United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _IBM Building_____
Other names/site number: __East Commons Professional Building_____
Name of related multiple property listing**:**
_____N/A_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: _4 Allegheny
Center_____
City or town: _Pittsburgh_____ State: _PA_____ County: _Allegheny_____
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

_____

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

_____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
1		sites
1		structures
	1	objects
3	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business/Office building

TRANSPORTATION/Road-related (vehicular)/parking garage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

_Vacant/not in use_____
_____
_____
_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _Brick, steel, aluminum, glass, concrete_____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The former IBM Building at 4 Allegheny Center is a 10-story (plus basement and mezzanine) International Style office building constructed in 1975-1976 at the eastern edge of Allegheny Center, a large-scale, master-planned urban renewal project that redeveloped the historic center of the former City of Allegheny (now Pittsburgh's North Side) from the early 1960s through the mid-1970s. The building's upper office floors are raised on pilotis above the ground floor base, which features floor-to-ceiling glazing around the south-facing lobby and solid brick walls on the other three sides. Upper stories are clad in aluminum and glass curtain wall with applied steel I-beams. Windows are 2008 replacements of the same size and type as the originals, set in continuous horizontal bands alternating with aluminum spandrels. The resource also includes a

three-story-plus-basement, reinforced-concrete parking garage. This was designed and built contemporaneously with the IBM Building to serve its employees. Its side elevations are clad in the same brown brick as the office building base. The garage stands to the south of the office building on a noncontiguous parcel but is connected by a flat reinforced concrete canopy. The structure of the canopy is included in the resource boundary, but not the city-owned ground over which it extends. A small lawn with a concrete walkway and circular seating area, designed at the same time as the office building and garage, also retains integrity and is part of the nominated property.

Narrative Description

Setting

The IBM Building is located on the eastern edge of the Allegheny Center Historic District, determined eligible for the National Register in 2018 under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development as an intact example of a master-planned, large-scale urban renewal project in the City of Pittsburgh. (See Figure 3) As its name suggests, it is located at the historic center of the former City of Allegheny, now Pittsburgh's North Side. Allegheny Center was redeveloped by Alcoa Properties, a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of American (ALCOA), and the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) of Pittsburgh between 1961 and 1975, and its urban and architectural design are characteristic of that period: high-rise, International Style office and apartment buildings and a low-rise, sprawling former shopping mall set among extensive green lawns, paved plazas, and parking lots. Three of Allegheny City's historic buildings—its former Carnegie Free Library (1889; NRHP 1974), United States Post Office (1897; NRHP 1971), and Buhl Planetarium (1937; NRHP eligible) stand preserved amid this redevelopment; all are now owned and operated by the Children's Museum of Pittsburgh and stand in a line extending west of the subject property. Allegheny Center is bounded by a ring road, Allegheny Commons, that encircles its 40 acres and channels vehicular traffic around the perimeter of the central complex of buildings and open space. Built as a four-lane, one-way ring road, Allegheny Commons has recently been reconfigured as a two-lane, two-way vehicular road with a bicycle lane on one side and parking on the other. Within Allegheny Center, scant remnants of the historic city street grid survive as access lanes and walking paths.

Site

The IBM Building stands northwest of the T-intersection of Allegheny Commons and E. Ohio Street. The building's east side elevation is set back from East Commons (the eastern leg of Allegheny Commons) behind a narrow margin of grass planted with four street trees. (Photo 1) E. Ohio Street extends eastward from the intersection as a vehicular street, and westward in front of the subject building as a wide pedestrian walkway. (Photos 1, 5-6) A service lane extends from E. Ohio Street around the north and west sides of the IBM Building. (Photos 2-4)

Photo 1. Primary (south) and east facades, view to NW

Photo 2. Primary (south) and west facades, view to NE

Photo 3. West and rear elevations, view to SE

Photo 4. Rear and east elevations, view to SW

The building's primary facade faces south across this walkway to the three-story-plus-basement, 314-car, reinforced concrete parking garage that was designed and built at the same time for IBM's employees. The garage is narrower than the office building and offset to the east side of its parcel, with a narrow strip of grass and trees along its East Commons side. To the west, a

wider area of landscape extends the full depth of the garage between it and the access lane known as Allegheny Square East. Consisting of a curved concrete walkway, punctuated by a round concrete seating area, set in a lawn with scattered locust trees, this was designed together with the office building and garage and is counted as a contributing site. The entire garage site occupies a slight grade, so a low concrete retaining wall holds the landscape above street level at the rear, gradually tapering to an end as it extends northward.

The garage is designed for vehicular access via the rear (south) elevation and pedestrian access via the front (north). A reinforced concrete canopy connects the front of the garage to the main lobby entrance of the IBM Building. The canopy is built on air rights over public property between the office building and the garage. Due to this strip of city-owned property, the garage and the office building stand on noncontiguous tax parcels, connected by the canopy. The structure of the canopy is included in the resource boundary, but not the city-owned ground over which it extends. (Photos 5-6)

Photo 5. Parking garage and connecting canopy, view to west

Photo 6. View to SW showing brick base and glazed lobby inset below upper stories

Exterior

The IBM Building is rectangular in plan and box-like in massing. It stands 10 stories and has a flat roof. Its upper nine floors are raised on pilotis above a high ground floor base with walls clad in light brown iron-spot brick set back beneath the upper office elevations. (Photos 1-6) Floor-to-ceiling glazing, framed in aluminum, surrounds the south-facing lobby. (Photos 5-6) Entrance is through a pair of double commercial doors in the center of the south elevation or a single-leaf commercial door immediately to the double doors' west. Pedestrian and vehicular service doors are set in the base's north elevation (Photo 3). Below the overhang of the upper floors, the southwest and northwest corners are enclosed in metal picket fencing around service areas for refuse, a building generator, and an employee outdoor lunch court (Photos 2-3). A wooden sculpture, "Discobolus," by Marina Warren Nash, stands in the open southeast corner (Photo 6). "Discobolus" was installed in 1994. It is counted as a noncontributing object because it postdates the period of significance.

The building's upper stories are clad in aluminum and glass curtain wall. Exposed steel I-beams, applied to the facade, signify its structure on the exterior. (Photo 7) Windows are 2008 replacements of the same size and type as the originals, set in continuous horizontal bands alternating with aluminum spandrels.

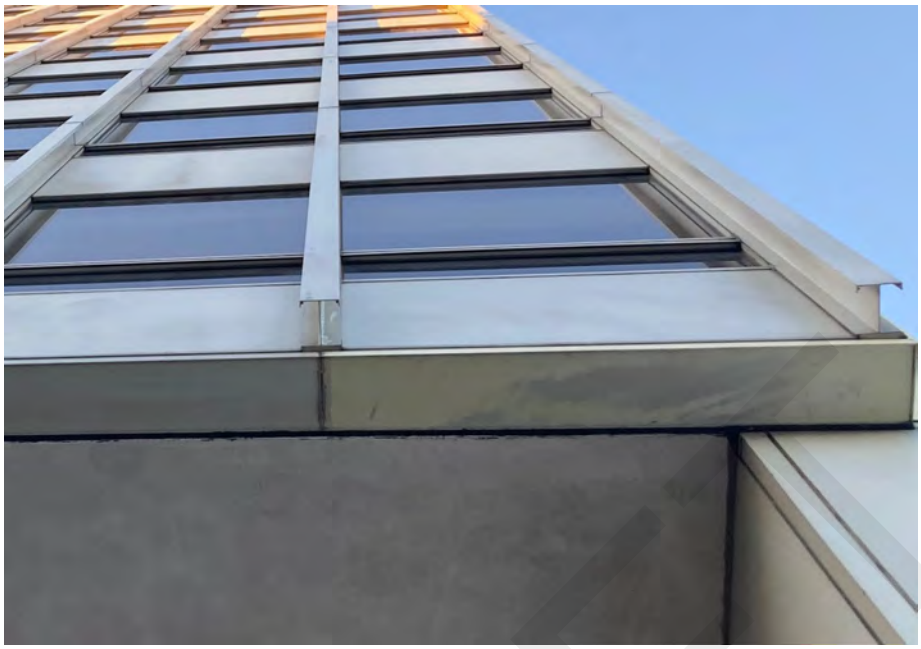

Photo 7. Facade detail showing steel I-beams applied between window bavs

Interior

The building's front entrance doors open from the north (primary) facade beneath the overhang of the upper floors directly into the glass-enclosed lobby. The light brown brick face of the first-floor base is exposed as the lobby's rear wall. The lobby floor is polished terrazzo, and its slab ceiling is gypsum covered in plaster with recessed can lights. Metal channels in the ceiling occur at intervals aligned with the mullions in the glazing and may have been part of an original hanging system. Ceiling height is approximately 16 feet. On the lobby's east side, a non-original, partial-height glazed partition defines a small cafe area. (Photo 8-9)

Just west of this, an open portal leads to the elevator lobby (Photo 10). A clock hangs on the brick wall facing the main lobby above the portal, and a row of three metal security turnstiles (non-original) controls entry to this area. The elevator lobby has a lower ceiling with lighting in a wood-veneered cove around a shallow plaster vault. The rear (north) wall of the elevator lobby is also paneled in wood veneer. Side walls are brown brick with three openings in each: three elevators on the east and two elevators and a flush wooden door to the staircase on the west. Elevator doors are stainless steel. Cab interiors are stainless steel with modern birch panels applied to the walls.

The rear of the first floor is dedicated to service spaces, including loading bays and an enclosed parking area. These have no public access nor character-defining features of the International Style.

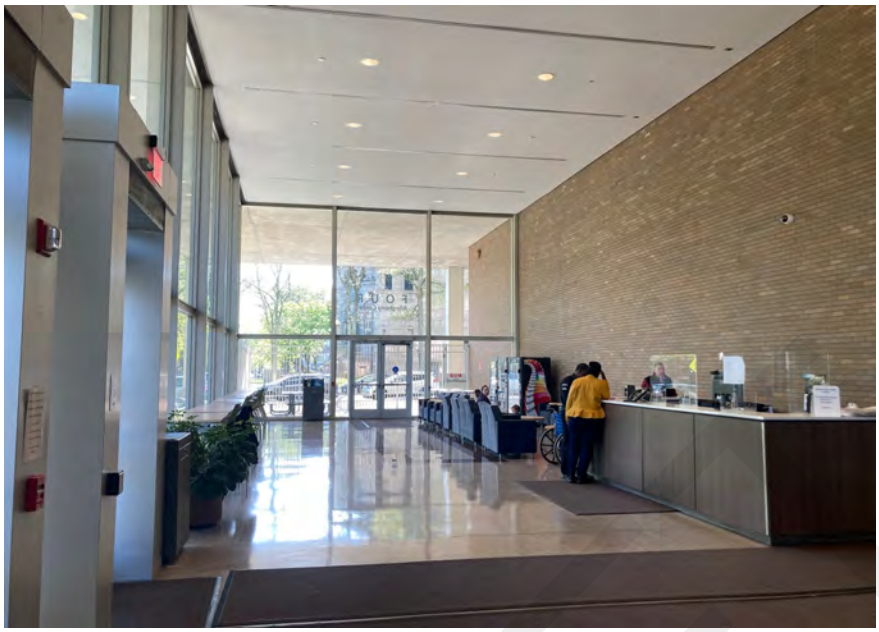

Photo 8. Lobby, view to west

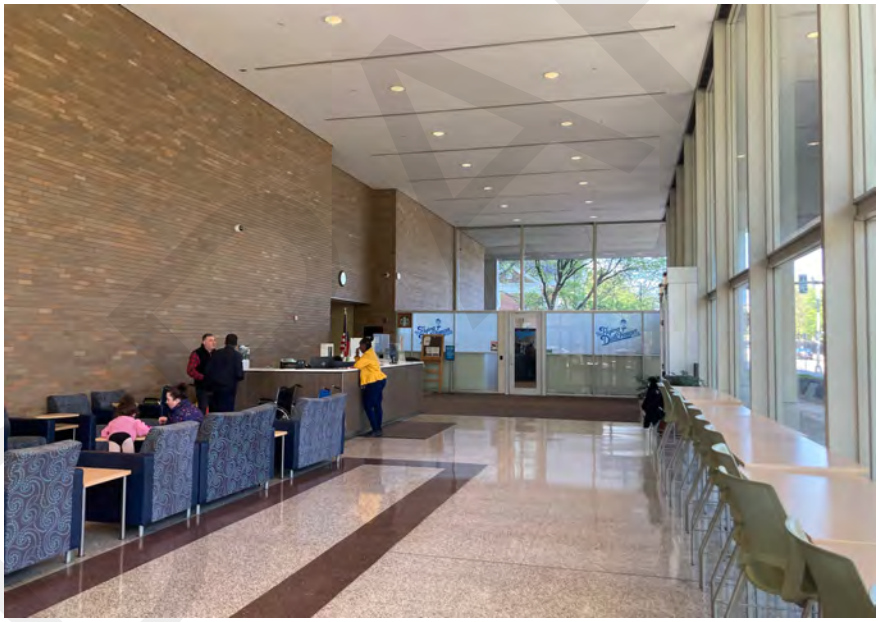

Photo 9. Lobby, view to east

A mezzanine level above the first-floor service level contains conference and training rooms with modern finishes including carpet flooring, painted drywall walls, and hung acoustical panel ceilings. (Photos 11-12)

The second through tenth floors each consist of approximately 23,140 square feet and were originally open in plan, allowing for floor-by-floor flexibility in designing offices around a central core containing five elevators, two fire stairs, and restrooms. Accordingly, the present arrangement of spaces varies by floor. All were renovated in the 1990s-2000s for the current

tenant, a regional health care provider. Most have some combination of large, open, shared work spaces and private offices with doors. None has a traditional corridor-unit layout. Typical finishes are carpet flooring, painted drywall walls, and hung acoustical panel ceilings consisting of both 2x2 and 2x4 tiles in a T-bar suspension system. These are recent replacements for an original acoustical panel system specified throughout the second through tenth floor tenant spaces in the original 1975 plans. (Photos 13-32)

