

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Library Hall

and or common Westinghouse Air Brake Company General Office Building (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Marguerite and Bluff Streets

N/A not for publication

city, town Wilmerding

N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania

code 042

county Allegheny

code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.

street & number 500 West Annandale Road

city, town Falls Church

N/A vicinity of

state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegheny County Office Building

street & number Ross Street

city, town Pittsburgh

state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Allegheny County Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 - 1984

federal state county local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg

state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

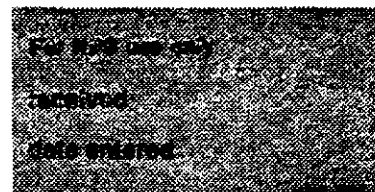
The Westinghouse Air Brake Company General Office Building is popularly known as "The Castle," and its siting and architecture are consistent with such a moniker. The building stands above a long sloping hillside and its massive form and complex outline are silhouetted against the steeper hill behind. It visually dominates the surrounding town of Wilmerding. The Richardson Romanesque/Chateausque styling dates from two distinct eras and is equal parts late Victorian force and fancy and 1920s discipline and elegance. The exterior is rich in plastic shapes and contrasting vertical and horizontal emphases, with a modest degree of ornament. The interior reflects a multiplicity of functions, and features consistently handsome appointments and a number of rooms with superior handcrafted detailing.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company General Office Building is located in the far east corner of its roughly V-shaped property providing a broad apron of sloping lawn in front. A sudden incline at the foot of the building is met by a stone staircase. The land also slopes upward from the north to south. The building's first floor is thus at times fully exposed (with a subbasement beneath) and at times appears as a raised basement. The main entry, reached by a second flight of stone steps, is considered to be on the second floor.

The General Office Building is roughly T-shaped. Most of the stem of the "T" dates from 1890 and 1896; the top of the stem and the crossbar date from 1926. The older section has a number of projections including a six-story tower at the west corner and a two-story rectangular block at the south corner. Nearly all portions of the building feature steeply pitched hipped roofs of slate with copper cresting. It is these roofs, the repeated vertical elements, and the detailing of the newer wing which create the Chateausque quality.

The General Office Building was initially built in 1890 as a three-and-one-half-story stone and frame structure with a four-story corner tower. A fire destroyed the frame upper stories in 1896, and only masonry portions remained. The rough-faced ashlar walls of the first and second stories and the corner tower were incorporated in a new structure, with the upper stories now constructed of Roman brick. The overall design is similar but not identical to the original version.

Considered apart from the 1926 wing, the northwest-facing main facade is four stories, with a projecting full-height rectangular section of two broad bays housing the main entry under a rounded arch, and projecting further in a rounded turret. The corresponding recessed section of the facade is also two broad bays, topped by gabled wall-dormers. Windows in both sections are generally arranged in groups of three with stone surrounds on the upper floors. The tri-partite windows over the entry have pilaster dividers. There are stone stringcourses at the stone-to-brick transition point and at sill levels. The cornice is a frieze with dentil row above on the projecting section, and a frieze with dentil row below on the recessed section. Dormers have paired windows, stone gable surrounds and gable ends with checkerboard-pattern brickwork.

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The west tower joins the main and southwest facades. It is octagonal and is constructed of stone for its full height below a flaring three-stage cone roof with finial. Beltcourses periodically section the tower, and tall narrow openings with metal awning windows are found on the northwest and southwest faces. The sixth-story level is highlighted with stone balconies and large clock faces on all four sides below a cornice of corbeled stone arches.

The southwest facade has a trio of rounded stone arches which front a two-story projecting porch. A frieze above the porch reads, "Westinghouse Library." A stairway within the porch void rises to a second-floor entry. Upper floors are similar to the recessed portion of the main facade in detailing, but have a group of four windows below a single wall-dormer with a trio of windows.

The two-story south block joins the southwest and rear facades. It is fully of stone construction, although only the first floor dates from 1890, and has a flat roof. It is rhythmically and severely fenestrated with punched window openings, and is topped by a plain frieze.

The rear elevation differs from the other 1890/1896 facades in its generally paired segmentally arched windows with flaring brick voussoirs, and its wall-dormers with hipped roofs rather than gable ends. As on the main facade, a broad full-height rectangular section projects from the primary plane of the facade. A small two-story pavilion projects further and houses an entry porch.

Significant exterior alterations to the 1890/1896 portion of the building are of minimal impact but include a lost balcony on the fourth floor of the main facade, replacement windows installed in the tower, a revised stair on the southwest facade, and shortened windows in the south block. A small one-story block at the rear of the building and the stone staircase to the front entry were part of the 1926 work. The stair, which replaced an earlier stair which approached the entry from the side, has since been altered with a metal and glass canopy.

The 1926 wing, the crossbar of the "T", is joined to the earlier building by an extension of the original axis, or stem, which combines design characteristics of both sections. The wing is four-and-a-half stories with a hipped roof that rises even higher than the adjacent roofs. It shares the division between stone and Roman brick and the use of stringcourses and gabled wall-dormers with the earlier building.

The wing's main facade faces northeast. The symmetrical seven-bay composition of this facade features a dressed stone watertable; a central entry with a dressed stone surround incorporating the window above and featuring datestones with inscriptions; tall thin windows throughout with metal casements and awning transoms; stone window surrounds on the upper stories; an enriched modillion cornice below a metal strip ornamented with fleur-de-lis; and stone plaques with corporate shields at the base of each of three wall-dormers topped with stone coping. The wing's side

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elevations have similar detailing within three-bay compositions. The main facade alone has an assortment of tiny dormers, and two massive brick chimneys top off the design.

