District.

In the late 1840s, banker Thomas Mellon purchased a tract of farmland on the slopes of the hill nearest the city and subdivided it into speculative building lots. The Hill District subsequently developed rapidly with homes for well-to-do families who sought less crowded living conditions and cleaner air above and beyond the central city. This increase in population to the east of downtown caused the Bedford Reservoir to be established in 1848 (between present-day Bedford Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard; approximately on the site of the Allegheny Trails Council; Boy Scouts of America Building). By 1852, the Hill District had a population of 1,269, with its most development concentrated to the west of Devilliers Street. By 1855, most of the neighborhood's streets were either platted or present, and a majority of its streams had vanished from city maps.

From its earliest period of development, the Hill District's demographic composition was diverse. In Arthursville, land developer William Arthurs is documented as having been indiscriminate in selling plots of land; he sold to both Black and white buyers. Arthursville became home to several groups, including the Black community and Irish and Scots-Irish immigrants (Brown 1994, 87). Because of this, two communities of free Blacks were established in the Lower Hill District prior to the Civil War.

The free Black community of Hayti was established in Arthursville, and by 1837, was able to support an African Methodist Episcopal church and day school (Pittsburgh City Directory of 1837 in Brown, et. al.: 62). Scholars of the Underground Railroad indicate that residents of Hayti provided aid and refuge to those escaping slavery in the American South; evidence is purported to include "houses with concealed entrances." Arthursville's Methodist Episcopal church is also thought to have aided and harbored fugitive enslaved persons. However, due to the intentional secrecy of Underground Railroad sites, in addition to the particular scarcity of historical records of sites operated by the Black community (as opposed to white abolitionists), it is difficult, if not impossible, to establish the exact locations of such sites (Ann G. Wilmoth, "Toward Freedom: Pittsburgh Blacks, 1800-1870," *Pennsylvania Heritage*: December 1977, 14, in Brown 1994, 88; Carlisle and Fox in Brown 1994, 103).

A second antebellum Black settlement, Enochville, is reported to have existed along Enoch Street between Webster and Wylie avenues. However, less is known about this community. Enochville was identified and proposed for further study in the archaeological report that preceded the redevelopment of Crawford Square in 1990.

Late-Nineteenth Century, ca. 1865 to ca. 1900

In the wake of the Civil War, Pittsburgh experienced exponential expansion—both in population and in physical built fabric. In the 1860s and 70s, the Hill District continued to urbanize. It was during this period that many of the neighborhood's earliest residents moved away, replaced by successive waves of

immigrant groups. The Hill District became the “point of entry” for Pittsburgh—where immigrants settled and established themselves before moving on to other neighborhoods. Between 1870 and 1890, Jews from Russia and eastern Europe began settling in the Hill District in large numbers. Other immigrant groups came from Ireland, Italy, Greece, Syria, and Germany. By the 1880s, separate residential enclaves had formed. Scots-Irish clustered in pockets between Tunnel and Congress streets, on Webster and Bedford avenues, and on Wylie and Elm streets in the Lower Hill District. Syrians, Armenians, and Lebanese settled primarily along Webster and Bedford avenues, in proximity to Grant (now Bigelow) Boulevard. Greeks settled on lower Webster and Bedford avenues. African American settlement remained most concentrated in the Lower Hill District during the late-nineteenth century (Ronald C. Carlisle and Arthur B. Fox, “Archaeological Narrative,” in Brown 1994, 89). Historical mapping illustrates the density of Crawford-Roberts during this period, as the neighborhood’s large pre-Civil War estates were subdivided and developed with rows of attached two-to-three-story houses.

During the nineteenth century, several beneficent institutions were founded in the Hill District—providing for the social, spiritual, and medical needs of residents. Among the earliest of these institutions was the Pittsburgh Infirmary, predecessor of present-day Passavant Hospital. In 1849, William Passavant brought four nurses from the Institute of Protestant Deaconesses, a German Lutheran nursing order, to Pittsburgh. Passavant and the Deaconesses subsequently established the Pittsburgh Infirmary to care for veterans of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). In 1850, the infirmary’s first hospital building was built on a triangle of land bounded by Reed, Colwell, Miller, and Dinwiddie streets. The Deaconesses’ frame motherhouse stood at Reed and Roberts streets until ca. 1900. In 1899, on the fiftieth anniversary of the infirmary’s founding, the Deaconesses renamed the institution Passavant Hospital, a gesture that honored its founder. A newly enlarged hospital wing was dedicated that same year. The building was further expanded in 1916. In 1964, Passavant Hospital relocated to Pittsburgh’s North Hills; its buildings in the Hill District were demolished in 1970.

A neighbor of Passavant Hospital was Ebenezer Baptist Church. Established in 1875, the congregation completed its first building—an L-shaped, wood frame building at Miller and Colwell streets—in 1882. Upon completion, the church building was the first in western Pennsylvania to be owned by Black Baptists (Brown 1994, 135). As the Ebenezer Baptist Church congregation grew, its first building was replaced by larger brick church on the same site. The new building was constructed between 1893 and 1895. In 1914, the congregation purchased and relocated to the former Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian Church at Wylie Avenue and Devilliers Street, just outside the survey area. The congregation built a new church on that site in 1930-1931, and hosted the national conference of the Urban League in 1932. Throughout the mid-twentieth century, Ebenezer Baptist Church was an active participant in the civil rights movement—hosting such civil rights leaders as Rev. Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy in 1958 and Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1966. Following a catastrophic fire in 2004, the congregation built its present house of worship in 2006.

Historical mapping provides a glimpse into the Hill District’s diverse religious life during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. No fewer than five churches labeled as “African” or “Colored” stood on or near Arthur Street. Throughout the survey area, represented religious denominations included: Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Baptist, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Although many of the religious buildings that once dotted Crawford-

Roberts have been demolished, a select few remain. St. George, a small Syrian Orthodox church built in 1917, still stands at 1539 Bedford Avenue, adjacent to the Letsche Public School. The neighborhood also contained numerous synagogues, all of them Orthodox. The physical scale of synagogues in Crawford-Roberts varied widely, from domestic-scale buildings to large edifices with sanctuaries positioned above ground-floor community halls. Examples of the first type include the former Shaaray Teffilah (later Beth David) and the former Kanascis Israel synagogues, both on Miller Street and both later converted to churches. An example of the latter, larger type was Congregation Machsikei Hadas, located at Wylie Avenue and Granville Street (built 1911; demolished after the congregation moved to East Liberty in 1953).

Among the most prominent, extant religious building in Crawford-Roberts is St. Benedict the Moor Catholic Church. Designed by architect Henry Moser, the building was originally constructed in 1895 for Holy Trinity Parish, a predominantly German Catholic congregation. Historically, St. Benedict the Moor Parish (which was established in 1889 through the efforts of the National Congress of Black Catholics) occupied a building on Overhill (now Heldeman) Street. In 1958, Holy Trinity Church closed and merged with other nearby parishes, including St. Benedict and St. Brigid (located between Enoch Street and Webster Avenue). The Holy Trinity building was designated as the church of the new, consolidated St. Benedict the Moor Parish, and the buildings of the former St. Benedict and St. Brigid were subsequently demolished. In 1968, a statue of St. Benedict the Moor was installed atop the tower of St. Benedict the Moor Catholic Church. The work of artist Frederick Charles Shrady, the statue, with its outstretched arms, is a prominent and highly visible neighborhood feature.

Bethany House was a Christian study center founded in 1886 by Mary E. Moorhead. It operated out of two large brick houses owned by the Moorhead family at Centre Avenue and Heldeman (formerly Overhill) Street until the late 1920s, when they were demolished for the expansion of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement.

Historically, Crawford-Roberts was also home to a number of religiously affiliated social service institutions. A Catholic orphanage stood atop the alignment of Protectory Place in what is now Crawford Square beginning before 1870. After 1890, on G.M. Hopkins maps, the institution is labeled “St. Paul’s Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.” To the immediate east of St. Paul’s Asylum stood St. Joseph’s Protectory and Reform School. St. Joseph’s School was founded in 1893 as a residential industrial school where homeless boys were taught trades (Cantrell 2023; Fleming 1922, 573). The closure of both institutions was portended by a fire at St. Paul’s in 1965. By 1979, both institutions had been demolished. Protectory Place in the Crawford-Roberts Redevelopment Plan takes its name from the St. Joseph’s School.

Another orphanage was located at the corner of Manilla and Cliff streets. This was the convent and school of the Ursuline Sisters in 1872; it was enlarged or rebuilt as the Western Young Ladies Academy by 1890. The Ursuline Sisters moved to Oakland, and the Roselia Sisters Foundling Asylum, founded in 1891, took over the site in 1893. Between then and about 1900, the sisters added a long wing, including a maternity hospital, along Manilla Street and acquired more property at the Bedford Avenue end of the block. Here the Sisters of Charity of Elizabeth Ann Seton cared for unmarried mothers, their children, foundlings, and orphans, and placed them for adoption. The sisters demolished this complex and built a modern hospital

on the site in 1954. The Roselia Hospital closed in 1971. The building was subsequently used by St. Joseph's House of Hospitality, a residence for low-income men and women. (Garvey 2016)

The Florence Crittenden Home on Centre Avenue was part of national mission, the Florence Crittenden Home and Rescue Association, founded in 1895 as a refuge for women in sex work. There were six Florence Crittenden Homes in Pittsburgh. The one in the Hill was first located in a house on Wylie Avenue, but moved around 1900 to a house previously owned by the Pittsburgh Infirmary on Centre Avenue across from the Irene Kaufmann Settlement. Its mission shifted to the assistance of unmarried mothers in the early-twentieth century. When Pittsburgh's Florence Crittenden homes closed in 1975, their assets were used to endow a fund to provide continued support to girls and women (The Pittsburgh Foundation). The Florence Crittenden Home's Center Avenue location is presently a parking lot.

The end of the nineteenth century brought a number of transportation improvements to Crawford-Roberts and the Hill. In the 1890s, streetcar tracks were laid along Bedford, Wylie, and Centre avenues. The construction of Bigelow Boulevard constituted a major public work at the neighborhood's northern edge beginning in 1897. Originally known as Grant Boulevard and the brainchild of Public Works Director Edward Manning Bigelow, the boulevard is a three-and-a-half mile roadway carved into the north side of the Hill, conceived as a direct route between downtown and the new, scenic parks Bigelow had established in the East End. A massive stone retaining wall was constructed above the roadway. The boulevard was beset by construction challenges, delays, and cost overruns, but finally opened to traffic on March 31, 1901.

Early-Twentieth Century, ca. 1900-ca. 1950

During the early-twentieth century, the Lower Hill District was Pittsburgh's most heavily populated and integrated neighborhood (Sughrue 2005, 31). A settlement house, the Columbian Council School and Settlement, was established on Centre Avenue in 1895 to aid the assimilation and education of immigrants. The settlement was endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kaufmann and renamed the Irene Kaufmann Settlement as a memorial to their daughter in 1910. An elaborate, five-story brick building was erected in 1911. The Irene Kaufmann Settlement provided public baths and laundry facilities, sponsored a summer camp, housed various social and political organizations, and coordinated services among myriad agencies, philanthropies, and institutions. In keeping with demographic changes in the Hill, the Irene Kaufmann Settlement later evolved away from services intended to help foreign immigrants adapt to life in the United States and toward a new mission as a social service and community center primarily serving African Americans. Its 1911 building has been demolished, but the settlement's imposing 1928 Classical Revival auditorium still stands as part of its successor organization, Hill House Association, on the former site of Bethany House.

Around the Irene Kaufmann Settlement grew a predominantly Jewish area known as "the Ghetto." Located on Webster, Wylie, and Centre Avenues between Fullerton and Kirkpatrick Streets, the Ghetto spanned Crawford-Roberts and the western portion of the Middle Hill (Pine 1943, 14). On Miller Street alone were two Jewish congregations and the Labor Lyceum of the National Workingman's Circle League, a Jewish socialist organization (built 1916, demolished 2018). There were 11 synagogues in the Hill in

1910 and 15 in 1943, all of them orthodox, serving congregations of various national origins and varieties of religious tradition and observation (Pine 1943: 36, 40, 41). The Hill also contained several Hebrew schools, English-speaking Jewish Sunday schools, and institutions perpetuating Yiddish language and culture, such as theaters, newspapers, and schools. The Hill's Jewish population peaked at about 40,000 around 1920, but even in 1932, an article on the Hill District described the neighborhood as "distinctly Jewish" ("Rediscovering Pittsburgh's Treasures, 17—Our Wonder of the Hill District," *Greater Pittsburgh*, Feb. 1932, in Pine 1943, 4). A few buildings still standing in the survey area reflect Crawford-Roberts' Jewish history. The former Shaaray Tefillah/Beth David Synagogue at 23-25 Miller Street, later the Miller Street Baptist Church, and the former Kanascis Israel synagogue, later the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (and still later the New Pilgrim Baptist Church), also on Miller Street, are two of several Jewish houses of worship throughout the Hill adapted by Christian congregations as the neighborhood's demographic composition changed in the twentieth century. The Hebrew Institute at 1908 Wylie Avenue was erected in 1916 as a place to teach Hebrew language and Jewish history, literature, and culture to the neighborhood's Jewish immigrant children. When the Hebrew Institute moved to Squirrel Hill in 1943, its original building became a boys' club. It is now a public health clinic.

Many of the Hill District's immigrants sought employment in the mills and industrial plants along Pittsburgh's riverfronts, commuting to and from the hilltop via steps or incline. Connecting the Hill with Pittsburgh's Strip District, the Penn Incline (historically, the Seventeenth Street Incline) had its upper station on Arcena Street near Ledlie Street. From Arcena Street, it descended to 17th Street, near Penn and Liberty avenues. The Penn Incline operated between 1884 and 1953; it was dismantled in 1956. Businesses, smaller factories, and sweatshops in the Hill also offered employment, especially to Blacks and Jews, who were commonly barred from industrial jobs by discriminatory employers and unions during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The production of cigars provided unskilled labor opportunities for many Hill District workers. However, the cigar industry in Pittsburgh effectively collapsed following a workers' strike in 1913. Another local employer was Hubbard, Bakewell & Company, a manufacturer of axes, saws, and shovels, which occupied both sides of Dinwiddie Street (adjacent to the Passavant Hospital property) until the late 1880s. In 1889, Pittsburgh oil magnate and real estate developer, Charles Lockhart, demolished the Hubbard, Bakewell & Company plant and replaced it with 50 stone-clad row houses, designed by architect W.S. Frasier. The Roma Bottling Company, a soft-drink manufacturer founded in 1908 by Italian immigrant Jacob Sodini, also had a plant at Vine and Colwell streets; this building still stands, in altered form, as the Roma Lofts condominiums.

Some African Americans, immigrants, and their descendants earned livings outside of the legitimate economy in illegal enterprises such as the numbers (an organized form of street gambling), racketeering, or bootlegging. The Tito-Mecca-Zizza house at 1817 Fifth Avenue was recently designated as a City of Pittsburgh Historic Structure in part for its associations with an Italian-American family and its participation in the numbers, bootlegging, and organized crime. Its later-built garage at 1818 Colwell Street is associated with the post-Prohibition distribution of Rolling Rock beer.

Recreation for urban workers was an important part of the early twentieth century Progressive agenda. Crawford-Roberts gained a park with the construction of Bigelow Boulevard. Established in 1904, Washington Park was located in the Middle Hill on the site of the Bedford Reservoir, which was filled in

during the earthworks required to construct the roadway. It was the only dedicated public open space in the Hill until the construction of the Ammon Recreation Center adjacent to Bedford Dwellings in 1940. A large brick field house at the west end of Washington Park, constructed in 1908, was designed to operate as a social service center as well as an athletic facility. It contained a gymnasium with a stage for community performances, a plunge pool, locker rooms, an assembly room, a library and reading room, class and club rooms, and baby and day nurseries. The Pittsburgh Playground Association operated public baths there (*Directory of the Philanthropic, Charitable, and Civic Agencies of the City of Pittsburgh* 1913, 68). A wooden grandstand stood opposite a broad field. The park was an active site of community programs, including not only sports but a children's garden, dances, and Sunday evening "entertainments" such as concerts and lectures (Pittsburgh Playground Association 1908). Historic photographs show that the park also had playground equipment. Demolition of Washington Park's facilities probably coincided with the city's urban renewal activities in the 1950s and 60s. Bigelow Boulevard was re-aligned though the park with the construction of the Crosstown Boulevard in the latter decade.

Moorhead Parklet, now called Granville Park, was constructed on the site of the Eleventh Ward Public School in 1949. The school was present at the corner of Enoch and Granville Streets by 1870, renamed Moorhead School around the time of the formation of a centralized citywide Board of Education in 1911, and demolished in 1942. The City of Pittsburgh later purchased the site from the Board of Education. Moorhead Parklet was one of four playgrounds planned for the City by the Allegheny Conference for Community Development with a donation from James F. Hillman, president of the Harmon Creek Coal Company, who was active in "sprucing up the city." (The others were in Spring Garden, Hazelwood, and on the former Franklin School site at Epiphany and Logan streets in the Lower Hill.) Moorhead Parklet was equipped with play equipment, a spray feature, benches, and a drinking fountain. (*Pittsburgh Press* 1949, 17)

Schools served as important nodes of the Lower Hill community. Along with Moorhead School, one of the earliest schools in the survey area was the first Miller Street School, built in 1867-1868. The school served Black children from around the city, closing in 1875 amid efforts to integrate public schools. It was eventually demolished and replaced in 1905 with the present building at 18-24 Miller Street. Under the pre-1911 system in which each ward of Pittsburgh was responsible for building and running its own schools, the 1905 building was designed by architect John Blair Elliott and originally called Moorhead No. 2. Its predominantly Jewish student body reflected the ethnicity of the immediate neighborhood at the time. The school was renamed Miller Elementary School in 1913 after the formation of the centralized Pittsburgh Board of Public Education. Marion Steen, in his capacity as Works Progress Administration (WPA)-funded staff architect for the Pittsburgh Board of Education, designed an auditorium addition and playground for it in 1939. In 1999, the school adopted a magnet curriculum as the Miller African Centered Academy (Sughrue 2005, 13). The Board of Education closed the building in 2008, and the program moved to the McKelvy School building in the Middle Hill.

Pittsburgh's first high school, Central High School, was built on a prominent site at Bedford Avenue and Crawford Street above the Bedford Reservoir in 1871. It soon became overcrowded, necessitating a second high school. Fifth Avenue High School, built on the site of a former market house in 1895, stands just outside the survey area at the base of Dinwiddie Street.

In 1912, the Board of Education initiated a program of trade education in the public schools to address the skilled labor needs of Pittsburgh's industrial economy. As these needs increased during World War I, the Board planned a centralized, specialized facility to house its scattered industrial education shops and classrooms. It began building Connelley Trade School immediately adjacent to Central High in 1927, and the school opened in 1930. Connelley is the only Pittsburgh public school building designed by architect Edward B. Lee, whose other commissions include the City-County, Chamber of Commerce, and U.S. Post Office buildings downtown, as well as the Centre Avenue YMCA in the Middle Hill. Connelley and Central High School stood cheek-by-jowl with one another until the latter was demolished in 1946. Connelley Trade School closed in 2004. The rehabilitated building is now the Energy Innovation Center.

Nearby, Letsche Elementary School occupies a narrow site between Bedford Avenue and Cliff Street. It consists of a 1905 classroom wing facing Cliff Street, designed by Frederick Osterling, and a 1941 auditorium wing facing Bedford Avenue by Marion Steen. The Letsche auditorium shows Steen's facility with Art Deco design. The 1986 thematic group nomination of Pittsburgh Public Schools to the NRHP notes it as one of Steen's most significant works (Donnelly and Aurand 1986). Letsche School is now apartments.

The Pittsburgh Eye and Ear Hospital, founded in 1895 and managed by a board of women, originally occupied a downtown building on Penn Avenue. The hospital built a new building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Jumonville Street in 1905. This was designed by architects MacClure & Spahr to the most modern sanitary and fireproof standards, using no wood except for window sashes and door frames. It had concrete hallways and staircases with cork flooring and rounded floor corners for ease of cleaning (Nickeson 1970, 18). The Eye and Ear Hospital affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh and moved to Lothrop Street Oakland in 1934.

The Hill's population underwent another major shift in the early twentieth century. As Jews grew more established and attained the middle class, many left the Hill for streetcar suburb neighborhoods further east of downtown, such as East Liberty and Squirrel Hill. Meanwhile, the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 and the John Reed Act of 1924 tightly restricted foreign immigration to the United States. European arrivals to Pittsburgh all but stopped, while the Great Migration brought a surge of African Americans from the rural south to northern industrial cities such as Pittsburgh between 1915 and 1940. Now, due to patterns of segregation that prevented newly arriving Blacks from living in many other areas of the city, the Hill District began to become predominantly Black.

One resource that reflected this demographic shift was the Hill District branch of the Carnegie Library at 1911 Wylie Avenue, designed by Alden and Harlow. When the library opened in 1899, it served the Hill's polyglot community by providing books in 15 languages, including Hebrew, Russian, Romanian, Italian, German, Polish, French, Swedish, and Welsh. As the Hill became predominantly Black, the branch's focus on foreign language material shifted, and it came to specialize in an African American collection (Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Hill District Branch, Collection Finding Aid). The Hill's branch library moved to a new building on Centre Avenue in the Middle Hill in 2007. The historic library building is now used as a mosque.

In the years between the world wars, the Hill's main thoroughfares of Wylie and Centre avenues became a center of Black commerce and entertainment. Because segregation excluded Pittsburgh's African Americans from many mainstream businesses (as employees or customers), gathering places, and community institutions, the Black community created its own in the Hill. Wylie Avenue, in particular, was known as the "Broadway of the Hill District" for its blocks of theaters, restaurants, and music clubs. The Hill itself was known as "Little Harlem" from the 1920s through the 1950s.

Crawford-Roberts was substantially built out by about 1920. After this, new construction was largely confined to individual educational and religious buildings and additions to existing institutions.

Mid-Twentieth Century: Urban Renewal, ca. 1950-1970

During the 1950s, urban renewal brought dramatic changes of a new kind to the Hill District. The rapid industrialization, immigration, and environmental degradation of previous decades, combined with lack of regulation of the building industry, had all contributed to substandard housing conditions in the Hill. A 1930 survey exposed conditions of dilapidation, overcrowding, lack of electricity and sanitary facilities, and other threats to health and well-being in the neighborhood. (De Augustine Reid, Ira, "General Committee on the Hill Survey: Social Conditions of the Negro in the Hill District of Pittsburgh under the Direction of Ira De Augustine Reid, National Urban League" [Pittsburgh: General Committee on the Hill Survey, 1930], in Bauman 1997, 4)

Compounding the problem, maintenance and modernization of many of the Hill's buildings were deferred during years of depression and war. After World War II, the residents of the Hill were excluded from the post-war building boom by the practice of redlining. White families were able to obtain government-backed, low-interest mortgages to purchase new houses in suburban communities, but minorities and older urban neighborhoods were ineligible for these incentives.

City leaders chose to view the Hill as a slum and a threat to their investment in the gleaming, modern downtown created during the Pittsburgh Renaissance. This was an early and ambitious urban renewal project in which Mayor David L. Lawrence and a powerful coalition of the city's corporate and philanthropic elite used federal funds for the modernization of cities and the newly established Urban Redevelopment Authority to address flood control, clean up pollution, and undertake infrastructure improvements in the Golden Triangle. Mayor Lawrence next planned to bring urban renewal to the Hill District to clear it of its old buildings and construct new, multi-million-dollar facilities for housing, culture, and recreation. Plans began with a single, multipurpose arena-auditorium proposed in 1947 and burgeoned into a master-planned cultural district.

The demolition and redevelopment of virtually all of the historic neighborhood fabric of the Lower Hill west of Crawford Street, the present Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary, began in 1956. More than 8,000 residents lost their homes and businesses to eminent domain. Officials promised compensation and relocation, but their delivery increasingly became a point of grievance with those whose property was taken.

Of the planned cultural center, only the domed Civic Area was built, surrounded by large surface parking lots and isolated by new highways. Community resistance and protests turned back subsequent phases that would have taken redevelopment even further into present Crawford-Roberts and the Middle Hill. A community monument, Freedom Corner, at Crawford Street and Centre Avenue marks the line that the community held against further demolition.

Even so, the destruction of the Lower Hill damaged Crawford-Roberts and the entire Hill District community. Homes, business, and institutions that supported the community were destroyed and not replaced, and displaced residents dispersed to other neighborhoods, fracturing the social fabric of the Hill. Further disruption came in April, 1968, when riots following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. resulted in extensive fires and other property damage in the Hill.

One important outcome of the Hill's urban renewal and its aftermath was the founding of the Hill House Association in 1964 to consolidate social services and facilitate the re-establishment of a sense of community. The Hill House was formed from a merger of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement and other existing social service and civic organizations, and it served as a crucial neighborhood anchor for the community still reeling from the losses and dislocations of urban renewal. In 1972, Hill House completed a new headquarters, the James F. Henry Hill House Center, on the former site of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement on Centre Avenue in Crawford-Roberts.

At the same time, deindustrialization was causing the loss of manufacturing jobs and, consequently, population in Pittsburgh. Many of the older buildings left standing in the Hill District became vacant. The 3,600 units of public housing constructed in the Middle Hill between 1940 and 1955 provided decent housing at first, but ultimately led to unhealthy concentrations of poverty (Sasaki & Associates and Stull + Lee, Inc. 2011, 17). New business types, such as supermarkets, found the Hill's old buildings unworkable and chose to build on inexpensive land in the suburbs where they could offer spacious, single-story stores and plenty of free parking. Businesses closed; residents moved away; and conditions in the neighborhood continued to decline, leading to piecemeal demolition of much neighborhood fabric in the second half of the twentieth century. The population of the Hill District as a whole dropped 75 percent—from nearly 54,000 to under 13,000—from 1950 to 2000.

The authors of the Greater Hill District Master Plan summed up conditions in the Hill District this way in 2011: "[T]he Hill District is only beginning to recover from the devastation wrought by mortgage redlining, out-migration, disinvestment, and urban renewal. The remaining parts of the Hill District are now physically, culturally, and economically separated from Downtown by large expanses of parking lots and a 1960s-era depressed highway. The Hill District remains challenged by having some of the lowest median incomes and some of the most physically deteriorated housing in the city" (Sasaki & Associates and Stull + Lee, Inc. 2011, 18).

Late-Twentieth Century: The 1970s to the Present

Post-urban renewal redevelopment has somewhat stabilized Crawford-Roberts. In the 1970s, the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh established two redevelopment areas, named for the north-south streets that bounded them: Crawford-Roberts and Roberts-Devilliers. The Roberts-Devilliers

Redevelopment Project infilled vacant lots between Devilliers and Roberts streets with single-family houses in 1975-1976. The style of this development—split-level homes with front, back, and side yards—indicated that city developers were still trying to retain or attract residents by replicating suburban conditions. However, the way the development was structured was progressive: a white developer, Roland Catarinella of Catranel, Inc., and a Black contractor, Robert C. Anderson, partnered to form A&C Homes, Inc. The *Pittsburgh Press* reported that “this joint effort was spearheaded by the United Black Front which demanded any significant projects done in the Hill be accomplished as a joint majority-minority venture” (*Pittsburgh Press* 1975, 11). Construction costs were subsidized by the Urban Redevelopment Authority to allow the houses to be sold for below market value (“Team Begins Hill Housing Plan Tomorrow,” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* 1974, 13). The Roberts-Devilliers houses were planned together with the Webster-Elba Redevelopment Project in the Middle Hill (Greenawalt n.d.).