Photo 10. Elevator lobby, view to north

Photo 11. Mezzanine elevator lobby

Photo 12. Mezzanine classroom

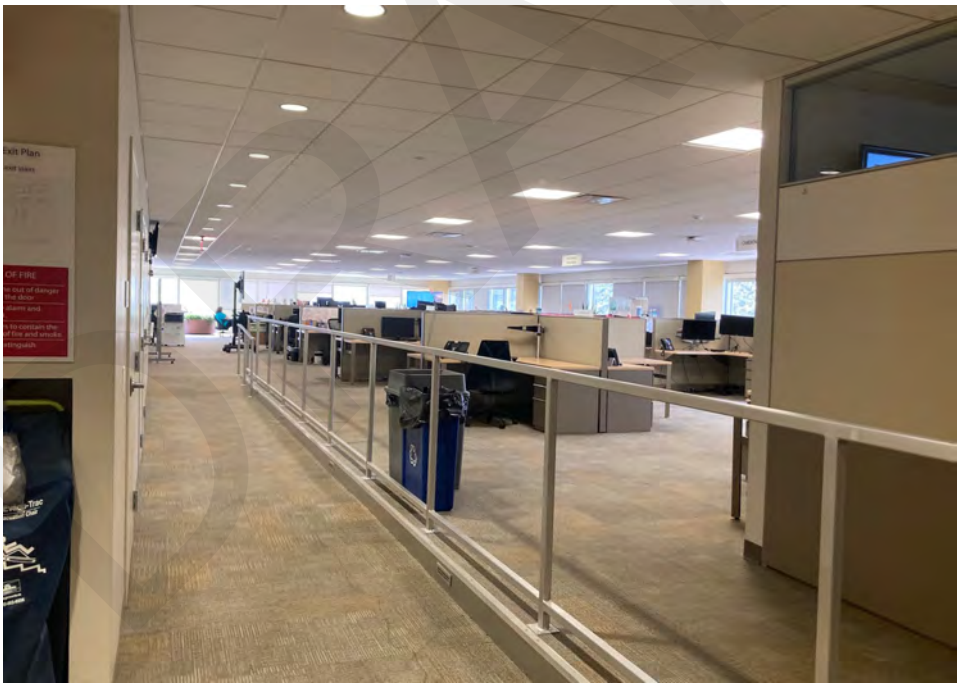

Photo 13. Second floor office space

Photo 14. Third floor elevator lobby

Photo 15. Fourth floor elevator lobby

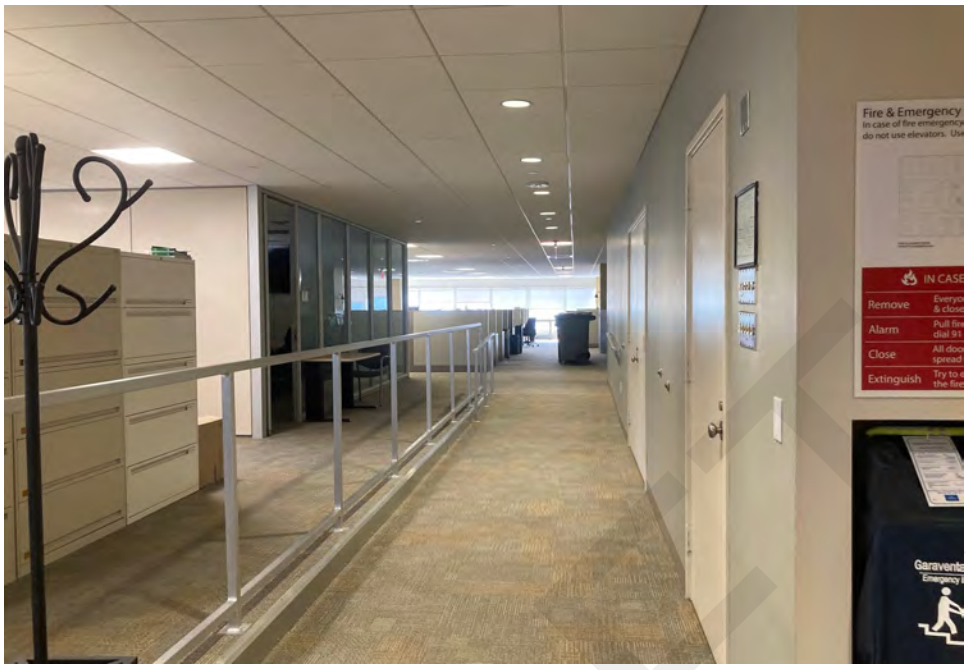

Photo 16. Fourth floor office space

Photo 17. Fourth floor office space

Photo 18. Fourth floor office space

Photo 19. Fourth floor office space

Photo 20. Fifth floor office space

Photo 21. Sixth floor elevator lobby

Photo 22. Seventh floor elevator lobby

Photo 23. Eighth floor elevator lobby

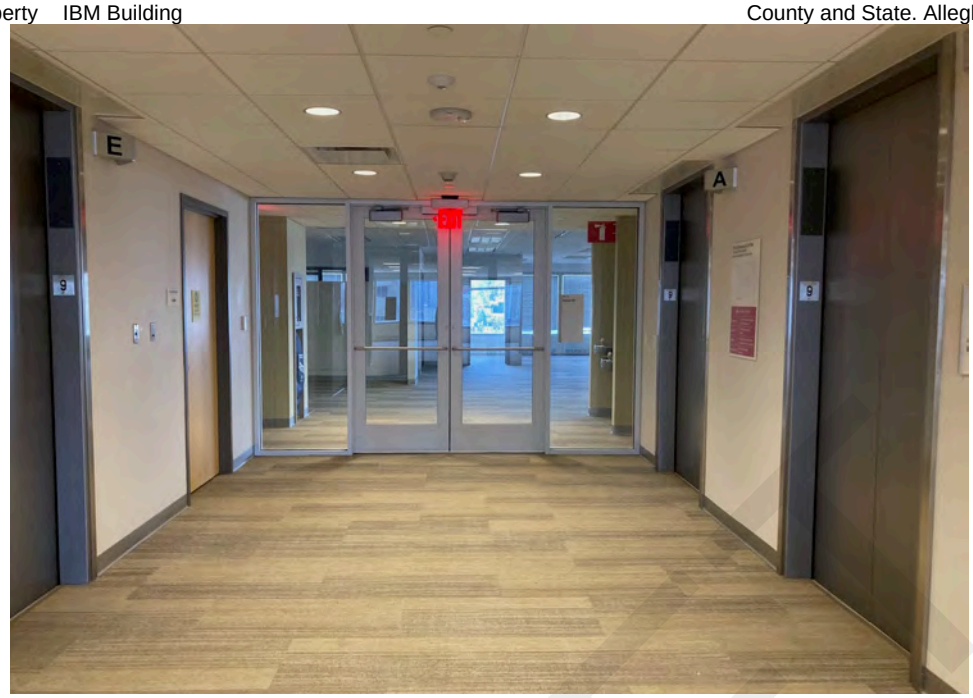

Photo 24. Ninth floor elevator lobby

Photo 25. Ninth floor office space

Photo 26. Ninth floor office space

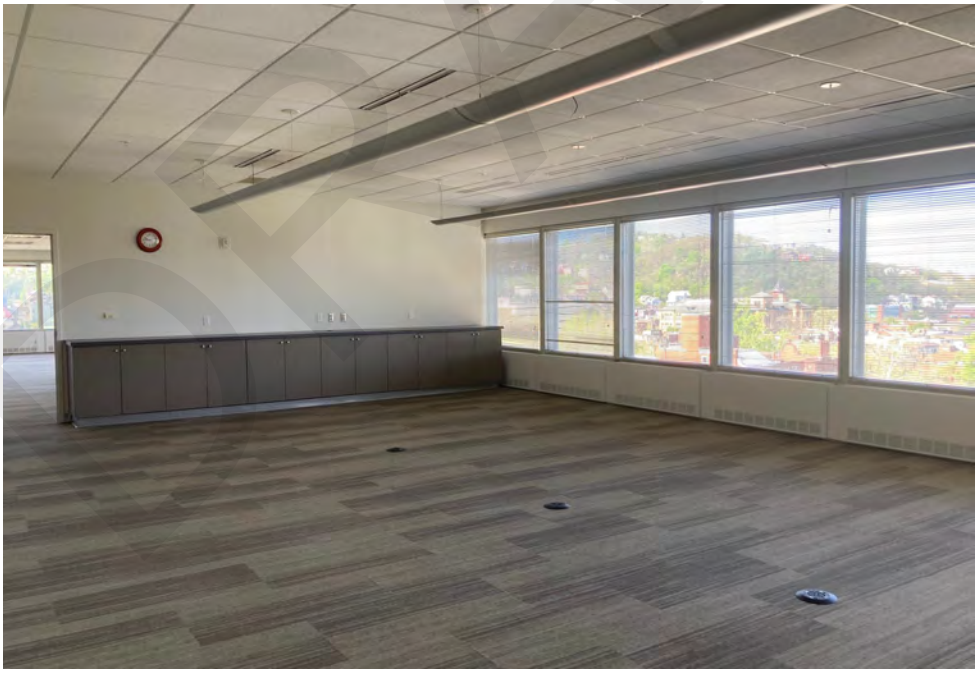

Photo 27. Ninth floor office space

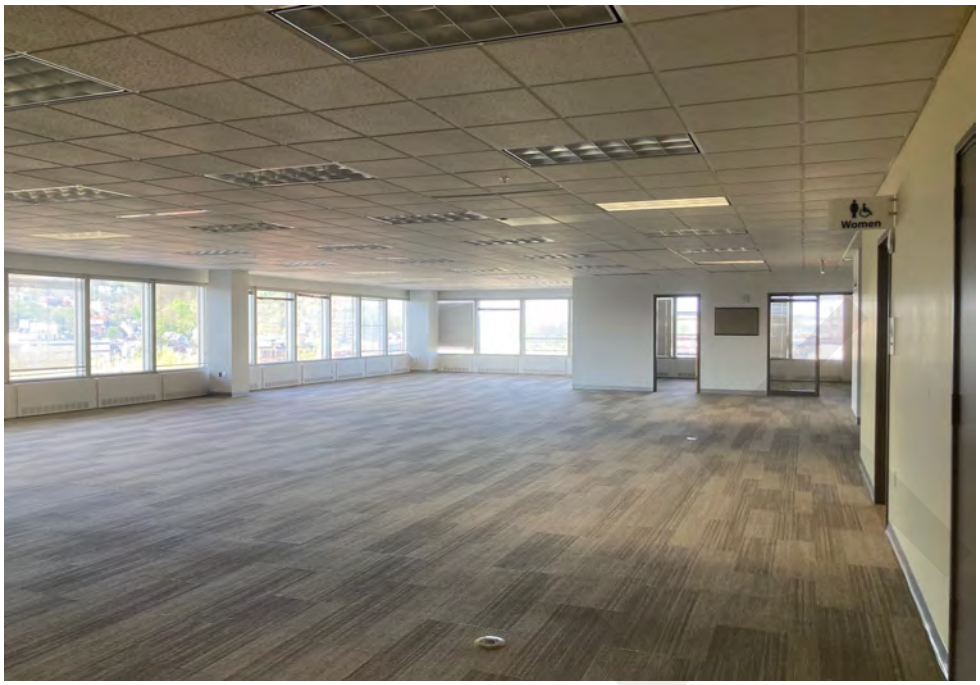

Photo 28. Ninth floor office space

Photo 29. Tenth floor office space

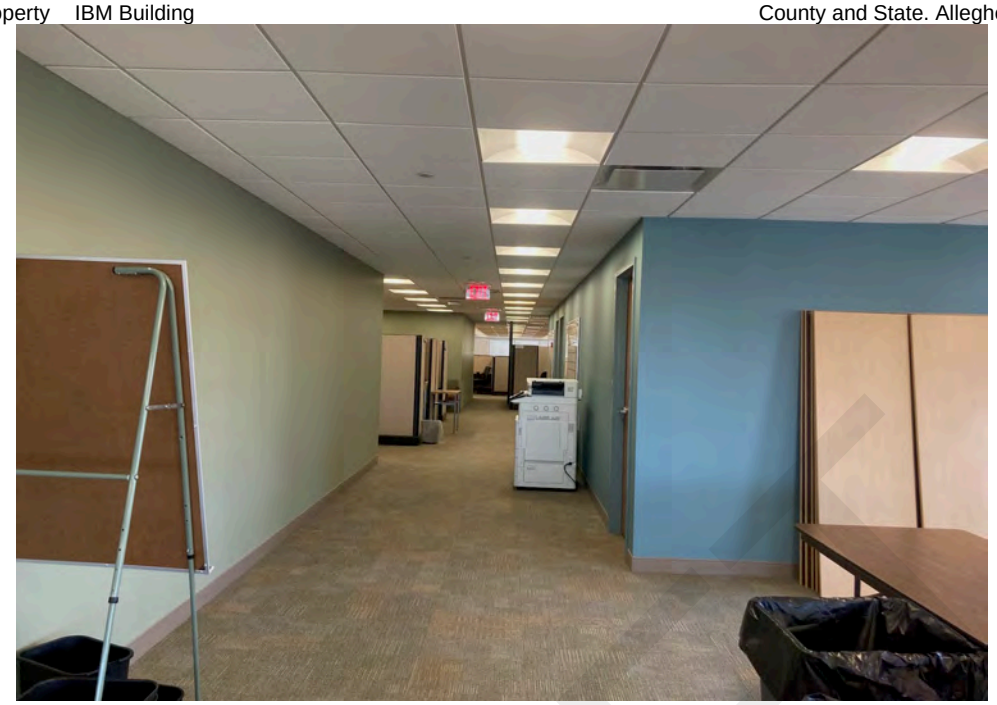

Photo 30. Tenth floor office space

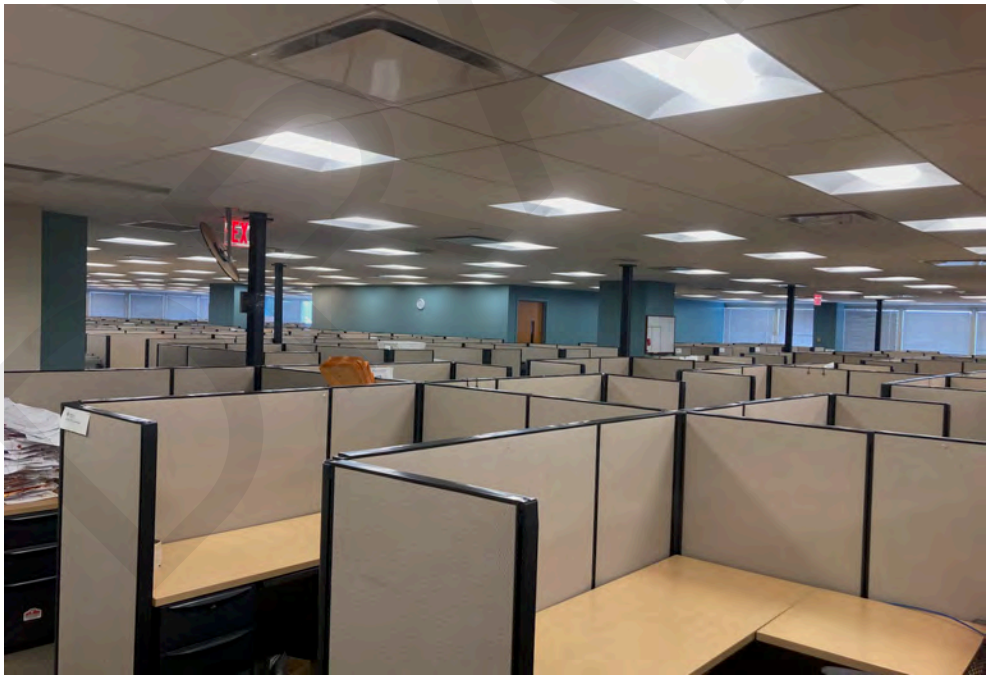

Photo 31. Tenth floor office space

Photo 32. Tenth floor office space

Parking Garage

The resource also includes a three-story-plus-basement, reinforced-concrete parking garage. (Photos 5-6, 33-34). This stands on a noncontiguous parcel to the south of the office building, to which it is connected by covered walkway. (Photos 5-6) The garage is designed for pedestrian access via the first floor of its north facade and vehicular access via its basement level, which is exposed only on the south (rear) elevation.

The canopy over the walkway extends north to meet the office building above its main entrance. The canopy's south end abuts the garage at the third-floor level. The canopy is simply designed with a flat roof, exposed concrete fascia, and natural plaster soffit panels with recessed can lights, similar to those in the lobby.

The garage's north facade is enframed in reinforced concrete and open to the north. A flat, exposed concrete wall topped by a simple painted metal pipe railing spans the width of the facade at each floor level. A single rectangular concrete column rises the height of the building at the center of the elevation, and a shorter (two-story) rectangular column to its west supports the canopy where it meets the garage.

Vehicular entrance to the garage is at basement level at the rear (south) of the structure off of an access lane, Allegheny Square East, off of East Commons. Two concrete drives, one for ingress and one for egress, penetrate the structure through unadorned openings in the concrete wall. Above this, the south elevation is treated in exactly the same way as the north elevation.