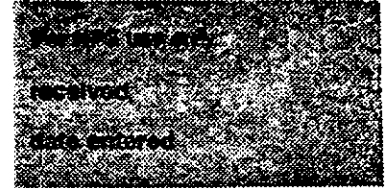
A full-height slightly recessed extension to the southeast disrupts the wing's symmetry. It straddles a lower-level auto drive-through framed with a rounded arch.

The 1926 wing has undergone virtually no exterior modification.

The interior of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company General Office Building consists of a complex network of spaces on five floors (see accompanying floor plans). Some of these spaces have been changed in purpose and/or configuration during the building's history as a community center, corporate office building, and an educational facility. Alterations in plan made through the erection of partitions can be tracked using existing architectural drawings. Nevertheless, historic features common to the building as a whole give it a good sense of overall integrity, and important interiors remain thoroughly intact.

Throughout the building, hallways feature terrazzo floors and plaster ceilings divided into sections framed with dentil and cable moldings. Many historic hallway light fixtures remain. Office doorways opening from the halls have tall wood surrounds with transoms. Hall doors have a large glass panel while internal office doors are wood paneled. Brass hardware includes doorknobs with corporate insignia in the 1926 wing. Most offices have wood baseboards and chairrails. Floors one through four have vaults with doors by the Mosler Safe Company. Bathrooms, rebuilt in 1926 though in the older portion of the building, have marble and wood partitions and some original fixtures. There are two electric elevators, a hydraulically operated freight elevator, and a dumbwaiter.

The interior of the older portion of the building was reorganized in the 1896 rebuilding. It was further altered circa 1907 when the building was totally transformed into an office building with the subdivision of spaces such as the former reading room and gymnasium. Evolution over time has essentially resulted in partitioned offices on the lower two floors and large open meeting rooms on the upper two floors. The most distinctive spaces which remain from 1896 are staircases, and rooms in the turret and the tower. The main stairhall is lined with white marble. The iron staircase has ornamented risers with marble treads, squarish ornamented newels, and a balustrade of Corinthian columns. The third floor stairhall is framed with pilasters and enriched consoles. An iron stair which originally served the gymnasium features Ionic columns and rosettes.

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The second floor turret room has a coved ceiling and is lined with white marble for half its height because it was originally part of the main stairhall. The room above, the George Westinghouse office, has a coved ceiling and simple wood trim including a windowsill ledge around the arc of the turret. Rooms in the tower were planned for storage purposes and have tile floors with ornamented borders, glazed brick walls, and in some cases intact two-tier metal storage systems. The second floor tower room has an ornate tin ceiling. Tower stairs lead to the operating clock machinery.

Major interiors in the 1926 wing include two large and two smaller executive offices on the third floor, and a conference room, officers' dining room, and main dining room on the fourth floor.

The large third floor offices feature walls with full-height oak paneling. The northeast office has pegged joints and fluted ceiling beams. Both rooms have walk-in-sized fireplaces with simple but sinuous stone surrounds and herringbone brick interiors. Small connecting hallways also have pegged oak paneling. The two smaller offices on this floor have a bolder variety of pegged wood paneling topped by a wood dentil molding. They also feature large fireplaces of variegated black marble.

The fourth floor conference room and officers' dining room correspond with the characteristics of the large offices below --- the officers' dining room has the pegged paneling and beamed ceiling. Both rooms have exposed pegged wood floors and double doors with linenfold panels. The fireplaces are similar to those below, but the one in the officers' dining room is more elaborately detailed and the one in the conference room features carved medieval figures and a dedication to George Westinghouse.

A full-size kitchen with some original fixtures and a pantry with built-in wood cabinets accompany the main dining room. The dining room has paneled wood wainscoting and an extra-height ceiling which rises as a truncated pyramid. Plaster wall and ceiling surfaces have scattered small plaster reliefs of animals, plants, and other motifs. Nine hanging ceiling lamps are reputedly by Tiffany. Disk-like metal frames ornamented with quatrefoils hold gold-colored glass.

Lowered ceilings and modern light fixtures and floor surfaces are found in various portions of the building, and large spaces in the older portion of the building have been thoroughly modernized.

NPS Counting Purposes: The nominated property contains one contributing building.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1890; 1896; 1926 **Builder/Architect** Frederick J. Osterling/Janssen & Cocken

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company General Office Building is an outstanding example of large-scale historicist architecture in Western Pennsylvania. Its Richardson Romanesque/Chateausque styling displays and uniquely combines the manners of Frederick J. Osterling and Janssen & Cocken, prominent turn-of-the-century Pittsburgh architects. The building was built by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the first company founded by American inventor and industrialist George Westinghouse, and represented that company for most of its history as corporate headquarters. It remains as the region's most important non-industrial building associated with Westinghouse. Originally built as a community center with cultural and recreational facilities, the centerpiece of a company-built town, the building's history reflects changing relationships between the Air Brake Company and the community.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company General Office Building was originally known as Library Hall when it was built in 1890 to serve as a community center for the new town of Wilmerding then being built around the new Westinghouse Air Brake Company plant in the Turtle Creek Valley east of Pittsburgh. The building was of stone and frame construction with a corner tower, and reportedly housed a bowling alley, swimming pool, reading room, restaurant, and bathing rooms.