Also included in the Roberts-Devilliers Redevelopment Project were a modern shopping strip and a high-rise senior apartment building, Ebenezer Towers, at Centre Avenue and Dinwiddie Street. The shopping center was completed in 1978 with funds from the federal Model Cities program and Equibank, in partnership with the Allegheny Conference on Community Development. It was designed by James Goldman of Urban Design Associates and originally known as the Hill-Phoenix Shopping Center. While its design and surface parking lot are not contextual with the neighborhood, the development answered a need for modern retail spaces in Crawford-Roberts; its original anchor tenant was a supermarket. It is now known as AUBA Triangle Center. In 1994, the Urban Redevelopment Authority acquired the property across the parking lot, and in 2011, this was developed into Centre Heldeman Plaza to accommodate a new neighborhood supermarket and additional stores. Ebenezer Towers was constructed from 1980 to 1982 to the design of architect Earle Onque of Onque-Harai Associates. (Greenawalt n.d.).

Though laid out earlier than Roberts-Devilliers, the Crawford-Roberts Redevelopment Area was developed later. Beginning in the early 1990s, Crawford Square established a new precedent for residential redevelopment based on the principles of the New Urbanism, which utilize traditional urban forms as patterns for new neighborhoods. Crawford Square is an 18-acre, early New Urbanist-style residential development planned and constructed through the aegis of the Urban Redevelopment Authority in three phases between 1993 and 2000. Its mix of rental and for-sale apartments, townhouses, and single-family houses are arranged around green spaces, a community center, and a pool. Materials, scale, and setbacks are consistent with historic construction, and parking is largely kept to the interiors of blocks and permitted spaces along the tree-lined streets. Archaeological work conducted pursuant to the redevelopment of Crawford Square added substantially to the understanding of the antebellum Arthursville settlement on the site (Carlisle and Fox in Brown, et. al.: 91).

Although outside of the survey area, an impactful recent development is the construction of Frankie Pace Park, also known as I-579 Cap Urban Connector Project, in 2019-2021. This consists of a new cap structure spanning a portion of I-579 that cuts between the former Civic Arena redevelopment site and downtown. A three-acre public open space atop the cap is designed with accessible pedestrian pathways, bicycle routes, public art, and other amenities meant to re-establish connection between the Hill District and downtown. This major project impacts Crawford-Roberts through proximity, improved connectivity, and use of public funds to redress some of the damage that was done by urban renewal in the 1950s.

Plates



Plate 1: 1862 map showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (Beers 1862).

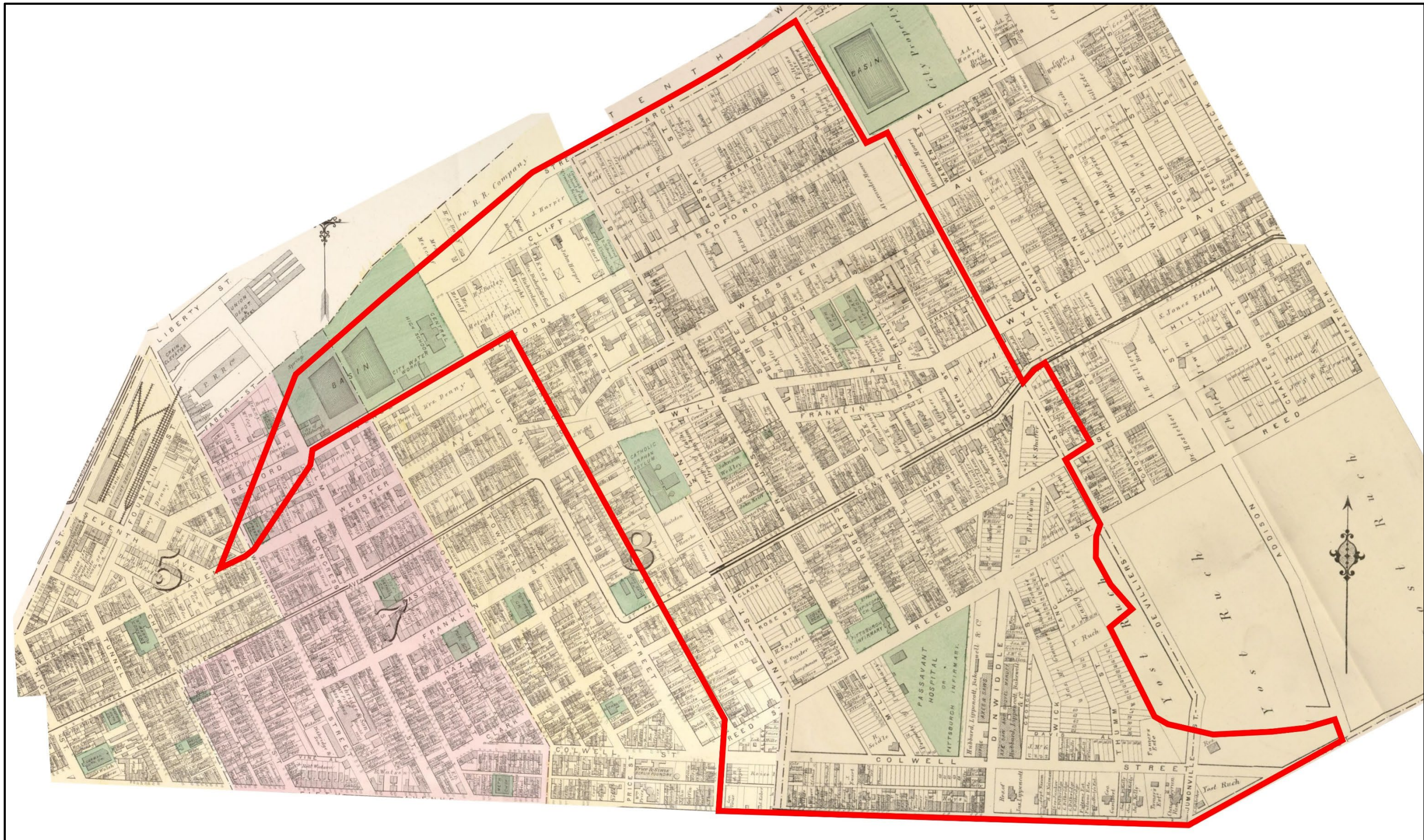


Plate 2: 1872 map showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (Hopkins 1872).

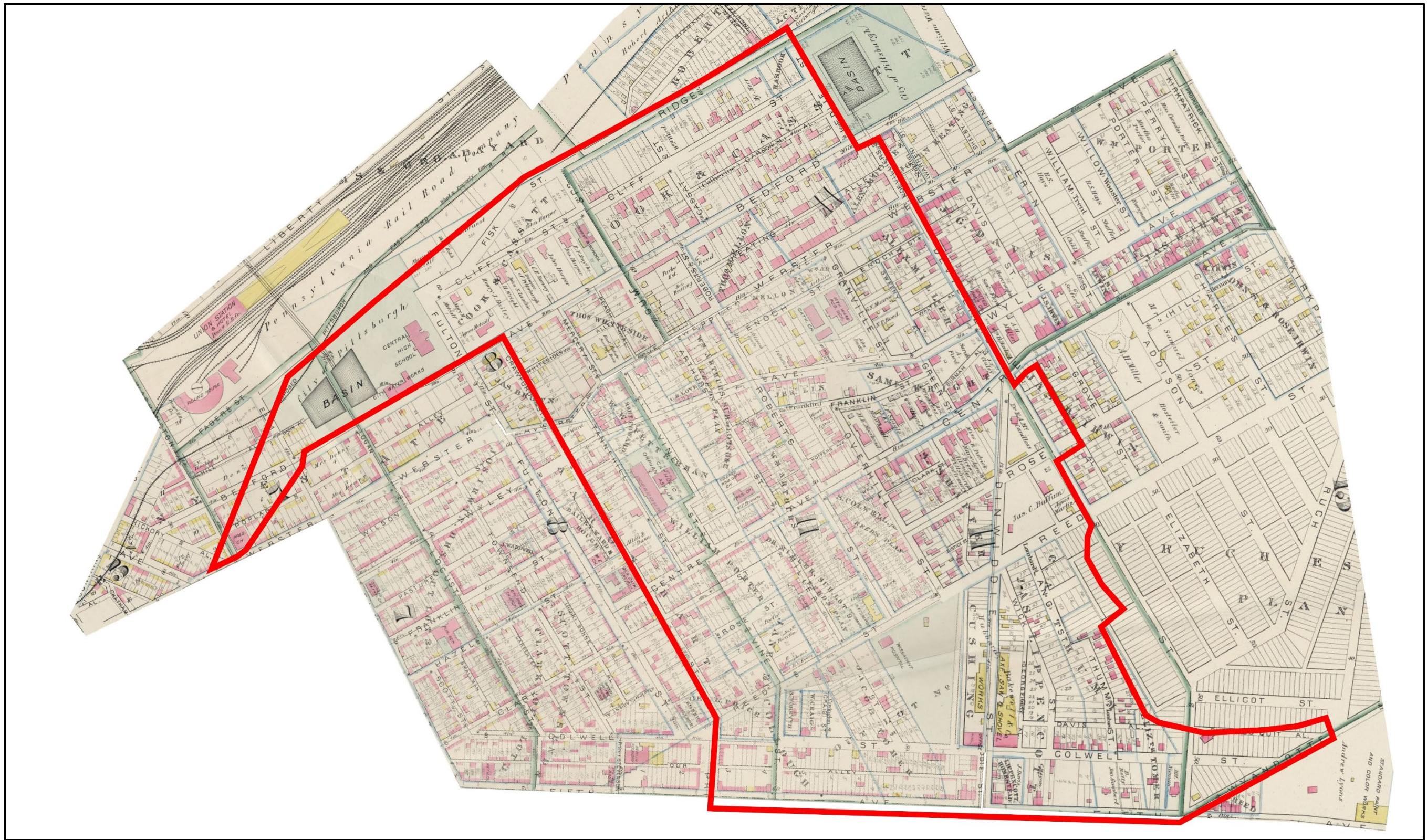


Plate 3: 1882 map showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (Hopkins 1882).

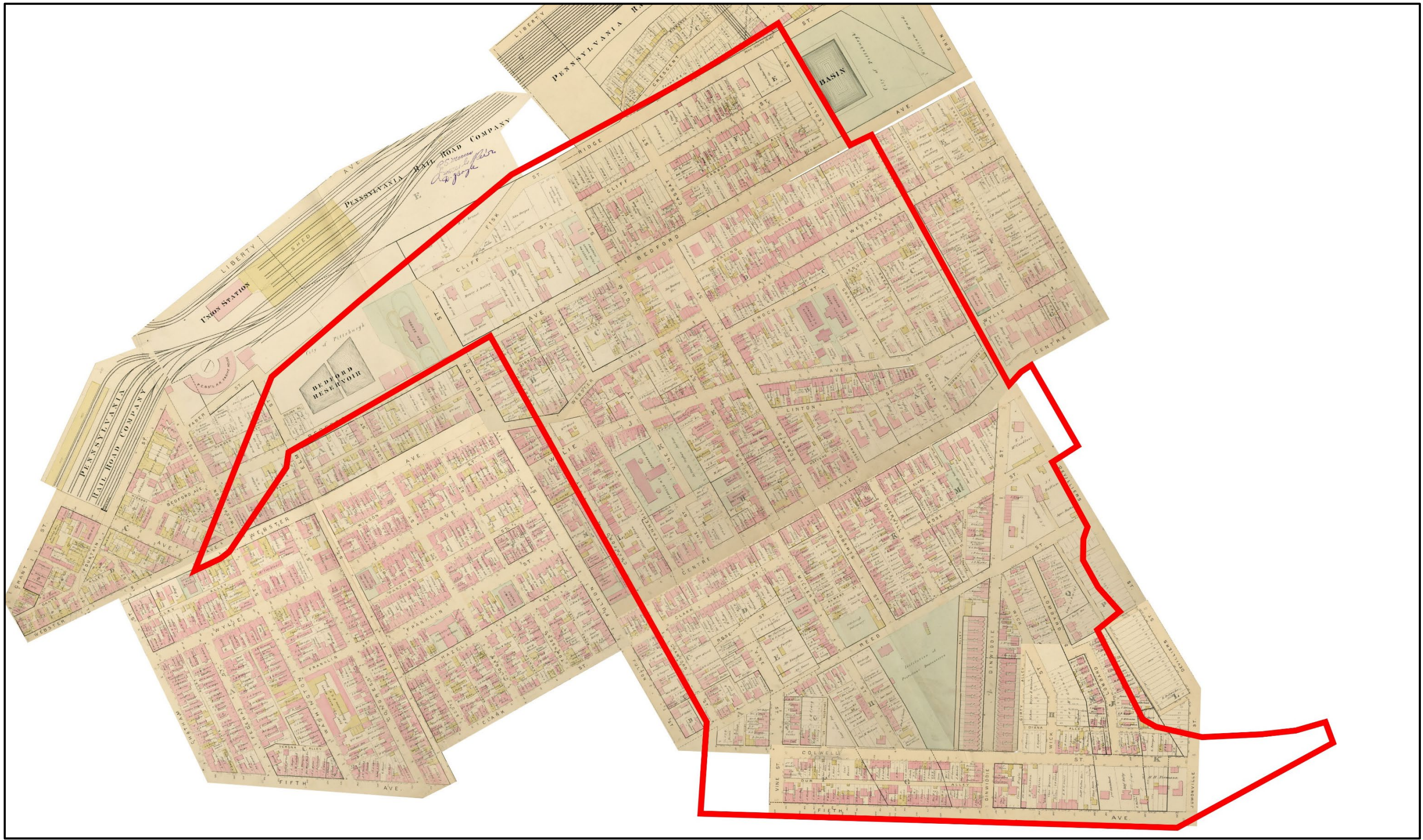


Plate 4: 1889 map showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (Hopkins 1889).

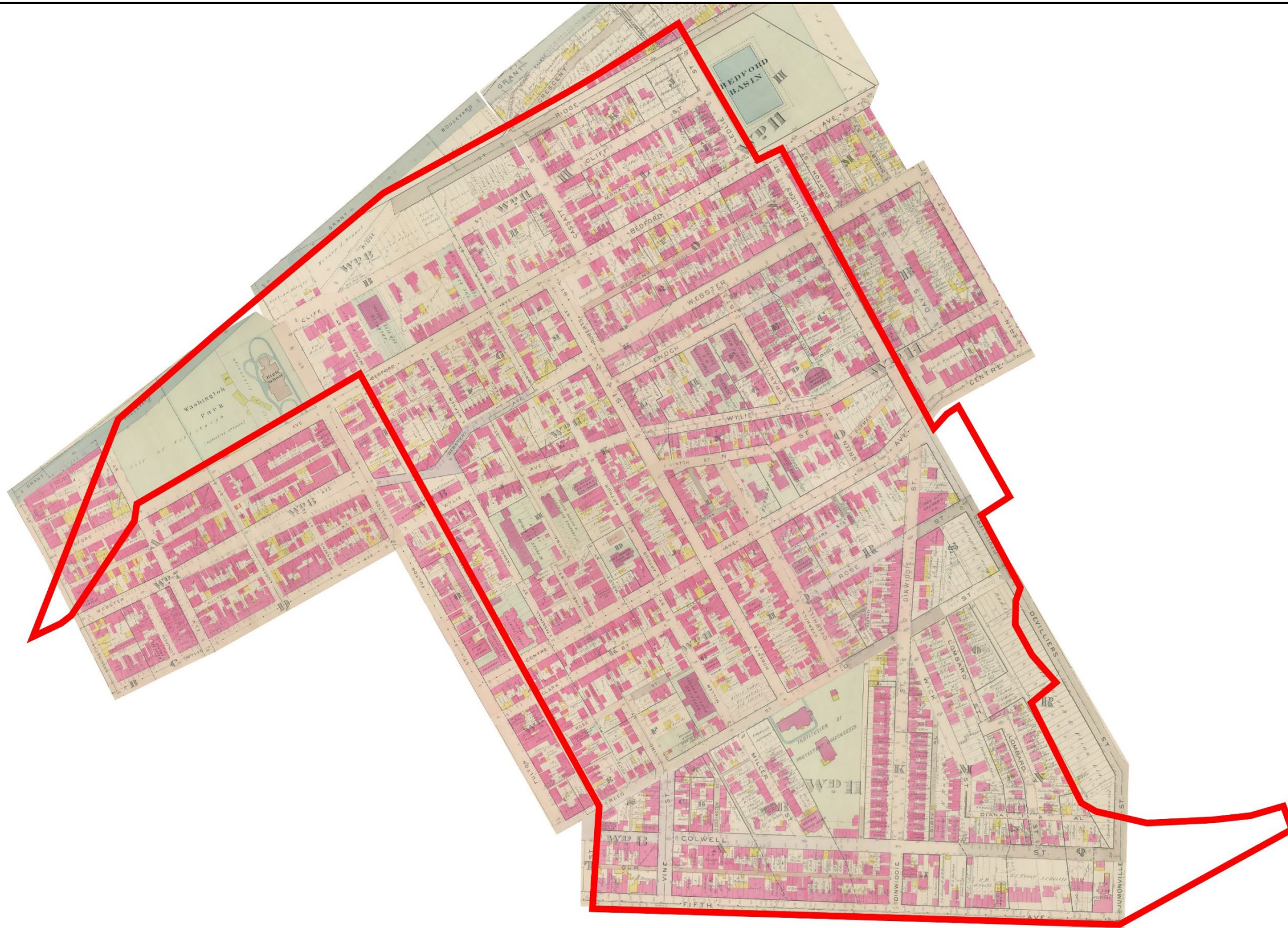


Plate 5: 1906 map showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (Hopkins 1906).

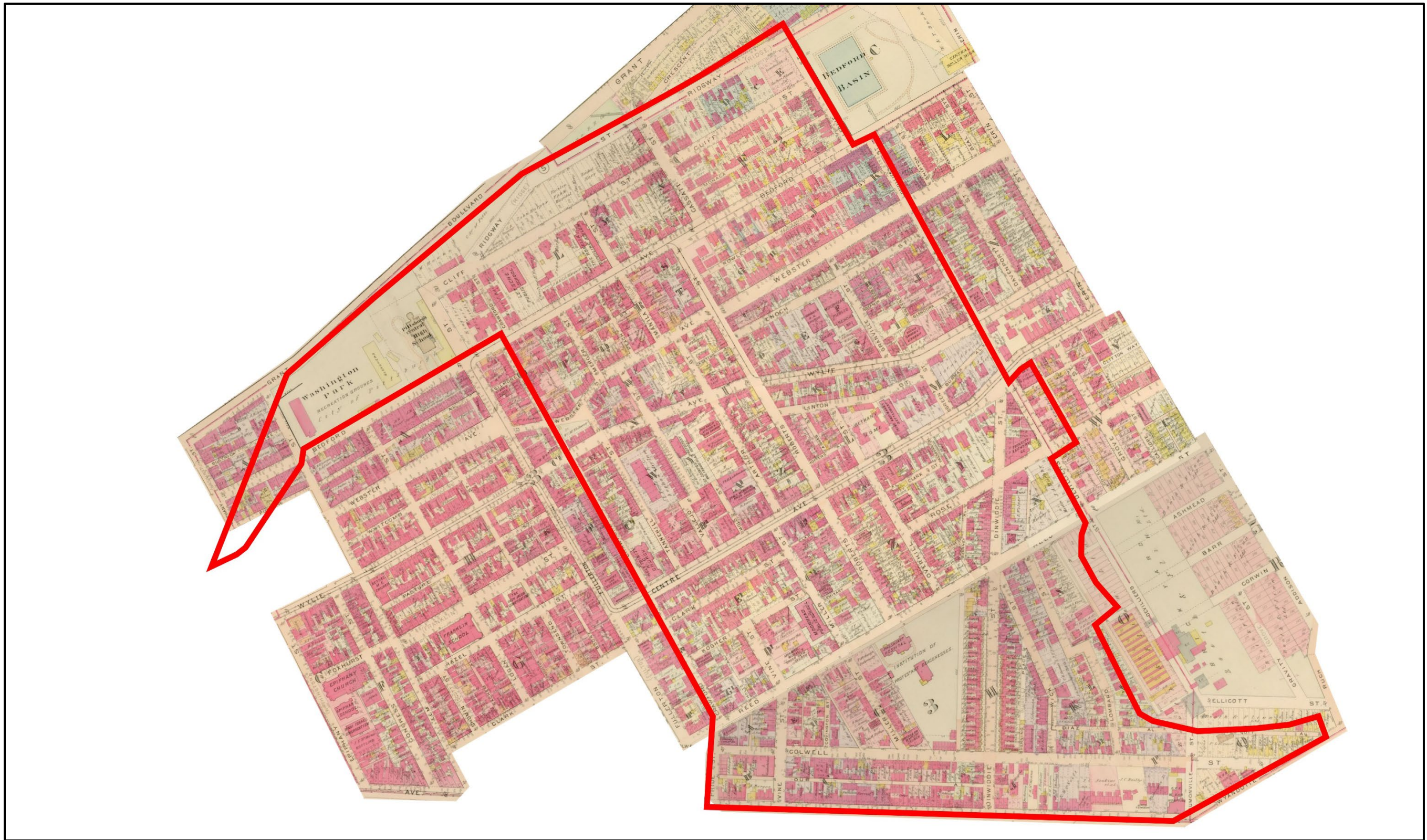


Plate 6: 1914 map showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (Hopkins 1914).



Plate 7: 1923 map showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (Hopkins 1923).



Plate 8: 1939 aerial image showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (PASDA 1939).



Plate 9: 1957 aerial image showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (PASDA 1957).



Plate 10: 1967 aerial image showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (PASDA 1967).



Plate 11: 1995 aerial image showing present-day Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood boundary (red) (Google Earth 1995).

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Previously Identified Resources

Three resources in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood are listed in the NRHP:

- 1) Connelley, Clifford B., Trade School (current Energy Innovation Center), 1501 Bedford Street
- 2) Letsche Elementary School (current Letsche School Apartments), 1530 Cliff Street
- 3) August Wilson House, 1727 Bedford Avenue

Two resources in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood are designated as a City of Pittsburgh Historic Structures:

- 1) August Wilson House, 1727 Bedford Avenue
- 2) Tito-Mecca-Zizza House and Garage, 1817 Fifth Avenue/1818 Colwell Street

Two potential historic districts were identified in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood by the Pittsburgh Register of Historic Places, a historic resources survey conducted by the Historic Preservation Office of the Department of City Planning in 1992-93:

- 1) Dinwiddie Street, from the intersection of Colwell and Dinwiddie streets, north to 255 Dinwiddie Street
- 2) Webster Avenue, 1800 block of Webster Avenue, between Roberts and Granville streets

The following were identified by the Pittsburgh Register of Historic Places as potentially individually significant buildings, structures, and sites in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood:

- 1) 1501 Bedford Avenue, Connelley, Clifford B., Trade School (current Energy Innovation Center), architect Edward B. Lee, 1930
- 2) 1521-1525 Bedford Avenue, houses, 1890s
- 3) 1609-1625 Bedford Avenue, houses, 1890s
- 4) Centre Avenue at Heldeman, Kaufmann Center, 1928
- 5) 1530 Cliff Street, Letsche Elementary School, 1905/1941)
- 6) 810-822 Crawford Street, houses, 1890s
- 7) 91 Crawford Street, St. Benedict the Moor Church, architect Henry Moser, 1895
- 8) 276 Dinwiddie Street, house, 1910s
- 9) 313 Dinwiddie Street, house, 1900s
- 10) 1817 Fifth Avenue, Tito-Mecca-Zizza house, 1884
- 11) 1945 Fifth Avenue, office building, 1903
- 12) 18-24 Miller Street, Miller Elementary School, 1905
- 13) 23-25 Miller Street, Miller Street Baptist Church/Former Beth David Synagogue, 1905
- 14) 1924 Webster Avenue, house, 1870s
- 15) 1911 Wylie Avenue, Carnegie Library, architects Alden & Harlow, 1899
- 16) 1908 Wylie Avenue, Hebrew Institute, 1916

The following additional resources* in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood were identified as possessing significance related to local African American history by the 1993 African American Historic Sites Survey of Allegheny County (Brown 1994):

- 1) Arthursville or Prospect Hill, antebellum Black settlement bounded by Bedford Avenue, Vine Street (also called Protectory Place), Roberts Street, and Centre Avenue
- 2) 1911 Wylie Avenue, Carnegie Library, architects Alden & Harlow, 1899
- 3) 91 Crawford Street, St. Benedict the Moor Church, architect Henry Moser, 1895
- 4) Enochville, antebellum Black settlement bounded by Wylie and Webster avenues and Devilliers and Roberts streets
- 5) "Freedom Corner," Crawford Street at Centre Avenue
- 6) 1835 Centre Avenue, Kaufmann Center (current Hill House and Irene Kaufmann Theater)
- 7) 1501 Bedford Avenue, Connelley, Clifford B., Trade School (current Energy Innovation Center), architect Edward B. Lee, 1930

*This survey included sites of demolished buildings and structures. Only extant resources are listed here.

Results

Summary of Findings

Crawford-Roberts is a subsection of the larger Hill District neighborhood, and the one closest to downtown. Its boundaries with the Middle Hill to the east and the Bluff to the south are fairly porous. The steep side of Bedford Hill and Bigelow Boulevard constitute strong neighborhood boundaries to the north. To the west, the Crawford-Roberts neighborhood ends abruptly at Crawford Street, where Hill District citizens turned back urban renewal in the 1960s. The large blocks west of Crawford Street were mostly vacant at the time of this survey, awaiting a second, twenty-first century phase of redevelopment.

This effort surveyed the entirety of Crawford-Roberts. In total, 1,408 records were completed or updated; 1,231 of these were resources (i.e., a building, structure, site, object, or vacant parcel) while the other 177 were skipped or noted for deletion due to an error. Of these, 1,099 resources (89%) were newly surveyed. Resources previously recorded by PA SHPO or by the City of Pittsburgh (e.g., listed in the City's 1992-93 Pittsburgh Register of Historic Places inventory) were also checked and updated. Including individual previously-surveyed resources and individual components of previously-surveyed districts, these composed 132 (11%) of the total resources surveyed. Surveyed buildings were evaluated for integrity and given a "High," "Medium," or "Low" rating. Vacant parcels and those on which previously known resources had been demolished were also noted during the survey. The resulting data were used to 1) identify individual properties with potential significance in the history of the Hill District and of the City of Pittsburgh, and 2) evaluate the presence of potential City and NRHP-eligible historic districts. Previously recorded resources were also checked and updated.

This survey found Crawford-Roberts to be a complex patchwork of old, new (redeveloped post-1985), and vacant property. The neighborhood's redevelopment continues into the present, with several blocks actively under construction at the time of survey. The two potential historic districts identified in the 1990s—the 1800 block of Webster Avenue and the Dinwiddie Street houses north of Colwell Street—were found no longer to have sufficient intact, contiguous historic fabric to meet the qualifications of historic districts; however, a small section of remaining contiguous properties on Dinwiddie Street is recommended for evaluation as a new historic district. The survey looked for other concentrations of resources with high integrity and potential significance, and found one: the Roberts-Devilliers Redevelopment Project that introduced 37 split-level houses, jointly developed by a white developer and a Black contractor, in the mid-1970s.

Three resources in the survey area are already listed in the NRHP. Of these, two are former school buildings included in a Multiple Property Listing of Pittsburgh Public Schools (Donnelly and Aurand 1986): the former Connelley Trade School at 1501 Bedford Street (current Energy Innovation Center), and the former Letsche Elementary School at 1530 Cliff Street (current Letsche School Apartments). The third listed resource is the August Wilson House at 1727 Bedford Avenue. The August Wilson House and one other resource, the Tito-Mecca-Zizza House at 1817 Fifth Avenue together with its garage at 1818 Cowell Street, are designated as City Historic Structures. Including these resources and those newly surveyed,

this survey found 28 individual resources to be potentially eligible for the NRHP. The survey also found 37 previously-identified resources to have been demolished since they were last surveyed. Of these, 25 were located within the Webster Avenue Historic District. A total of 460 parcels, or 37 percent of the total number of parcels in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood, were recorded as vacant lots.