The garage's side elevations have no openings. They are clad in the same light brown iron-spot brick as the office building base. The brick is applied to each wall surface in a layer one wythe thick that terminates in aluminum coping below the flat roofline of the structure.

The garage interior has concrete floors, walls, and exposed reinforced concrete columns and ceiling beams. The third floor is slightly taller than the first and second floors and contains a metal-enclosed storage shed at its northeast corner.

Photo 33. Parking garage, view to SE

Photo 34. Parking garage, view to SW

Integrity

The IBM Building has never been moved and so has integrity of location. Integrity of setting is present in the intact Allegheny Center redevelopment area, characterized by other modern buildings executed in modern materials such as concrete, aluminum, and glass, and intentionally planned surroundings of open space connected by pedestrian walkways.

Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are evident in the IBM Building's archetypal International Style expression of form driven by function. The building's modern, mass-produced materials, such as steel, aluminum, and glass, and its essential, repetitive geometry have not changed since its construction. An in-kind window replacement has maintained these materials and their arrangement and relationships. On the interior, the first-floor lobby retains strong integrity of spatial volume and materials, including its polished terrazzo floor, full-height glazing, and brick-faced interior walls. Upper floors have been configured and refinished to serve successive tenants, but their original character of windowed curtain walls enclosing large, open floor plates remains evident on every floor.

The parking garage has changed even less since its construction. Its extensive use of exposed-aggregate reinforced concrete is characteristic of modernism in the 1970s, as well as a typical adaptation of modern architecture to the structural and functional demands of structured parking. The facing of the garage's side walls with brown brick to match the base of the office tower continues to visually tie the two together.

The IBM Building has integrity of feeling as an International Style office building. Its strong design and material character give it integrity of association with this era of design and urban development. Its associated concrete parking garage also conveys the feeling of this era and an association with modernism's attempts to reconcile an ideal of pedestrianized urban spaces with buildings that served automobile culture.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1976

Significant Dates
1976

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Bruno Conterato for The Office of Mies van der Rohe

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The IBM Building was constructed as a branch office building for the IBM Corporation as part of a 79-acre urban renewal project undertaken by Alcoa Properties, a now-defunct subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA), and the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh beginning in the 1961. The IBM Building is individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture as a high-integrity, high-quality example of an International Style office building that emerged from the successor firm of one of the style's progenitors, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The IBM Building exemplifies classic characteristics of the International Style office building as defined by Mies, including pilotis supporting the upper floors above the ground floor base; a geometric volume, formed by identical office floors stacked on top of one another; unadorned flat surfaces; curtain wall facades with extensive horizontal bands of glazing; modern mass-produced materials, such as glass, steel, and aluminum; and open, flexible floor plans. The IBM Building's National Register boundary also includes the associated three-story, reinforced-concrete parking garage and connecting canopy because they were designed and built at the same time, by the same architect, as the office building, to serve the IBM employees who drove to Allegheny Center to work. The garage's construction of exposed-aggregate reinforced concrete is characteristic of modernism in the 1970s, as well as a typical adaptation of the style to the structural and functional demands of structured parking, and panels of brown brick applied to its side elevations tie it materially to the design of the office building. The garage and its canopy convey one way that practitioners of the International Style, and the Modern Movement in architecture and urban design generally, attempted to reconcile an ideal of park-like, pedestrianized urban spaces with the reality of building for automobile culture. Construction began 50 years ago in 1975 and was completed the next year. The period of significance is 1976. Because this overlaps the 50-year period by only one year, justification for listing under Criteria Consideration G is not needed.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Brief History of Allegheny City/Pittsburgh's North Side

The IBM Building stands on Pittsburgh's North Side, formerly the independent City of Allegheny. Allegheny was formally platted in 1788 as a grid of 36 square blocks surrounded by 102 acres allocated for grazing. At its center, the four blocks around the intersection of Federal and Ohio streets were set aside for public use. By the turn of the twentieth century, they contained a city hall, market house, Carnegie Free Library, and a small park. Allegheny grew rapidly in the early- to mid-19th century, soon overflowing the blocks originally planned for the town. Nearby farms were sold and subdivided into building lots, and after the Civil War, the City transformed its public grazing commons into an elegantly landscaped park. Allegheny continued to grow and urbanize during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

In 1907, by combined popular vote of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the smaller city (Allegheny) was annexed to the larger (Pittsburgh). The North Side, as the former Allegheny City was now known, continued to develop and prosper into the middle of the 20th century.

Following World War II, Pittsburgh entered a long post-war industrial decline. This, combined with broad national trends in retail, transportation, and residence, caused a dramatic shift in population from city to suburb and from the northeastern United States to other metropolitan areas with more promising economic forecasts. Businesses in the North Side and throughout Pittsburgh closed as their customers moved away, and the city suffered steep losses of tax revenue. City officials identified the North Side's old buildings, outdated infrastructure, high density, and inefficient traffic patterns as "blight" which needed to be eradicated and remedied.

Inspired by the recent large-scale urban renewal projects that had transformed Pittsburgh's Central Business District, including Gateway Center, Point State Park, and the redevelopment of the Lower Hill District for the Civic Arena, the City of Pittsburgh and its Urban Redevelopment Authority authorized a sweeping urban renewal plan for the heart of the former Allegheny City. Alcoa Properties (later Allegheny Center Associates), a subsidiary of ALCOA—the Aluminum Company of America—was the project's private developer, having bought out Lewis Kitchen of Kansas City early in the project's planning. The Pittsburgh firm of Deeter Ritchey Sippel Associates was commissioned to design Allegheny Center; its predecessor firm, Deeter & Ritchey, had just recently designed the Civic Arena in the Lower Hill District redevelopment area.

Beginning in 1961, the Allegheny Center urban renewal project razed a total of 79 acres and demolished over 500 buildings. These included the commercial corridors of Federal and Ohio streets and the dense mixed-use blocks of residences and supporting uses, such as the 1863 Allegheny Market House, houses of worship, and the old Allegheny General Hospital, that surrounded them on the original city plat within the historic Allegheny Commons Park. Urban renewal planners spared a select few historic buildings at the heart of the former Allegheny City, such as its post office, library, and the 1939 Buhl Planetarium, but demolished most of their surrounding context for modern office and apartment buildings and an enclosed shopping mall. A green, pedestrianized setting for these large buildings replaced the city center's original dense street grid, and a one-way ring road was constructed to divert traffic around the center.

The project's first building and intended anchor, the 1.2 million square foot Allegheny Center Mall, was completed in 1965. Its last building, the IBM Building, was begun ten years later and opened in late 1976. Additional high-rise office buildings were proposed for the area, but never constructed. The Allegheny Center project dramatically altered the character of the North Side, but failed to reverse the area's decline, much of which was attributable to larger economic and demographic shifts.

One positive consequence of the North Side's urban renewal was the rise of a counter-movement focused on historic preservation and the establishment of historic districts. The Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation was established in 1964 to preserve historic row houses in the North Side's Manchester neighborhood that were slated for demolition and replacement with suburban-style split-levels, and City Council designated Pittsburgh's first historic district in the nearby Mexican War Streets in 1972. By 1979, the City of Pittsburgh had adopted a historic preservation ordinance, and its preservation movement—initially focused on the North Side—spread throughout the city. Today, Pittsburgh, and its North Side in particular, has a strong

constituency advocating to preserve and appreciate its historic buildings, neighborhoods, and landscapes.

IBM Building: Developmental History

In 1973, the IBM Corporation acquired 1.7 acres within the Allegheny Center redevelopment area for a high-rise office building and above-ground parking garage. The company negotiated an agreement with Allegheny Center Associates, the ALCOA subsidiary that, as developer, held the option on the property, and paid the URA $277,870 for the site.

Before its clearance for urban renewal, the IBM block was dense with three- and four-story brick row houses dating to the mid-late nineteenth century. Additions and outbuildings made for full lot coverage by the time the block was documented by aerial photography in 1957. (Figure 1) Similar conditions existed across E. Ohio Street on the block now occupied by the parking garage. Both blocks were cleared and awaiting redevelopment by 1967. (Figure 2)

IBM employed approximately 800 people in Pittsburgh in the early 1970s. Its data processing and field engineering offices had occupied seven floors of a building in Gateway Center since 1964, and the company already housed its office supplies division in One Allegheny Center, constructed directly north of Allegheny Center Mall in 1965.[1] IBM's planning of a new office building coincided with the sale of the Gateway Center building from the Equitable Life Assurance Society to the United Steelworkers (USW). Whereas IBM was a tenant in Five Gateway and One Allegheny Center, it would own the new building at 4 Allegheny Center. Once IBM moved its downtown employees in there, the company's Pittsburgh operations would be consolidated in its own building on the North Side.

IBM engaged the Chicago architectural firm of the late Ludwig Mies van der Rohe to develop conceptual designs for the building, initially described as 12 stories and 240,000 square feet.[2] In early 1975, the company announced a delay in starting construction "to allow for redesign of structural frame and exterior elements of the building," now described as 10 stories.[3] Ground was broken in June 1975, and the IBM Building opened in late 1976. IBM completed its move-in in January, 1977, occupying 160,000 square feet of the building and leasing the rest. The Oliver Realty Company, which managed the IBM Building, took out advertisements in the Pittsburgh *Press* and *Post-Gazette* newspapers to welcome tenants CNA Insurance and the Edwin L. Wiegand Division of the Emerson Electric Company later that year. The ads boasted of the building's "on-site manager, friendly, efficient work staff, and the latest in life safety systems; all in a superb business location."[4]

IBM and CNA Insurance occupied 4 Allegheny Center through the early 1990s. In 1994, a nearby hospital, Allegheny General Hospital, leased 133,000 of the building's 231,426 square feet for doctors' offices. With IBM's departure, the building's name was changed to the East Commons Professional Building. Allegheny General Hospital's parent company evolved into the entity West Penn Allegheny Health System, then the Allegheny Health Network (AHN), through corporate restructuring. AHN continued to lease the building until 2024.

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[1] "IBM Seeks Approval to Build New Offices" (Pittsburgh: *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, Sept. 20, 1973), 12.

[2] "IBM Plans Building at Allegheny Center" (Pittsburgh: *Pittsburgh Press*, Sept. 19, 1973), 1.

[3] "IBM Delays Building Start Here" (Pittsburgh: *Pittsburgh Press*, March 5, 1975), 15.

[4] Oliver Realty, advertisements in *Pittsburgh Press* and *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, various editions, May-July 1977.

Figure 1. Allegheny Center redevelopment area in 1957; future IBM site in red (Historic Aerial Photographs of Pennsylvania)

Figure 2. Allegheny Center redevelopment area in 1967; future IBM site in red. To its west, the historic library, planetarium, and post office still stand. (Historic Aerial Photographs of Pennsylvania)

Previous Determination of Eligibility: Allegheny Center Historic District

Forty acres of the Allegheny Center urban redevelopment area were determined by PA SHPO to constitute a National Register-eligible historic district, the Allegheny Center Historic District, in 2018 (Resource No. 2019RE03220; see Figure 3). The Allegheny Center Historic District was recommended eligible under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development as an intact example of a master-planned large-scale urban renewal project in the City of Pittsburgh. The IBM Building and its associated parking garage contribute to this eligible district.

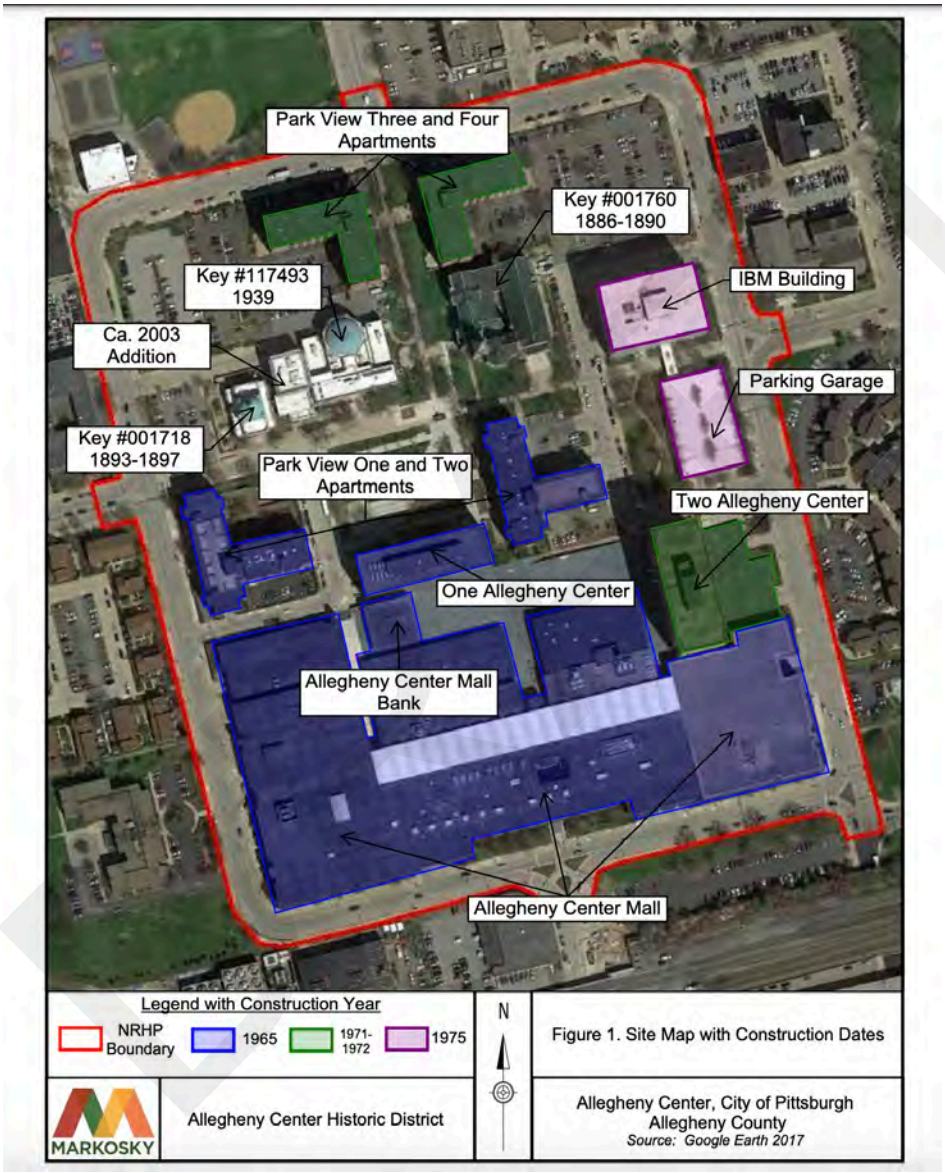

Figure 3. Map showing IBM Building and parking garage (at right) in context of National Register Eligible Allegheny Center Historic District (Markosky Engineering Group via PA-SHARE)

National Register Evaluation

The IBM Building meets National Register Criterion C in the Area of Architecture as a high-integrity, high-quality example of an International Style office building that emerged from the successor firm of one of the style's progenitors, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Its period of significance is 1976, the year of its completion. Because this overlaps the 50-year period by only one year, justification for listing under Criteria Consideration G is not needed. The IBM Building's National Register boundary also includes the associated three-story, reinforced-concrete parking garage and connecting canopy because they were designed and built at the same time, by the same architect, as the office building, to serve the IBM employees who drove to Allegheny Center to work.

The IBM Building exemplifies the Modern Movement, specifically the International Style, arguably the strongest and most enduring expression of Modern architecture. This first emerged in the interwar years in Europe and symbolized a break with the past and a new, rational, technological approach to corporate and city planning. A reactionary movement, postmodernism, was already underway in the mid-1970s, when the IBM Building was designed and built. Robert Venturi designed the Vanna Venturi house in the late 1950s and published *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture*—widely considered the postmodern movement's manifesto—in 1966, followed by *Learning from Las Vegas*, with Denise Scott Brown and Steven Izenour, in 1972. But well into the 1970s, the International Style still continued to dominate most corporate, public, and institutional building programs.