Shortly after the building's construction, however, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company developed a need for executive office space and took over part of Library Hall for this purpose. By 1894 the building was being shared by corporate offices, a community library, and a local Y.M.C.A. In 1896 the building burned; only masonry portions remained standing. As rebuilt in 1896 following the fire, frame portions of the building were replaced with brick, an additional story was added, and the corner tower grew into a six-story clock tower. In addition to offices, a library, gymnasium, and bathing room were part of the rebuilding plan, so the building remained in public use until 1907 when the Y.M.C.A. erected a new facility nearby. At this point, it is believed, the interior spaces were renovated and the building functioned solely as the Westinghouse Air Brake Company General Office Building. A major 1926 addition augmented this role by expanding executive office facilities.

The original 1890 Library Hall is documented by a photograph and portions of the lower walls of the present building. The architect of this loosely Richardson Romanesque design is unknown, but it may have been Frederick J. Osterling. A biographical sketch states that Osterling designed an "important portion of the plant of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Wilmerding, PA."¹ This may refer to the plant's handsome original buildings of 1890. Library Hall could have been part of the commission. Architectural drawings indicate that Osterling was definitely responsible for the building as rebuilt after the fire of 1896.² Osterling designed the extant exterior upper stories, rebuilt roofs, extended tower, and interior turret rooms and stairhalls.

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Osterling was one of Pittsburgh's most prominent and accomplished turn-of-the-century architects. He is most noted for a sequence of buildings in Pittsburgh's Fourth Avenue financial district -- Magee Building (1892), Arrott Building (1901-02), Colonial Trust Company (1902), a number of county courthouses and state hospitals, and the Union Arcade (Pittsburgh, 1915-17) which climaxed his career. He also designed many notable churches, schools, houses, and industrial buildings in southwestern Pennsylvania. Although much of his earlier work was Richardson Romanesque, Osterling was a historicist who designed in a wide range of styles. Osterling received commissions from a number of major industrialists including Henry C. Frick, Charles Schwab, and H. J. Heinz.³ His house enlargement for Frick ("Clayton", 1891-92) and a house that he likely designed for Charles Schwab (1890-93) were in a Chateausque mode.

Osterling's work at the General Office Building is an excellent example of his vigorous historicist manner and must be included among his major projects. If the entire conception of the building could be positively linked to Osterling, it would rank among his earliest major commissions and his most important designs.

A second set of architectural drawings documents the total transformation of the building into an office building in circa 1907. They were drawn by Milligan & Miller of Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania.

A third set of drawings documents that the firm of Janssen & Cocken was responsible for the entire 1926 wing of the General Office Building including the distinguished handcrafted interiors of its executive offices, board room, and dining room. Benno Janssen was a historicist of great sensitivity and polish, and the prominent Pittsburgh firms of Janssen & Abbott and later Janssen & Cocken developed a distinct strain of elegance while working in a variety of styles. The firm of Janssen & Cocken is best known for its Longue Vue Club (1924-25), "La Tourelle" -- a house for Edgar J. Kaufmann (1924), an addition to Janssen & Abbott's William Penn Hotel, and the Mellon Institute (1931-37). While working on the Wilmerding project, the firm was also designing the administration building of Union Switch and Signal Company, a Westinghouse Air Brake Company subsidiary in Swissvale, PA.⁴ Though not among Janssen & Cocken's most important works, the General Office Building addition was fully representative of the firm's sophisticated manner.

Though composed of two distinct portions in the differing manners of two noted architects, the General Office Building was unified by its Chateausque massing and spirit of grandeur. Its styling was unique in the Pittsburgh region at such grand scale, and created an extraordinary setting for a corporate headquarters.

George Westinghouse (1846 - 1914) was one of America's foremost inventors and industrialists. Receiver of 361 patents, Westinghouse is known for advancements in railway signaling and development of alternating current for electric lighting and power, the steam turbine, and the air brake.⁵ These and other achievements led to a far-flung industrial empire.

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The air brake, invented in 1867, resulted in a fundamental advancement in railroad efficiency and in Westinghouse's first venture as a manufacturer. The Westinghouse Air Brake Company was organized in 1869. It began operations the following year at a Pittsburgh plant and moved to a larger Allegheny, PA facility in 1881. The further development of the air brake for instant and simultaneous application to all cars of a long train (1887) resulted in a great increase in business and plans for a new plant to be located on the present site of Wilmerding, PA. Operations at Wilmerding began in 1890. The company rapidly expanded at this site, consistently improved its products, and gradually diversified its manufacturing operations. It eventually absorbed two subsidiaries, the Union Switch and Signal Company and the Westinghouse Pacific Coast Brake Company, acquired a variety of companies in related fields in the 1950s, and adopted WABCO as its corporate identity. In 1968, WABCO merged with American Standard, Inc.⁶ In recent years, operations at the Wilmerding plant have been severely curtailed, resulting in the company's divestiture of the WABCO General Office Building.