Throughout the survey area, the majority of buildings assigned a value for integrity (288 of 357, or 64%) were ranked in the broad category of “medium.” A little over half of the resources with a record for style (134 of 239, or 56%) were assigned a style. The most commonly assigned were Modern Movement (58), Colonial Revival (47), and Italianate (36). The remainder (105 or 44%) were assigned as “No Style,” due either to vernacular design or to alteration that destroyed or obscured original design characteristics.

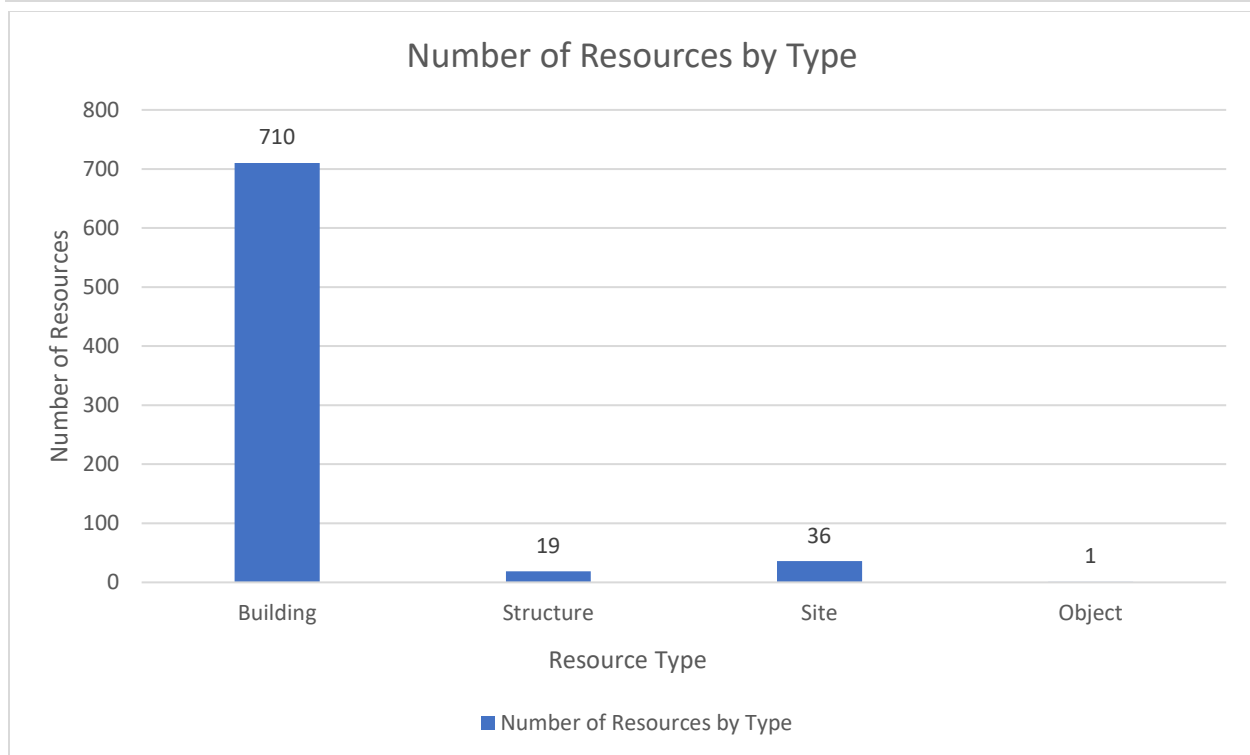
Overall, the survey verified and corroborated the 2012 findings of the PreservePGH report—that scattered individual educational, religious, and civic resources are the predominant, remaining resource types that convey the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood’s historical significance from before 1985.

NRHP listed, NRHP eligible, and potentially significant individual resources throughout the survey area are listed in Appendix C, Table 2. The location of previously surveyed resources is shown in Appendix C, Table 3. Appendix C, Table 4 lists all newly surveyed resources.

Types of Resources

Historically, the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood was a dense, urban district composed of low-rise (one to three stories) residential buildings interspersed with educational, religious, and institutional properties that were constructed to serve the surrounding neighborhood. Beginning in the 1950s, extensive demolition affected the neighborhood’s density and caused the loss of several significant buildings. Many of the buildings that defined the neighborhood’s characteristic streetscapes were lost at this time. Today, newer residential redevelopments, dating from the 1970s to the present, have infilled many blocks, though not to historic densities. In other areas, vacant lots constitute a substantial presence, leaving only isolated units of former rows of houses. Very few intact, historic age blocks still stand in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood.

A majority of the resources surveyed in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood (710, or 58%) were buildings. Sites accounted for 36 resources (3%), structures for 19 (1.5%), and objects, 1 (0.08%).



Today the building stock of the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood is overwhelmingly residential, with half (616, or 50%) of all resources surveyed domestic in function. Their prevailing character is of a modest, vernacular row house typology. A scant amount of antebellum historic fabric is present; for example, the rear residential wing of 1727 Bedford Avenue, where the playwright August Wilson lived as a child, was purportedly built in 1841. But the oldest primary dwellings date to ca. 1870. The subsequent decades of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries are better represented in the residential built environment of Crawford-Roberts.

A few small clusters of surviving row houses are noted for their representation of the late-nineteenth century period when the neighborhood's pre-Civil War estates were subdivided into row housing. These include a couple of handsome rows exhibiting Queen Anne and Romanesque-style flourishes in the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Bedford Avenue. These houses were previously identified in the 1992-93 Pittsburgh Register of Historic Places survey. Another short row of Queen Anne style houses is located in the 700 block of Cassatt Street. A short, simple row on Roberts Street, opposite Rowley, is distinguished by another row of houses in the rear of the property that are accessed only by a mid-block pedestrian walkway. This illustrates, on a micro scale, the density that once characterized all of Crawford-Roberts and the Lower Hill District. These surviving fragments of rows lack the concentration and contiguity of a historic district, but are of value to the character of the neighborhood.

At 276 Dinwiddie Street, a detached house built in 1911 stands out for its robust Classical Revival design and ornamentation. This caliber of design is unusual in the neighborhood, and in Pittsburgh as a whole. This house warrants further study. It may also possess a possible relationship to a similar, earlier (ca. 1900) house located at 313 Dinwiddie, which stands preserved amid recently built row houses and

duplexes. Less architecturally distinguished is a house at 1908 Bedford Avenue; however, it is called out for further study due its associations with the Eichleay family, whose engineering firm arose from founder John Eichleay, Jr.'s expertise in the moving of buildings during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

Commercial buildings stand along Fifth Avenue at the neighborhood's southern boundary. These include traditional, multi-story buildings with first-floor storefronts and apartments or offices above. An early automobile service building, the Mugele "Motor Inn" on Fifth Avenue near Dinwiddie Street, deserves further research to determine if it is eligible for the NRHP.

Another commercial node in the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood is the ca. 1978 AUBA Triangle shopping center (originally the Hill-Phoenix Shopping Center), located at the intersection of Centre Avenue and Dinwiddie Street. This development is a one-story strip mall with storefronts facing a surface parking lot, which is typical of mid-twentieth century automobile-oriented development. It is typical, too, of the efforts of the planners of that era to revitalize urban neighborhoods by introducing modern/suburban building typologies. Architect James Goldman of Urban Design Associates utilized the slope of the site to also include storefronts facing Dinwiddie Street and a landscaped, sunken plaza. Although research determined that this shopping center and plaza were part of the mid-1970s Roberts-Devilliers Redevelopment Plan, this survey found both to lack sufficient historic integrity.

Adjacent to the shopping center site, at Centre Avenue and Dinwiddie Street, the survey identified one potentially significant historic object: the 14-foot cedar sculpture "Phoenix" by Thaddeus Mosley. The sculpture is significant for its associations with 1) the artist, and 2) the neighborhood's efforts to rebuilt in the wake of urban renewal-era destruction and demolition. The plaza surrounding the sculpture was largely rebuilt in 2015, but the artwork retains historic integrity.

Across Dinwiddie Street, the high-rise Ebenezer Towers and the Pittsburgh Police Department, Zone No. 2 Station were also built as components of the Roberts-Devilliers Redevelopment Project. Ebenezer Towers warrants further study for potential significance as a work of Black architect Earle T. Onque, of Onque-Harai Associates. The Zone No. 2 Station, built 1979-1980 to the design of architect David R. Hamburg, was an early experiment in the solar powering of a civic building (*Pittsburgh Press*, 1979: 41). Implying that the experiment was unsuccessful, the building's solar panels were removed shortly after construction. As such, the building no longer possesses sufficient integrity to convey that aspect of its significance. However, it should be included in any future historical contextual study of the city's police and fire stations.

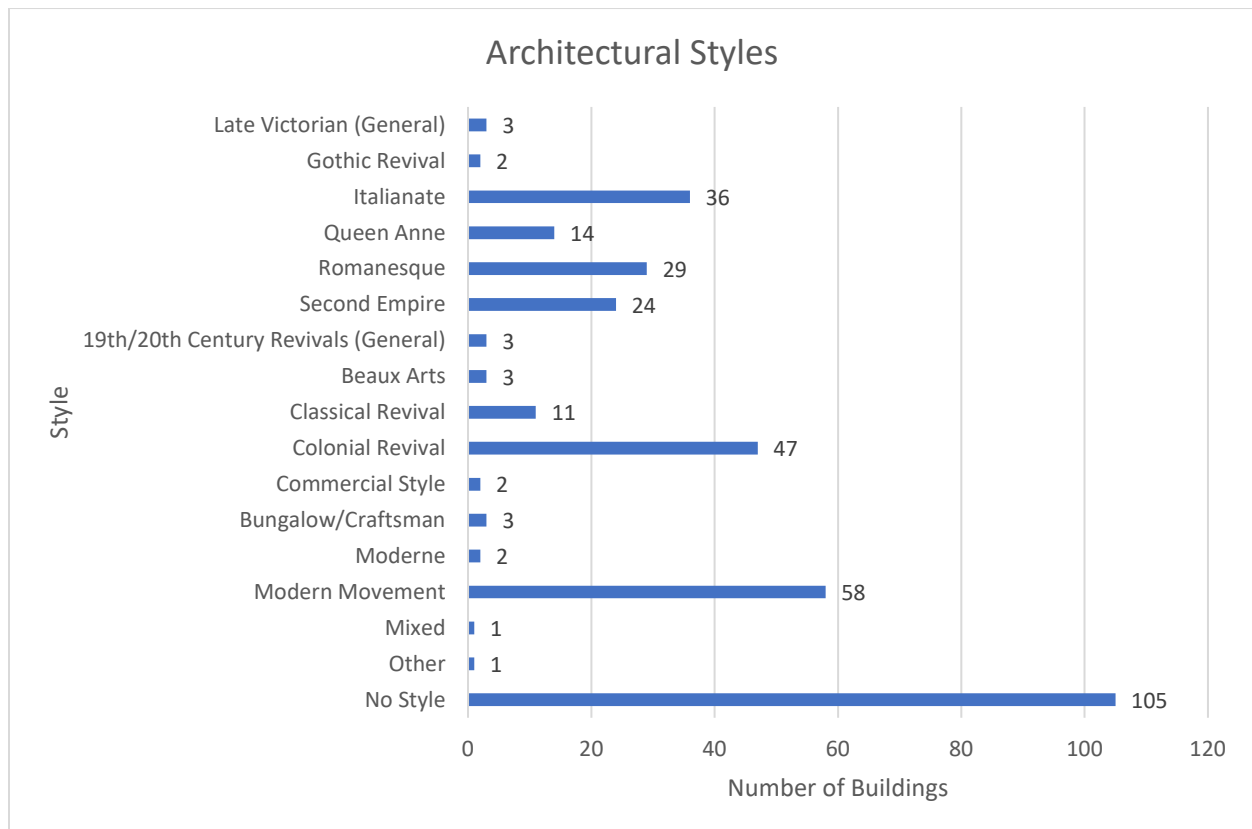
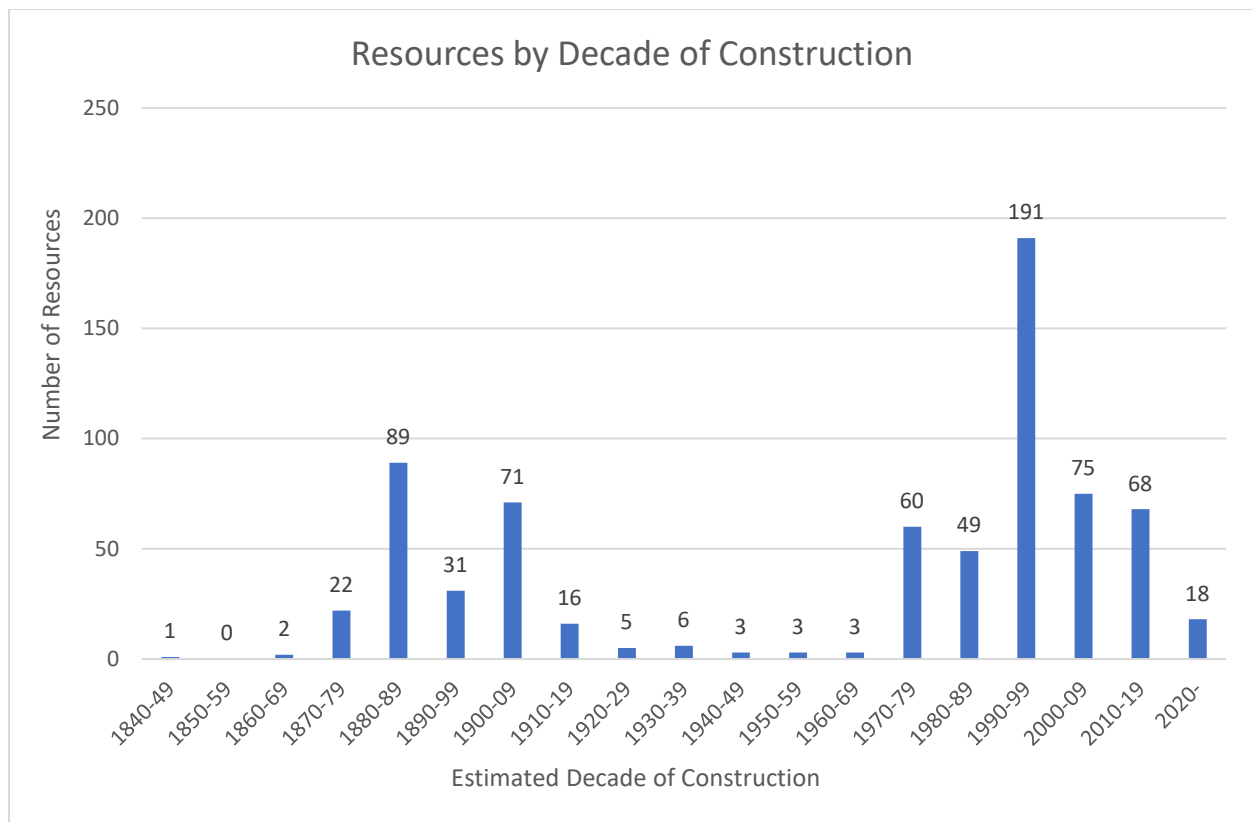
Historically, the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood did not have much industrial development within its boundaries. However, one extant example is the former Roma Bottling Company, a soft-drink manufacturer, located at the intersection of Vine and Colwell streets. G.M. Hopkins maps record the building as being built ca. 1900 and owned by members of the Guckenheimer family, who owned a whiskey company; they may have rented the premises to Roma. The building has since been adapted for residential condominium use. Alterations, including the addition of a second floor, have resulted in a loss of historic integrity.

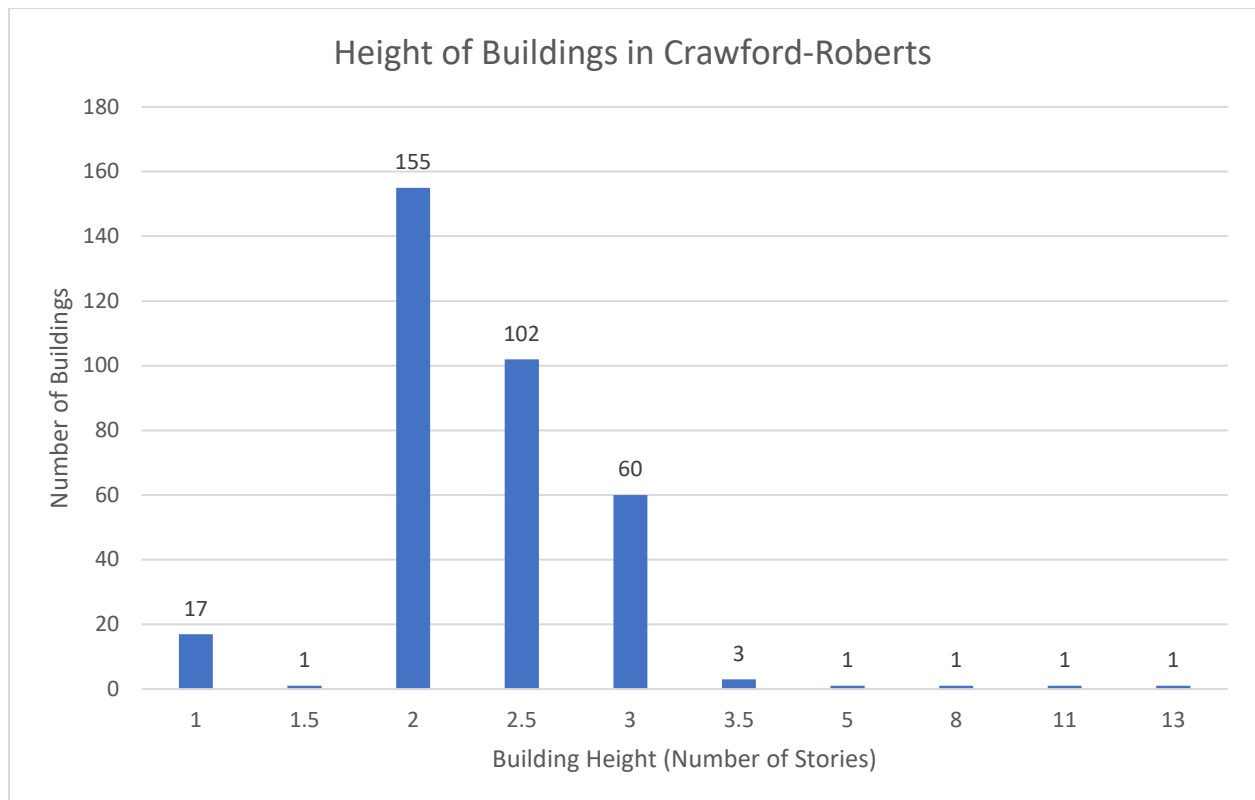
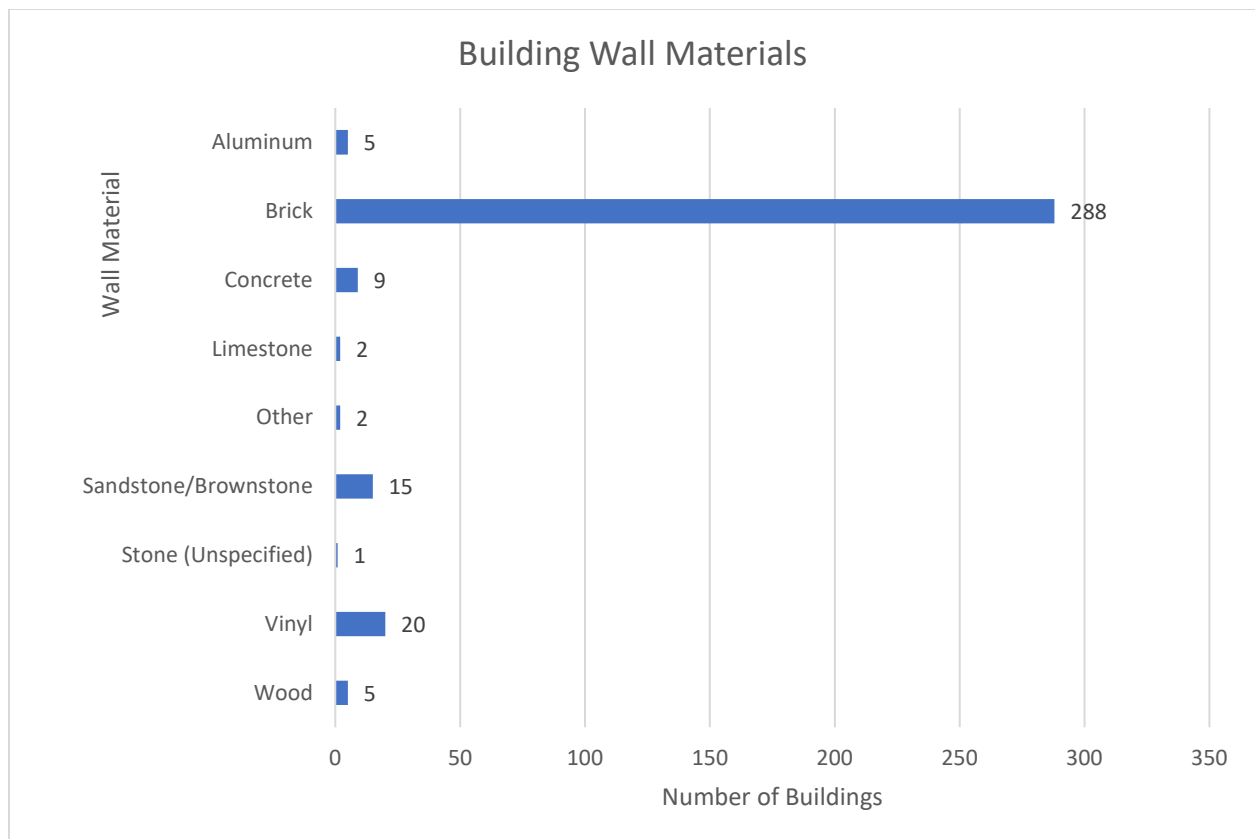
The isolated individual educational, religious, and civic resources from the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood's pre-urban renewal era stand out all the more for being few, and their significance is heightened. These resources are all that remain to convey the important Pittsburgh stories of immigration, cultural preservation and assimilation, segregation, integration, education, and religion in Crawford-Roberts before 1956. These resources include the former Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Wylie Avenue Branch; the former Hebrew Institute of Pittsburgh (determined not eligible for the NRHP by PA SHPO in 2009, but recommended for re-evaluation); the former Irene Kaufmann Settlement House Gymnasium and Auditorium; and remaining houses (and former houses) of worship. The two former synagogues still standing in Crawford-Roberts, Shaaray Teffilah (later Beth David) and Kanascis Israel, were converted to churches during the historic period of study. This is consistent with the adaptation of other synagogues for use by Christian congregations elsewhere in the Hill District and attests to the neighborhood's transition from a European immigrant population, including many Jews, in the late-nineteenth through the early-twentieth centuries to a predominantly African American community with largely Protestant Christian worship traditions during the inter-war years.

This survey found one site, Granville Parklet (former Moorhead Parklet), to have potential historical significance for its associations with the early efforts of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development (ACCD) to partner with the City of Pittsburgh with a goal of improving conditions in the Hill District and other neighborhoods.

This survey identified Bigelow Boulevard as a potential historic structure that runs through, but is not located wholly within, Crawford-Roberts. This survey recorded its retaining wall at Bedford Hill and the retaining wall of the former Penn Incline, which is also in the survey area and bounds Bigelow Boulevard. These resources should be included in any future NRHP evaluation of Bigelow Boulevard.

This survey also recorded city steps and segments of streets that retained their historic paving materials as contributors to potential city-wide historic districts.





Integrity and Condition

The Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood has integrity of location, which is underscored by its views of downtown Pittsburgh, the Strip District, and the North Side. The neighborhood's integrity of setting, however, is weaker due to the mid-twentieth century destruction of the Lower Hill District to the west. Crawford Street—which has itself been redeveloped—currently marks an abrupt end to the neighborhood where, historically, there was contiguous urban fabric. Continuity of historic fabric with that of the adjacent Middle Hill and Bluff neighborhoods provides partial integrity of setting to the neighborhood's east and south.

Decades of demolition and disinvestment, coupled with modern redevelopment, have eroded the integrity of the neighborhood's materials, design, and workmanship. Of the properties that have not been demolished, many have been altered—most prevalently through the alteration of original openings, the replacement of original doors and windows, the removal or obscuring of original ornamentation, and/or the removal or reconstruction of porches. Deferred maintenance has also had a detrimental effect on many of the neighborhood's extant, historic-age properties. The integrity of 15 percent of historic-age buildings surveyed in Crawford-Roberts was ranked as low and 64 percent as medium. Only 4 percent of individual properties surveyed were ranked as having high integrity. Individually significant resources, such as the former Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Wylie Avenue Branch and the neighborhood's extant educational and religious resources, tend to have higher integrity than its surviving commercial and housing stock.

Moreover, Crawford-Roberts's loss of historic fabric has greatly diminished its integrity as a whole. The thinning of its historic density and the demolition of many of its historic commercial, religious, social, and cultural resources has had a detrimental effect on its integrity of feeling and association. These losses are such that Crawford-Roberts does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP as a historic district. However, enough continuity of feeling and association with the Middle Hill District may be present to include Crawford-Roberts in a potential Traditional Cultural Property designation (see below).

Recommendations & Conclusions

Because this survey was designed to serve both the City of Pittsburgh and the PA SHPO, recommendations have been formulated for potential NRHP eligibility evaluations and for the use of survey data under the City of Pittsburgh's Historic Preservation Ordinance. It is also important to note that successful historic preservation may take place independent of formal designation. Other recommendations pertain to properties meriting intensive level study, and the overall methodology of this survey effort, in general.

Eligibility of Resources for NRHP and City Listing

The National Park Service (NPS) defines a district as a type of resource that “possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development” (1995, 5). The findings of this survey indicate that the qualities of a historic district—specifically, concentration, linkage, and continuity of resources—are not present in Crawford-Roberts as a whole because of the extent of demolition and redevelopment in the neighborhood.

The 1800 block of Webster Avenue, a subsection of the neighborhood previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district, was also found to have lost these qualities since it was last surveyed in 2001. A few factors make it difficult to quantify this loss; namely, the Historic Resource Survey Form for the district does not contain a resource inventory, the accompanying tax parcel map is unclear, and parcel boundaries have been reconfigured pursuant to subsequent redevelopment. However, it appears that at least 25, or over one half, of contributing resources in the Webster Avenue Historic District have been demolished.

Another potential historic district that was previously identified, but not formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility, consisted of 50 houses constructed in 1889 on Dinwiddie Street above Colwell Street. This concentration of resources was identified in the 1980 county and 1992-93 city surveys. Since then, most of this grouping of houses has been demolished and replaced with new construction. Evaluation of a smaller historic district consisting of ten surviving resources at 204, 213-221, and 216-222 Dinwiddie Street is recommended.

This survey also identified one new area, the residential portion of the Roberts-Devilliers Redevelopment Area, with the potential qualities of a historic district. This area should be evaluated for its significance under NRHP Criterion A for its association with a post-urban renewal joint venture between a white developer and a Black contractor, intentionally structured to give the Hill District community agency in its own redevelopment. Note that one recommended contributing property located at 180 Devilliers Street (Lot-and-Block number 10-N-86) is located outside of the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood and was not surveyed as part of this effort.

