

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Erie Trust Company Building
other names/site number Baldwin, G. Daniel Building; Renaissance Centre

2. Location

street & number 1001 State Street (n/a) not for publication
city or town Erie (n/a) vicinity
state Pennsylvania code PA county Erie code 049 zip code 16501

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____ Signature of the Keeper	_____ Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain) _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce / Trade - Business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce / Trade - Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Renaissance Revival

Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

Limestone

roof Asphalt

other Granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Attached Continuation Sheets 7.1 and 7.2

Name of Property

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.
- 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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925 - 1950

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Dennison and Hirons, Architect

Shenk Construction, Builder

See Continuation Sheets 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 NPS 10838PA
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Name of Property: Erie Trust Company Building **County and State:** Erie, PA

The Erie Trust Company Building is a 14-story commercial building that was built in 1925. It is the tallest building in Erie, and it dominates the city skyline. Located at 1001 State Street, on the corner of 10th and State Streets, the building is on Erie's primary commercial street the north edge of what is considered to be the historic downtown area. The building is 82 1/2' wide by 160' deep, and covers almost 1/3 acre of prime central business district property. The Erie Trust Building is the most visible building in Northwest PA. It is also Erie's most recognized building, and can be seen for miles when approaching the city from any direction. The building is generally of Renaissance Revival style design with substantial Art Deco style influences. Typical of late 19th and early 20th century skyscrapers, the building was designed with a base, pillar, and cap. All three levels of the base are clad with Indiana limestone, and the upper levels are a light buff colored brick. The building retains integrity, appearing much as it did when designed and constructed, although the historic first floor bank facility was altered in the 1970's to provide several smaller business spaces.

Exterior

The first two stories of the west (State Street) elevation are dominated by a large Art Deco main entrance consisting of a one-and-one-half story compound round, arched portal of foliated multiple rounded and enriched limestone, capped by Corinthian capitals. Above the springing line, the arch is accented with enriched archivolt which contribute to the grand entrance. The entrance consists of a series of stepped back arches rising above window openings, and is complimented by four adjacent arched openings that highlight State Street storefronts with segmentally arched windows. Pairs of storefronts flank the entrance, and were originally constructed in copper and cast iron with central recessed entrances. They were replaced by aluminum storefronts with side entrances. The first two stories of the base contain one large space (former bank), and several adjoining retail/office spaces. The top level of the base is level 3 of the building, where at the top of the building's base, windows transition to a series of three, smaller, rectangular paired openings with single windows at the ends, and ornamental carvings that separate the center two windows. Transition to the pillar is finalized by repetition of this fenestration pattern in the remaining upper ten stories, with building materials moving from limestone to brick.

Six raised, brick piers define the five bays of the west elevation. The three central registers create recessed arches at the fourteenth floor and have paired windows. Limestone detailing separates the tenth and eleventh stories. A setback, character-defining element of Modernistic skyscrapers, occurs above the eleventh floor. A stepped, corbelled brick cornice with a limestone cap accents the roof line. The top two floors form the cap, with limestone detailing, multi arched recesses and two decorative medallions above the top level recessed window arches. Office level windows are double-hung three-over-three wood sash, with third level windows being a little smaller with decoratively carved lintels incorporated into the window openings.

The first floor of the long tenth street north side elevation of the building is defined by five large round arch, multi-pane windows with two smaller round arch windows at the outer two bays. A storefront in the western bay is balanced by a large single-pane window below the smaller arched windows in the eastern bay. Arched areas contain segmentally arched windows and are integrated nicely with the west elevation. The window pattern and base to pillar transition reflect detailing similar to the west elevation, and consists of eight center window pairs with a single window on each end on the 3rd floor, and an additional window on each end of the upper levels. There are seven limestone medallions above the level 14 recessed window arches, and again a stepped, corbelled brick cornice with a limestone cap accents the roof line.

The east and south elevations of the building are simple and unornamented. The east elevation has five bays reflecting the fenestration of the State Street elevation. The corbelled brick continues from the north elevation, and the base in these areas does not consist of any limestone material. Buff colored brick is used on all levels, and the cap of the building does not have as much decorative accenting. Pillar windows are of the same type as the other elevations, the difference being the number and arrangement. The five central bays of the south elevation are recessed approximately two bays from the elevation plane forming a shallow "U" shape of the building, and containing five pairs of double hung windows on each level. The west section of the south elevation has three single double hung windows on each level, and the east section of the south elevation has two singles on each floor. Each level of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Name of Property: Erie Trust Company Building County and State: Erie, PA

east elevation contains a single double hung window on either end, and three pairs of double hung windows in the center (note: freight elevator shaft window bricked in). The exterior of the building retains its original integrity, and appears much the same as it did when first designed and constructed. It is an impressive monument to Erie's past, a symbol of Erie's downtown revitalization, and a building that should continue to be Erie's dominant skyscraper.