The International Style

The International Style first developed in Europe in the early twentieth century as avant garde designers worked toward a new understanding of art and architecture for a modern, industrialized culture. Artists, architects, and industrial designers sought the integration of art and mass production at the Bauhaus, an influential German school of art and design that operated from 1919-1933. Unity of form and function was another important principle of modernist design, leading to architecture that celebrated the structural components of buildings and eschewed applied ornamentation. Modern architecture began to be defined by simplified, functional designs composed of mass-produced industrial building products such as steel, glass, and reinforced concrete.

By the late 1920s, Americans, too, embraced this modern style of building as economical, pragmatic, and visually progressive.[5] In 1932, the Museum of Modern Art in New York mounted its first architectural exhibition, showcasing modern designs by a number of architects from various countries. The exhibit catalog, titled *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922*, gave the movement its name.

The late *New York Times* architecture critic Ada Louise Huxtable regarded the International Style office tower as the third stage in a progression of American approaches to designing high-rise office buildings. In the first stage, architecture adapted to technological advances, such as fireproofing, metal framing, and the passenger elevator, which allowed downtown buildings to expand upward. The second, eclectic phase, sought appropriate architectural solutions through academic sources and historical precedents, largely fueled by the popularity of classically-

[5] Leland Roth, *A Concise History of American Architecture* (New York: Harper & Row, 1979), 244.

inspired Beaux Arts design. In the third, modern phase, Huxtable wrote, the combination of form and function was designed to yield an expression "beyond style." (The fourth phase, postmodernism, emerged in the late twentieth century, characterized by a renunciation of modernist principles and reorientation to history and context.)[6]

Two of the International Style's foremost practitioners and proponents were the Swiss-French architect, planner, and writer Charles-Edouard Jeanneret (1887-1965), better known as Le Corbusier, who famously called houses "machines for living," and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969). In the 1920s, Le Corbusier conceived and published a manifesto of modern architectural design principles which was foundational to the International Style. Titled *Five Points of Architecture*, Le Corbusier's manifesto articulated the following core components of modern architecture:

- *Pilotis:* Piers, columns, or pylons that elevate the main volume of the building above ground level, creating a "floating" impression and freeing space beneath for circulation;
- *Free design of the ground plan:* Flexible, open floor plan without load-bearing partition walls;
- *Free design of the facade:* The building is enclosed in a "curtain wall" independent of its structure;
- *Horizontal windows:* Interiors free of load-bearing walls allow for continuous "ribbons" of horizontal windows, increasing sense of space, opening views, and lighting rooms equally;
- *Roof garden:* The building's flat roof can be utilized as outdoor space while creating natural insulation.

In the years around 1910, Le Corbusier worked alongside Mies, the son of a German stonemason (he added "van der Rohe" to his name after 1907), in the Berlin office of Peter Behrens, an influential architect and industrial designer. Mies pioneered the International Style on two continents. In Germany, he served as the final director of the Bauhaus from 1930 until its closure in 1933. His work was featured, along with Le Corbusier and others, in the 1932 MOMA exhibit. In 1937, Mies immigrated to the United States, where he directed the architecture program at the Armour Institute (later Illinois Institute of Technology) and founded his own architectural practice in Chicago. Espousing a philosophy of "less is more," Mies designed buildings that were "[p]ure expressions of architectural space defined, not enclosed, by walls, floor, and ceiling planes."[7]

Mies died in 1969. His many students embraced his teachings in their own work, becoming a Miesian diaspora in the next generation of architects. His influence was so pervasive that "Miesian" has become shorthand for a certain type of rigidly rectangular building, held above the ground on pilotis, framed in a grid of exposed steel, and enclosed in a glass curtain wall. This style was a favorite choice for major public, commercial, institutional, and academic buildings between about 1945-1975.

[6] Ada Louise Huxtable, "Skyscrapers," in Diane Maddex, ed., *Built in the U.S.A.: American Buildings for Airports to Zoos (*Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1985), 156-157.
[7] David Spaeth, "Ludwig Mies van der Rohe," in Diane Maddex, ed., *Master Builders: A Guide to Famous American Architects (*Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1985), 152-153.

The Modern Design Program of the IBM Corporation

In the mid-twentieth century, the IBM Corporation intentionally employed the International Style of architecture to communicate its international leadership and innovation in the arena of modern technology. Mies and his successor firm, The Office of Mies van der Rohe, were among the prominent modernists IBM commissioned to imprint this signature style on their corporate buildings.

IBM was formed in Endicott, NY, in 1911 as the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company (CTR), a manufacturer of time clocks, adding machines, and scales, and reorganized as International Business Machines, or IBM, in 1924. Beginning in the 1950s, IBM founder and president Thomas J. Watson, Jr. initiated a corporate-wide, comprehensive design program meant to amplify the corporation's image as a leading manufacturer of modern technology. Watson admired the slogan "Good Design is Good Business," which originated with the Deutscher Werkbund, an early twentieth century association of German artists, architects, and designers and predecessor of the Bauhaus. Watson hired architect and industrial designer Eliot F. Noyes to coordinate the redesign of the IBM environment at every scale to make it "simply the best in modern design." During this period, the 1950s-1970s, IBM dominated the computer market.[8]

Noyes himself had received his architecture degree at Harvard's Graduate School of Design, where he was influenced by Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, and Marcel Breuer in the 1930s. Architecture was part of the integrated design program he promulgated at IBM that also included graphics, industrial design, multinational production networks, and exhibit and spectacle design. Noyes promoted the International Style for IBM's buildings because its emphasis on design made possible by modern industrial technology and mass production was a perfect expression of IBM's high-tech corporate identity. Noyes designed some of IBM's buildings himself and selected the best-known modernists of the mid-twentieth century for others, including Breuer, Mies, Eero Saarinen, and Harrison and Abramovitz.[9]

In 1969, Mies designed the 52-story IBM Building at 330 North Wabash Street in Chicago (now the headquarters of the American Medical Association and known as AMA Plaza; NRHP 2010; Figure 4). Mies died before the Chicago IBM building was constructed; it was completed in 1973. IBM's selection of The Office of Mies van der Rohe for the company's building in Pittsburgh suggests that IBM trusted Mies's hand-selected successors, his former students, to achieve a similar signature building.

[8] John A. Harwood, *The Interface: IBM and the Transformation of Corporate Design, 1945-1976* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2011), 3.
[9] Harwood, 11.

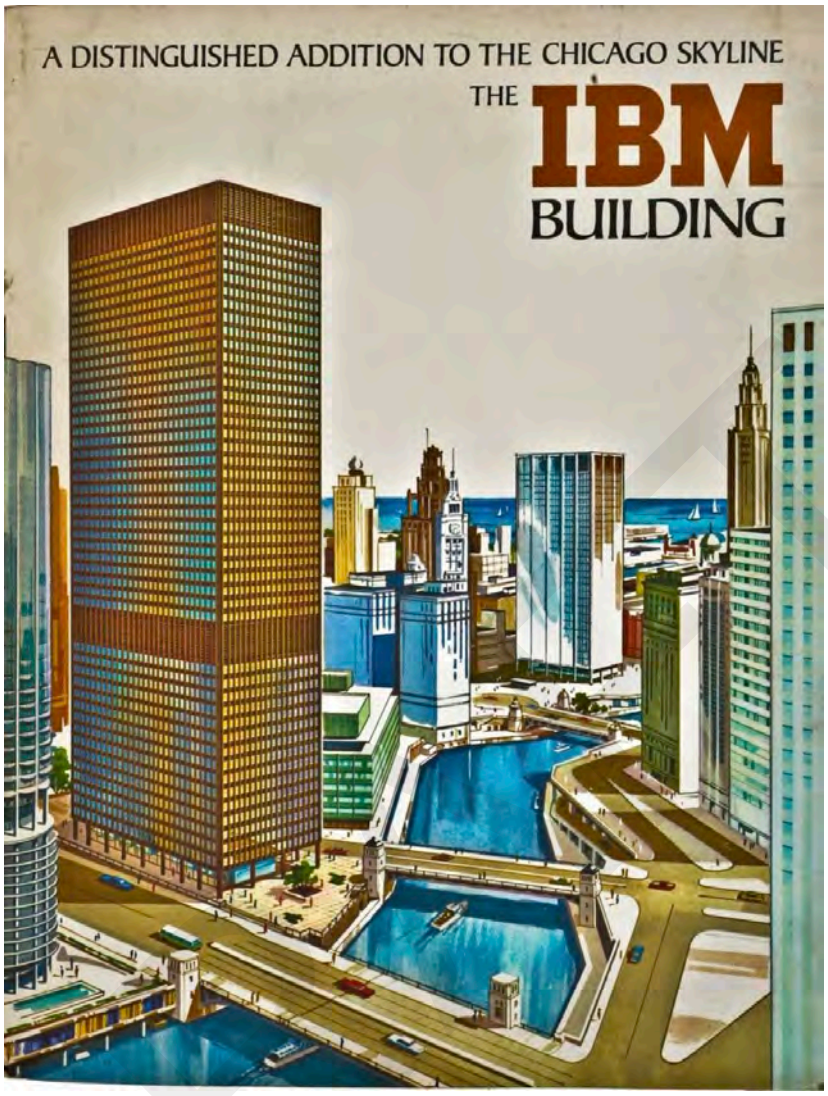

Figure 4. 1969 rental prospectus for IBM Building, Chicago, designed by Mies van der Rohe (Urban Remains Chicago)

Bruno Conterato and The Office of Mies van der Rohe

Drawings for the IBM Building at 4 Allegheny Center were issued by The Office of Mies van der Rohe, the successor firm to Mies's own, under the stamp of Bruno Paul Conterato. (Figures 5-6) In a 1968 succession agreement, Mies named Conterato a partner in The Office of Mies van der Rohe, along with fellow Mies associates Joseph Fujisawa and Dirk Lohan, who was Mies's grandson. Like Conterato, Fujisawa and Lohan both studied architecture under Mies at IIT and adopted his design principles as their own; in his obituary, Fujisawa was described as a "disciple" of Mies who "wants to be more like Mies than Mies himself."[10] After operating as

[10] Blair Kamin, "Disciple of Mies Designed the Mercantile Exchange" (Chicago: *Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 30, 2004), 2-12.

The Office of Mies van der Rohe for five years after Mies's death, the partners renamed the firm Fujisawa Conterato Lohan & Associates in 1975.[11]

Bruno Conterato (1920-1995) was born in Chicago and served in the United States Air Force as a captain during World War II. Post-war, he trained as an architect under Mies, graduating from IIT in 1948. He then worked for Mies from 1948-1952, briefly left to found his own firm with a colleague, Jacques Brownson, and returned to Mies's office in 1956. Conterato continued to work for Mies and his successor firms until his retirement from Mies's grandson's firm, Lohan Associates, in 1991.

In 1977, the journal *Inland Architect* reported that, "Conterato is pretty much the firm's man in corporate work. With his longstanding relationship with IBM, he has recently completed… a 10-story tower and 300 car garage for IBM in Pittsburgh."[12]

Conterato's obituary credits him also with serving as managing architect for several other office buildings in Illinois and Kansas City, MO, and three government buildings in the Chicago Federal Center complex which are regarded as among the signature works of Mies: the Everett McKinley Dirksen Courthouse (1964), U.S. Post Office Chicago Loop Station (1973), and John C. Kluczynski Building (1974). Although the latter two components of the Chicago Federal Center were not completed until after Mies's death, he designed the entire complex in the early 1960s. It is likely that Conterato's familiarity with the project from its inception qualified him to be closely involved in its completion. Conterato's obituary also mentions that he managed work on the IBM Endicott Technology Development Campus in Endicott, NY. This was a sprawling factory campus, including a manufacturing plant, laboratory, a school for sales personnel, and "Country Club" retreat for employees, where IBM established operations in the 1920s and which it expanded through the 1940s. The Endicott corporate campus was the original site of all IBM manufacturing, research, and development through World War II; post-war, IBM built new research and development centers elsewhere and a new corporate headquarters designed by Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill in Amaronk, NY, in 1964, but it kept the Endicott property into the twenty-first century. The IBM Endicott campus has since been sold and demolished. Conterato's time at Mies's firm largely post-dates the heyday of IBM's Endicott campus, and the nature of his work at this site is not precisely known.

[11] "Architectural Firm Takes New Name" (Chicago: *Chicago Tribune*, July 22, 1975), 43.

[12] Nory Miller, "Mięs' Office Today: FCL an Evolving Firm" (Chicago: *Inland Architect,* May 1977), 25-27, in Albert M. Tannler, P*ittsburgh Architecture in the Twentieth Century* (Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, 2013), 153.

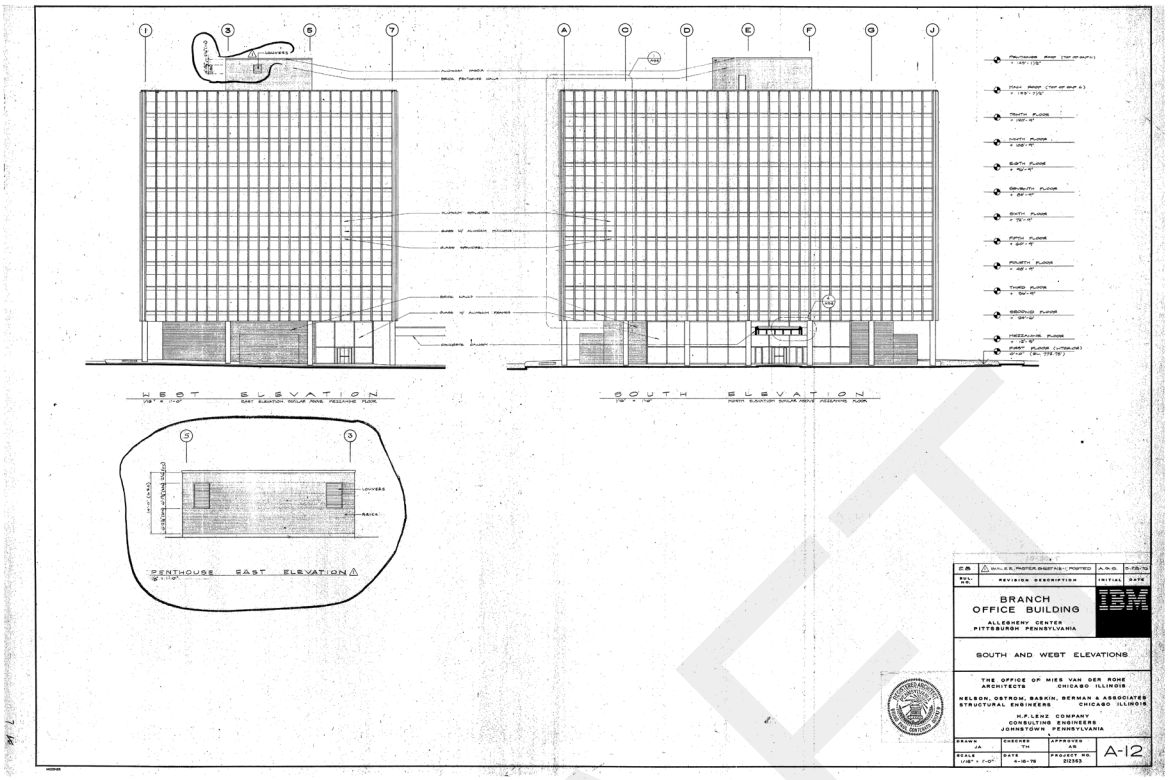

Figure 5. Elevations of IBM Building by Bruno Conterato of The Office of Mies van der Rohe, 1975