An associated housing redevelopment plan, Webster-Elba, resulted in similar housing in the Middle Hill District. However, this was not fully recorded in the City's previous survey of the Middle Hill due to that

survey's methodology of capturing minimal records for resources constructed after 1985. The Webster-Elba Redevelopment Plan should be included in the future study and eligibility evaluation of the Roberts-Devilliers Redevelopment Plan.

1. Recommend a determination of eligibility for the NRHP for the residential portion of the Roberts-Devilliers Redevelopment Area.

Intensive Level Survey Recommendations

All of the resources in Table 2, "Potential Individually Eligible Resources," are recommended for further study or intensive-level survey. Based on appearance and available background information, these resources have the potential to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or as individually designated City of Pittsburgh Historic Landmarks.

2. Recommend resources identified in Table 2, "Potential Individually Eligible Resources" for Intensive-Level survey.
3. Recommend resources identified in Table 2, "Potential Individually Eligible Resources," with pre-existing Intensive-Level documentation, to be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Traditional Cultural Property

Like many historically Black communities, the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood's built environment is a profound expression of what is not there anymore, as well as what remains to be preserved. Beginning in the 1950s, extensive demolition erased much of the built environment associated with entire significant themes of Crawford-Roberts's history. For example, all evidence of the neighborhood's historically free antebellum Black community and its well-documented participation in the Underground Railroad has been demolished. Likewise, evidence of the neighborhood's immigrant ethnic enclaves is gone, except for a few lone survivors such as St. George's Syrian Orthodox Church or the former Shaaray Teffilah/Beth David Synagogue. The neighborhood's first—and, for decades, only—public park and its extraordinary facilities for social as well as recreational well-being today lie under Bigelow Boulevard. Most of the neighborhood's religious buildings and large institutions were relocated or closed and demolished, taking with them the history of a complex network of cultural ties and social support for immigrants, working families, and the poor, unhoused, and vulnerable in the Hill District.

In the years before the National Historic Preservation Act, no questions were asked about the significance of what was slated for removal and redevelopment in the Hill District. Erasure of the community's history is, paradoxically, part of its history.

Thirty years ago, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) commissioned the African American Historic Sites Survey of Allegheny County. The resulting report noted that despite the Hill District's importance to all of the historical themes explored in that study, the neighborhood—even then—lacked sufficient integrity to become a historic district (Brown 1994).

In the 1980s, the NPS has developed a new property type, the traditional cultural property, which is worth exploring for its relevance to the Hill District, including Crawford-Roberts. The significance of the Hill District to the history of Pittsburgh, the history of African American culture, and even the history of the United States as a whole is so great that every effort should be made to preserve and enhance its cultural identity for the future. Preliminary discussions with PA SHPO and the NPS point to the Traditional Cultural Property as a means by which this may be accomplished. A study of designation of all or part of the Hill District as a traditional cultural property is recommended in light of the neighborhood's strong cultural history, overall lack of integrity, recent history of redevelopment, and individual sites of meaning to the community that might lack traditional NRHP qualities. A previous survey of the Middle Hill District resulted in a recommendation that that neighborhood be studied for its potential to become a traditional cultural property; this survey recommends that the study, if undertaken, also include Crawford-Roberts.

What is a Traditional Cultural Property?

Culture is defined by the NPS as the “traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts, and social institutions” of a community. It further defines a “traditional” as those “beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice.” Traditional cultural significance is “derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices” (Parker and King 1992, 1).

The concept of the traditional cultural property originated in the American Indian Liaison Office as a means to recognize significant Native American places, which often do not share the attributes the NRHP was designed to evaluate. However, the traditional cultural property designation is not restricted only to resources associated with Native American cultures. An example of a traditional cultural property offered by NPS is “an urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its continuing beliefs and practices” (Parker and King 1992, 1). “A Traditional Cultural Property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (Parker and King 1992, 1).

In evaluating a traditional cultural property for inclusion in the NRHP, two key questions about integrity must be considered: integrity of relationship and integrity of condition. Traditional cultural properties must have an integral relationship to traditional cultural practices or beliefs, and the condition of the property must be such that the relevant relationships survive (Parker and King 1992, 10). Despite its substantial loss of physical fabric, Crawford-Roberts and the Hill District appear to possess these qualities for their ongoing association with the Black culture of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the United States.

This history and the significance of the Hill District to the Black population of Pittsburgh and the nation, have been well-documented. Recent public projects have underscored the importance of the Hill District’s past by inclusion of references, such as the names of activists who resisted urban renewal inscribed in the stone at Freedom Corner. The August Wilson House celebrates the life and work of the playwright who dramatized a century of Black life in the Hill District, using its specific details to tell an encompassing story.

In a neighborhood that has lost many of the actual people and places associated with its history, such remembering is critical for the durability of culture.

A foundational planning document for the Hill District, the Greater Hill District Master Plan of 2011, articulates this as a primary goal: “The Hill will position itself as Pittsburgh’s oldest African American neighborhood and retain its cultural and historical personality, which should not be lost due to market pressures and gentrification” (Greater Hill District Master Plan, 2011: 28). Listing of the Hill District, or parts thereof, as a traditional cultural property can contribute meaningfully to this goal by conferring prestige and making the area eligible for funding for further enhancements and preservation of what remains. (For example, some strategies suggested by the Master Plan include the establishment of a Hill History Center, development of an interpretive “Past, Present, and Future” Trail, and walking tours.)

On the subject of identifying and geographically defining traditional cultural properties, the NPS says, “TCPs [traditional cultural properties] are best identified by consulting directly with members of a traditional community. Members often have a special perspective on properties that play an important role in their historically-rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. While certain properties may be documented through the historic literature or through previous ethnographic or archaeological studies, information on other properties may have been only passed down through generations by oral history or practice” (National Park Service 2012, 1).

Therefore, rather than recommending a specific area or areas for listing as a traditional cultural property, this study recommends a consultation process with the Hill District community to define one or more traditional cultural properties in the Hill District, including Crawford-Roberts.

Other questions to inform discussion of prospective traditional cultural property designation may include:

- 1) How does the Hill District reflect the past and present beliefs and practices of Pittsburgh’s Black community? In what areas are there generational continuity in beliefs and practices?
- 2) How many generations constitute “traditional” residents? There are still many Hill District residents who remember pre-urban renewal conditions. To what extent is generational transference of cultural values occurring? Is ongoing participation of the Black ethnic group reflected in the neighborhood’s buildings, streetscapes, or patterns of social activity?
- 3) If the Hill District traditional cultural property is an area where the Black community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity, how is it unique in this regard? How do other areas like Manchester, East Liberty, Larimer, and Homewood compare in the present cultural experience and values of the African American community?
- 4) Housing discrimination is central to the Black experience in Pittsburgh and to the history of the Hill District. Should residential areas be included in a traditional cultural property, and if so, what are the criteria for selecting them?

- 5) Integrity: Is the condition of the Hill District such that relevant relationships survive? Do its spaces reflect historically rooted values? How do vacant lots and redeveloped parcels, which express the erasure and replacement of historic places in the Hill District, contribute to a traditional cultural property?
- 6) Period of significance: What is the time of the traditional cultural event when the area gained significance and/or the period of use for traditional purposes (i.e. Great Migration, urban renewal)?
- 7) Other ethnic groups: the Hill District was not exclusively a Black community and retains resources and places of memory (including where physical resources no longer exist, but are remembered) associated with other ethnic groups. How does a traditional cultural property recognize these overlapping cultural experiences?

4. Recommend a consultation process with the Hill District community to determine if one or more areas of the Hill should be evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP as a traditional cultural property.

Use of Survey Data by City of Pittsburgh

Eligibility for the NRHP is not determinative of eligibility for City historic designation. Moreover, it is not the policy or practice of the City of Pittsburgh to initiate nominations for city historic designation, but rather to evaluate and act upon nominations submitted by community members, organizations, and leaders. Therefore, recommendations for use of survey data by the City of Pittsburgh pertain to the Historic Review Commission's responsibilities under the City of Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance, §1101.07(b), to:

- 1) Carry on educational activities in furtherance of the purpose of [the Historic Preservation Ordinance];
- 2) Act in an advisory role to City departments and agencies related to preservation matters;
- 3) Act as a catalyst to expedite the flow of projects through departments and agencies;
- 4) Facilitate the redevelopment of historic structures and districts in accordance with approved development plans of the city;
- 5) Act as liaison on behalf of the City with preservation organizations, professional societies, community and other groups, private property owners, and interested citizens, concerning conservation of the historic resources of the city;
- 6) Act as a liaison on behalf of the City with the state Historic Preservation Officer, agencies of the federal government, the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, concerning the historic resources of the city;
- 7) Prepare plans for the conservation and development of historic resources;
- 8) Undertake or encourage and facilitate the documentation of the architecture and history of the City's historic resources.

In furtherance of these goals, it is understood that the Department of City Planning intends to fully integrate the list of Potential Individually Eligible Resources and other survey data into its GIS, so that it may serve as a tool in all aspects of implementing the City of Pittsburgh's comprehensive plan. This will

be important to highlight those potentially eligible resources until such time as any formal efforts are organized to maintain and preserve them. In addition, it is recommended that the City share the results of this study with stakeholders in the City’s “Pilot Process for Reuse, Reinvestment, and Revitalization in Pittsburgh’s Hill District” so that the data and recommendations developed as part of this survey can inform that project.

In order to keep Architectural Inventory survey data up to date, it is recommended that the Department of City Planning coordinate with other city and county agencies to obtain and periodically update the Architectural Inventory database with information related to building construction or demolition. For example, on a regular basis data related to building demolitions and construction could be cross referenced with data from the Bureau of Permits, Licenses, and Inspections and the Allegheny County Assessor. Such interim data updates could utilize City Planning interns and would not typically require field checking.

As City Planning completes surveys of Pittsburgh neighborhoods, it is recommended that the survey data be shared with other community stakeholders and the PA SHPO to ensure its long-term preservation. GIS data and/or an electronic database file (such as Microsoft Access or Excel) could be created with essential building attribute fields and photographs and should be saved on disk. A second file should be created in PDF format to ensure accessibility as computer programs and file compatibility change over time. Ideally, at least two paper copies of the survey data should be made. One paper copy would be kept in the City of Pittsburgh Archives and the other would be curated at a local independent archive. Possible community partners for data sharing are the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, the Pennsylvania Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and its Hill District branch, the Archives of Industrial Society at the University of Pittsburgh, the Architectural Archives at Carnegie Mellon University, and the archives maintained by Preservation Pittsburgh.

5. Recommend the Architectural Inventory survey data, which has been incorporated into the City’s GIS, be utilized while planning for the city, and when implementing aspects of the comprehensive plan.
6. It is recommended that Pittsburgh Department of City Planning develop best practices to keep the database and GIS files relevant and useful in the long term and ensure its archival stability.

It is also recommended that the Department of City Planning, through its Historic Review Commission, Historic Preservation Planner, and relevant Neighborhood Planner, continue the practice—piloted in Sector 1—of sharing survey results with the survey community in a meeting. In areas which have not traditionally had a strong culture of preservation awareness or action, including the Hill, the purpose will be to start a conversation about historic preservation in the surveyed community. In areas with established historic districts, the conversation may continue at a higher level about expansion of current preservation activities. Meetings should include a variety of stakeholders, including local community groups, preservation organizations, and residents and property owners, as well as Historic Review Commission representative(s), city officials, and PA SHPO staff. Ideally, the survey area’s City Council

representative would host the meeting at a location within the survey area. A typical meeting agenda might be:

- 1) Introductory presentation about the benefits historic preservation (for “new” communities) or the accomplishments of historic preservation to date (for “experienced” communities);
- 2) Summary overview of historic preservation tools and practices (NRHP, local designation, tax credits, etc.);
- 3) Description of survey activity and presentation of results in that neighborhood or sector;
- 4) Discussion of how City will use data and possibilities for how the community might use it;
- 5) Question and answer.

Additionally, convening a community meeting prior to the start of the survey to inform residents and property owners of the project’s goals, prepare them for the presence of surveyors on the streets, and gather community-based information will be helpful to future survey efforts.

7. Recommend the results of the Architectural Inventory and survey data be shared with subject neighborhoods at a neighborhood or district meeting.
8. Recommend convening a community meeting prior to the start of future surveys.

Methodology of the Project

Within the confines of the current project, surveyors gathered data on 132 previously surveyed resources and 1,099 newly surveyed resources (see Table 1, below, for estimates of survey completion; Appendix C, Table 8 for a list of newly surveyed resources).

Table 1: Survey Completion			
	Surveyed Parcels to Date (Architectural Inventory Phases 1-12)	# Parcels City-wide**	% Complete City-wide
Not Previously Surveyed	18,766	139,375	13.5%
Previously Surveyed	2,025*	13,385	15.1%
Total	20,791*	152,760	13.6%
<p>* Previously Surveyed refers to parcels surveyed prior to the commencement of the Pittsburgh Architectural Inventory. This number excludes 53 previously surveyed resources in Sector 1 whose tax parcels have been abolished.</p> <p>**As of 2014 when the first phase of the Pittsburgh Architectural Inventory began.</p>			

Surveyed Properties

The survey of Crawford-Roberts is the twelfth phase of an on-line, mobile data collection method piloted in City Planning Sector 1. This was the first survey in which consultants used their personal handheld cellular phones for data collection and photography; previous surveys were conducted using iPads owned by the City (early surveys) or PC-platform tablets purchased by Michael Baker International, Inc. after the City retired the iPads. A new data collection application, ArcGIS Field Maps, was also utilized in this survey.

During this survey, the project team experienced some familiar problems with hardware. A persistent hardware problem throughout all the City surveys has been the limited battery life (less than an 8-hour work day) of each handheld device. In the past, the City had enough iPads to equip each member of the survey team with two tablets. Consultants in this survey relied on personal portable battery packs to keep their cellphones charged. This survey's reliance on personal devices also meant it relied on the cellular coverage subscribed to by each individual surveyor. Michael Baker International supplied one wireless hot spot to ensure consistent wireless coverage needed to save and update data throughout the survey area.

Other, persistent problems with survey methodology mostly pertain to gaps between data collection in the field and its accurate representation in tables and maps, which need to be created afterward in the office. Because mapping is generated on the basis of tax parcels, it cannot represent all the data collected in the field, for example: multiple addresses and/or multiple uses per parcel, and/or multiple uses in a single building, complex, or group of related buildings. A second "Use" field would allow the collection of more complete data but would not solve the issue of overly-simplistic mapping.

A capability present in previous surveys but missing from this one as the ability to draw polygons around groups of contiguous parcels and, in so doing, create a single site record including multiple parcels. The polygons resulted in a more accurate representation of resources composed of multiple parcels than the method used in this survey (to fill out a record for one parcel and skip the rest). Because City data collection is typically tied to individual parcels, collecting data (other than for potential historic districts) based on polygons is of limited use and difficult to integrate with existing data. Though the use of polygons to delineate areas of vacant land or large parking lots was a useful internal tool for project historians, such data is not needed by the City or PA SHPO, as the goal of this data collection effort is to collect information on historic-age properties. Therefore, it was not deemed necessary to pursue a means of polygon-based data collection using ArcGIS Field Maps.

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Appendix A: Attribute Fields, PA SHPO & City of Pittsburgh Survey Requirements

Attributes (for each address point surveyed)

Per City of Pittsburgh: Checkboxes for the following categories:

- Potentially Eligible Individual
- Potentially Eligible District
- Vacant – Not Surveyed
- Post 1985 – Surveyed
- Integrity LOW – Surveyed
- Integrity MED – Surveyed
- Integrity HIGH – Surveyed

Per PA SHPO Minimum Record for PA SHARE:

- Historic Name, or blank if there is none
- Resource Type (NR category)
 - Building
 - Site
 - Object
 - Structure
 - District
- Tax Parcel (Allegheny County Lot-and-Block number)
- Location (when address and/or tax parcel is absent)
- USGS Quad
- UTM Zone
- Lat/Long. Coordinates for each address point
- Address
- City
- Municipality
- County
- Zip Code
- Owner Type (public, private, or corporate)
- Owner Name
- Number of buildings
- Bays Wide
- Stories

- Structural System
- Resource Number
- Associated Resources
- Demolished
- National Register Status
 - Undetermined
 - NR Listed
 - NR Eligible
 - NR Listed District
 - NR Eligible District
- Year Built 1
- Year Built 2 (Additions/alterations)
- Date of Survey Form (date of data collection)
- Surveyor Name
- Project Name
- Photographs/jpgs
- Style (primary style and secondary style, if applicable)
 - Colonial
 - Georgian
 - French Colonial
 - Spanish Colonial
 - Dutch Colonial
 - Postmedieval
 - English
 - Early Republican
 - Federal
 - Early Classical
 - Republican
 - Mid-19TH Century
 - Greek revival
 - Gothic Revival
 - Italian Villa
 - Exotic Revival
 - Late Victorian
 - Gothic
 - Italianate
 - Second Empire
 - Stick/Eastlake
 - Queen Anne
 - Shingle Style
 - Romanesque

- Renaissance
 - Octagon Mode
 - Late 19TH & 20TH Century Revivals
 - Colonial Revival
 - Classical Revival
 - Tudor Revival
 - Late Gothic Revival
 - Mission/Spanish
 - Beaux Arts
 - Italian Renaissance
 - French Renaissance
 - Late 19TH & Early 20TH Century American Movements
 - Prairie School
 - Commercial Style
 - Chicago
 - Skyscraper
 - Bungalow/Craftsman
 - Modern Movement
 - Moderne
 - International Style
 - Art Deco
 - Other
 - No Style
 - Mixed
- Exterior Materials (complete for wall, foundation, roof, and “other,” if needed)
 - Adobe
 - Aluminum
 - Asbestos
 - Asphalt
 - Brick
 - Bronze
 - Cast Iron
 - Ceramic tile
 - Cloth/Canvas
 - Concrete
 - Copper
 - Earth
 - Fiber glass
 - Glass
 - Granite
 - Iron

- Lead
- Limestone
- Log
- Marble
- Metal, unspecified
- Nickel
- Other
- Plastic
- Plywood/particle board
- Rubber
- Sandstone/Brownstone
- Shake
- Shingle
- Slate
- Steel
- Stone, unspecified
- Stucco
- Synthetics
- Terra cotta
- Tin
- Vinyl
- Weatherboard
- Wood
- Wrought iron
- Function/Sub-Function/Particular Use (completed for both historic and current use)
 - Domestic
 - Single dwelling
 - Multiple dwelling
 - Secondary structure
 - Hotel
 - Institutional housing
 - Camp
 - Village site (Archaeology)
 - Commerce/Trade
 - Business
 - Professional
 - Organizational
 - Financial organization
 - Specialty store
 - Department store
 - Restaurant

- Warehouse
- Trade (Archaeology)
- Social
 - Meeting hall
 - Club house
 - Civic
- Government
 - Capitol
 - City hall
 - Correctional facility
 - Fire station
 - Governmental office
 - Diplomatic building
 - Custom house
 - Post office
 - Public works
 - Courthouse
- Education
 - School
 - College
 - Library
 - Research facility
 - Education-related housing
- Religion
 - Religious structure
 - Ceremonial site
 - Church school
 - Church-related residence
- Funerary
 - Cemetery
 - Graves/burials
 - Mortuary
- Recreation/Culture
 - Theater
 - Auditorium
 - Museum
 - Music facility
 - Sports facility
 - Outdoor recreation
 - Fair

- Monument/marker
- Work of art
- Agriculture/Subsistence
 - Processing
 - Storage
 - Agricultural field
 - Animal facility
 - Fishing facility or site
 - Agricultural outbuilding
 - Horticultural facility
 - Irrigation facility
- Industry/Processing/Extraction
 - Manufacturing facility
 - Extractive facility
 - Waterworks
 - Energy facility
 - Communications facility
 - Processing site (Archaeology)
- Health Care
 - Hospital
 - Clinic
 - Sanitarium
 - Medical business/office
 - Resort
- Defense
 - Arms storage
 - Fortification
 - Military facility
 - Battle site
 - Coast Guard facility
 - Naval facility
 - Air facility
- Landscape
 - Parking lot
 - Park
 - Plaza
 - Garden
 - Forest
 - Unoccupied land
 - Underwater

- Natural feature
- Street furniture/object
- Conservation area
- Transportation
 - Rail-related
 - Air-related
 - Water-related
 - Road-related (Vehicular)
 - Pedestrian-related
- Work in Progress
- Unknown
- Vacant/Not in use
- Other

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Appendix B: Figures

**Figure 1: Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh
Overview of Planning Sector 15: Hill District and Uptown**

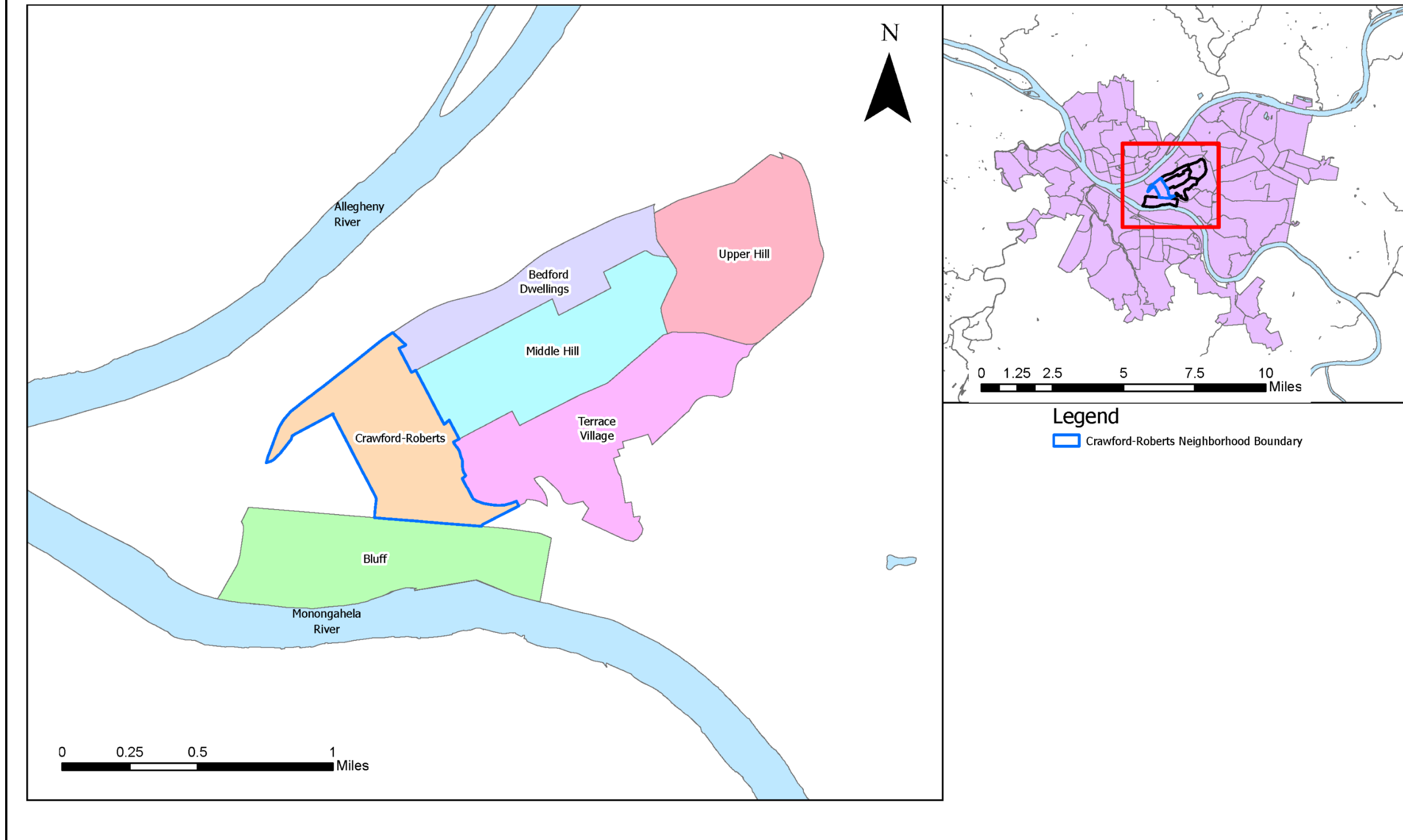


Figure 1: Overview of Planning Sector 15, Hill District and Uptown, showing the Crawford-Roberts Neighborhood (blue outline).

**Figure 2: Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh
Previously and Newly Surveyed Properties**

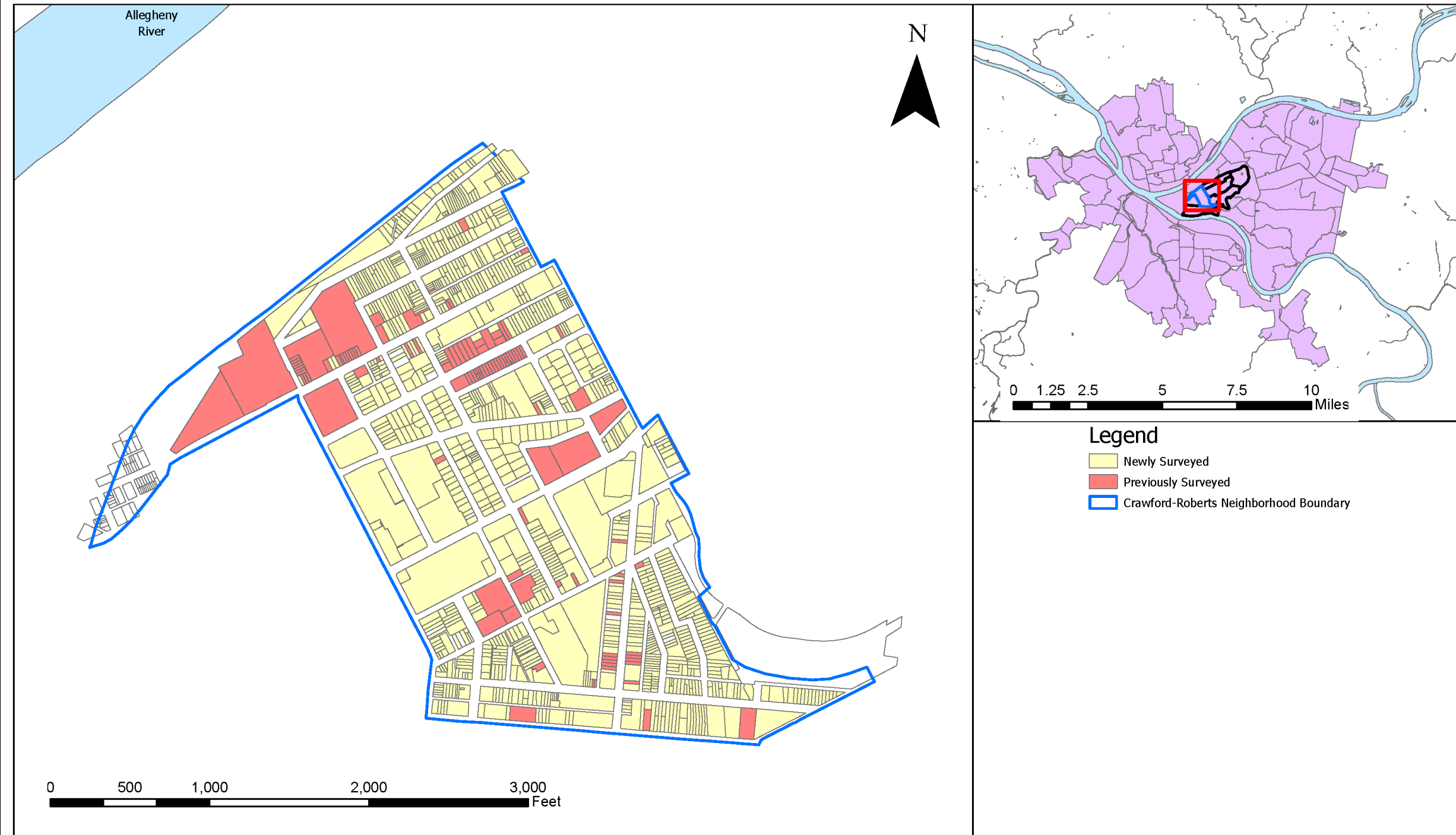


Figure 2: Previously and newly surveyed properties.