Interior

Although the interior of the Erie Trust Company Building has undergone several periods of remodeling, most of the significant details remain in place. Aside from minor variations (ie. doors), the general floor plan remains unchanged, and offers the same grand appearance as when originally built in 1925.

When entering the building from State Street, visitors find themselves in an impressive lobby consisting of walls constructed of imported Italian marble with medallion carvings, an ornately carved ceiling, and large brass doors that provide entrance to adjoining retail stores. The elevator lobby which is to the right has similar detailing and four ornately engraved bronze elevator doors. The original stairs remain; one set off the main lobby leading to a lower level restaurant, and another leading up to the office levels from the elevator lobby. The original building directory exists and is currently being used, as is the case with an original phone booth.

The building contains four small commercial storefronts that front State Street. Except for the storefront on the northwest corner of the building, each space can also be accessed from the building lobbies. One space contains the building's management office, and the others provide tenant and public services much the same as they have throughout the history of the building.

As you proceed east through the lobby, you enter what used to be the Erie Trust Company Bank space. Although it has been remodeled several times, this breathtaking atrium retains character defining ceilings, carved column caps, grand windows, and an impressive bank vault. This space has historically been the building's grand interior focal point, but over the years was closed and underutilized. Vaulted ceilings contain decorative inlays such as zodiac signs and olive branches, and the space is accented by a mezzanine level that offers another view. When the building was constructed, six interior murals were painted by a New York artist named Edward Turnball. Although hidden by prior remodeling, five of the murals survive, and depict the history of Erie's early settlement. They will require some restoration, and will remain an architecturally significant part of the space.

The overall configuration of the upper floors remains the same as when originally constructed. They were designed to provide for flexible office areas, with walls/partitions easily removed to create office suites of various sizes to accommodate the needs of different tenants. Original hardwood doors, trim, and crown molding exists throughout, and original louvered air vents continue to accent door openings. The building's four elevators open on the west wing of the building to wide hallway on each office floor, except on level 14 where they open into a grander reception area. The halls are centered on the floors and follow the "U" shape of the building with offices on both sides. Basic vinyl wall coverings and carpet floor coverings are accented by wide marble baseboard. At the end of the hall on the east end of the building, there is a manually operated freight elevator that continues to be utilized for movement of furniture and supplies.

Although previous owners have remodeled the building at various points in the history of the building, there have not been any major additions or changes other than what follows. After purchasing the building about 60 years ago, the Baldwin family changed the name of the building from the "Erie Trust Company Building" to the "G. Daniel Baldwin Building", and communicated the change by engraving the new name into the limestone face of the building base just below level 3, and installing bronze street level nameplates on the northwest corner of the building. After purchasing the building in 1996, the current owners changed the name to "Renaissance Centre" and covered the old name with an engraved sign that was design to look natural and match the limestone face of the building. The bronze nameplates were replaced with one's bearing the new name. The former owners also modified other signs, and changed entrance doors for improved accessibility and energy conservation.

The interior of the building remains much the same as is did when built, and continues to offer extraordinary architectural/aesthetic significance and restoration integrity/potential.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Name of Property: Erie Trust Company Building County and State: Erie, PA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Erie Trust Company Building is significant under National Register Criterion A for the area of Commerce, as a strong local example of the broader pattern of commercial banking, finance, and real estate activity in Erie during the second quarter of the 20th century. The building is also significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a strong example of skyscraper institutional design in Erie, reflecting the 1920's eclectic mixing of Renaissance Revival and Art Deco styles. The building was designed by the New York City firm Dennison and Hiron in 1925 and constructed by the Sherk Construction Company of Erie. The Period of Significance begins in 1925 and concludes in 1950, during which the building, Erie's tallest, continued to play an important commercial role in northwest Pennsylvania.