George Westinghouse was presumably responsible for the original conception of Library Hall, and later maintained an office in the General Office Building -- on the third floor of the turret -- as he maintained offices at other Westinghouse companies including the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in nearby East Pittsburgh. The significance of the General Office Building as a Westinghouse property, however, results more from its identity as a corporate headquarters than from its ongoing association with George Westinghouse himself. Nevertheless, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, as the first of the many companies which Westinghouse founded, holds a place of special significance in Westinghouse's personal history. Aside from the Wilmerding manufacturing plant itself, the General Office Building is the building most closely associated with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. And, aside from other manufacturing plants, the General Office Building is the most important extant building associated with Westinghouse in Western Pennsylvania. The Westinghouse Building (1889) in downtown Pittsburgh and Westinghouse's Pittsburgh mansion are demolished and no other Westinghouse industrial office building is of comparable historic or architectural interest.

The relocation of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company to Wilmerding in 1890 was an industrial venture of great scale and scope. The new location was virtually unsettled, so the project involved the planning and building of a new town in addition to construction of a factory. Original development plans for the town included a community "clubhouse" as a centerpiece. Library Hall, as built, provided a variety of cultural and recreational facilities. It apparently was modeled after the earliest of the community institutions established through the philanthropy of industrialist Andrew Carnegie: the Braddock (PA) Carnegie Library (1888) that included a gymnasium and other recreational facilities in addition to its library and community meeting rooms. Both buildings met newly perceived genuine needs in an industrial community, and their social significance lies not so much in their possible derivation from each other as in their reflection of efforts to promote good corporate-labor relations in the Pittsburgh region in the late nineteenth century.

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George Westinghouse is generally given high marks among great American industrialists in the field of labor relations. He is credited with the introduction of the Saturday half-holiday to American industry and provided insurance and pension programs for workers. The Wilmerding town-building program provided decent living conditions for employees.⁷ Library Hall seems to have been a natural outgrowth of these benefits. Nevertheless, corporate needs eventually took priority as the building evolved into the General Office Building. The building's public social role, while highly significant, was relatively short-lived, and the Library Hall experiment was not repeated at other sites of Westinghouse operations in the region. The building is thus a unique physical expression of Westinghouse labor policy, but its history shows the limits of Westinghouse's direct commitment to providing community facilities.

The General Office Building continued in corporate use until 1985 when the American Standard Corporation, then operator of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, vacated the building and offered to donate it to a non-profit organization. The American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc. (APICS) now owns the building and operates it as an educational center. A portion of the building will return to public use with the opening of a George Westinghouse Museum in the Spring of 1987.

1. History of Pittsburgh and Environs (New York & Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1922), VIII, p. 61.
2. All architectural drawings are archived at American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc., Wilmerding, PA.
3. History of Pittsburgh and Environs, VIII, p. 60-61.
4. Walter Kidney, Landmark Architecture: Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, 1985), p. 78, 164, 232, 334, 342.
5. George Westinghouse Commemoration (New York: The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1937), p. 13-46.
6. "The History of the Westinghouse Air Brake Division" (unpublished manuscript), p. 4.
7. George Westinghouse Commemoration, p. 47-49; Christopher Horrocks, George Westinghouse the Man (1914), p. 3-12.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Architectural drawings (American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc., Wilmerding, PA).

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 2.043

Quadrangle name Braddock

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	6	0	1	2	1	0	4	4	7	1	7	4	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

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D

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property consists of Allegheny County Block and Lot 546B-235 bounded by Marguerite Avenue, Bluff Street, Commerce Street, Herman Avenue, and a public walkway.

This property encompasses the land historically associated with the General Office Building

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martin Aurand, Consultant

organization American Production & Inventory Control Society, Inc. date 11/13/86

street & number Castle Main telephone (412) 825-3003

city or town Wilmerding state Pennsylvania 15148

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Dr. Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service

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George Westinghouse Commemoration. New York: The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1937.

"George Westinghouse, Famous Inventor and Great Engineer, Is Dead," Pittsburgh Dispatch, March 13, 1914.

Golden Echoes (50th Anniversary Publication). Wilmerding, PA.: 1940.