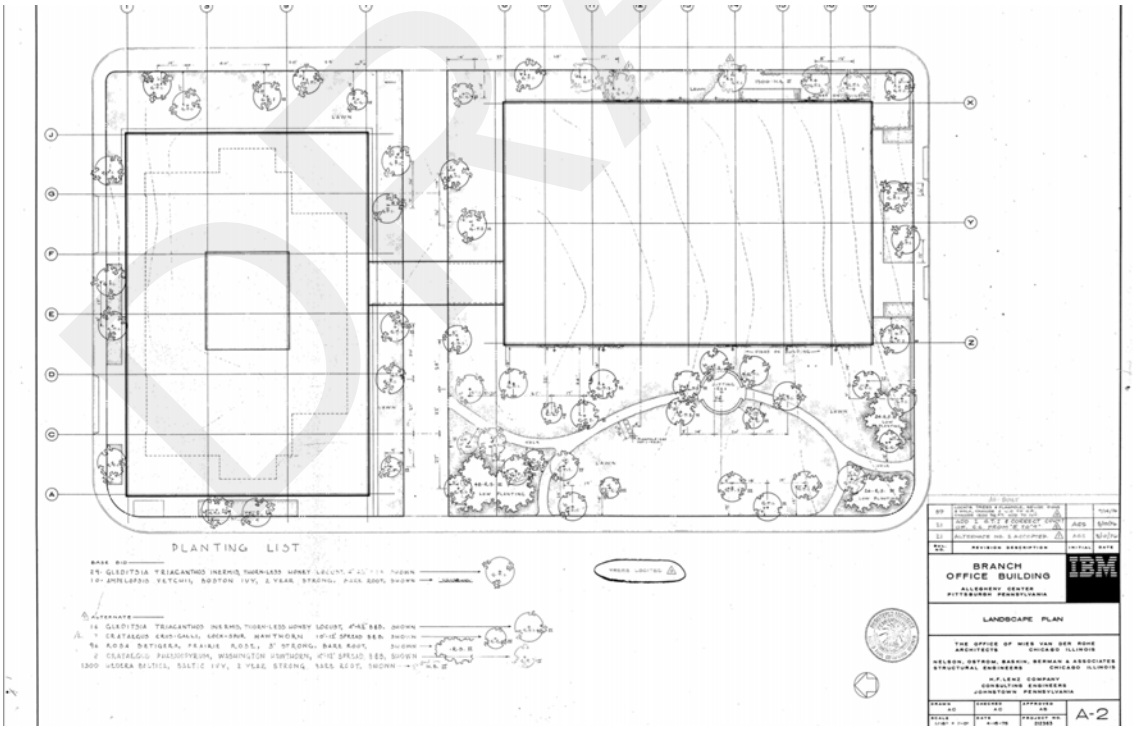

Figure 6. Landscape plan of IBM Building (L), parking garage (R), and connecting canopy by Bruno Conterato of The Office of Mies van der Rohe, 1975

Significance: Criterion C, Architecture

The IBM Building exemplifies the characteristics of an International Style office building and, specifically, a Miesian one. Its pilotis supporting the upper floors above the ground floor base; open, flexible floor plans; identical curtain wall facades; and extensive horizontal bands of glazing are textbook characteristics of the International Style as set forth in Le Corbusier's *Five Points of Architecture* in 1927. In addition, the building's geometric volume, formed by identical office floors stacked on top of one another; unadorned flat surfaces; repetitive forms and modern mass-produced materials, including glass, steel, and aluminum, are highly characteristic of the functionalism, simplicity, and flexible space planning of the International Style office tower. Finally, the IBM Building's spacious, elegant lobby is exemplary of architect-designed International Style office buildings, which functioned to convey their corporate client's status and prestige. The IBM Building's polished, high-ceilinged, light-filled lobby makes a statement that the building's simplicity is an aesthetic choice, not one of economy. The lobby communicates clearly to visitors that, while the building's—and, by extension, IBM's—materials are mass-produced, their design and arrangement are carefully considered to benefit the corporation and its customers.

Although designed by The Office of Mies van der Rohe, the IBM Building is not directly associated with Mies, who died before it was commissioned. Its designer of record, Bruno Conterato, was trained by Mies himself and skilled in Miesian design, but research to date does not indicate that Conterato was a master in his own right; it is difficult to discern his work from Mies's own. Therefore, the IBM Building is not the work of a master.

By the same token, Mies's design for the IBM building in Chicago, and in the area of prestigious modern office buildings in general, clearly led to his successors' commission to design an IBM branch building in Pittsburgh. Mies was, by all accounts, "meticulous and exacting,"[13] and Conterato was among the partners he selected and trusted to continue working under his name, according to his vision.

The authors of *Imagining the Modern: Architecture and Urbanism of the Pittsburgh Renaissance*, a history of Pittsburgh's modern building projects of the mid-twentieth century, observe that "Mies's influence is immediately apparent" in the IBM Building. Its aluminum and glass curtain wall with steel I-beams attached to the window mullions rehash "a familiar Miesian theme;" only the IBM Building's white finish distinguishes it from the black more commonly seen in buildings designed by Mies himself.[14] In this regard, the IBM Building is not just any vernacular copy of International Style cliches, but a direct descendant of one of modernism's progenitors.

The Office of Mies van der Rohe's commission for the IBM Building included a parking garage to serve the company's workers, who were expected to drive to their new offices in Allegheny Center. By design, the redevelopment of Allegheny Center replaced the through-grid of the historic city center with park-like open spaces and a network of pedestrian paths. But Allegheny Center's edges were designed for the automobile, from the one-way, high speed ring road that enclosed it to the parking lots and structures accessed from its edges and non-through access

[13] Wayne Andrews, *Architecture, Ambition, and Americans: A Social History of American Architecture (*New York: The Free Press, 1978), 257.
[14] Chris Grimley, Michael Kubo, and Rami el Samahy, eds., *Imagining the Modern: Architecture and Urbanism of the Pittsburgh Renaissance* (New York: The Monacelli Press, 2019), 262.

lanes. Conterato did not attempt to apply the same Miesian design language he used for the IBM Building to its parking garage. In the spirit of "form follows function," Conterato satisfied the garage's needs for strength and ventilation by designing an open structure of exposed reinforced concrete, a material widely used for its engineering (and, sometimes, aesthetic) properties in the 1970s. Panels of brown brick applied to its side elevations tie it materially to the design of the office building. These solid side walls conceal the sloping floors and ramps within the garage. Like the IBM Building, its associated parking garage is severely composed of only vertical and horizontal lines "with machine-made details of exactly uniformity, projecting a corporate image of uncompromising consistency and efficiency."[15]

Comparisons

Duquesne University's Richard King Mellon Hall of Science was designed by Mies himself, and so provides the most direct comparison in Pittsburgh to the IBM Building. Completed in 1968, it was one of Mies's last commissions. True to type, its upper three stories hover over the recessed ground floor on steel pilotis. These rise into the structural grid of the building's main volume. As at the IBM Building, exposed steel I-beams are actually applied to the facade, and therefore signify structure. Steel panels in the curtain wall indicate the locations of laboratory spaces inside.[16] The black color of Mellon Hall's exterior materials is typical of Mies, while its floor area ratio gives it a more horizontal aspect than the IBM Building's boxy office tower. Overall, Mellon Hall of Science utilizes the same vocabulary to make a statement about academic science that the IBM Building uses to convey a technological corporate image. (Figure 7)

Figure 7. Richard King Mellon Hall of Science, Duquesne University, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1968 (EmiliustheGreat, Wikipedia)

[15] Tannler, 153.

[16] Grimley, et. al., 242.

Other Miesian buildings in Pittsburgh were designed by former students of Mies who worked independently or for other firms. A. James Speyer designed two houses in Shadyside and Squirrel Hill in the 1950s-1960s, one of which, the Joan and Jerome Apt House (1953) on Woodland Road, has recently been demolished. The Tillie S. Speyer House, designed by the architect for his mother in 1963, still stands at 1500 Wightman Street. Myron Goldsmith, who has been called "Mies's most important student," designed the faceted glass skyscraper at 620 Liberty Avenue (1975; now Two PNC Plaza) with his colleague Natalie de Blois at Skidmore, Ownings, and Merrill, a firm also renowned since the 1930s for its corporate modernism.[17] Much taller than the IBM Building at 34 stories, 620 Liberty Avenue also has a more complex massing, consisting of two hexagonal towers joined at one side, clad in a curtain wall entirely of reflective glass. As a result, the towers are visually defined more by their dual faceted forms and lack the strong appearance of stacked floor levels that characterizes the IBM Building. Associated parking is underground, topped by a pedestrian plaza: a different illustration of design for a

Figure 8. 620 Liberty Avenue, SOM, 1975 (John W. Cahill, Council on Tall Buildings)

[17] Franz Schulze and Edward Windhorst, *Mies van der Rohe: A Critical Biography, New and Revised Edition* (University of Chicago Press, 2012), 403.

tower combining a pedestrianized setting and accommodation for automobiles, and one more suited to the pre-existing lot constraints of Pittsburgh's downtown. (Figure 8)

Pittsburgh has other examples of International Style office buildings. In a broad sense, all are derived from Mies. However, the IBM Building is a significant local example for its direct connection to Mies due to its design by The Office of Mies van Der Rohe, by an architect personally trained by Mies and selected to lead his successor firm. Through this lineage, the IBM Building is an authentic example of the character-defining features of Mies's approach to modernism. As a component of the Allegheny Center redevelopment area, it attests to the strength and endurance of European modernism's influence on the postwar redevelopment of Pittsburgh, even well into the 1970s.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___<1_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.454839 Longitude: -79.996787
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes the two noncontiguous Allegheny County tax parcels identified by the address 4 Allegheny Center, block and lot 23-R-50-01 (office building) and 8-C-300 (parking garage), as well as the structure of the reinforced concrete canopy that connects them, but not the city-owned ground over which the canopy extends.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all property legally and historically associated with the IMB Building and associated parking garage and designed by Bruno Conterato for The Office of Mies van der Rohe for IBM in 1975. It also includes the structure of the canopy connecting the two because this was part of the architect's original design and expresses the relationship between them. It excludes the public land over which the canopy extends because this was historically associated with the Allegheny Center redevelopment area.

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11. Form Prepared By

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street & number:
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e-mail clioconsulting@me.com
telephone:
date: May 15, 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	IBM Building
City or Vicinity:	Pittsburgh
County:	Allegheny
State:	PA
Photographer:	Angelique Bamberg
Date Photographed:	April 2024-May 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0001)
Primary (south) and east side facades, view to NW

Photo 2 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0002)
Primary (south) and west side facades, view to NE

Photo 3 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0003)
West and rear elevations, view to SE

Photo 4 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0004)
Rear and east elevations, view to SW

Photo 5 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0005)
Parking garage and connecting canopy, view to west

Photo 6 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0006)
Brick base and glazed lobby inset below upper stories, view to SW

Photo 7 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0007)
Facade detail showing steel I-beams applied between window bays, view to north

Photo 8 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0008)
Lobby, view to west

Photo 9 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0009)
Lobby, view to east

Photo 10 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0010)
Elevator lobby, view to north

Photo 11 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0011)
Mezzanine elevator lobby, view to

Photo 12 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0012)
Mezzanine classroom, view to SE

Photo 13 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0013)
Second floor office space, view to SE

Photo 14 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0014)
Third floor elevator lobby, view to NW

Photo 15 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0015)
Fourth floor elevator lobby, view to south

Photo 16 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0016)
Fourth floor office space, view to west

Photo 17 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0017)
Fourth floor office space, view to east

Photo 18 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0018)
Fourth floor office space s, view to north

Photo 19 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0019)
Fourth floor office space, view to east

Photo 20 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0020)
Fifth floor office space, view to north

Photo 21 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0021)
Sixth floor elevator lobby, view to NW

Photo 22 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0022)
Seventh floor elevator lobby, view to XX

Photo 23 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0023)
Eighth floor elevator lobby, view to XX

Photo 24 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0024)
Ninth floor elevator lobby, view to XX

Photo 25 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0025)
Ninth floor office space, view to XX

Photo 26 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0026)
Ninth floor office space, view to XX

Photo 27 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0027)
Ninth floor office space, view to north

Photo 28 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0028)
Ninth floor office space, view to south

Photo 29 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0029)
Tenth floor office space, view to south

Photo 30 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0030)
Tenth floor office space, view to south

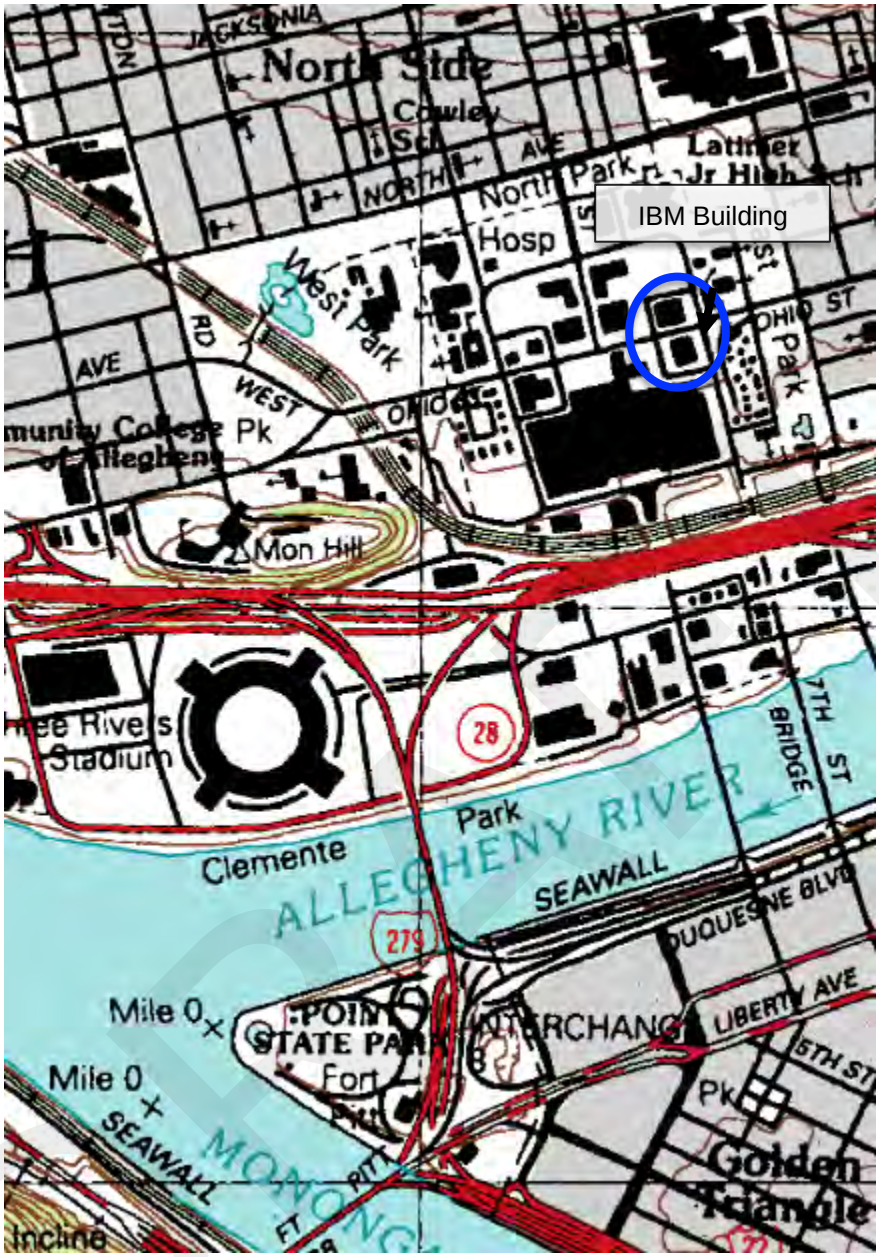
Photo 31 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0031)
Tenth floor office space, view to south