**Figure 3: Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh
Historical Integrity of Surveyed Properties**

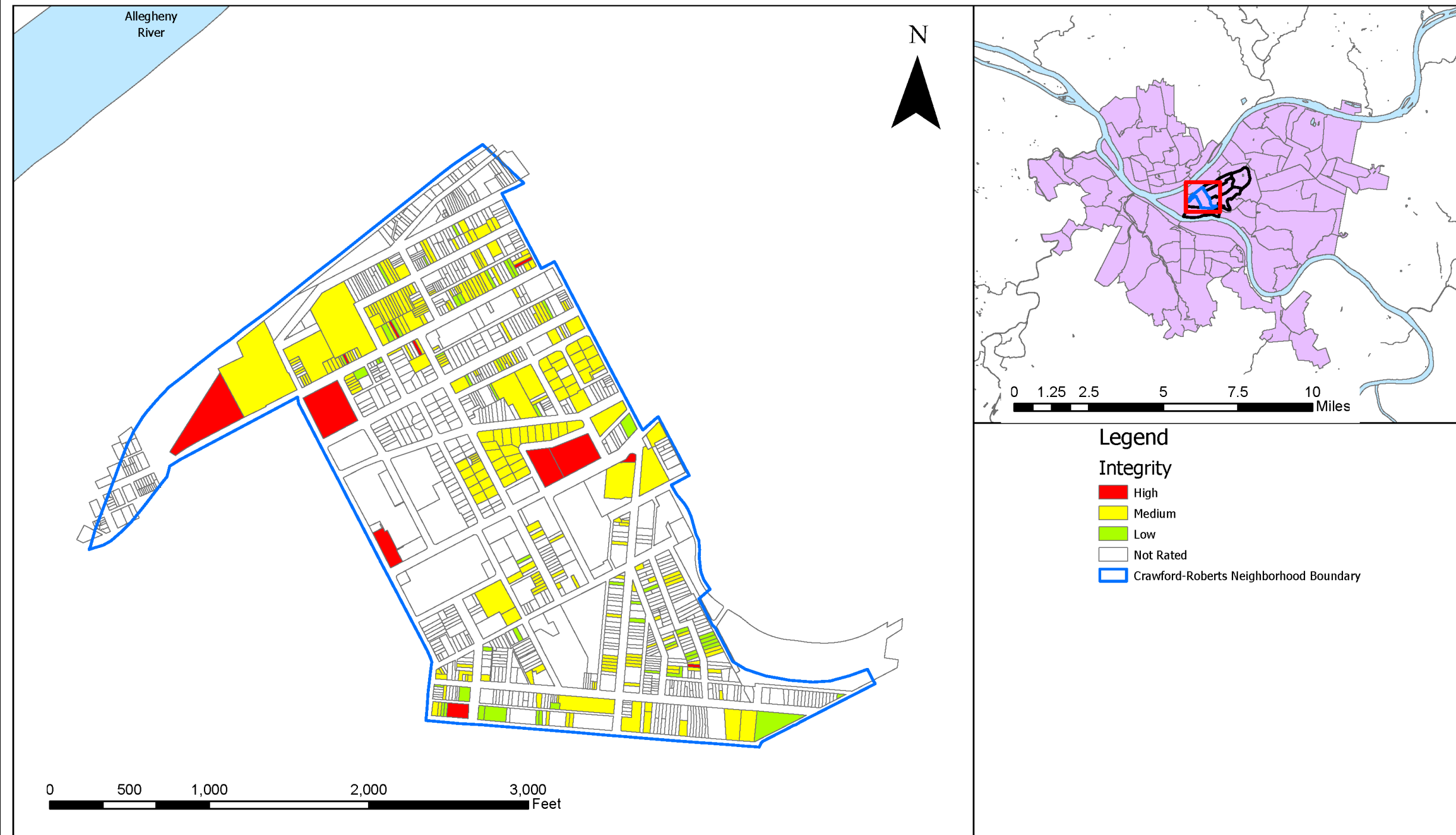


Figure 3: Historical integrity of surveyed properties.

**Figure 4: Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh
Location of Vacant Parcels and Post-1985 Properties**

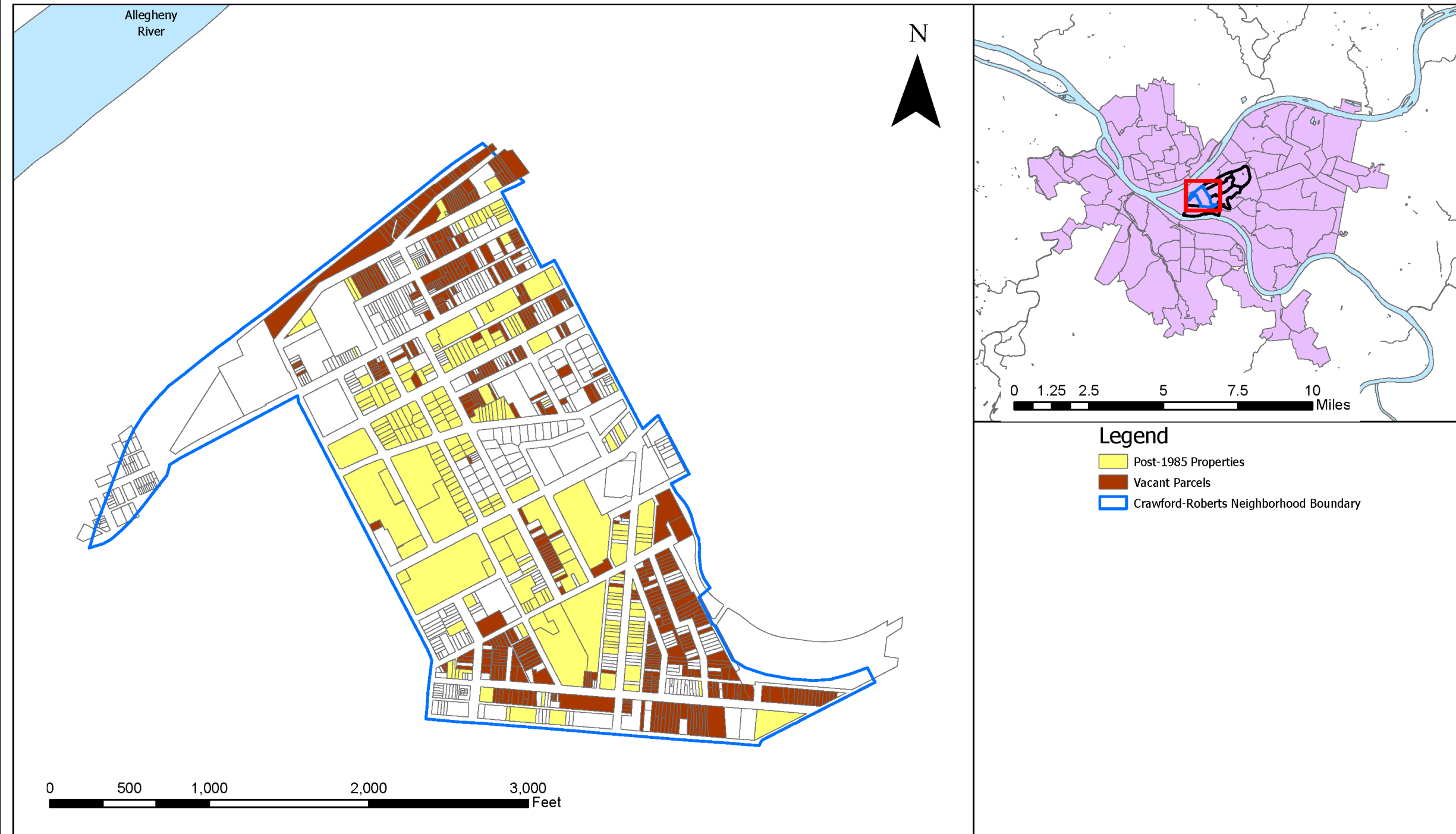


Figure 4: Location of vacant parcels and post-1985 properties.

**Figure 5: Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh
Location of Potentially Eligible Individual and District Properties**

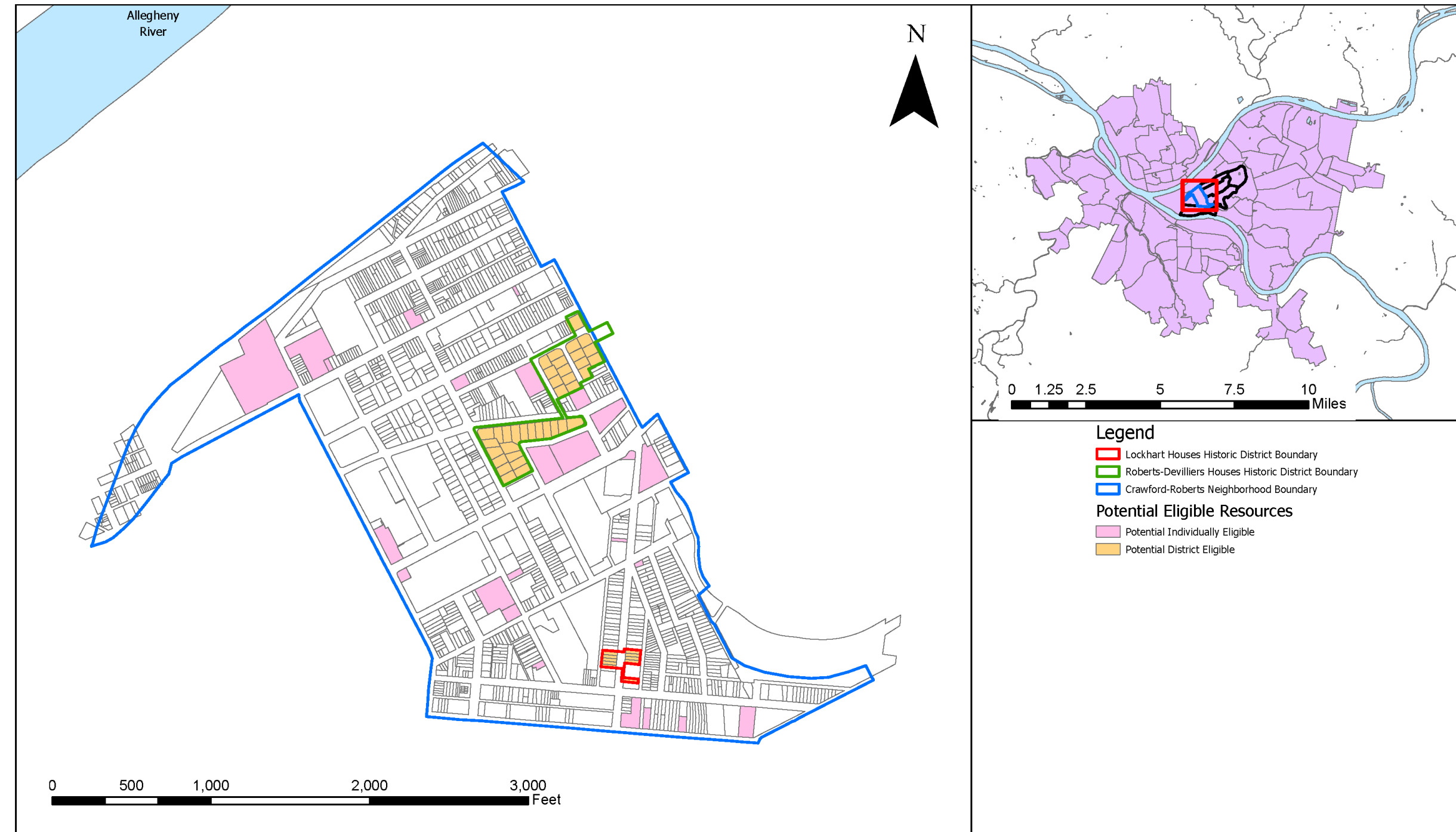


Figure 5: Location of potentially eligible individual and district properties.

Figure 6: Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh
Location of Potentially Eligible Historic District: Roberts-Devilliers Houses

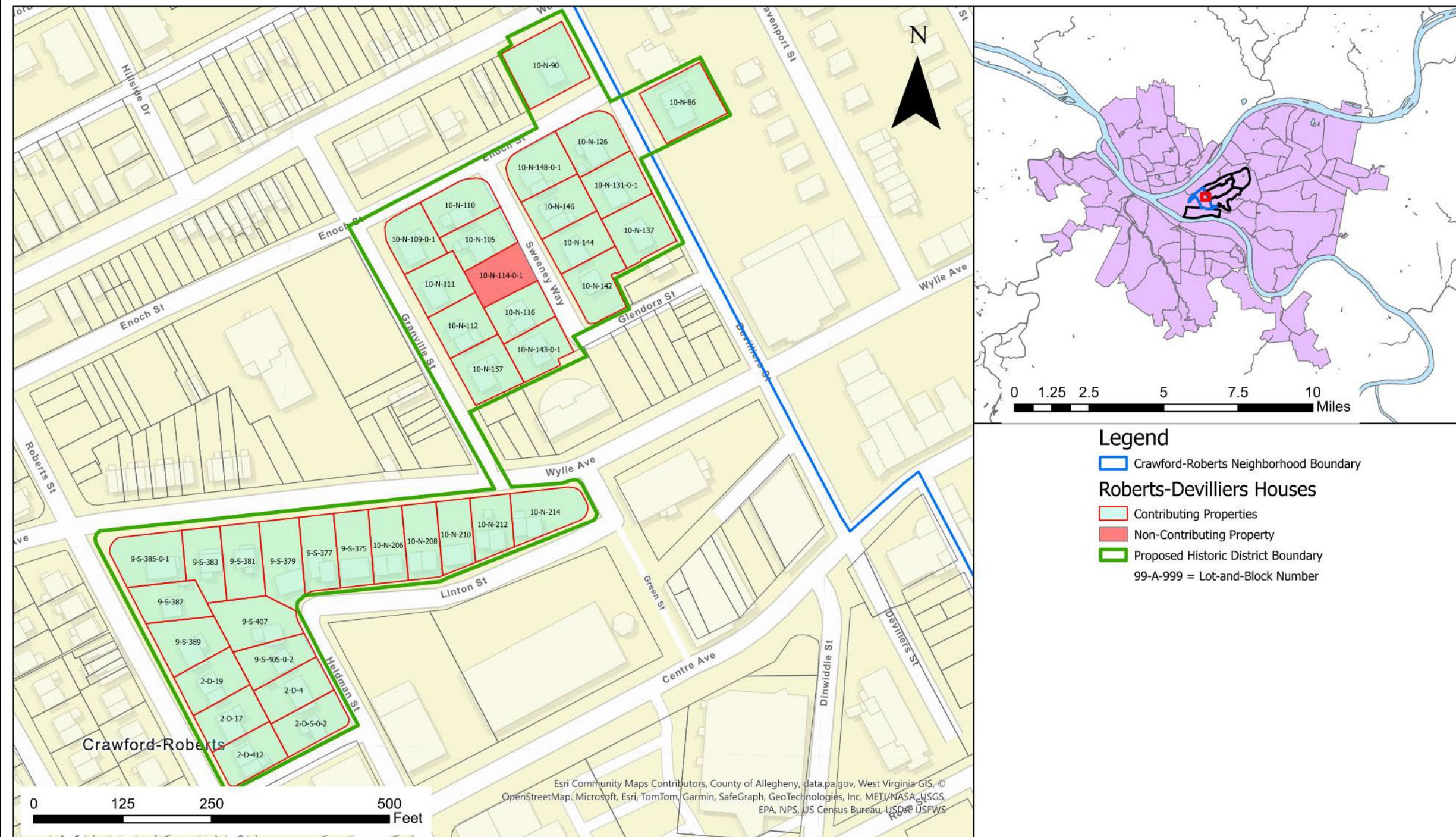


Figure 6: Location of potentially eligible historic district: Roberts-Devilliers Houses.

Figure 7: Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh
Location of Potentially Eligible Historic District: Lockhart Houses

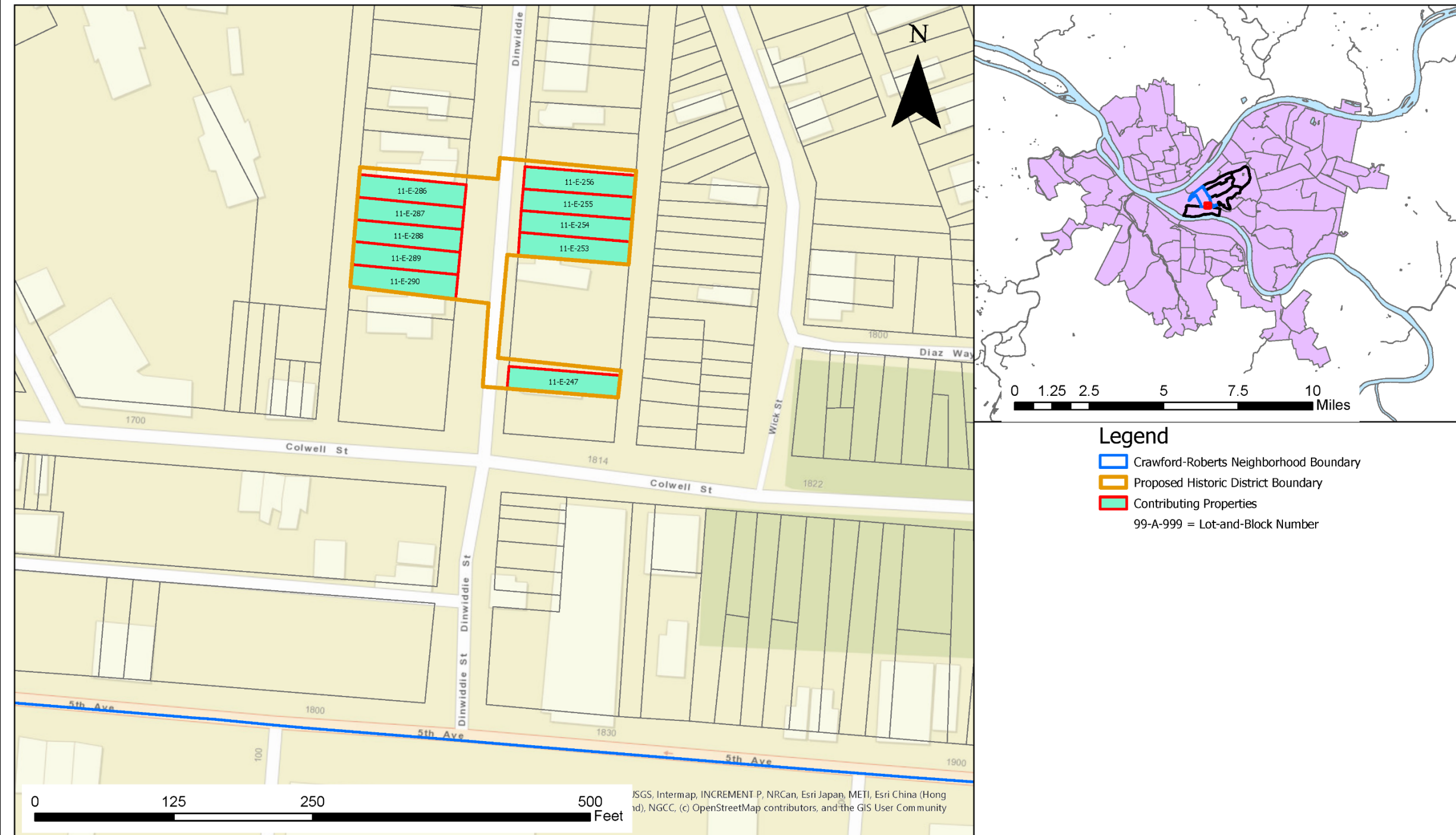


Figure 7: Location of potentially eligible historic district: Lockhart Houses.

Figure 8: Architectural Inventory for the City of Pittsburgh
Geographic Distribution of the Four Most Common Building Styles in the Surveyed Area

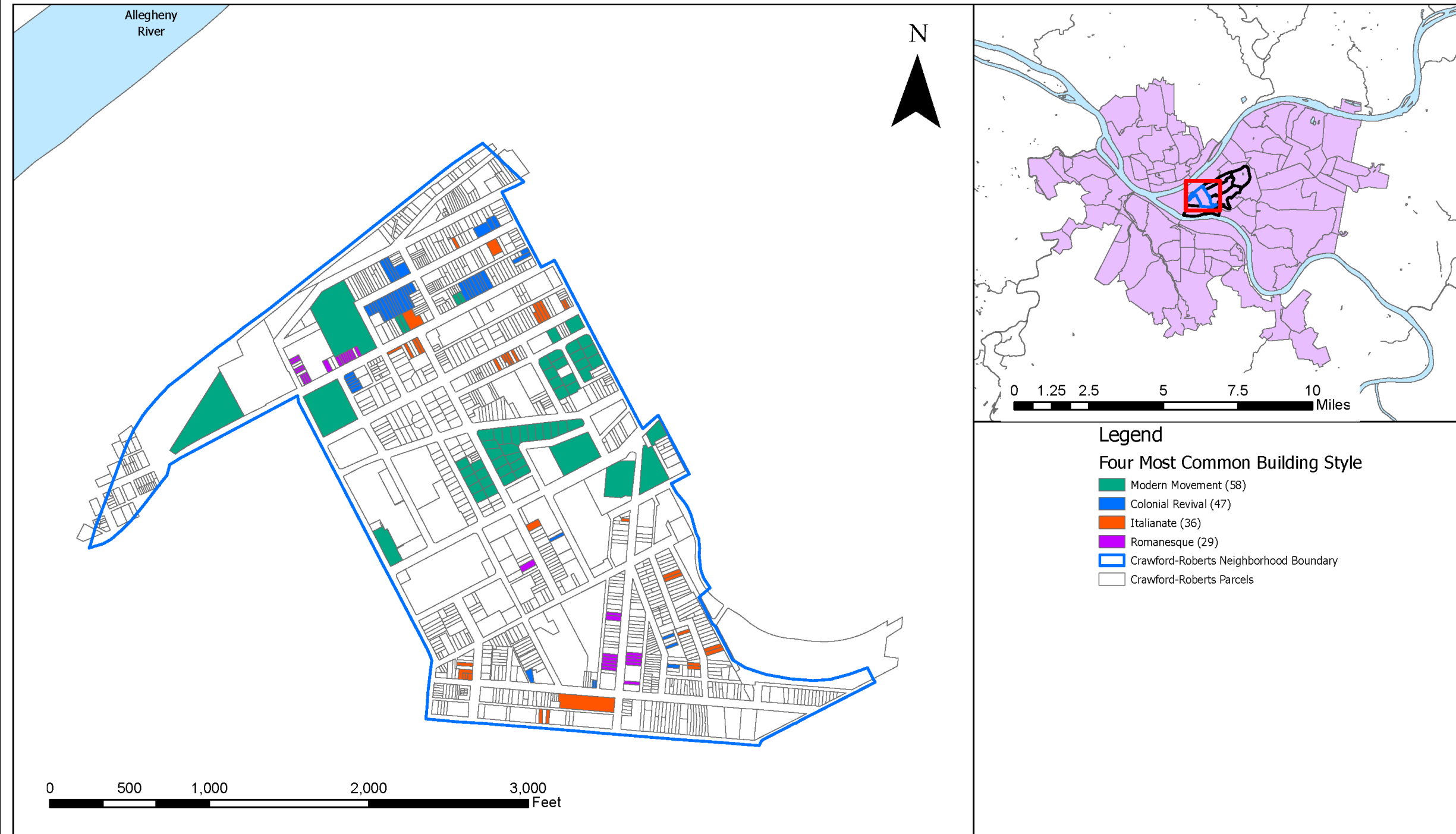


Figure 8: Geographic distribution of the four most common building styles in the surveyed area.