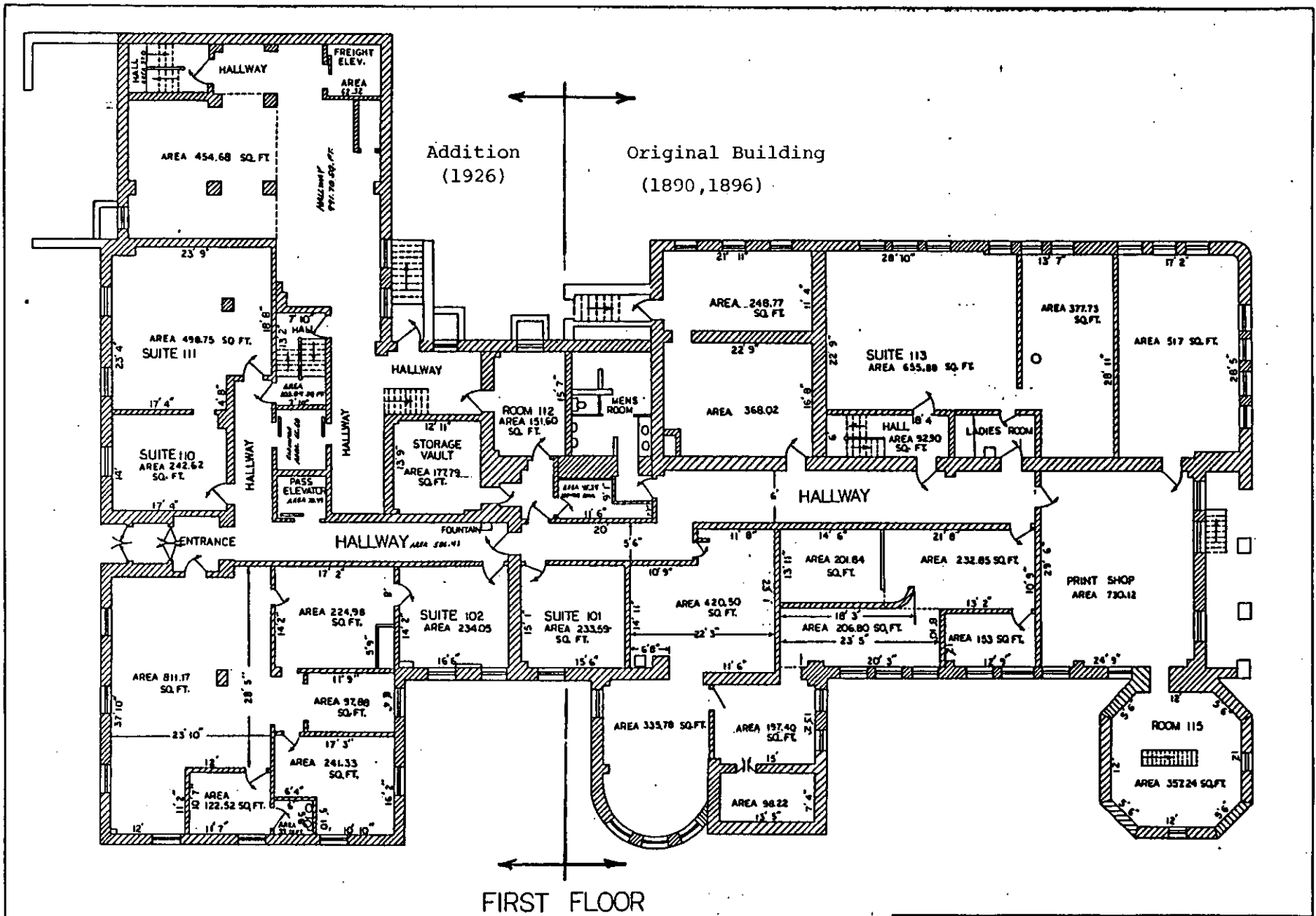
History of Pittsburgh and Environs. New York & Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1922.

Horrocks, Christopher. George Westinghouse The Man. 1914.

Kidney, Walter. Landmark Architecture: Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, 1985.

Miscellaneous materials (American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc., Wilmerding, PA.).

"The History of the Westinghouse Air Brake Division." Unpublished manuscript.