Criterion A: Commerce

The city of Erie grew from a trading post to a significant industrial center during the nineteenth century. Its favorable location on Lake Erie, featuring Presque Isle Bay with its natural harbor, gave Erie the advantage of convenient and safe shipping facilities. Erie's commerce and industry made banking an important early institution. The Erie Bank was the first bank to open in Erie in 1828. Other banks followed, but the industry suffered frequent setbacks during national panics and crises. Between 1860 and 1863, panic caused by the Civil War caused all the banks in Erie to close, and banking activities were carried out by private firms. Finally in 1863, Congress passed legislation to charter national banks. Spurred by this legislation which reformed banking practices and provided for nationally chartered banks, the number of financial institutions in Erie increased dramatically in the years following the Civil War. Within a short period, six banks were established. The first to open was First National (1863), followed by Keystone National (1864), Second National (1864), Marine National (1865), Dime Savings & Loan (1866), and Ball & Colt (1867). The president of the Dime Savings & Loan was L.L. Lamb, an honored citizen active in the oil industry and instrumental in organizing Erie's banking institutions. By the mid 1870's his bank boasted \$150,000 in paid capital and a surplus fund of \$50,000. As of 1895, local banks had of \$6M in combined assets, and Erie was in the midst of a period of spectacular industrial growth. Aside from First National and Marine Banks becoming part of PNC Bank, none of the original banks still exist. Around the turn of the century, The Dime Savings & Loan became the Erie Trust Company, and it did not survive the Depression after moving to its new building at the southeast corner of Tenth and State streets. None of the buildings the banks originally occupied remain today.

In 1902, the Erie Dime Savings & Loan Company was reorganized under the name of the Erie Trust Company. Its new president, Jerome Francis Downing, came to Erie as an employee of the Insurance Company of North America & Philadelphia, with the goal of expanding that company's operations westward. He was an experienced and successful manager, and had a great capacity to administer growth and to invest capital. His attributes helped to sustain the company's successful operations, keeping the Erie Trust Company one of the top banking institutions in the city.

By 1900, Erie was nationally known for the manufacturing of engines and boilers, and Erie products were shipped to many parts of the world. When the United States entered World War I, local industries were easily converted to munition production. There followed a period of expansion and prosperity unlike any other in Erie's history. By 1920, Erie's population reached 93,000 and the total number of employees increased 140% from the 1900 census.

Erie experienced the post war boom much like the rest of the country. The demand for manufactured goods was strong, employment and spending were increasing, and construction activity was vibrant. In 1914 Henry Mayer who owned a local construction company announced that his firm would be putting up a ten-story office building at the northeast corner of Twelfth and State streets. It was thought that this intersection was destined to become the hub of Erie's business district, and to that end, it was proposed that the Chamber of Commerce move its headquarters there, and that the building be named in its honor. This move was so fiercely resisted by those members with businesses from Tenth Street north, that when the building opened a year later, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

Name of Property: Erie Trust Company Building **County and State:** Erie, PA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (CONT'D.)

Chamber of Commerce was not among the tenants. Mayer's aspirations were never truly realized, and erection of the Building in 1925 insured that commercial activity would remain focused on Tenth and State. As the Erie Trust Company continued to grow in the period leading up to 1925, the bank needed larger quarters for its operations. Given its real estate activity, an expanding economy, and a strong local demand for office space, the bank leaders decided that building a premier business center made sense.

During the early Twentieth Century, Erie's population steadily increased and Erie began attracting national attention as a manufacturing center. Bank growth and consolidation was common in the early 1900's, and by mid 1920 the Erie Trust Company was Erie's dominant banking institution, and was the only institution that believed it had the ability to build a building the magnitude of what was planned for 1001 State Street. In 1925, the Erie Trust Company hired the architectural firm of Dennison & Hiron of New York City to design a signature building to house the bank's offices. The fourteen story office building was constructed over the next three years at the cost of \$2,000,000. When the building design was unveiled in the Erie Times in 1925, it was dubbed the "Monument to Progress" and, when completed, it was to be "Erie's tallest building." The article continued, "It is of beautiful architectural design and will house scores of offices in addition to being the new home of the Erie Trust Company. It will be one of the most modern bank buildings in this section of the country."

The choice of Dennison & Hiron as Architects may have been due to their experience in designing many other bank buildings throughout the east. Frederick C. Hiron was a native of Birmingham, England, and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, France. Hiron practiced individually for several years before the Dennison & Hiron partnership was formed. No significant information has been discovered on Dennison. The firm was a member of the American Institute of Architects and worked from their offices in New York City. Other buildings by Dinnison & Hiron of comparable style include the Home Savings Bank (1927) which is located in the Albany, NY Historic District, and a New York City School Building (1912) located at 18 W. 89th Street.