Appendix C: Tables

Table 2: Listed, Determined Eligible, and Potential Individually Eligible Resources														
Photograph	Historic Name	Address # Low	Address # High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Style	Current Function	Integrity	Wall Materials	Year Built	Previous Survey	Resource Number
	Aurora Club	1501			5TH	2-H-74		Modern Movement - Moderne	Vacant/Not In Use	Medium	Brick	c 1945		
	Mugele Motor Inn Building	1807			5TH	11-E-85		L 19 & E 20 Cen Am Mov - Commercial Style	Government - Public Works	Medium	Brick	1920		
	Tito-Mecca-Zizza House	1817			5TH	11-E-93	Unevaluated	Late Victorian - Queen Anne	Vacant/Not In Use	Medium	Brick	1884	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register; City Designated Individual Historic Site	1995RE00340
	American Life & Annuity Society of Pittsburgh; Pension Life Building	1901			5TH	11-E-113		L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Classical Revival	Commerce/Trade - Business	Medium	Brick	1911		
	Eye and Ear Hospital of Pittsburgh	1945			5TH	11-F-84	Unevaluated	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Beaux Arts	Health Care - Clinic	Medium	Brick	1903	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1995RE00343

Table 2: Listed, Determined Eligible, and Potential Individually Eligible Resources

Photograph	Historic Name	Address # Low	Address # High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Style	Current Function	Integrity	Wall Materials	Year Built	Previous Survey	Resource Number
	Connelley, Clifford B., Trade School	1435			BEDFORD	9-R-194	SHPO: Listed	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Classical Revival	Commerce/Trade - Organizational	Medium	Brick	1930	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register; City Designated Individual Historic Site	1985RE00797
	St. George Syrian Orthodox Church	1539			BEDFORD	9-R-146	Unevaluated	Late Victorian - Romanesque	Vacant/Not In Use	Medium	Brick	1917	PA-SHARE	2019RE24291
	August Wilson House	1727			BEDFORD	9-S-36	SHPO: Listed	Late Victorian - Italianate	Recreation/Culture - Museum	Medium	Brick	1841	PA-SHARE; City Designated Individual Historic Site	2008RE00526
	Rettinger House	1908			BEDFORD	9-M-299		Late Victorian - Second Empire	Domestic - Single Dwelling	Medium	Brick	1905		
	"Phoenix" Sculpture				CENTRE	10-N-376-0- 2		N/A	Recreation/Culture - Monument/Marker	High		1979		
	Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church; St. Benedict the Moor Parish	1500			CENTRE	2-D-182-0-1	SHPO: Eligible	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Late Gothic Revival	Religion - Religious Structure	High	Brick	1895	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1990RE00690

Table 2: Listed, Determined Eligible, and Potential Individually Eligible Resources


Photograph	Historic Name	Address # Low	Address # High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Style	Current Function	Integrity	Wall Materials	Year Built	Previous Survey	Resource Number
	Freedom Corner	1504			CENTRE	2-D-256		N/A	Recreation/Culture - Monument/Marker	N/A		2001		
	Irene Kaufmann Settlement House, Gymnasium and Auditorium	1825			CENTRE	10-N-218	Unevaluated	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Classical Revival	Recreation/Culture - Auditorium	High	Limestone	1928	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	2022RE02753
	Hill House Center	1835			CENTRE	10-N-230	Unevaluated	Modern Movement	Social - Civic	High	Brick	1972	PA-SHARE	2000RE00855
	Franklin Sub-District School; Letsche Public School	1530			CLIFF	9-R-167	SHPO: Listed	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Classical Revival	Domestic - Multiple Dwelling	Medium	Brick	1906	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register; City Designated Individual Historic Site	1985RE00877
	St. Benedict the Moor Church, Office	91			CRAWFORD	2-D-182-0-1		Modern Movement	Religion	High	Brick	c. 1969		1990RE00690 (Associated)
	Rech House	276			DINWIDDIE	11-A-220	Unevaluated	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Beaux Arts	Domestic - Single Dwelling	Medium	Brick	1911	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1995RE00341

Table 2: Listed, Determined Eligible, and Potential Individually Eligible Resources

Photograph	Historic Name	Address # Low	Address # High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Style	Current Function	Integrity	Wall Materials	Year Built	Previous Survey	Resource Number
	House	313			DINWIDDIE	11-A-178		L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Classical Revival	Domestic - Single Dwelling	Medium	Brick	c 1900	Pittsburgh Register	
	Ebenezer Towers	420			DINWIDDIE	11-A-274		Modern Movement	Domestic - Multiple Dwelling	Medium	Brick	1981		
	Moorhead Parklet/ Granville Parklet	175			GRANVILLE	9-S-260		N/A	Landscape - Park	Medium		1949		
	Lombard Street City Steps				LOMBARD			N/A	Transportation - Pedestrian Related	Medium	Sandstone/Brownstone			
	Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Congregation Kanagcis Israel; New Pilgrim Baptist Church	72			MILLER	11-E-362	Unevaluated	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Late Gothic Revival	Religion - Religious Structure	Medium	Brick	1901	PA-SHARE	2020RE01190
	Miller Elementary School, Auditorium and Gymnasium	315			MILLER	2-H-350		L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Classical Revival	Domestic - Multiple Dwelling	Medium	Brick	1939	Pittsburgh Register	

Table 2: Listed, Determined Eligible, and Potential Individually Eligible Resources

Photograph	Historic Name	Address # Low	Address # High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Style	Current Function	Integrity	Wall Materials	Year Built	Previous Survey	Resource Number
	Moorhead Public School No. 2; Miller Elementary School	335			MILLER	2-D-372	SHPO: Eligible	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Classical Revival	Vacant/Not In Use	Medium	Brick	1906	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1985RE00077
	Kanasus Israel; Miller Street Baptist Church	346			MILLER	2-D-317	Unevaluated	Mixed	Vacant/Not In Use	Medium	Brick	1905	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1995RE49077
	Kretz Building	1800			WEBSTER	9-S-237	SHPO: Eligible	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Classical Revival	Domestic - Multiple Dwelling	Medium	Brick	1906	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	Wick Street City Steps				WICK			N/A	Landscape	High	Sandstone/Brownstone	c. 1900		
	Wyandotte Street City Steps				WYANDOTTE			N/A	Landscape	Medium	Concrete	c. 1930		
	Hebrew Institute of Pittsburgh	1908			WYLIE	10-N-246	SHPO: Not Eligible	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Beaux Arts	Health Care - Clinic	Medium	Brick	1915	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1985RE00002

Table 2: Listed, Determined Eligible, and Potential Individually Eligible Resources														
Photograph	Historic Name	Address # Low	Address # High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Style	Current Function	Integrity	Wall Materials	Year Built	Previous Survey	Resource Number
	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Wylie Avenue Branch	1911			WYLIE	10-N-180	Unevaluated	L 19 & 20 Century Revivals - Classical Revival	Religion - Religious Structure	Medium	Brick	1899	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1995RE01328

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Table 3: Previously Surveyed Resources

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Previous Survey	Resource Number
1635-41 5th Avenue	1635	1641		5TH	11-E-44	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	1995RE54148; 2019RE14406
Walker's Step Inn	1655			5TH	11-E-44	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	1995RE54148; 2019RE14406
Tito-Mecca-Zizza House	1817			5TH	11-E-93	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register; City Designated Individual Historic Site	1995RE00340
Eye and Ear Hospital of Pittsburgh	1945			5TH	11-F-84	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1995RE00343
	1836			ARCENA	9-M-149	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00047
	1838			ARCENA	9-M-149	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00047
	1840			ARCENA	9-M-149	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00047
John Wesley AME Church	535			ARTHUR	9-S-421	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2019RE10771
Allegheny Trails Council; Boy Scouts of America	1275			BEDFORD	9-R-195	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2019RE24023
Connelley, Clifford B., Trade School	1435			BEDFORD	9-R-194	SHPO: Listed	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register; City Designated Individual Historic Site	1985RE00797
Bailey Houses	1521			BEDFORD	9-R-154		Pittsburgh Register	
Bailey Houses	1523			BEDFORD	9-R-153		Pittsburgh Register	
Bailey Houses	1525			BEDFORD	9-R-152		Pittsburgh Register	
St. George Syrian Orthodox Church	1539			BEDFORD	9-R-146	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2019RE24291
Harper Houses	1609			BEDFORD	9-R-141		Pittsburgh Register	
Harper Houses	1611			BEDFORD	9-R-139		Pittsburgh Register	

Table 3: Previously Surveyed Resources

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Previous Survey	Resource Number
Harper Houses	1613			BEDFORD	9-R-138		Pittsburgh Register	
Harper Houses	1615			BEDFORD	9-R-137		Pittsburgh Register	
Harper Houses	1617			BEDFORD	9-R-136		Pittsburgh Register	
Herschcovitz Apartment Block	1618	1618		BEDFORD	9-S-153	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE03388
Harper Houses	1619			BEDFORD	9-S-2		Pittsburgh Register	
Harper Houses	1621			BEDFORD	9-S-3		Pittsburgh Register	
Harper Houses	1623			BEDFORD	9-S-4	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	Pittsburgh Register	
Harper Houses	1625			BEDFORD	9-S-5		Pittsburgh Register	
	1634			BEDFORD	9-S-107	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00182
Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital; Saint Joseph House of Hospitality	1635			BEDFORD	9-S-8	SHPO: Not Eligible	PA-SHARE	2015RE01432
	1701			BEDFORD	9-S-25	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE01990
	1703			BEDFORD	9-S-25	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE01990
	1705			BEDFORD	9-S-25	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE01990
	1712			BEDFORD	9-S-75	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE03006
	1718			BEDFORD	9-S-72	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00754
August Wilson House	1727			BEDFORD	9-S-36	SHPO: Listed	PA-SHARE; City Designated Individual Historic Site	2008RE00526
Schwartz Bakery	1816			BEDFORD	9-S-64	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE00180
	1821			BEDFORD	9-M-254	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE01127
	1823			BEDFORD	9-M-255	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE01127
Murphy Houses	707			CASSATT	9-M-244	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE01062
	816			CASSATT	9-M-209	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE02798
Holy Trinity Roman Catholic	1500			CENTRE	2-D-182-0-1	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1990RE00690

Table 3: Previously Surveyed Resources

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Previous Survey	Resource Number
Church; St. Benedict the Moor Parish								
Smolevitz Building	1800			CENTRE	2-D-300	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	1997RE00318
Irene Kaufmann Settlement House, Gymnasium and Auditorium	1825			CENTRE	10-N-218	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	2022RE02753
Hill House Center	1835			CENTRE	10-N-230	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2000RE00855
Franklin Sub-District School; Letsche Public School	1530			CLIFF	9-R-167	SHPO: Listed	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register; City Designated Individual Historic Site	1985RE00877
	1652			COLWELL	11-E-55	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00247
	1719			COLWELL	11-E-297-A	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2022RE09829
	1721			COLWELL	11-E-297	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2022RE09829
Bailey Houses	810			CRAWFORD	9-R-156	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	Pittsburgh Register	
Bailey Houses	812			CRAWFORD	9-R-157		Pittsburgh Register	
Bailey Houses	814			CRAWFORD	9-R-158		Pittsburgh Register	
Bailey Houses	816			CRAWFORD	9-R-159	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	Pittsburgh Register	
Bailey Houses	818			CRAWFORD	9-R-160	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	Pittsburgh Register	
Bailey Houses	820			CRAWFORD	9-R-161		Pittsburgh Register	
Bailey Houses	822			CRAWFORD	9-R-162	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	2017RE00620
	113			DINWIDDIE	11-E-73	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2020RE01587
	115			DINWIDDIE	11-E-73	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2020RE00877
Lockhart Houses	204			DINWIDDIE	11-E-247	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078
Lockhart Houses	213			DINWIDDIE	11-E-290	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745

Table 3: Previously Surveyed Resources

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Previous Survey	Resource Number
Lockhart Houses	215			DINWIDDIE	11-E-289	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745
Lockhart Houses	216			DINWIDDIE	11-E-253	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078
Lockhart Houses	217			DINWIDDIE	11-E-288	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745
Lockhart Houses	218			DINWIDDIE	11-E-254	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078
Lockhart Houses	219			DINWIDDIE	11-E-287	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745
Lockhart Houses	220			DINWIDDIE	11-E-255	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078
Lockhart Houses	221			DINWIDDIE	11-E-286	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745
Lockhart Houses	222			DINWIDDIE	11-E-256	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078
Lockhart Houses	245			DINWIDDIE	11-E-274	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078; 2022RE09830
Lockhart Houses	247			DINWIDDIE	11-E-273	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	1995RE49078; 2022RE09830
	267			DINWIDDIE	11-A-190-A	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2022RE09831
	271			DINWIDDIE	11-A-188	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2022RE09832
Rech House	276			DINWIDDIE	11-A-220	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1995RE00341
	313			DINWIDDIE	11-A-178		Pittsburgh Register	
	1815			ENOCH	9-S-231-A	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1817			ENOCH	9-S-231-B	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1819			ENOCH	9-S-231	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	N/A			ENOCH	9-S-220-1	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1836			ENOCH	9-S-220	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	809			LEDLIE	9-M-279-A	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00270
	811			LEDLIE	9-M-279-A	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00270
	15			MANILLA	9-S-25	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00621
	17			MANILLA	9-S-25	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00621
Sheppard Houses	714			MANILLA	9-S-22	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00878

Table 3: Previously Surveyed Resources

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Previous Survey	Resource Number
Sheppard Houses	716			MANILLA	9-S-22	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00878
Sheppard Houses	718			MANILLA	9-S-22	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00878
Sheppard Houses	720			MANILLA	9-S-22	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00878
Sheppard Houses	722			MANILLA	9-S-22	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00878
Sheppard Houses	724			MANILLA	9-S-22	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2017RE00878
K. Leroy Irvis Tower	715			MERCER	9-R-120	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2023RE06430
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Congregation Kanagcis Israel; New Pilgrim Baptist Church	72			MILLER	11-E-362	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2020RE01190
Miller Elementary School, Auditorium and Gymnasium	315			MILLER	2-H-350		Pittsburgh Register	
Pittsburgh Labor Lyceum	328			MILLER	2-D-390	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2017RE03216
Moorhead Public School No. 2; Miller Elementary School	335			MILLER	2-D-372	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1985RE00077
Kanasus Israel; Miller Street Baptist Church	346			MILLER	2-D-317	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1995RE49077
	79			REED	11-A-39		PA-SHARE	2017RE01370
Birenbaum Apartment Building	306			ROBERTS	11-A-33	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2022RE09828
	702			ROBERTS	9-S-164	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	708			ROBERTS	9-S-168	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186

Table 3: Previously Surveyed Resources

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Previous Survey	Resource Number
Archangel Michael's Russian Orthodox Cathedral	43			VINE	2-H-289-0-1	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2019RE20657
Kretz Building	1800			WEBSTER	9-S-237	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1810			WEBSTER	9-S-234	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1811			WEBSTER	9-S-170	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1812			WEBSTER	9-S-233	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1814			WEBSTER	9-S-232	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1815			WEBSTER	9-S-172	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
O'Connor Houses	1816			WEBSTER	9-S-230-A	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
O'Connor Houses	1816			WEBSTER	9-S-230-B	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
O'Connor Houses	1818			WEBSTER	9-S-230	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1819			WEBSTER	9-S-174	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1820			WEBSTER	9-S-229	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1821			WEBSTER	9-S-181-A	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1822			WEBSTER	9-S-228	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1823			WEBSTER	9-S-176	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1824			WEBSTER	9-S-227	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1826			WEBSTER	9-S-226	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186

Table 3: Previously Surveyed Resources

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Previous Survey	Resource Number
	1827			WEBSTER	9-S-179	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1828			WEBSTER	9-S-225	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1829			WEBSTER	9-S-180	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1830			WEBSTER	9-S-224	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1832			WEBSTER	9-S-223	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1834			WEBSTER	9-S-222	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
Rankin Houses	1836			WEBSTER	9-S-221	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
Rankin Houses	1838			WEBSTER	9-S-218	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
Rankin Houses	1840			WEBSTER	9-S-217	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
Rankin Houses	N/A			WEBSTER	9-S-216	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
Rankin Houses	N/A			WEBSTER	9-S-214	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
Rankin Houses	N/A			WEBSTER	9-S-212	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1843			WEBSTER	9-S-200	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
Rankin Houses	1844			WEBSTER	9-S-215	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1845			WEBSTER	9-S-201	SHPO: Eligible	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
Rankin Houses	1848			WEBSTER	9-S-213	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	PA-SHARE	2001RE01186
	1924			WEBSTER	10-N-99	Demolished or 100% Destroyed	Pittsburgh Register	
Congregation Machside Hadas	1845			WYLIE	10-N-172	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE	2019RE17435
Hebrew Institute of Pittsburgh	1908			WYLIE	10-N-246	SHPO: Not Eligible	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1985RE00002
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh,	1911			WYLIE	10-N-180	Unevaluated	PA-SHARE; Pittsburgh Register	1995RE01328

Table 3: Previously Surveyed Resources

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	NR Status	Previous Survey	Resource Number
Wylie Avenue Branch								

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Table 4: Post-1985 Resources

Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Year Built
1605			5TH	2-H-97	Site	2016
1655			5TH	11-E-44	Building	2021
1709	1715		5TH	11-E-37	Building	2023
N/A			ARCENA	9-M-148	Site	N/A
1703			ARCENA	9-M-88	Building	1997
1825			ARCENA	9-M-71	Building	2013
1844			ARCENA	9-M-154-1	Building	1993
1846			ARCENA	9-M-154-2	Building	1993
1848			ARCENA	9-M-154-3	Building	1993
1850			ARCENA	9-M-154-4	Building	1993
1852			ARCENA	9-M-154-5	Building	1993
1854			ARCENA	9-M-154-6	Building	1993
504			ARTHUR	2-D-53	Building	1994
506			ARTHUR	2-D-50	Building	1994
508			ARTHUR	2-D-48	Building	1994
509			ARTHUR	2-D-77	Building	1994
511			ARTHUR	2-D-79	Building	1994
513			ARTHUR	2-D-81	Building	1994
515			ARTHUR	2-D-83	Building	1994
517			ARTHUR	2-D-85	Building	1994
519			ARTHUR	2-D-87	Building	1994
521			ARTHUR	2-D-89	Building	1994
523			ARTHUR	2-D-91	Building	1994
525			ARTHUR	2-D-93	Building	1994
527			ARTHUR	2-D-95	Building	1994
531			ARTHUR	2-D-97	Building	1994
533			ARTHUR	2-D-99	Building	1994
535			ARTHUR	9-S-421	Building	1994
536			ARTHUR	9-S-420	Building	1993
537			ARTHUR	9-S-423	Building	1993
538			ARTHUR	9-S-419	Building	1994
602			ARTHUR	9-S-310	Building	1996
603			ARTHUR	9-S-297	Building	1996
605			ARTHUR	9-S-295	Building	1996
606			ARTHUR	9-S-308	Building	1996
609			ARTHUR	9-S-293	Building	1996
610			ARTHUR	9-S-306	Building	1996
611			ARTHUR	9-S-291	Building	1996
614			ARTHUR	9-S-304	Building	1996
1621	1623		BEDFORD	9-S-4	Site	c 1995
1816			BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	c 2000
1818	1820		BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	c 2000
1822			BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	c 2000
1824	1826		BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	c 2000
1828			BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	c 2000
1830	1832		BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	c 2000
1834			BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	c 2000

Table 4: Post-1985 Resources

Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Year Built
1836	1838		BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	c 2000
1844			BEDFORD	9-M-312	Structure	c 2000
1880			BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	2008
1882	1884		BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	2008
1886			BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	2008
1888	1890		BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	2008
1892			BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	2008
1894	1896		BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	2008
1898			BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	2008
1900	1902		BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	2008
1920			BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	2008
1922	1924		BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	2008
1926			BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	2008
1928	1930		BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	2008
1932			BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	2008
1934	1936		BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	2008
1938			BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	2008
1940	1942		BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	2008
1504			CENTRE	2-D-256	Site	2001
1524			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	1993
1538			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	1993
1605			CENTRE	2-D-64	Building	1993
1606			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	1993
1615			CENTRE	2-D-64	Building	1993
1618			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	1993
1624			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	1993
1625			CENTRE	2-D-64	Building	1993
1704			CENTRE	2-D-57	Building	1993
1720			CENTRE	2-D-57	Building	1993
1801			CENTRE	2-D-11	Building	1996
1820			CENTRE	11-A-76	Building	1993
1836	1850		CENTRE	11-A-123	Building	c 2015
1901			CENTRE	10-N-240	Site	c 2000
1901	1915		CENTRE	10-N-236	Building	c 2000
1521			CLIFF	9-R-186	Structure	2018
1535			CLIFF	9-R-182	Building	2024
1539			CLIFF	9-R-182	Building	2024
1543			CLIFF	9-R-182	Building	2024
1547			CLIFF	9-R-182	Building	2024
1701			CLIFF	9-M-375	Building	2023
1703			CLIFF	9-M-376	Building	2023
1801			CLIFF	9-M-121	Site	2016
1870			CLIFF	9-M-178	Building	2023
1507			COLWELL	2-H-255	Building	1992
1509			COLWELL	2-H-255-1	Building	1992
1511			COLWELL	2-H-256	Building	1992
1513			COLWELL	2-H-260	Building	1992

Table 4: Post-1985 Resources

Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Year Built
1600			COLWELL	2-H-137	Building	c 2000
1640			COLWELL	11-E-49	Site	2020
1845			COLWELL	11-E-145	Site	2024
91			CRAWFORD	2-D-198	Site	N/A
145			CRAWFORD	2-H-275	Site	c 2000
425	427		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	1993
429	431		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	1993
433	435		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	1993
437	439		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	1993
441	443		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	1993
475			CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	1993
531	533		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
535	537		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
539	541		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
543	545		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
547	549		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
551	553		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
555	557		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
559	561		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
563	565		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
567	569		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
571	573		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	1993
621			CRAWFORD	9-S-363	Building	c 2000
631			CRAWFORD	9-S-363	Building	c 2000
233			DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	c 2000
237	241		DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	c 2000
245			DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	c 2000
249	253		DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	c 2000
257			DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	c 2000
261	265		DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	c 2000
202			DINWIDDIE	11-E-245	Building	2017
205			DINWIDDIE	11-E-296	Building	2011
206			DINWIDDIE	11-E-252	Building	2016
208			DINWIDDIE	11-E-252	Building	2016
210			DINWIDDIE	11-E-252	Building	2016
225			DINWIDDIE	11-E-285	Building	2011
226			DINWIDDIE	11-E-257	Building	2012
227			DINWIDDIE	11-E-283	Building	2011
228			DINWIDDIE	11-E-259	Building	2012
229			DINWIDDIE	11-E-282	Building	2011
231			DINWIDDIE	11-E-281	Building	2011
232			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-6	Building	2000
234			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-5	Building	2000
235			DINWIDDIE	11-E-279	Building	2011
236			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-4	Building	2000
237			DINWIDDIE	11-E-278	Building	2011
238			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-3	Building	2000

Table 4: Post-1985 Resources

Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Year Built
239			DINWIDDIE	11-E-277	Building	2011
240			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-2	Building	2000
241			DINWIDDIE	11-E-276	Building	2011
242			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-1	Building	2000
248			DINWIDDIE	11-E-268	Building	2013
249			DINWIDDIE	11-E-272	Building	2011
250			DINWIDDIE	11-A-198	Building	2013
251			DINWIDDIE	11-E-271	Building	2011
255			DINWIDDIE	11-A-195	Building	2011
257			DINWIDDIE	11-A-194	Building	2011
259			DINWIDDIE	11-A-193	Building	2011
261			DINWIDDIE	11-A-190	Building	2011
269			DINWIDDIE	11-A-189	Site	N/A
301			DINWIDDIE	11-A-179	Building	2011
305			DINWIDDIE	11-A-179	Building	2011
307			DINWIDDIE	11-A-179	Building	2011
309			DINWIDDIE	11-A-179	Building	2011
310			DINWIDDIE	11-A-246	Building	2017
314			DINWIDDIE	11-A-246	Building	2017
315			DINWIDDIE	11-A-176	Building	2017
318			DINWIDDIE	11-A-246	Building	2017
319			DINWIDDIE	11-A-175	Building	2017
321			DINWIDDIE	11-A-174	Building	2017
322			DINWIDDIE	11-A-248	Building	2017
326			DINWIDDIE	11-A-250	Building	2017
330	332		DINWIDDIE	11-A-251	Building	2017
334	336		DINWIDDIE	11-A-251	Building	2017
340	342		DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	2017
344	346		DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	2017
352	354		DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	2017
356	358		DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	2017
360			DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	2017
1812			ENOCH	9-S-252	Site	2022
1600			FORESIDE	2-D-368	Site	c 2000
5	9		GRANVILLE	10-N-168	Site	2020
315			HELDMAN	11-A-326	Building	2024
319			HELDMAN	11-A-326	Building	2024
321			HELDMAN	11-A-326	Building	2024
325			HELDMAN	11-A-326	Building	2024
333	335		HELDMAN	11-A-50	Building	2013
337	339		HELDMAN	11-A-50	Building	2013
345			HELDMAN	11-A-55	Building	2013
349			HELDMAN	11-A-55	Building	2013
351			HELDMAN	11-A-55	Building	2013
355			HELDMAN	11-A-55	Building	2013
475			HELDMAN	11-A-76	Building	2013
204			HILLSIDE	9-S-198	Building	2008

Table 4: Post-1985 Resources

Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Year Built
205			HILLSIDE	9-S-185	Building	2008
211			HILLSIDE	9-S-182	Building	2008
212			HILLSIDE	9-S-192	Building	2008
232			HILLSIDE	9-M-330	Building	2004
245			HILLSIDE	9-S-64	Building	2004
246			HILLSIDE	9-M-330	Building	2004
705			LEDLIE	9-M-159-3	Building	1995
707			LEDLIE	9-M-159-4	Building	1995
709			LEDLIE	9-M-159-5	Building	1995
711			LEDLIE	9-M-159-6	Building	1995
713			LEDLIE	9-M-159-7	Building	1995
610			MANILLA	9-S-95	Building	2000
613			MANILLA	9-S-450	Building	1999
614			MANILLA	9-S-93	Building	2001
617			MANILLA	9-S-452	Building	2002
621			MANILLA	9-S-454	Building	1999
728			MERCER	9-S-130	Building	2001
730			MERCER	9-S-130-7	Building	2000
734			MERCER	9-S-462	Building	2000
N/A			MILLER	2-D-316	Site	N/A
210			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
212			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
214			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
218			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
222			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
228			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
232			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
236			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
240			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
244			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
250			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
254			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
256			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
258			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
262			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	2024
328			MILLER	2-D-390	Building	2018
402			MILLER	2-D-311	Building	c 2000
413			MILLER	2-D-410	Building	c 2000
429			MILLER	2-D-250	Building	c 2000
737			PEACH	9-S-148	Site	c 2000
N/A			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Site	1993
425			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
426			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
427			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
428			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
429			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
430			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994

Table 4: Post-1985 Resources

Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Year Built
431			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
432			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
433			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
434			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
437			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
438			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
439			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
440			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
441			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
442			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
443			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
444			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
445			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
446			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	1994
510			PROTECTORY	2-D-64	Building	1995
511			PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	1995
512			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
513			PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	1995
514			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
516			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
518			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
520			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
521	523		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	1995
522			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
524			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
525	527		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	1995
526			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
528			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
529	531		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	1995
530			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
532			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
533	535		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	1995
534			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
536			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
537	539		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	1995
541			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
543			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
545			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
547			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
549			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
551			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
552			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	1995
553			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
555			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
557			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
559			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
561			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995

Table 4: Post-1985 Resources

Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Year Built
563			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	1995
601			PROTECTORY	9-S-278	Building	1995
603			PROTECTORY	9-S-276	Building	1995
604			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	1995
605			PROTECTORY	9-S-288	Building	1995
606			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	1995
607			PROTECTORY	9-S-286	Building	1995
608			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	1995
609			PROTECTORY	9-S-284	Building	1995
610			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	1995
611			PROTECTORY	9-S-282	Building	1995
612			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	1995
613			PROTECTORY	9-S-283	Building	1995
614			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	1995
616			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	1995
1646			REED	2-H-298	Building	2017
1703			REED	11-E-356	Building	2013
1706			REED	11-E-325	Building	2013
1707			REED	11-E-355	Building	2013
1710			REED	11-E-325	Building	2013
1711			REED	11-E-354	Building	2013
1714			REED	11-E-325	Building	2013
1715			REED	11-E-352	Building	2013
1723			REED	11-A-9	Building	2013
1727			REED	11-A-11	Building	2013
1738			REED	11-E-324	Building	2024
1800			REED	11-E-322	Building	2024
1807			REED	11-A-326	Building	2024
1811			REED	11-A-326	Building	2024
1815			REED	11-A-326	Building	2024
1825			REED	11-A-326	Building	2024
1829			REED	11-A-326	Building	2024
1871	1873		REED	11-A-179	Building	2011
1875			REED	11-A-179	Building	2011
N/A			ROBERTS	9-S-60	Site	N/A
86			ROBERTS	2-D-313	Structure	c 2000
92			ROBERTS	11-A-1	Site	c 2018
105			ROBERTS	11-A-31	Site	N/A
301			ROBERTS	11-A-12	Building	2013
325			ROBERTS	2-D-303	Building	c 2000
505			ROBERTS	2-D-24	Building	1994
507			ROBERTS	2-D-26	Building	1994
509			ROBERTS	2-D-28	Building	1994
543			ROBERTS	9-S-415	Building	1993
547			ROBERTS	9-S-416	Building	1993
601			ROBERTS	9-S-311	Building	1996
605			ROBERTS	9-S-309	Building	1996

Table 4: Post-1985 Resources

Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Year Built
609			ROBERTS	9-S-307	Building	1996
613			ROBERTS	9-S-305	Building	1996
617			ROBERTS	9-S-303	Building	1996
621			ROBERTS	9-S-301	Building	1996
702			ROBERTS	9-S-164	Building	2007
705			ROBERTS	9-S-83	Building	2001
707			ROBERTS	9-S-81	Building	2001
744			ROBERTS	9-S-65	Building	2008
1903			ROSE	11-A-260	Building	2011
1605			WEBSTER	9-S-458	Building	1999
1609			WEBSTER	9-S-456	Building	1999
1618			WEBSTER	9-S-285	Building	1996
1622			WEBSTER	9-S-287	Building	1996
1626			WEBSTER	9-S-289	Building	1996
1630			WEBSTER	9-S-290	Building	1996
1700			WEBSTER	9-S-302	Building	1996
1703			WEBSTER	9-S-91	Building	1999
1705			WEBSTER	9-S-87	Building	2001
1811			WEBSTER	9-S-170	Building	2007
1815			WEBSTER	9-S-172	Building	2007
1819			WEBSTER	9-S-174	Building	2007
1821			WEBSTER	9-S-181-A	Structure	2007
1823			WEBSTER	9-S-176	Building	2007
1827			WEBSTER	9-S-179	Building	2007
1829			WEBSTER	9-S-180	Building	2007
1847			WEBSTER	9-S-202	Building	1987
1849			WEBSTER	9-S-203	Building	1987
1851			WEBSTER	9-S-204	Building	1987
1853			WEBSTER	9-S-205	Building	1987
1902			WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	2008
1904	1906		WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	2008
1908			WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	2008
1910	1912		WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	2008
1914			WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	2008
1916	1920		WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	2008
1922			WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	2008
1930	1932		WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	2008
2001			WYANDOTTE	11-F-80	Building	c 1990
1509			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	1995
1510			WYLIE	2-D-102	Building	1995
1511			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	1995
1513			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	1995
1515			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	1995
1517			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	1995
1519			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	1995
1521			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	1995
1528			WYLIE	2-D-102	Building	1995