Photo 32 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0032)
Tenth floor office space, view to south

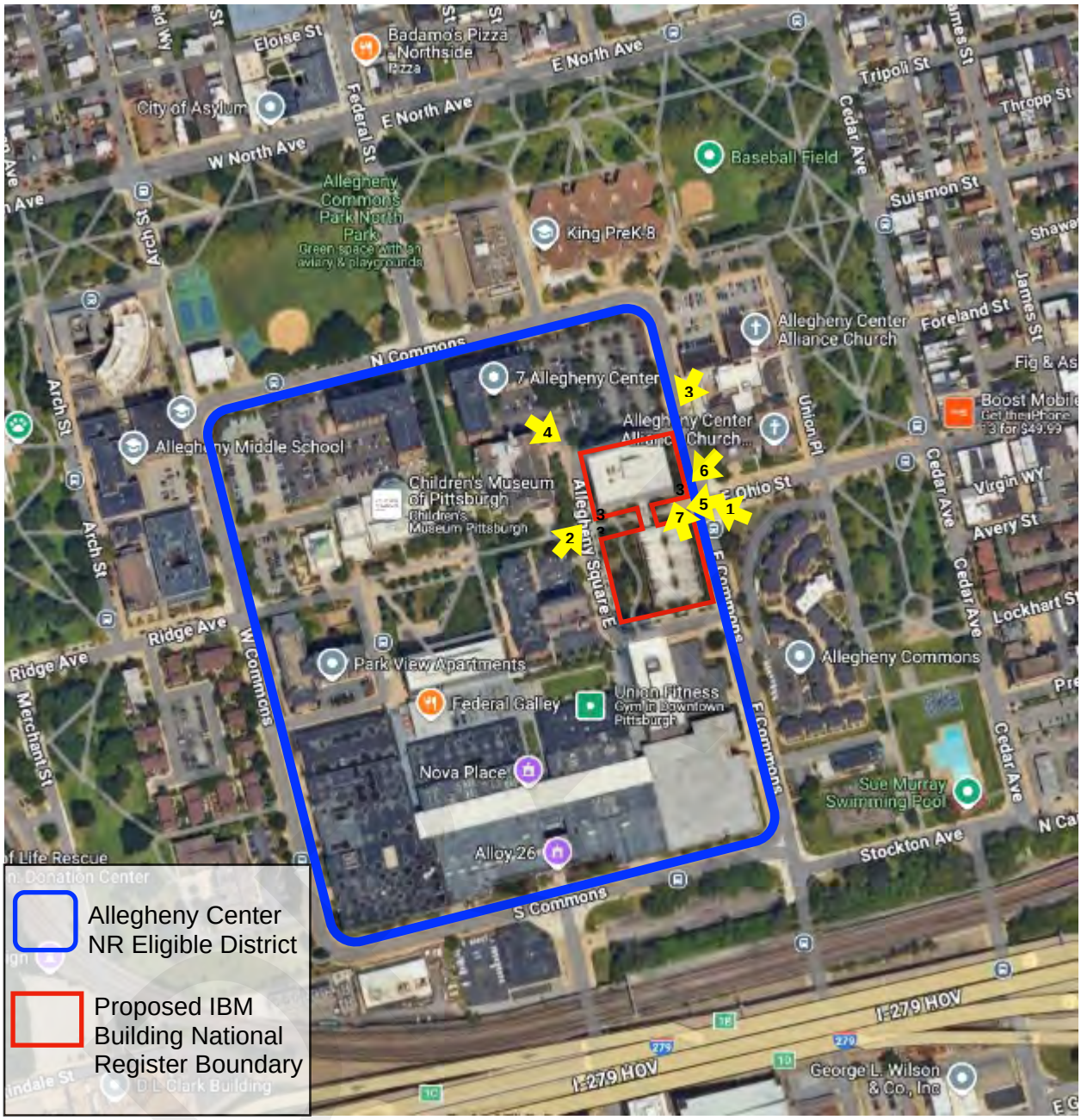
Photo 33 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0033)
Parking garage, view to SE