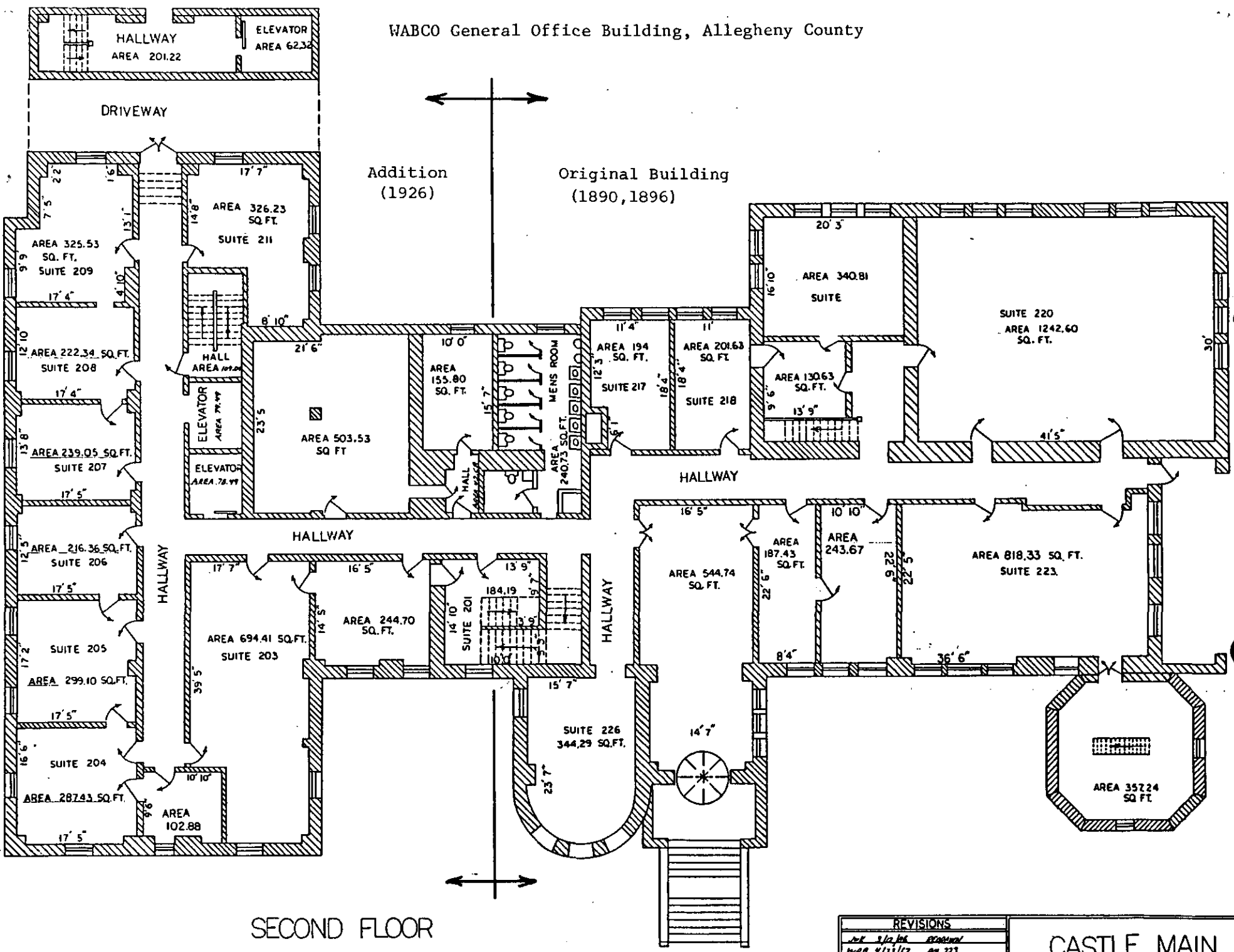


FIRST FLOOR

REVISIONS		
NO. 2/22/66	BY	REVISION
NO. 5/22/62	BY	REVISION
NO. 8/2/52	BY	REVISION

CASTLE MAIN		
APICS TRAINING CENTER		
AMERICAN PRODUCTION INVENTORY CONTROL SOCIETY		
DRAWN P. L. HILL	DATE 1/9/30	APP'D <i>[Signature]</i>

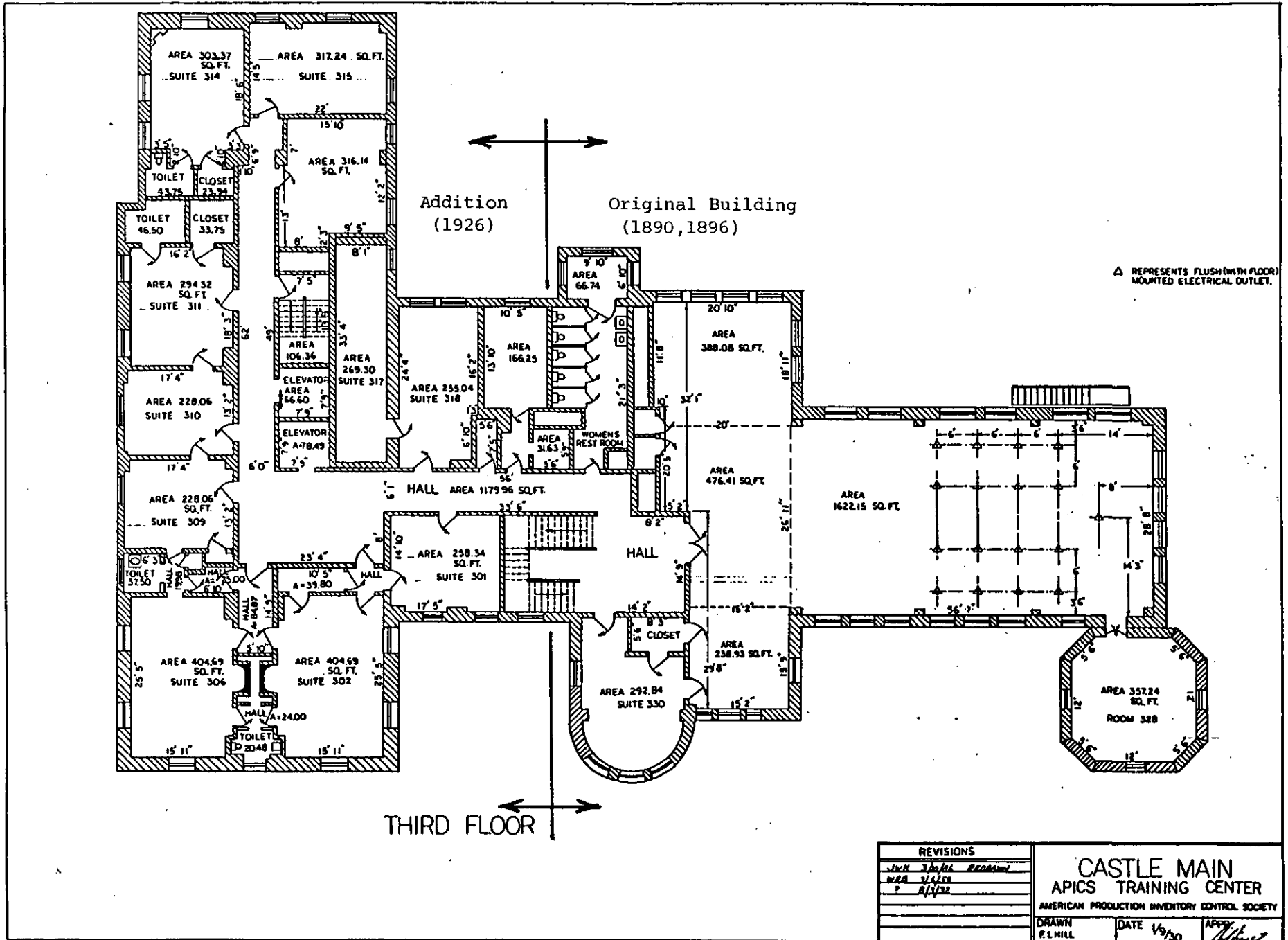
WABCO General Office Building, Allegheny County



SECOND FLOOR

REVISIONS		
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REV	4/11/07	AS 223
REV	3/1/09	AS 220
?	4/1/07	

<p>CASTLE MAIN APICS TRAINING CENTER AMERICAN PRODUCTION INVENTORY CONTROL SOCIETY</p>	
DRAWN	DATE



△ REPRESENTS FLUSH(WITH FLOOR) MOUNTED ELECTRICAL OUTLET.