Table 4: Post-1985 Resources

Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Year Built
1602			WYLIE	2-D-78	Building	1995
1612			WYLIE	2-D-78	Building	1995
1619			WYLIE	9-S-292	Building	1995
1623			WYLIE	9-S-294	Building	1995
1627			WYLIE	9-S-296	Building	1995
1631			WYLIE	9-S-298	Building	1995
1634			WYLIE	9-S-425	Building	1995
1700			WYLIE	9-S-418	Building	1994
1720			WYLIE	9-S-417	Building	1996
1805			WYLIE	9-S-264-A	Building	1990
1807			WYLIE	9-S-264-B	Building	1990
1809			WYLIE	9-S-264-C	Building	1990
1811			WYLIE	9-S-264-D	Building	1990
1813			WYLIE	9-S-264-E	Building	1990
1815			WYLIE	9-S-264-F	Building	1990
1817			WYLIE	9-S-266-A	Building	1990
1819			WYLIE	9-S-266-B	Building	1990
1821			WYLIE	9-S-266-C	Building	1990
2001			WYLIE	10-N-198	Site	c 2000

Table 5: Properties in the Webster Avenue Historic District (NRHP Eligible; Recommended Status Change to Not Eligible)

Address Low	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity	Post 1985	Vacant Parcel	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Resource Number
1815	ENOCH	9-S-231-A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1817	ENOCH	9-S-231-B	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1819	ENOCH	9-S-231	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1836	ENOCH	9-S-220	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
N/A	ENOCH	9-S-220-1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
204	HILLSIDE	9-S-198	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
205	HILLSIDE	9-S-185	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
211	HILLSIDE	9-S-182	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
212	HILLSIDE	9-S-192	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
702	ROBERTS	9-S-164	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
708	ROBERTS	9-S-168	Building	Medium	No	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1800	WEBSTER	9-S-237	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1810	WEBSTER	9-S-234	Building	Low	No	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1811	WEBSTER	9-S-170	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1812	WEBSTER	9-S-233	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1814	WEBSTER	9-S-232	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1815	WEBSTER	9-S-172	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1816	WEBSTER	9-S-230-A	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1816	WEBSTER	9-S-230-B	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1818	WEBSTER	9-S-230	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1819	WEBSTER	9-S-174	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1820	WEBSTER	9-S-229	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1821	WEBSTER	9-S-181-A	Structure	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1822	WEBSTER	9-S-228	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1823	WEBSTER	9-S-176	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1824	WEBSTER	9-S-227	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1826	WEBSTER	9-S-226	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1827	WEBSTER	9-S-179	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1828	WEBSTER	9-S-225	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1829	WEBSTER	9-S-180	Building	N/A	Yes	No	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1830	WEBSTER	9-S-224	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1832	WEBSTER	9-S-223	Building	Low	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1834	WEBSTER	9-S-222	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1836	WEBSTER	9-S-221	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1838	WEBSTER	9-S-218	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1840	WEBSTER	9-S-217	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1843	WEBSTER	9-S-200	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
1844	WEBSTER	9-S-215	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1845	WEBSTER	9-S-201	Building	Medium	No	No	Contributing	2001RE01186
1848	WEBSTER	9-S-213	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
N/A	WEBSTER	9-S-216	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
N/A	WEBSTER	9-S-214	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186
N/A	WEBSTER	9-S-212	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Non-Contributing	2001RE01186

Table 6: Properties in the Roberts-Devilliers Houses Historic District (Recommended NRHP Eligible)

Address Low	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity	Contributing/Non-Contributing
161	DEVILLIERS	10-N-137	Building	Medium	Contributing
167	DEVILLIERS	10-N-131-0-1	Building	Medium	Contributing
173	DEVILLIERS	10-N-126	Building	Medium	Contributing
180	DEVILLIERS	10-N-86	Building	Medium	Contributing ¹
195	DEVILLIERS	10-N-90	Building	Medium	Contributing
158	GRANVILLE	10-N-157	Building	Medium	Contributing
162	GRANVILLE	10-N-112	Building	Medium	Contributing
168	GRANVILLE	10-N-111	Building	Medium	Contributing
174	GRANVILLE	10-N-109-0-1	Building	Medium	Contributing
515	HELDMAN	2-D-5-0-2	Building	Medium	Contributing
519	HELDMAN	2-D-4	Building	Medium	Contributing
523	HELDMAN	9-S-405-0-2	Building	Medium	Contributing
527	HELDMAN	9-S-407	Building	Medium	Contributing
1823	LINTON	9-S-379	Building	Medium	Contributing
1827	LINTON	9-S-377	Building	Medium	Contributing
1835	LINTON	9-S-375	Building	Medium	Contributing
1843	LINTON	10-N-206	Building	Medium	Contributing
1851	LINTON	10-N-208	Building	Medium	Contributing
1859	LINTON	10-N-210	Building	Medium	Contributing
1867	LINTON	10-N-212	Building	Medium	Contributing
1875	LINTON	10-N-214	Building	Medium	Contributing
516	ROBERTS	2-D-412	Building	Medium	Contributing
524	ROBERTS	2-D-17	Building	Medium	Contributing
532	ROBERTS	2-D-19	Building	Medium	Contributing
540	ROBERTS	9-S-389	Building	Medium	Contributing
548	ROBERTS	9-S-387	Building	Medium	Contributing
157	SWEENEY	10-N-143-0-1	Building	Medium	Contributing
161	SWEENEY	10-N-116	Building	Medium	Contributing
162	SWEENEY	10-N-142	Building	Medium	Contributing
167	SWEENEY	10-N-114-0-1	Vacant	N/A	Non-Contributing
168	SWEENEY	10-N-144	Building	Medium	Contributing
173	SWEENEY	10-N-105	Building	Medium	Contributing

¹ This property exists outside the Crawford-Roberts Architectural Inventory survey boundary. As such, this property was not included in the formal survey data for the Crawford-Roberts Architectural Inventory. However, the property was determined to be a contributor to the proposed Roberts-Devilliers Houses Historic District.

Table 6: Properties in the Roberts-Devilliers Houses Historic District (Recommended NRHP Eligible)

Address Low	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity	Contributing/Non-Contributing
174	SWEENEY	10-N-146	Building	Medium	Contributing
177	SWEENEY	10-N-110	Building	Medium	Contributing
178	SWEENEY	10-N-148-0-1	Building	Medium	Contributing
1810	WYLIE	9-S-385-0-1	Building	Medium	Contributing
1820	WYLIE	9-S-383	Building	Medium	Contributing
1830	WYLIE	9-S-381	Building	Medium	Contributing

Table 7: Properties in the Lockhart Houses Historic District (Recommended NRHP Eligible)

Address Low	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Resource Number
204	DINWIDDIE	11-E-247	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078
213	DINWIDDIE	11-E-290	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745
215	DINWIDDIE	11-E-289	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745
216	DINWIDDIE	11-E-253	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078
217	DINWIDDIE	11-E-288	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745
218	DINWIDDIE	11-E-254	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078
219	DINWIDDIE	11-E-287	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745
220	DINWIDDIE	11-E-255	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078
221	DINWIDDIE	11-E-286	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078; 1995RE50745
222	DINWIDDIE	11-E-256	Building	Medium	Contributing	1995RE49078

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Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	1501			5TH	2-H-74	Building	Medium
	1505			5TH	2-H-76	Building	Medium
	1507			5TH	2-H-77	Building	Low
	1509			5TH	2-H-78	Building	Low
	1525			5TH	2-H-80	Building	High
	1601			5TH	2-H-88	Building	Low
	1605			5TH	2-H-90	Building	Low
	1605			5TH	2-H-97	Site	
	1643			5TH	11-E-41	Building	Low
	1701			5TH	11-E-40	Building	Low
	1701			5TH	11-E-39	Site	
	1705			5TH	11-E-38	Building	Medium
	1709	1715		5TH	11-E-37	Building	
	1719			5TH	11-E-33	Building	Medium
	1721			5TH	11-E-32	Building	Medium
	1767			5TH	11-E-19	Site	
Mugele Motor Inn Building	1807			5TH	11-E-85	Building	Medium
American Life & Annuity Society of Pittsburgh; Pension Life Building	1901	1903		5TH	11-E-113	Building	Medium
	1929			5TH	11-F-85	Building	Medium
	1931			5TH	11-F-85	Building	Medium
	1933			5TH	11-F-85	Building	Medium
	1935			5TH	11-F-85	Building	Medium
	1937			5TH	11-F-85	Building	Medium
	1703			ARCENA	9-M-88	Building	
	1825			ARCENA	9-M-71	Building	
	1832			ARCENA	9-M-145	Building	Low
	1844			ARCENA	9-M-154-1	Building	
	1846			ARCENA	9-M-154-2	Building	
	1848			ARCENA	9-M-154-3	Building	
	1850			ARCENA	9-M-154-4	Building	
	1852			ARCENA	9-M-154-5	Building	
	1854			ARCENA	9-M-154-6	Building	
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-148	Site	
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-144	Site	
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-86	Site	
	504			ARTHUR	2-D-53	Building	
	506			ARTHUR	2-D-50	Building	
	508			ARTHUR	2-D-48	Building	
	509			ARTHUR	2-D-77	Building	
Crawford-Roberts Plan Houses	510			ARTHUR	2-D-46	Building	Medium
	511			ARTHUR	2-D-79	Building	
	513			ARTHUR	2-D-81	Building	
	515			ARTHUR	2-D-83	Building	

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
Crawford-Roberts Plan Houses	516			ARTHUR	2-D-44	Building	Medium
	517			ARTHUR	2-D-85	Building	
	519			ARTHUR	2-D-87	Building	
	521			ARTHUR	2-D-89	Building	
Crawford-Roberts Plan Houses	522			ARTHUR	2-D-42	Building	Medium
	523			ARTHUR	2-D-91	Building	
	525			ARTHUR	2-D-93	Building	
	527			ARTHUR	2-D-95	Building	
Crawford-Roberts Plan Houses	528			ARTHUR	2-D-40	Building	Medium
	531			ARTHUR	2-D-97	Building	
	533			ARTHUR	2-D-99	Building	
Crawford-Roberts Plan Houses	534			ARTHUR	2-D-38	Building	Medium
	536			ARTHUR	9-S-420	Building	
	537			ARTHUR	9-S-423	Building	
	538			ARTHUR	9-S-419	Building	
	602			ARTHUR	9-S-310	Building	
	603			ARTHUR	9-S-297	Building	
	605			ARTHUR	9-S-295	Building	
	606			ARTHUR	9-S-308	Building	
	609			ARTHUR	9-S-293	Building	
	610			ARTHUR	9-S-306	Building	
	611			ARTHUR	9-S-291	Building	
	614			ARTHUR	9-S-304	Building	
	1601			BEDFORD	9-R-144	Building	Medium
	1605			BEDFORD	9-R-142	Building	Medium
	1636			BEDFORD	9-S-106	Building	Low
	1700			BEDFORD	9-S-105	Building	Medium
	1704			BEDFORD	9-S-105	Building	Low
	1707			BEDFORD	9-S-29	Building	Low
	1708			BEDFORD	9-S-105	Building	Medium
	1711			BEDFORD	9-S-30	Building	Medium
	1713			BEDFORD	9-S-31	Building	High
	1715			BEDFORD	9-S-32	Building	Low
	1719			BEDFORD	9-S-33	Building	Medium
	1720			BEDFORD	9-S-71	Building	Medium
	1721			BEDFORD	9-S-34	Building	Medium
	1803			BEDFORD	9-S-39	Building	Medium
	1805			BEDFORD	9-S-39	Building	Medium
	1818	1820		BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	
	1822			BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	
	1824	1826		BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	
	1827			BEDFORD	9-M-259-1	Building	Low
	1828			BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	
	1829			BEDFORD	9-M-259-2	Building	Low

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	1830	1832		BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	
	1831			BEDFORD	9-M-259-8	Building	Medium
	1833			BEDFORD	9-M-259-3	Building	Medium
	1834			BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	
	1835			BEDFORD	9-M-259-10	Building	Medium
	1836	1838		BEDFORD	9-S-64	Building	
	1837			BEDFORD	9-M-259-4	Building	Medium
	1839			BEDFORD	9-M-259-9	Building	Medium
	1841			BEDFORD	9-M-259-5	Building	Medium
	1843			BEDFORD	9-M-259-6	Building	Medium
	1844			BEDFORD	9-M-312	Structure	
	1845			BEDFORD	9-M-259-7	Building	Medium
	1849			BEDFORD	9-M-268	Building	Low
	1880			BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	
	1882	1884		BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	
	1886			BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	
	1888	1890		BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	
	1892			BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	
	1894	1896		BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	
	1898			BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	
	1900	1902		BEDFORD	9-M-330	Building	
	1901			BEDFORD	9-M-271	Building	Medium
Rettinger House	1908			BEDFORD	9-M-299	Building	Medium
	1911			BEDFORD	9-M-275	Building	Low
	1913			BEDFORD	9-M-276	Building	Low
	1920			BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	
	1922	1924		BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	
	1925			BEDFORD	9-M-284-A	Building	Medium
	1925			BEDFORD	9-M-284	Building	Medium
	1926			BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	
	1928	1930		BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	
	1932			BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	
	1934	1936		BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	
	1938			BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	
	1940	1942		BEDFORD	10-J-222	Building	
	N/A			BEDFORD	9-R-155	Site	
	N/A			BEDFORD	9-S-66	Structure	
Bigelow Boulevard Retaining Wall	N/A			BIGELOW	N/A	Structure	Medium
Penn Incline Retaining Wall	N/A			BIGELOW	N/A	Structure	Medium
Murphy Houses	709			CASSATT	9-M-242	Building	Medium
Murphy Houses	711			CASSATT	9-M-242-A	Building	Medium
Murphy Houses	713			CASSATT	9-M-243	Building	Medium
	814			CASSATT	9-M-208	Building	Medium
	815			CASSATT	9-M-241	Building	Medium
	817			CASSATT	9-M-240	Building	Medium

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	419			CENTRE	11-A-84	Site	
Freedom Corner	1504			CENTRE	2-D-256	Site	
	1524			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	
	1538			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	
	1605			CENTRE	2-D-64	Building	
	1606			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	
	1615			CENTRE	2-D-64	Building	
	1618			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	
	1624			CENTRE	2-D-250	Building	
	1625			CENTRE	2-D-64	Building	
	1704			CENTRE	2-D-57	Building	
	1720			CENTRE	2-D-57	Building	
	1801			CENTRE	2-D-11	Building	
	1820			CENTRE	11-A-76	Building	
	1836	1850		CENTRE	11-A-123	Building	
Hill-Phoenix Shopping Center	1860			CENTRE	11-A-110	Building	Medium
	1901	1915		CENTRE	10-N-236	Building	
	1901			CENTRE	10-N-240	Site	
	1917			CENTRE	10-N-243	Building	Low
	2000			CENTRE	10-N-352		
Pittsburgh Police Department, Zone No. 2 Station, Parking Lot 2	2000			CENTRE	10-N-355	Site	
Pittsburgh Police Department, Zone No. 2 Station	2000			CENTRE	10-N-357	Building	Medium
Pittsburgh Police Department, Zone No. 2 Station, Parking Lot 1	N/A			CENTRE	10-N-500	Site	
	1521			CLIFF	9-R-186	Structure	
	1535			CLIFF	9-R-182	Building	
	1539			CLIFF	9-R-182	Building	
	1543			CLIFF	9-R-182	Building	
	1547			CLIFF	9-R-182	Building	
	1700			CLIFF	9-M-234	Building	Medium
	1701			CLIFF	9-M-375	Building	
	1702			CLIFF	9-M-233	Building	Medium
	1703			CLIFF	9-M-376	Building	
	1704			CLIFF	9-M-232	Building	Medium
	1706			CLIFF	9-M-232-1	Building	Medium
	1708			CLIFF	9-M-231	Building	Medium
	1710			CLIFF	9-M-231-1	Building	Medium
	1712			CLIFF	9-M-229	Building	Medium
	1714			CLIFF	9-M-228	Building	Medium
	1716			CLIFF	9-M-227	Building	Medium
	1718			CLIFF	9-M-226	Building	Medium
	1720			CLIFF	9-M-225	Building	Medium

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	1721			CLIFF	9-M-101	Building	Low
	1722			CLIFF	9-M-224-1	Building	Medium
	1724			CLIFF	9-M-224	Building	Medium
	1726			CLIFF	9-M-223	Building	Medium
	1727			CLIFF	9-M-102-1	Building	Medium
	1728			CLIFF	9-M-222	Building	Medium
	1729			CLIFF	9-M-103	Building	Medium
	1730			CLIFF	9-M-221	Building	Medium
	1731			CLIFF	9-M-104	Building	Medium
	1733			CLIFF	9-M-106	Building	Medium
August Wilson Park	1801			CLIFF	9-M-121	Site	
	1809			CLIFF	9-M-126	Building	Low
	1815			CLIFF	9-M-128	Building	Medium
	1819			CLIFF	9-M-129	Building	Medium
	1833			CLIFF	9-M-142	Building	Medium
	1842			CLIFF	9-M-189	Building	Medium
	1843			CLIFF	9-M-152	Building	Medium
	1844			CLIFF	9-M-190	Building	Medium
	1845			CLIFF	9-M-153	Building	Medium
	1846			CLIFF	9-M-191	Building	Medium
	1854			CLIFF	9-M-185	Building	Medium
	1855			CLIFF	9-M-155	Building	Medium
	1861			CLIFF	9-M-159-1	Building	Medium
	1863			CLIFF	9-M-159-2	Building	Medium
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-176	Site	
	1870			CLIFF	9-M-178	Building	
	1501			COLWELL	2-H-249	Building	Medium
	1506			COLWELL	2-H-123-D	Structure	Low
	1506			COLWELL	2-H-126	Building	Medium
	N/A			COLWELL	2-H-130	Site	
	1507			COLWELL	2-H-255	Building	
	1509			COLWELL	2-H-255-1	Building	
	1511			COLWELL	2-H-256	Building	
	1513			COLWELL	2-H-260	Building	
	1515			COLWELL	2-H-257	Building	Medium
	1517			COLWELL	2-H-258	Building	Medium
	1519			COLWELL	2-H-259	Building	Medium
	1521			COLWELL	2-H-259	Building	Medium
	1536			COLWELL	2-H-131-4		
Roma Bottling Works	1536			COLWELL	2-H-131	Building	Low
	1600			COLWELL	2-H-137	Building	
	1631			COLWELL	11-E-375	Building	Medium
	1638			COLWELL	11-E-47	Building	Medium
	1640			COLWELL	11-E-49	Site	
	1818			COLWELL	11-E-91	Building	Medium
Colwell Connector Park	1845			COLWELL	11-E-145	Site	
	1907			COLWELL	11-F-20-A	Building	Medium

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
St. Benedict the Moor Church, Office	91			CRAWFORD	2-D-182-0-1	Building	High
St. Benedict the Moor, Parking Lot	91			CRAWFORD	2-D-198	Site	
Crawford Square Parking Lot	145			CRAWFORD	2-H-275	Site	
	425	427		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	
	429	431		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	
	433	435		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	
	437	439		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	
	441	443		CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	
	475			CRAWFORD	2-D-250	Building	
	531	533		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	535	537		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	539	541		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	543	545		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	547	549		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	551	553		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	555	557		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	559	561		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	563	565		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	567	569		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	571	573		CRAWFORD	2-D-102	Building	
	621			CRAWFORD	9-S-363	Building	
	631			CRAWFORD	9-S-363	Building	
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	161			DEVILLIERS	10-N-137	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	167			DEVILLIERS	10-N-131-0-1	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	173			DEVILLIERS	10-N-126	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	195			DEVILLIERS	10-N-90	Building	Medium
	233			DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	
	237	241		DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	
	245			DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	
	249	253		DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	
	257			DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	
	261	265		DEVILLIERS	10-J-223	Building	
	617			DEVILLIERS	10-N-139	Building	Medium
	1906			DIAZ	11-F-20	Site	
"Phoenix" Sculpture	N/A			DINWIDDIE	10-N-376-0-2	Object	High
	202			DINWIDDIE	11-E-245	Building	
	205			DINWIDDIE	11-E-296	Building	
	206			DINWIDDIE	11-E-252	Building	
	208			DINWIDDIE	11-E-252	Building	
	210			DINWIDDIE	11-E-252	Building	
	225			DINWIDDIE	11-E-285	Building	

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	226			DINWIDDIE	11-E-257	Building	
	227			DINWIDDIE	11-E-283	Building	
	228			DINWIDDIE	11-E-259	Building	
	229			DINWIDDIE	11-E-282	Building	
	231			DINWIDDIE	11-E-281	Building	
	232			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-6	Building	
	234			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-5	Building	
	235			DINWIDDIE	11-E-279	Building	
	236			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-4	Building	
	237			DINWIDDIE	11-E-278	Building	
	238			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-3	Building	
	239			DINWIDDIE	11-E-277	Building	
	240			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-2	Building	
	241			DINWIDDIE	11-E-276	Building	
	242			DINWIDDIE	11-E-260-1	Building	
	244			DINWIDDIE	11-E-267	Building	Low
	248			DINWIDDIE	11-E-268	Building	
	249			DINWIDDIE	11-E-272	Building	
	250			DINWIDDIE	11-A-198	Building	
	251			DINWIDDIE	11-E-271	Building	
	255			DINWIDDIE	11-A-195	Building	
	256			DINWIDDIE	11-A-199	Building	Low
	257			DINWIDDIE	11-A-194	Building	
	259			DINWIDDIE	11-A-193	Building	
	261			DINWIDDIE	11-A-190	Building	
	266			DINWIDDIE	11-A-204	Building	Medium
	269			DINWIDDIE	11-A-189	Site	
	301			DINWIDDIE	11-A-179	Building	
	305			DINWIDDIE	11-A-179	Building	
	307			DINWIDDIE	11-A-179	Building	
	309			DINWIDDIE	11-A-179	Building	
	310			DINWIDDIE	11-A-246	Building	
	314			DINWIDDIE	11-A-246	Building	
	315			DINWIDDIE	11-A-176	Building	
	318			DINWIDDIE	11-A-246	Building	
	319			DINWIDDIE	11-A-175	Building	
	321			DINWIDDIE	11-A-174	Building	
	322			DINWIDDIE	11-A-248	Building	
	325			DINWIDDIE	11-A-172	Building	Medium
	326			DINWIDDIE	11-A-250	Building	
	327			DINWIDDIE	11-A-171	Building	Medium
	330	332		DINWIDDIE	11-A-251	Building	
	334	336		DINWIDDIE	11-A-251	Building	
	340	342		DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	
	344	346		DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	
	352	354		DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	
	356	358		DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	360			DINWIDDIE	11-A-260	Building	
Ebenezer Towers	420			DINWIDDIE	11-A-274	Building	Medium
	1812			ENOCH	9-S-252	Site	
Lawler Auxiliary Dwelling	1816			ENOCH	9-S-253-A	Building	Low
Frederic Ozanam School and Cultural Center/Jeron X. Grayson Community Center	1852			ENOCH	9-S-254-0-2	Building	Medium
Albert Graham Playground	1600			FORESIDE	2-D-368	Site	
Granville Street Community Garden	5	9		GRANVILLE	10-N-168	Site	
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	158			GRANVILLE	10-N-157	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	162			GRANVILLE	10-N-112	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	168			GRANVILLE	10-N-111	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	174			GRANVILLE	10-N-109-0-1	Building	Medium
Moorhead Parklet/Granville Parklet	175			GRANVILLE	9-S-260	Site	Medium
	613			GRANVILLE	10-N-166	Building	Medium
	20			HELDMAN	11-A-58	Building	Medium
	315			HELDMAN	11-A-326	Building	
	319			HELDMAN	11-A-326	Building	
	321			HELDMAN	11-A-326	Building	
	325			HELDMAN	11-A-326	Building	
	333	335		HELDMAN	11-A-50	Building	
	337	339		HELDMAN	11-A-50	Building	
	345			HELDMAN	11-A-55	Building	
	349			HELDMAN	11-A-55	Building	
	351			HELDMAN	11-A-55	Building	
	355			HELDMAN	11-A-55	Building	
	475			HELDMAN	11-A-76	Building	
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	515			HELDMAN	2-D-5-0-2	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	519			HELDMAN	2-D-4	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	523			HELDMAN	9-S-405-0-2	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	527			HELDMAN	9-S-407	Building	Medium
	204			HILLSIDE	9-S-198	Building	
	205			HILLSIDE	9-S-185	Building	
	211			HILLSIDE	9-S-182	Building	
	212			HILLSIDE	9-S-192	Building	

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	232			HILLSIDE	9-M-330	Building	
	245			HILLSIDE	9-S-64	Building	
	246			HILLSIDE	9-M-330	Building	
Kearney Way	N/A			KEARNEY	N/A	Structure	Medium
	705			LEDLIE	9-M-159-3	Building	
	707			LEDLIE	9-M-159-4	Building	
	709			LEDLIE	9-M-159-5	Building	
	711			LEDLIE	9-M-159-6	Building	
	713			LEDLIE	9-M-159-7	Building	
	805			LEDLIE	9-M-283	Building	High
	807			LEDLIE	9-M-282	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1823			LINTON	9-S-379	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1827			LINTON	9-S-377	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1835			LINTON	9-S-375	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1843			LINTON	10-N-206	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1851			LINTON	10-N-208	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1859			LINTON	10-N-210	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1867			LINTON	10-N-212	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1875			LINTON	10-N-214	Building	Medium
Lombard Street City Steps	N/A			LOMBARD	N/A	Structure	Medium
Stone Retaining Wall	N/A			LOMBARD	N/A	Structure	Medium
Stone Retaining Wall	N/A			LOMBARD	N/A	Structure	High
Stone Retaining Wall	N/A			LOMBARD	N/A	Structure	Medium
	215			LOMBARD	11-E-177	Building	Medium
	216			LOMBARD	11-F-10	Building	Medium
	217			LOMBARD	11-E-176	Building	High
	219			LOMBARD	11-E-175	Building	Medium
	223			LOMBARD	11-E-173	Building	Low
	226			LOMBARD	11-F-1	Building	Medium
	227			LOMBARD	11-E-172	Building	Low
	228			LOMBARD	11-E-149	Building	Medium
	230			LOMBARD	11-E-150	Building	Low
	232			LOMBARD	11-E-151	Building	Low
	234			LOMBARD	11-E-152	Building	Low
	238			LOMBARD	11-E-153	Building	Low
Nigh Way	N/A			LOMBARD	11-E-155	Structure	Medium
	241			LOMBARD	11-E-166	Building	Medium
	243			LOMBARD	11-E-165	Building	Low
	274			LOMBARD	11-A-231	Building	Medium