Photo 34 (PA_AlleghenyCounty_IBMBuilding_0034)
Parking garage, view to SW

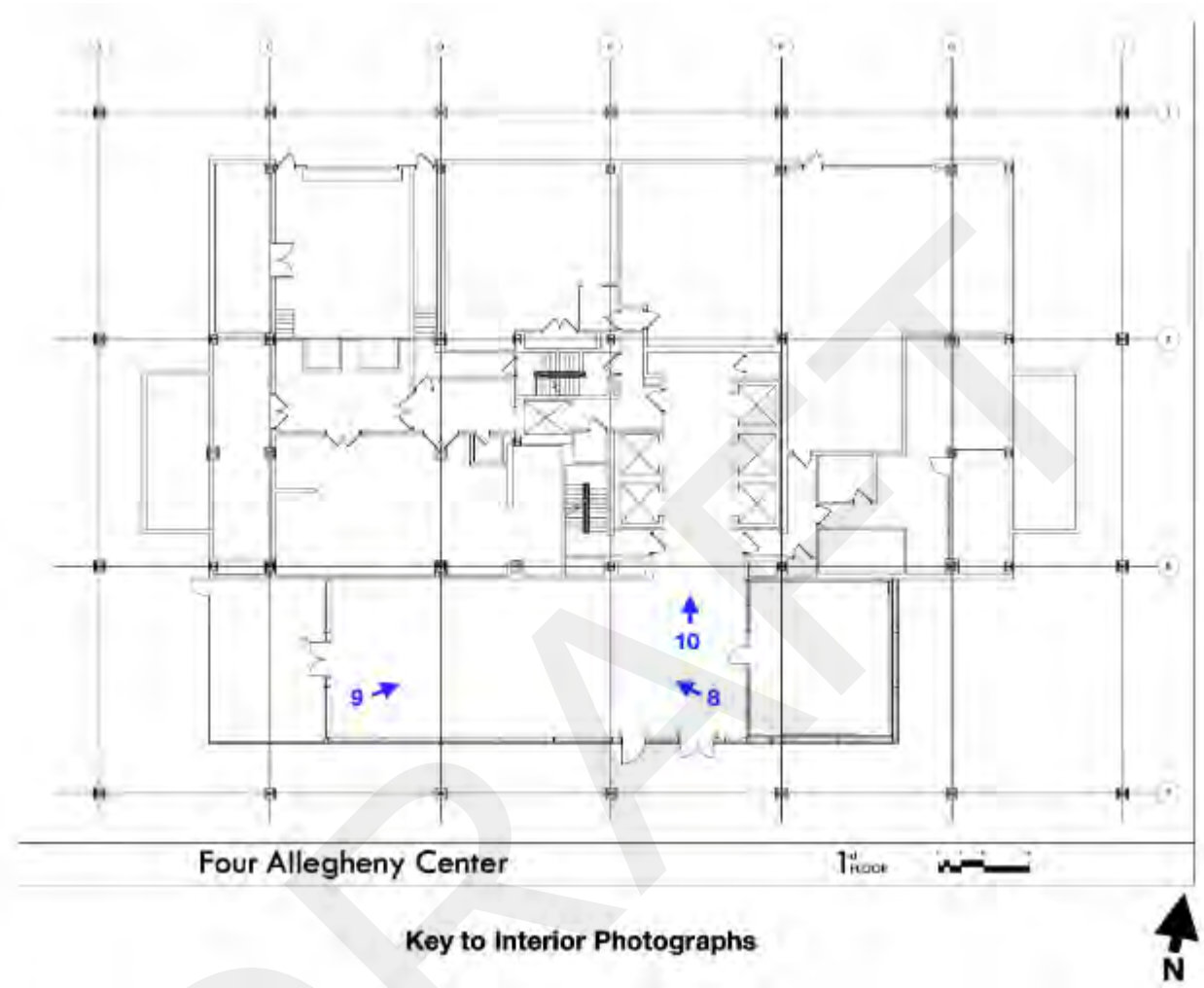
List of Figures



Excerpt, USGS Pittsburgh West



Location Map and Key to Exterior Photos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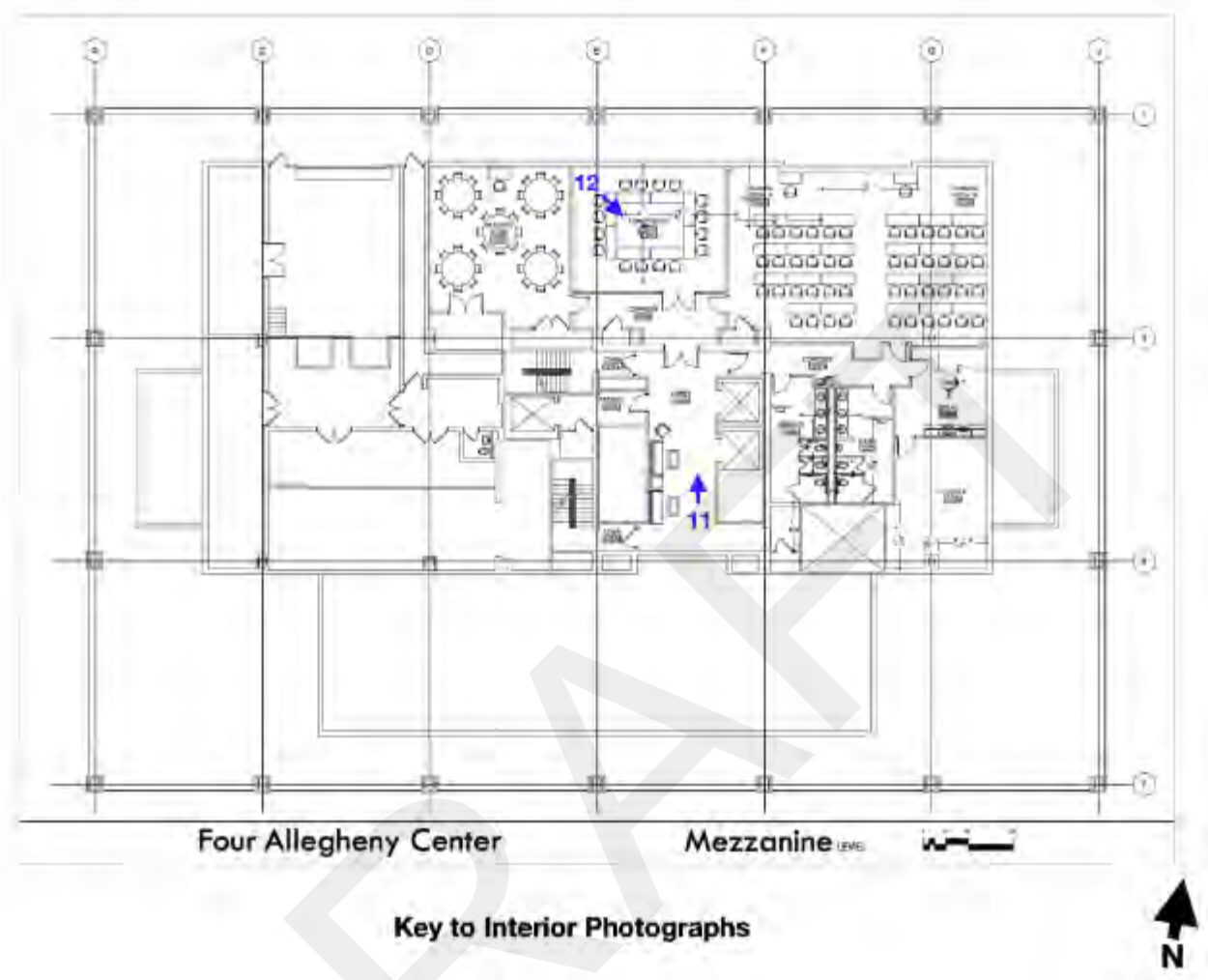
Four Allegheny Center
1st Floor
Key to Interior Photographs
N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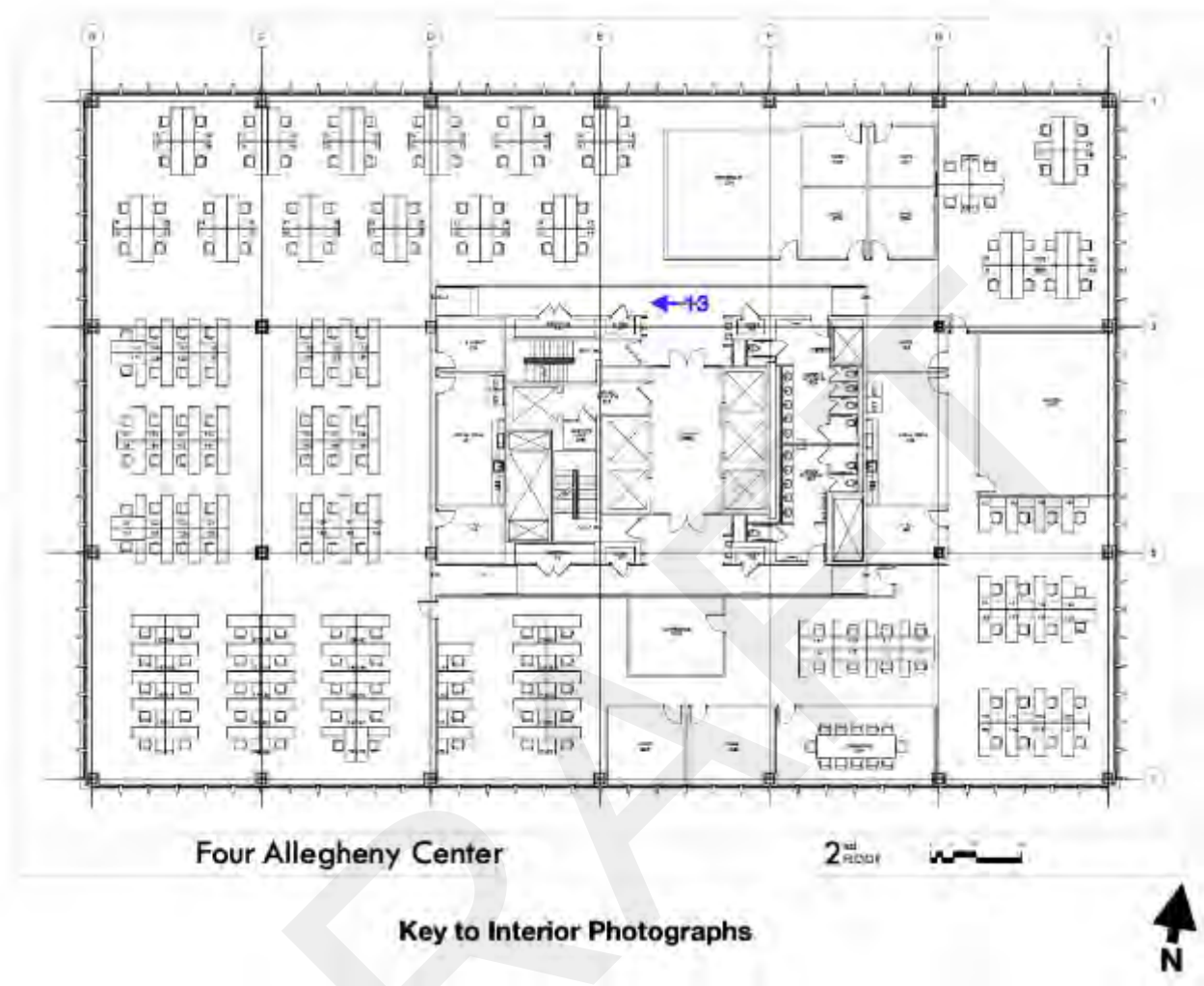
Four Allegheny Center
Mezzanine
Key to Interior Photographs
N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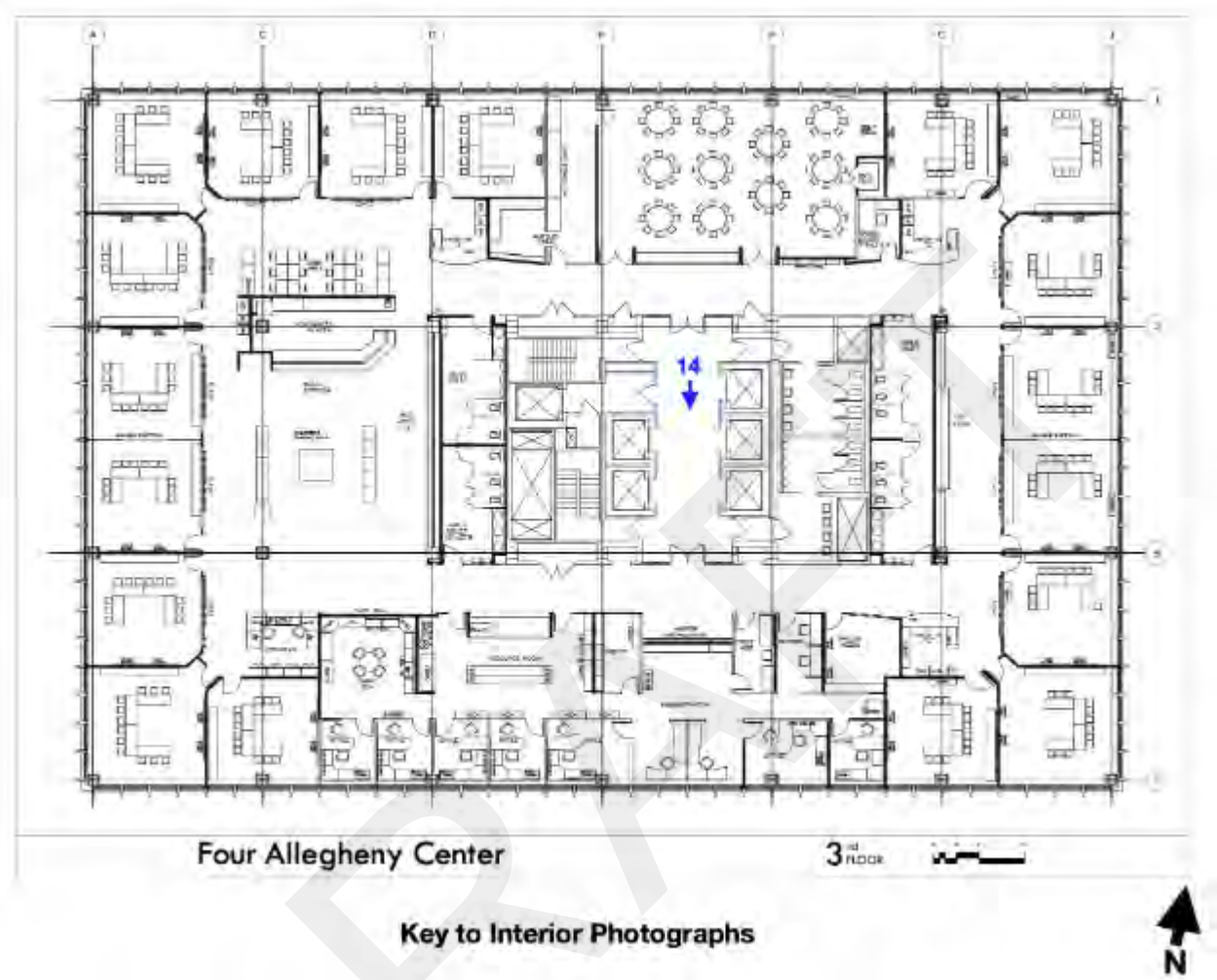
Four Allegheny Center
2nd Floor
Key to Interior Photographs
N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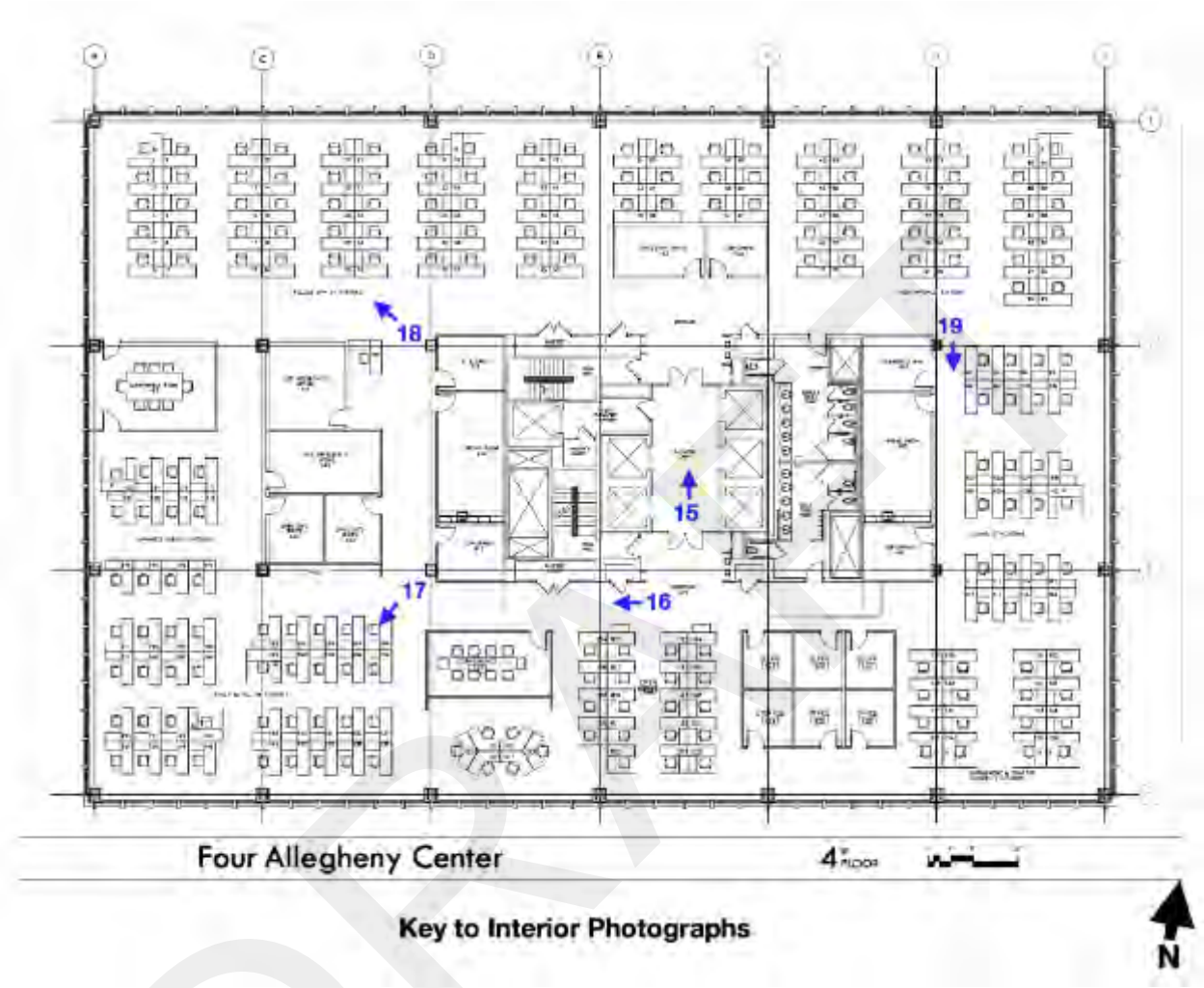
Four Allegheny Center
3rd FLOOR
Key to Interior Photographs
N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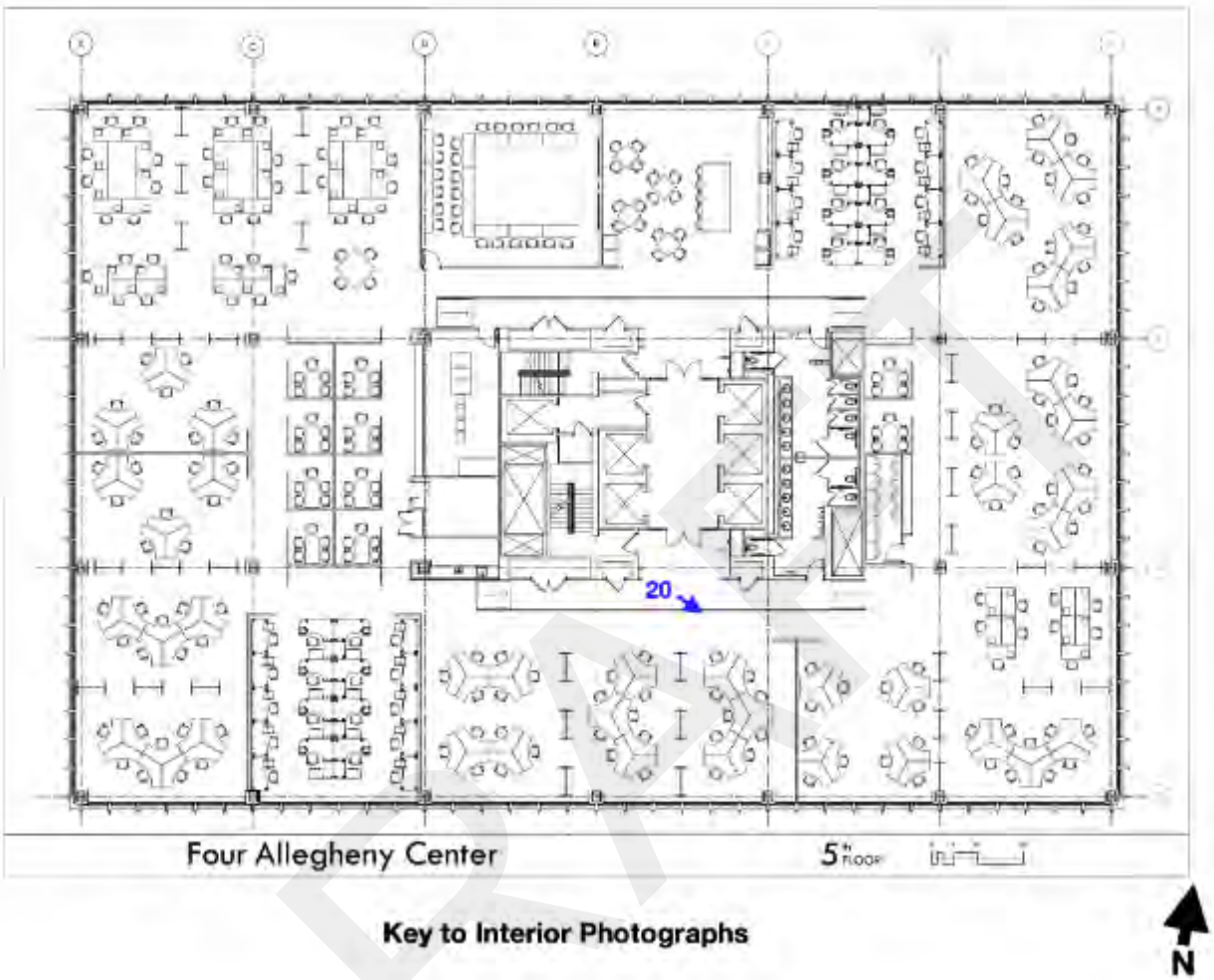
Four Allegheny Center
4th Floor
Key to Interior Photographs
N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Four Allegheny Center