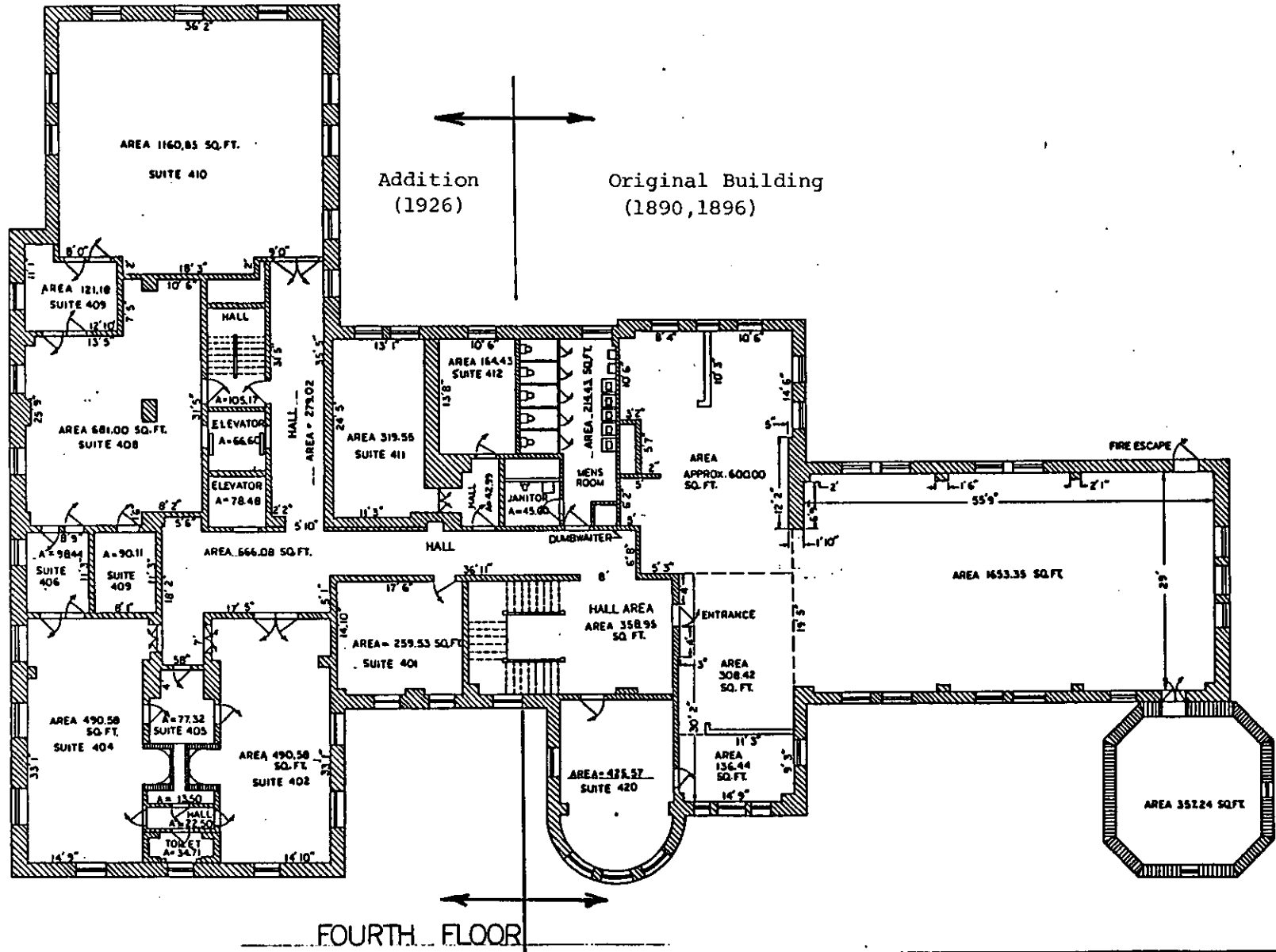
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2. WEA 3/14/19
3. R/L/12