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
Schmidt Houses	276			LOMBARD	11-A-232	Building	Medium
Schmidt Houses	278			LOMBARD	11-A-233	Building	Medium
	279			LOMBARD	11-A-214	Building	Medium
	610			MANILLA	9-S-95	Building	
	613			MANILLA	9-S-450	Building	
	614			MANILLA	9-S-93	Building	
	617			MANILLA	9-S-452	Building	
	621			MANILLA	9-S-454	Building	
	714			MERCER	9-S-149	Building	Medium
	716			MERCER	9-S-148-1	Building	Medium
	718			MERCER	9-S-147	Building	Medium
	720			MERCER	9-S-146	Building	Medium
	722			MERCER	9-S-145	Building	Medium
	724			MERCER	9-S-144	Building	Medium
	728			MERCER	9-S-130	Building	
	730			MERCER	9-S-130-7	Building	
	734			MERCER	9-S-462	Building	
	210			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	212			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	214			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	218			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	222			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	228			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	232			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	236			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	240			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	244			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	250			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	254			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	256			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	258			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	262			MILLER	11-E-324	Building	
	402			MILLER	2-D-311	Building	
	N/A			MILLER	2-D-316	Site	
	413			MILLER	2-D-410	Building	
	429			MILLER	2-D-250	Building	
	N/A			MONACA	9-M-182	Site	
	8			MONACA	9-M-258-A	Building	Medium
	14			MONACA	9-M-257-B	Building	Medium
	16			MONACA	9-M-257-C	Building	Medium
	1505			OUR	2-H-126	Building	Medium
	1711			OUR	11-E-53	Building	Low
	737			PEACH	9-S-148	Site	
Our Way Parking Lot	3			PRIDE	2-H-123	Site	
	N/A			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Site	
	425			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	426			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	427			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	428			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	429			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	430			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	431			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	432			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	433			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	434			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	437			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	438			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	439			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	440			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	441			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	442			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	443			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	444			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	445			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	446			PROTECTORY	2-D-250	Building	
	510			PROTECTORY	2-D-64	Building	
	511			PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	
	512			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	513			PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	
	514			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	516			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	518			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	520			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	521	523		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	
	522			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	524			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	525	527		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	
	526			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	528			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	529	531		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	
	530			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	532			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	533	535		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	
	534			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	536			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	537	539		PROTECTORY	2-D-102	Building	
	541			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	543			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	545			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	547			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	549			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	551			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	552			PROTECTORY	2-D-78	Building	
	553			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	555			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	557			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	559			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	561			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	563			PROTECTORY	2-D-126	Building	
	601			PROTECTORY	9-S-278	Building	
	603			PROTECTORY	9-S-276	Building	
	604			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	
	605			PROTECTORY	9-S-288	Building	
	606			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	
	607			PROTECTORY	9-S-286	Building	
	608			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	
	609			PROTECTORY	9-S-284	Building	
	610			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	
	611			PROTECTORY	9-S-282	Building	
	612			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	
	613			PROTECTORY	9-S-283	Building	
	614			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	
	616			PROTECTORY	9-S-363	Building	
Reed Street	N/A			REED	N/A	Structure	Medium
	8			REED	2-H-251	Building	Medium
	10			REED	2-H-252	Building	Medium
	48			REED	2-H-299	Building	Low
	1646			REED	2-H-298	Building	
	1703			REED	11-E-356	Building	
	1706			REED	11-E-325	Building	
	1707			REED	11-E-355	Building	
	1710			REED	11-E-325	Building	
	1711			REED	11-E-354	Building	
	1714			REED	11-E-325	Building	
	1715			REED	11-E-352	Building	
	1723			REED	11-A-9	Building	
	1727			REED	11-A-11	Building	
	1738			REED	11-E-324	Building	
	1800			REED	11-E-322	Building	
	1807			REED	11-A-326	Building	
	1811			REED	11-A-326	Building	
	1815			REED	11-A-326	Building	
	1825			REED	11-A-326	Building	
	1829			REED	11-A-326	Building	
	1871	1873		REED	11-A-179	Building	
	1875			REED	11-A-179	Building	
Roberts Street	N/A			ROBERTS	N/A	Structure	Medium
	N/A			ROBERTS	9-S-60	Site	
O'Connor Houses	2			ROBERTS	9-S-77	Building	Medium
O'Connor Houses	4			ROBERTS	9-S-77	Building	Medium
O'Connor Houses	6			ROBERTS	9-S-77	Building	Medium

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
O'Connor Houses	8			ROBERTS	9-S-77	Building	Medium
O'Connor Houses	10			ROBERTS	9-S-77	Building	Medium
	75			ROBERTS	11-A-16	Building	Medium
	77			ROBERTS	11-A-16	Building	Medium
	84			ROBERTS	2-D-312	Building	Low
	86			ROBERTS	2-D-313	Structure	
	88			ROBERTS	2-D-314	Building	Medium
	92			ROBERTS	11-A-1	Site	
	103			ROBERTS	11-A-30	Building	Medium
	105			ROBERTS	11-A-31	Site	
	301			ROBERTS	11-A-12	Building	
	309	309 1/2		ROBERTS	11-A-8	Building	Medium
	311	311 1/2		ROBERTS	11-A-7	Building	Medium
	313			ROBERTS	11-A-6	Building	Medium
	315			ROBERTS	11-A-5	Building	Medium
	317			ROBERTS	11-A-4	Building	Medium
	319			ROBERTS	11-A-3	Building	Medium
	325			ROBERTS	2-D-303	Building	
	344			ROBERTS	11-A-13	Building	Medium
	346			ROBERTS	11-A-13	Building	Medium
	505			ROBERTS	2-D-24	Building	
	507			ROBERTS	2-D-26	Building	
	509			ROBERTS	2-D-28	Building	
Crawford-Roberts Plan Houses	511			ROBERTS	2-D-30	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	516			ROBERTS	2-D-412	Building	Medium
Crawford-Roberts Plan Houses	517			ROBERTS	2-D-32	Building	Medium
Crawford-Roberts Plan Houses	523			ROBERTS	2-D-34	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	524			ROBERTS	2-D-17	Building	Medium
Crawford-Roberts Plan Houses	529			ROBERTS	2-D-36	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	532			ROBERTS	2-D-19	Building	Medium
	537			ROBERTS	9-S-414	Building	Medium
	539			ROBERTS	9-S-414-2	Building	Medium
	539			ROBERTS	9-S-414-1	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	540			ROBERTS	9-S-389	Building	Medium
	541			ROBERTS	9-S-414-3	Building	Medium
	543			ROBERTS	9-S-415	Building	
	547			ROBERTS	9-S-416	Building	
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	548			ROBERTS	9-S-387	Building	Medium
	601			ROBERTS	9-S-311	Building	

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	605			ROBERTS	9-S-309	Building	
	609			ROBERTS	9-S-307	Building	
	613			ROBERTS	9-S-305	Building	
	617			ROBERTS	9-S-303	Building	
	621			ROBERTS	9-S-301	Building	
	705			ROBERTS	9-S-83	Building	
	707			ROBERTS	9-S-81	Building	
	710			ROBERTS	9-S-167	Building	Medium
	712			ROBERTS	9-S-168-A	Building	Medium
	714			ROBERTS	9-S-169	Building	Medium
	716			ROBERTS	9-S-169-A	Building	Low
	720			ROBERTS	9-S-61	Building	Medium
	744			ROBERTS	9-S-65	Building	
	1852			ROSE	11-A-168	Building	Medium
	1903			ROSE	11-A-260	Building	
Seminary Way	N/A			SEMINARY	N/A	Structure	Low
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	157			SWEENEY	10-N-143-0-1	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	161			SWEENEY	10-N-116	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	162			SWEENEY	10-N-142	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	168			SWEENEY	10-N-144	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	173			SWEENEY	10-N-105	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	174			SWEENEY	10-N-146	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	177			SWEENEY	10-N-110	Building	Medium
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	178			SWEENEY	10-N-148-0-1	Building	Medium
Anna Pfaff House	16			VINE	2-H-317	Building	Medium
	23			VINE	2-H-262	Building	Medium
	216			VINE	2-H-310	Building	Low
	1605			WEBSTER	9-S-458	Building	
	1609			WEBSTER	9-S-456	Building	
	1618			WEBSTER	9-S-285	Building	
	1622			WEBSTER	9-S-287	Building	
	1626			WEBSTER	9-S-289	Building	
	1630			WEBSTER	9-S-290	Building	
	1700			WEBSTER	9-S-302	Building	
	1703			WEBSTER	9-S-91	Building	
	1705			WEBSTER	9-S-87	Building	
	1847			WEBSTER	9-S-202	Building	
	1849			WEBSTER	9-S-203	Building	
	1851			WEBSTER	9-S-204	Building	
	1853			WEBSTER	9-S-205	Building	

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	1902			WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	
	1904	1906		WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	
	1908			WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	
	1910	1912		WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	
	1913			WEBSTER	10-J-167	Building	Medium
	1914			WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	
	1915			WEBSTER	10-J-168	Building	Medium
	1916	1920		WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	
	1917			WEBSTER	10-J-169	Building	Medium
	1918			WEBSTER	10-N-103	Building	Medium
	1919			WEBSTER	10-J-170	Building	Medium
	1921			WEBSTER	10-J-171	Building	Low
	1922			WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	
	1926			WEBSTER	10-N-98-B	Building	Medium
	1930	1932		WEBSTER	10-N-107	Building	
	1931			WEBSTER	10-J-176	Building	Medium
	1933			WEBSTER	10-J-177	Building	Medium
Wick Street City Steps	N/A			WICK	N/A	Structure	High
	212			WICK	11-E-185	Building	Low
	214			WICK	11-E-186	Building	Medium
	215			WICK	11-E-227	Building	Low
	216			WICK	11-E-187	Building	Medium
	228			WICK	11-E-196-A	Building	Medium
	230			WICK	11-E-194	Building	Low
	234			WICK	11-E-196-3	Building	Medium
	237			WICK	11-E-214	Building	Medium
	254			WICK	11-E-203	Building	Medium
	276			WICK	11-A-211	Building	Low
Wyandotte Street City Steps	N/A			WYANDOTTE	N/A	Structure	Medium
John Heinz Family Center	2001			WYANDOTTE	11-F-80	Building	
	2005			WYANDOTTE	11-F-80	Building	Low
	2043			WYANDOTTE	11-F-57	Building	Low
	1509			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	
	1510			WYLIE	2-D-102	Building	
	1511			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	
	1513			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	
	1515			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	
	1517			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	
	1519			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	
	1521			WYLIE	9-S-363	Building	
	1528			WYLIE	2-D-102	Building	
	1602			WYLIE	2-D-78	Building	
	1612			WYLIE	2-D-78	Building	
	1619			WYLIE	9-S-292	Building	
	1623			WYLIE	9-S-294	Building	

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	1627			WYLIE	9-S-296	Building	
	1631			WYLIE	9-S-298	Building	
	1634			WYLIE	9-S-425	Building	
	1700			WYLIE	9-S-418	Building	
	1720			WYLIE	9-S-417	Building	
	1805			WYLIE	9-S-264-A	Building	
	1807			WYLIE	9-S-264-B	Building	
	1809			WYLIE	9-S-264-C	Building	
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1810			WYLIE	9-S-385-0-1	Building	Medium
	1811			WYLIE	9-S-264-D	Building	
	1813			WYLIE	9-S-264-E	Building	
	1815			WYLIE	9-S-264-F	Building	
	1817			WYLIE	9-S-266-A	Building	
	1819			WYLIE	9-S-266-B	Building	
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1820			WYLIE	9-S-383	Building	Medium
	1821			WYLIE	9-S-266-C	Building	
Roberts-Devilliers Plan Houses	1830			WYLIE	9-S-381	Building	Medium
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Wylie Avenue Branch/First Muslim Mosque of Pittsburgh Parking Lot	1911			WYLIE	10-N-177	Site	
Ebenezer Baptist Church Parking Lot	2001			WYLIE	10-N-198	Site	
Vacant Parcels							
	N/A			5TH	11-E-95		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-107		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-105		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-121		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-109		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-115		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-125		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-99		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-119		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-103		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-123		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-102		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-98		
	N/A			5TH	11-F-91		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-89		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-127		
	N/A			5TH	11-E-117		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-59		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-73-A		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-99		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	N/A			ARCENA	9-H-174		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-89		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-134		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-H-176		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-140		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-H-173		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-136		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-141		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-139		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-H-172		
	N/A			ARCENA	9-M-98		
	1651			ARCENA	9-M-85		
	1705			ARCENA	9-M-89-1		
	1705			ARCENA	9-M-89-2		
	1711			ARCENA	9-H-175		
	1831			ARCENA	9-M-73		
	1835			ARCENA	9-M-73-B		
	1837			ARCENA	9-M-73-C		
	1839			ARCENA	9-M-74		
	1839			ARCENA	9-M-75		
	1841			ARCENA	9-M-76		
	1843			ARCENA	9-M-77		
	1843			ARCENA	9-M-78		
	1845			ARCENA	9-M-79		
	1847			ARCENA	9-M-83		
	1853			ARCENA	9-M-84		
	N/A			ARTHUR	2-D-35		
	N/A			BEDFORD	9-M-258		
	N/A			BEDFORD	9-M-274		
	N/A			BEDFORD	9-M-281-A		
	N/A			BEDFORD	9-M-295		
	1628			BEDFORD	9-S-110		
	1630			BEDFORD	9-S-109		
	1632			BEDFORD	9-S-108		
	1710			BEDFORD	9-S-76		
	1714			BEDFORD	9-S-74		
	1716			BEDFORD	9-S-73		
	1809			BEDFORD	9-M-245		
	1815			BEDFORD	9-M-252		
	1817			BEDFORD	9-M-251		
	1819			BEDFORD	9-M-253		
	1825			BEDFORD	9-M-256		
	1901			BEDFORD	9-M-269		
	1905			BEDFORD	9-M-272		
	1907			BEDFORD	9-M-273		
	1910			BEDFORD	9-M-298		
	1915			BEDFORD	9-M-280		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	1917			BEDFORD	9-M-281-B		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-28		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-H-144		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-30		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-27		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-42		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-H-151		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-39		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-25		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-32-A		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-11		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-44		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-18		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-37		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-H-147		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-80		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-33		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-38		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-H-160		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-15		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-H-150		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-31		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-35		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-H-145		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-20		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-40		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-29		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-H-152		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-43		
	N/A			BIGELOW	9-M-32		
	718			CASSATT	9-M-246		
	806			CASSATT	9-M-250		
	808			CASSATT	9-M-249		
	818			CASSATT	9-M-210		
	819			CASSATT	9-M-238		
	820			CASSATT	9-M-211		
	821			CASSATT	9-M-237		
	822			CASSATT	9-M-212		
Smolevitz Building	1800			CENTRE	2-D-300		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-93		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-197		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-195		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-197-A		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-91		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-199		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-R-188		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-201		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-92		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-99-A		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-198		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-200		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-R-187		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-97		
	N/A			CLIFF	9-M-95		
	1703			CLIFF	9-M-90		
	1711			CLIFF	9-M-94		
	1713			CLIFF	9-M-96		
	1719			CLIFF	9-M-100		
	1734			CLIFF	9-M-219		
	1800			CLIFF	9-M-218		
	1811			CLIFF	9-M-127		
	1821			CLIFF	9-M-130		
	1823			CLIFF	9-M-131		
	1825			CLIFF	9-M-132		
	1827			CLIFF	9-M-133		
	1829			CLIFF	9-M-137		
	1830			CLIFF	9-M-195-B		
	1831			CLIFF	9-M-138		
	1835			CLIFF	9-M-143		
	1837			CLIFF	9-M-146		
	1838			CLIFF	9-M-194		
	1839			CLIFF	9-M-147		
	1850			CLIFF	9-M-186		
	1858			CLIFF	9-M-180		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-19		
	2031			COLWELL	11-F-51		
	1636			COLWELL	11-E-46		
	1611			COLWELL	2-H-320		
	1648			COLWELL	11-E-52-A		
	1622			COLWELL	2-H-147		
	1614			COLWELL	2-H-144		
	N/A			COLWELL	2-H-142		
	2001			COLWELL	11-F-35		
	2013			COLWELL	11-F-37		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-E-147		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-53		
	1824			COLWELL	11-E-101		
	2025			COLWELL	11-F-48		
	1628			COLWELL	2-H-150		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-21		
	1607			COLWELL	2-H-318		
	N/A			COLWELL	2-H-146		
	1711			COLWELL	11-E-300		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-E-364		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	2021			COLWELL	11-F-46		
	2027			COLWELL	11-F-49		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-52		
	2023			COLWELL	11-F-47		
	1650			COLWELL	11-E-54		
	1715			COLWELL	11-E-298-A		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-E-97		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-43		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-E-111		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-E-45		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-23		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-55		
	N/A			COLWELL	2-H-319		
	1923			COLWELL	11-F-26		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-45		
	2015			COLWELL	11-F-42		
	1615			COLWELL	2-H-328		
	2029			COLWELL	11-F-50		
	N/A			COLWELL	2-H-330-0-2		
	1613			COLWELL	2-H-321		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-28		
	1903			COLWELL	11-F-18		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-54		
	1717			COLWELL	11-E-298		
	1713			COLWELL	11-E-299		
	N/A			COLWELL	2-H-141		
	1925			COLWELL	11-F-27		
	N/A			COLWELL	2-H-143		
	N/A			COLWELL	2-H-149		
	1646			COLWELL	11-E-52		
	N/A			COLWELL	11-F-31		
	N/A			CRAWFORD	2-D-167		
	N/A			CRAWFORD	2-D-183		
Bailey Houses	810			CRAWFORD	9-R-156		
Bailey Houses	816			CRAWFORD	9-R-159		
Bailey Houses	818			CRAWFORD	9-R-160		
	N/A			DEVILLIERS	11-A-290		
	201			DEVILLIERS	10-J-180		
	203			DEVILLIERS	10-J-181		
	205			DEVILLIERS	10-J-182		
	207			DEVILLIERS	10-J-183		
	615			DEVILLIERS	10-N-140		
	N/A			DIAZ	11-E-181		
	N/A			DIAZ	11-E-183		
	N/A			DIAZ	11-E-179		
	1839			DIAZ	11-E-180		
	1900			DIAZ	11-E-148		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	1919			DIAZ	11-F-14		
	1921			DIAZ	11-F-15		
	N/A			DINWIDDIE	11-A-169		
	N/A			DINWIDDIE	11-A-202		
	112			DINWIDDIE	11-E-80		
	114			DINWIDDIE	11-E-79		
	116			DINWIDDIE	11-E-77		
	118			DINWIDDIE	11-E-76		
	120			DINWIDDIE	11-E-75		
	121			DINWIDDIE	11-E-73		
	211			DINWIDDIE	11-E-291		
	258			DINWIDDIE	11-A-200		
	262			DINWIDDIE	11-A-201		
	265			DINWIDDIE	11-A-192		
	273			DINWIDDIE	11-A-187		
	329			DINWIDDIE	11-A-170		
	N/A			ENOCH	9-S-220-1		
	N/A			ENOCH	9-S-248		
	1804			ENOCH	9-S-246		
	1806			ENOCH	9-S-247		
	1808			ENOCH	9-S-248-1		
	1814			ENOCH	9-S-252-B		
	1815			ENOCH	9-S-231-A		
	1817			ENOCH	9-S-231-B		
	1819			ENOCH	9-S-231		
	1836			ENOCH	9-S-220		
	N/A			GRANVILLE	10-N-161		
	15			GRANVILLE	10-N-165		
	18			HELDMAN	11-A-59		
	300			HELDMAN	11-A-151		
	N/A			HENNIG	11-E-236		
	N/A			HENNIG	11-E-243		
	N/A			HENNIG	11-E-237		
	N/A			HENNIG	11-E-238		
	N/A			HENNIG	11-E-244		
	N/A			HENNIG	11-E-239		
	220			HILLSIDE	9-S-187		
	221			HILLSIDE	9-S-181		
	N/A			KEARNEY	11-A-172-A		
	1721			KEARNEY	11-E-297-B		
	N/A			LEDLIE	9-M-171		
	N/A			LEDLIE	9-M-279		
	10			LEDLIE	9-M-173		
	16			LEDLIE	9-M-170		
	22			LEDLIE	9-M-166		
	841			LEDLIE	9-M-169		
	843			LEDLIE	9-M-167		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	290			LOMBARD	11-A-239		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-A-221		
	288			LOMBARD	11-A-238		
	265			LOMBARD	11-E-207-C		
	267			LOMBARD	11-E-206		
	259			LOMBARD	11-E-204		
	286			LOMBARD	11-A-237		
	235			LOMBARD	11-E-169		
	214			LOMBARD	11-F-11		
	250			LOMBARD	11-E-158		
	243			LOMBARD	11-E-159		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-A-230		
	246			LOMBARD	11-E-157		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-E-156		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-A-227		
	220			LOMBARD	11-F-7		
	239			LOMBARD	11-E-167		
	282			LOMBARD	11-A-235		
	284			LOMBARD	11-A-236		
	280			LOMBARD	11-A-234		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-E-160		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-A-225		
	257			LOMBARD	11-E-201		
	240			LOMBARD	11-E-154		
	256			LOMBARD	11-E-163		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-A-222-0-1		
	231			LOMBARD	11-E-171		
	261			LOMBARD	11-E-207-D		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-F-9		
	221			LOMBARD	11-E-174		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-A-222-0-2		
	258			LOMBARD	11-E-164		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-A-217-A		
	233			LOMBARD	11-E-170		
	237			LOMBARD	11-E-168		
	270			LOMBARD	11-A-229		
	224			LOMBARD	11-F-3		
	N/A			LOMBARD	11-E-200		
	285			LOMBARD	11-A-218		
	254			LOMBARD	11-E-162		
	268			LOMBARD	11-A-228		
	212			LOMBARD	11-F-12		
	248			LOMBARD	11-E-161		
	275			LOMBARD	11-A-210-A		
	38		W	MANILLA	9-S-116		
	40		W	MANILLA	9-S-118		
	1635			MANILLA	9-S-117		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	32		W	MANILLA	9-S-111		
	34		W	MANILLA	9-S-114		
	251			MILLER	2-H-340		
	251			MILLER	2-H-336		
	251			MILLER	2-H-339		
	251			MILLER	11-E-360		
	251			MILLER	11-E-358		
	251			MILLER	2-H-337		
	251			MILLER	11-E-359		
	251			MILLER	11-E-361		
	251			MILLER	2-H-338		
	12			MONACA	9-M-257-A		
	N/A			MONACA	9-M-204		
	25			MONACA	9-M-195-A		
	N/A			MONACA	9-M-270		
	N/A			MONACA	9-M-200-A		
	23			MONACA	9-M-196		
	N/A			MONACA	9-M-202		
	N/A			MONACA	9-M-203		
	58			MONACA	9-M-277		
	60			MONACA	9-M-278		
	2			MONACA	9-M-206		
	3			MONACA	9-M-205		
	1			MONACA	9-M-207		
	N/A			OUR	2-H-151		
	N/A			PEACH	9-S-115		
	N/A			PEACH	9-S-117-0-2		
	9			PEACH	9-S-113		
	7			PEACH	9-S-112		
	N/A			PROTECTORY	2-D-140		
	N/A			REED	2-H-330-0-1		
	69			REED	11-A-34		
	46			REED	2-H-301		
	N/A			REED	2-H-324-A		
	N/A			REED	2-H-302		
	N/A			REED	2-H-326		
	N/A			REED	2-H-306		
	N/A			REED	2-H-323		
	N/A			REED	2-H-324		
	N/A			REED	2-H-322		
	12			REED	2-H-253		
	14			REED	2-H-254		
	N/A			REED	2-H-327		
	32			REED	2-H-309		
	N/A			REED	2-H-305		
	34			REED	2-H-307		
	40			REED	2-H-304		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	42			REED	2-H-303		
	N/A			ROBERTS	9-S-97		
	N/A			ROBERTS	11-A-23		
	N/A			ROBERTS	11-A-32		
	31			ROBERTS	9-S-240		
	604			ROBERTS	9-S-245		
	N/A			ROBERTS	9-S-101		
	93			ROBERTS	11-A-25		
	N/A			ROBERTS	11-A-18		
	83			ROBERTS	11-A-19		
	95			ROBERTS	11-A-26		
	N/A			ROBERTS	11-A-21		
	606			ROBERTS	9-S-244		
	101			ROBERTS	11-A-28		
	33			ROBERTS	9-S-241		
	97			ROBERTS	11-A-27		
	N/A			ROBERTS	11-A-22		
	612			ROBERTS	9-S-242		
	101			ROBERTS	11-A-29		
	73			ROBERTS	11-A-15		
	91			ROBERTS	11-A-24		
	N/A			ROSE	11-A-284		
	N/A			ROWLEY	9-M-323		
	N/A			ROWLEY	9-M-297		
	69			ROWLEY	9-M-325		
	N/A			ROWLEY	9-M-296		
	N/A			ROWLEY	9-M-300		
	167			SWEENEY	10-N-114-0-1		
	21			VINE	2-H-261		
	27			VINE	2-H-264		
	216			VINE	2-H-311		
	N/A			VINE	2-H-316		
	N/A			VINE	2-H-265		
	24			VINE	2-H-314		
	25			VINE	2-H-263		
	28			VINE	2-H-312		
Archangel Michael's Russian Orthodox Cathedral	43			VINE	2-H-289-0-1		
	1907			WEBSTER	9-M-322		
	1911			WEBSTER	9-M-324		
	1937			WEBSTER	10-J-179		
	1843			WEBSTER	9-S-200		
	1824			WEBSTER	9-S-227		
Bailey Houses	1935			WEBSTER	10-J-178		
Rankin Houses	N/A			WEBSTER	9-S-214		
	N/A			WEBSTER	9-S-89		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
Rankin Houses	N/A			WEBSTER	9-S-216		
	1929			WEBSTER	10-J-173		
	1928			WEBSTER	10-N-98-1		
	1924			WEBSTER	10-N-99		
	1930			WEBSTER	10-N-97		
O'Connor Houses	1820			WEBSTER	9-S-229		
	1818			WEBSTER	9-S-230		
	1848			WEBSTER	9-S-213		
	1923			WEBSTER	10-J-172		
	1812			WEBSTER	9-S-233		
	1905			WEBSTER	9-S-207		
	N/A			WEBSTER	9-S-196		
	1828			WEBSTER	9-S-225		
Rankin Houses	1814			WEBSTER	9-S-232		
Rankin Houses	N/A			WEBSTER	9-S-212		
	1826			WEBSTER	9-S-226		
	1822			WEBSTER	9-S-228		
	270			WICK	11-A-209		
	218			WICK	11-E-188		
	282			WICK	11-A-216		
	217			WICK	11-E-226		
	260			WICK	11-E-207-A		
	205			WICK	11-E-233		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-209-A		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-208		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-222		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-210		
	211			WICK	11-E-230		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-198		
	219			WICK	11-E-225		
	N/A			WICK	11-A-207		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-192		
	229			WICK	11-E-219		
	209			WICK	11-E-231		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-211		
	258			WICK	11-E-207-B		
	207			WICK	11-E-232		
	264			WICK	11-A-206		
	272			WICK	11-A-210		
	280			WICK	11-A-213		
	227			WICK	11-E-221		
	278			WICK	11-A-212		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-209		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-235		
	252			WICK	11-E-202		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-224		
	256			WICK	11-E-207		

Table 8: Newly Surveyed Resources and Vacant Properties

Historic Name	Address Low	Address High	Street Prefix	Street Name	Lot and Block	Resource Type	Integrity
	N/A			WICK	11-E-217		
	268			WICK	11-A-208		
	241			WICK	11-E-212		
	203			WICK	11-E-234		
	284			WICK	11-A-217		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-213		
	213			WICK	11-E-228		
	235			WICK	11-E-215		
	233			WICK	11-E-216		
	N/A			WICK	11-E-223		
	220			WICK	11-E-189		
	822			WOOD	2-H-325		
	2043			WYANDOTTE	11-F-56		
	1829			WYLIE	9-S-270-0-1		
	N/A			WYLIE	10-N-186		
	N/A			WYLIE	10-N-188		
	1845			WYLIE	10-N-173		
	1849			WYLIE	10-N-174		