5th FLOOR
Key to Interior Photographs
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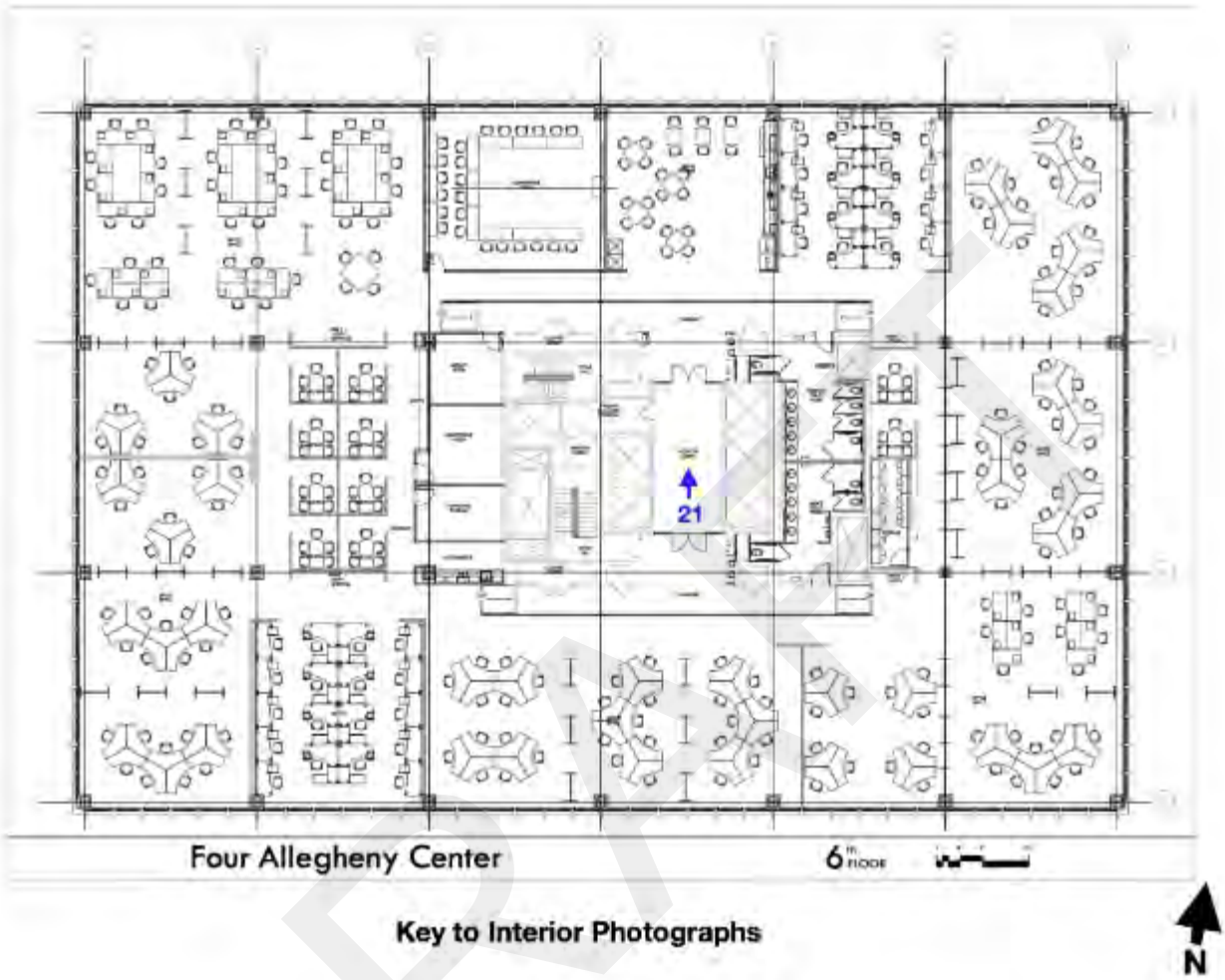
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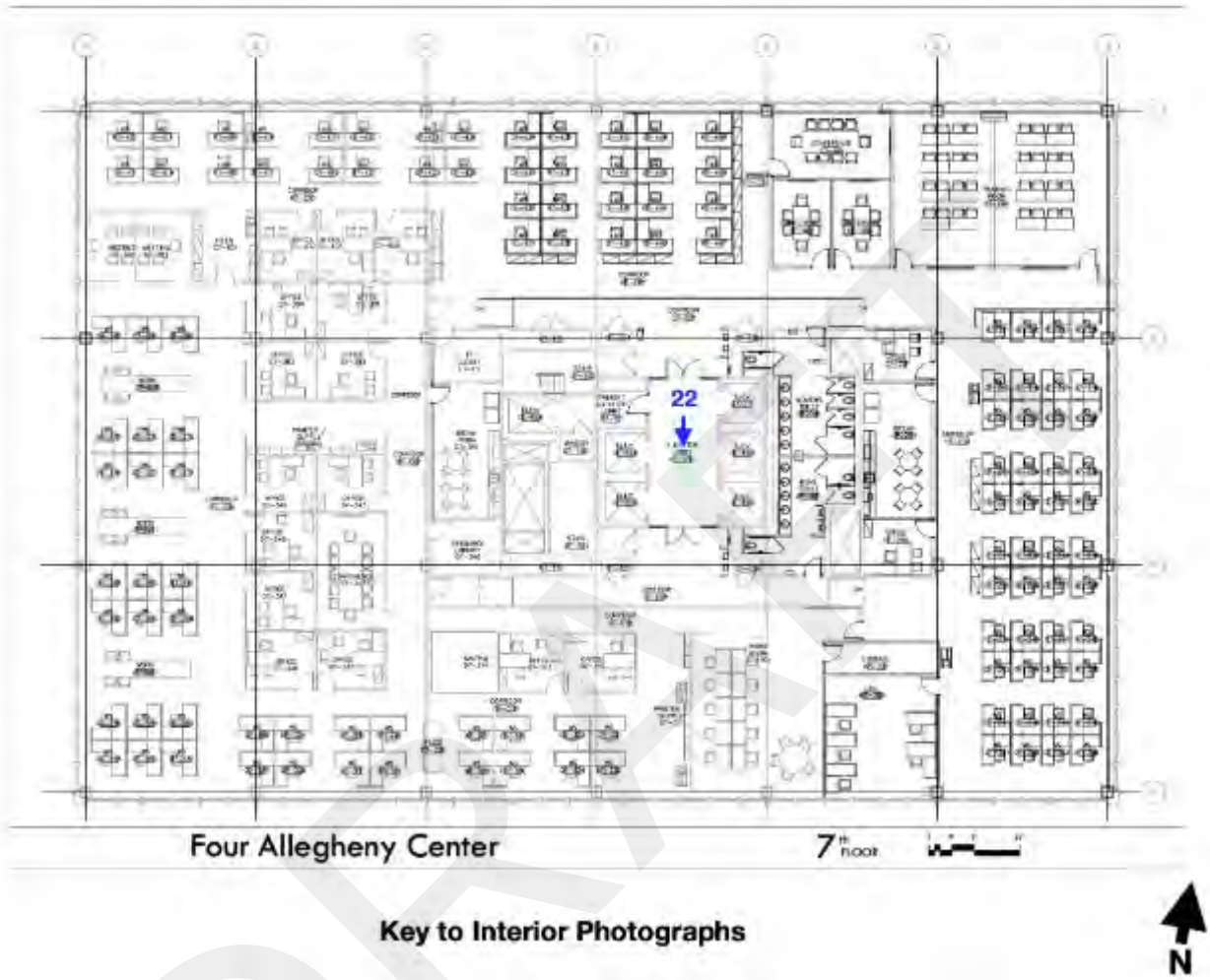
Four Allegheny Center
6th FLOOR
Key to Interior Photographs
N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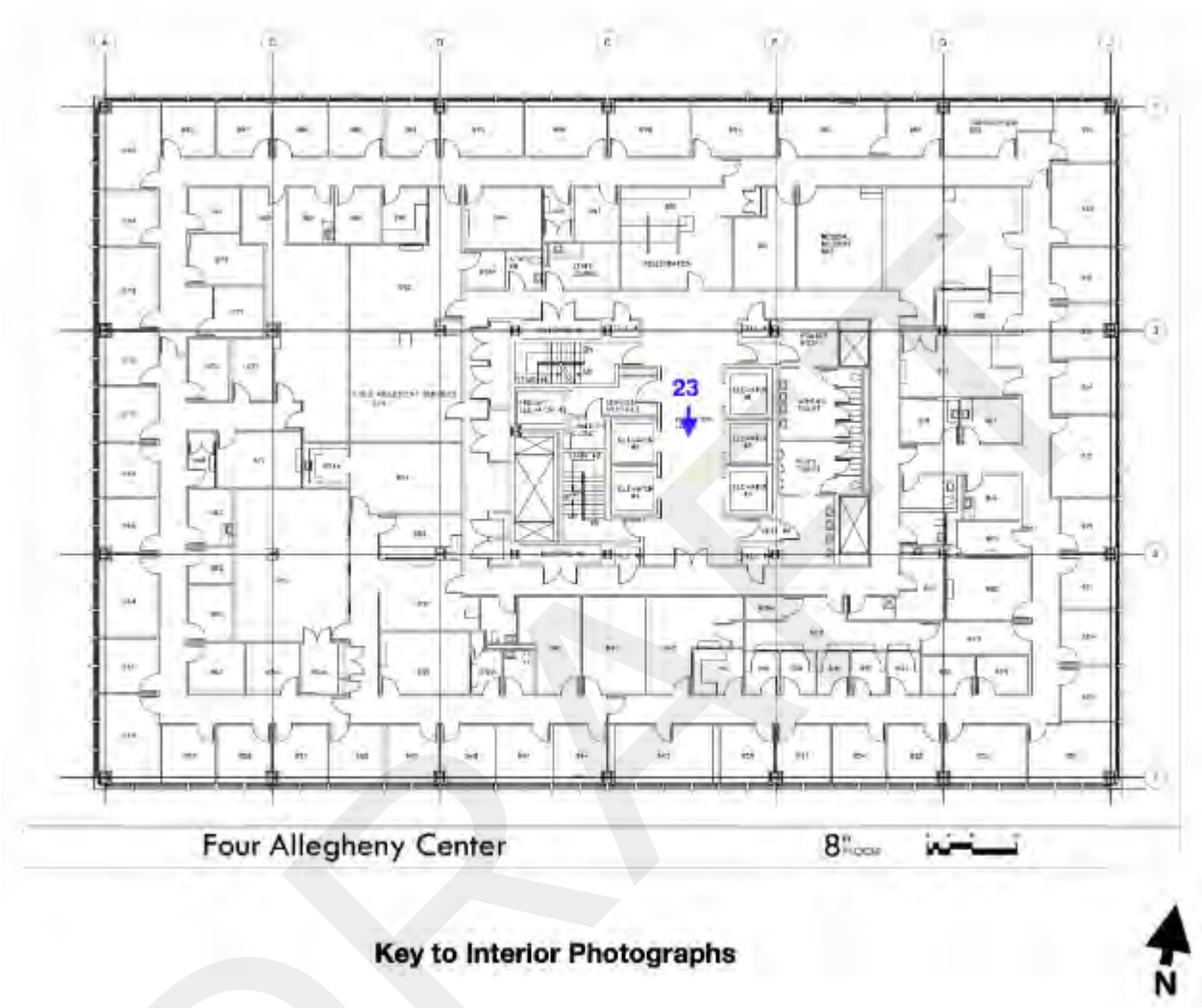
Four Allegheny Center
7th floor
Key to Interior Photographs
N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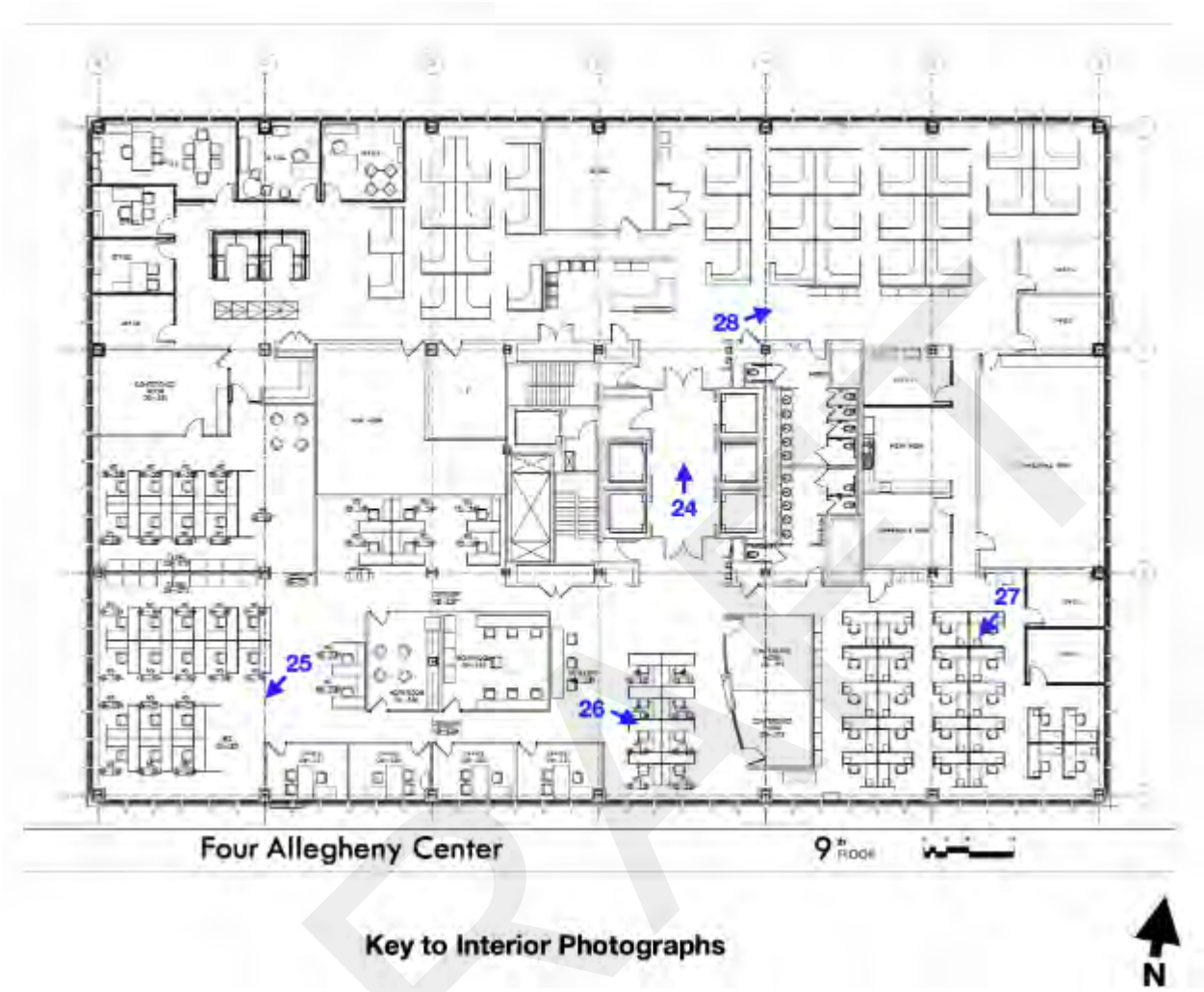
Four Allegheny Center
8th Floor
Key to Interior Photographs
N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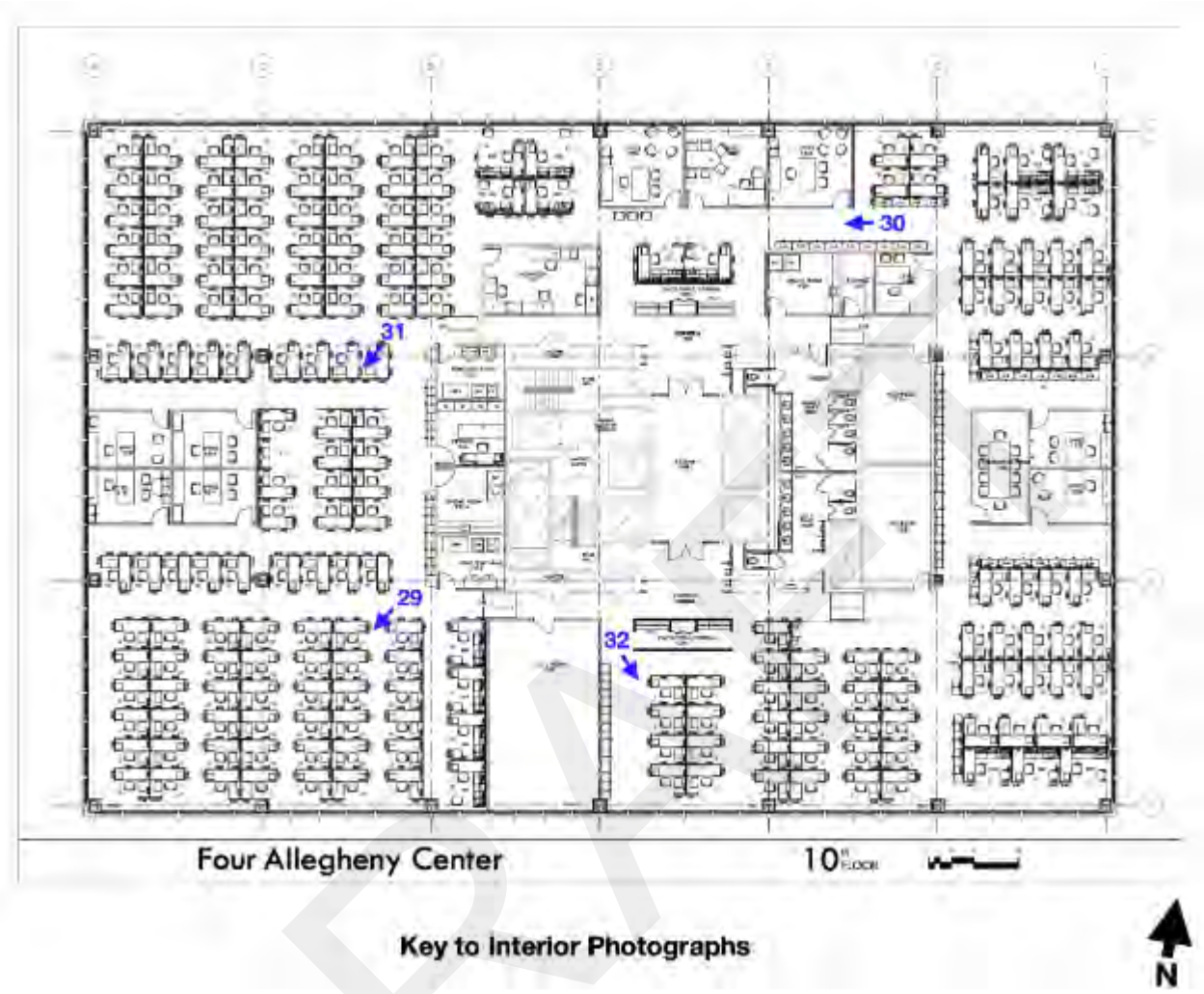
Four Allegheny Center
9th Floor
Key to Interior Photographs
N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Four Allegheny Center
10th Floor
Key to Interior Photographs
N

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Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

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