CASTLE MAIN
APICS TRAINING CENTER

AMERICAN PRODUCTION INVENTORY CONTROL SOCIETY

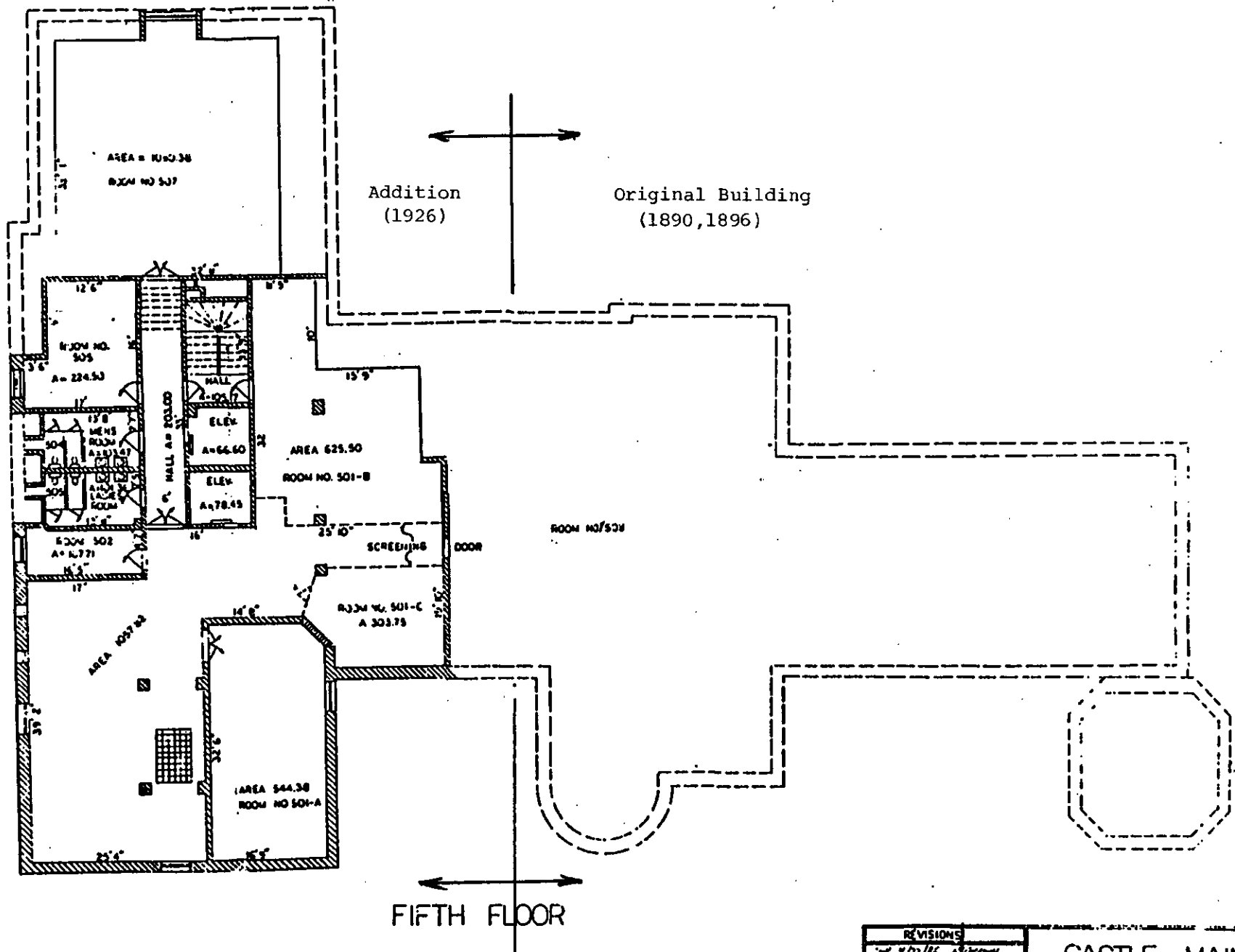
DRAWN P.L.HILL	DATE 1/9/30	APP'D <i>[Signature]</i>
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WABCO General Office Building, Allegheny County



REVISIONS		CASTLE MAIN APICS TRAINING CENTER		
JWK	3/10/86	REVISION		
WGA	5/15/82	ADD		
	8/1/79	ADD		
DRAWN E.L. MILL		DATE 1/30	APP'D <i>[Signature]</i>	
AMERICAN PRODUCTION INVENTORY CONTROL SOCIETY				

WABCO General Office Building, Allegheny County



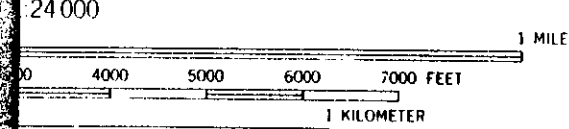
REVISIONS		CASTLE MAIN APICS TRAINING CENTER		
1	ADD	AMERICAN PRODUCTION INVENTORY CONTROL SOCIETY		
2	REV	CRASH	DATE 1/2/50	ASFR
3	REV	J. L. HILL		
4	REV			
5	REV			
6	REV			
7	REV			
8	REV			
9	REV			
10	REV			

LIBRARY HALL
 Allegheny County
 Braddock Quadrangle
 Zone 17
 E601210 N4471740



40° 22' 30"

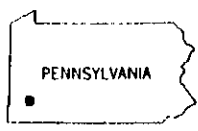
IRWIN 5 MI. 606000m E 79° 45'



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
 Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -

○ Interstate Route ◻ U. S. Route ○ State Route



Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1969. This information not field checked
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

BRADDOCK, PA.
 NE/4 PITTSBURGH 15' QUADRANGLE
 N4022.5—W7945/7.5
 1960
 PHOTOREVISED 1969
 AMS 5064 IV NE—SERIES V831

PEN-OH-WES MAP CO.
 836 FOURTH AVE. RM 511
 PITTSBURGH, PA. 15222
 TEL. 1-81-0843

(IRWIN)
 5064 / SW