The building was erected by the firm of Henry Shenk, named for a contractor and builder who started his business in Erie in 1858. In 1883, Shenk opened another office in Pittsburgh with his brother, Wilbur, as the manager. The company was known for manufacturing all interior finishes, such as bookcases and baseboards in its shop in Erie. Shenk was the builder for several important buildings in Pittsburgh, including the Carnegie Library, and they were also active in the Erie market constructing buildings such as the YMCA and The Boys Club.

The Erie Trust Company occupied the first floor and mezzanine of the new skyscraper. The first floor featured imported Italian marble, gray Tennessee marble, bronze entrance doors, and ornately engraved bronze elevator doors. The coffered ceiling was highlighted by a lavish application of gold paint. The company hired a New York painter, Edward A. Turnball, to paint murals of historical events in the history of the development of Erie. Years after the building's completion it was boasted as the "City's Lone Skyscraper."

The Erie Trust Company's new headquarters was completed a year before the Great Depression ended Erie's prosperity. The crash of 1929 hit Erie later than other parts of the country, but it also hit harder. Demand for manufactured goods, the mainstay of Erie's economy was the last to fold. In 1931, with 25% of Erie delinquent on taxes, the City suspended foreclosure proceedings. Although the Erie Trust Company Building had opened in 1928 with more than 250 leased offices, by 1934 at least 50 offices were vacant, and the Erie Trust Company was in receivership. The Erie Trust Company is an important example of banking in the period 1925-1933, and it is representative of the aggressive lending practices and speculative banking activities that were common.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Name of Property: Erie Trust Company Building County and State: Erie, PASTATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

BUILDING HISTORY

Believing the economic expansion would continue unabated, the bank loaned money to industrial enterprises that would have no repayment ability if the economic bubble burst, and it also spent \$2,000,000 on a speculative office building. As Erie's largest commercial and residential lender, the bank was dependent on loans to industrial enterprises that defaulted when they couldn't get business, individuals who lost their jobs and couldn't pay their mortgages, and the financial burden of a building that had unfilled upper story office space. The Erie Trust Company did not survive the shakeout of the banking industry that occurred after President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "bank holiday" of 1933. Four other banks in Erie also were liquidated. In the following year, the defunct Erie Trust Company and the defunct Second National Bank were reorganized as the National Bank & Trust Company, and it rented space in the Erie Trust Company Building which was now owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Because of its size, the failure of Erie's largest bank was more problematic than the failure of the other local banks, and it reflected both a local and national pattern of commerce and banking. Clients, customers, small and large businesses all seemed to suffer. Local employment fell from 24,011 to 15,324. Wages fell from \$41,000,000 to \$17,000,000 and production of sales dollars fell from \$130,000,000 to \$50,000,000. It wasn't until 1937 that the figures returned to pre Depression levels, and it took WWII to restore prosperity. In 1951, the bank was acquired by the First National Bank of Erie.

G. Daniel Baldwin and the Tenth Street Building Corporation purchased the Erie Trust Company Building in 1943, and in 1945 renamed it by carving the name G. Daniel Baldwin Building on the facade. The Tenth Street Building Corporation was formed by the partnership of G. Daniel and Issac Baldwin who also did business as the Baldwin Brothers, Inc. The building had been owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1933 (when it took possession of the assets Erie Trust Company) until it was sold at auction to the Baldwins in 1943. The National Bank and Trust Company was successor to the Erie Trust Company, and it leased the 1st floor bank space and a small suite of 3rd floor offices until being acquired by First National Bank in 1951, after which it continued to lease part of the bank space until the early 1980's. The building proved viable during the post WWII economic expansion, and it boasted an impressive tenant list made up of attorneys, insurance companies, and many other businesses. The Baldwins constructed, sold, and rented thousands of homes, apartments, and offices and acquired large real estate holdings in Erie. In 1946, at the time of G. Daniel Baldwin's death, it was reported that his "real estate holdings were so extensive that he was said to be one of the largest individual land owners in the entire United States." Although the Baldwins never moved to the G. Daniel Baldwin Building from their offices across the street at 1002 State Street, the structure was their flagship building. Baldwin Brothers Real Estate Investors were active in commercial and residential development, property management, and other real estate brokerage/investment activities. In the 1950's they built more than 500 homes per year, and unlike the Erie Trust Company, they continue to operate a large and profitable real estate business. Their decision to sell the G. Daniel Building was strategic and not out of any kind of business necessity.

Through the 1970's and 1980's, the G. Daniel Baldwin Building and downtown Erie experienced significant decline and building occupancy decreased to less than 30%. What remained were three retail stores and a handful of small office tenants.

In 1996, the building was sold by the Baldwins at auction to raise money for a local charity and it was then renamed Renaissance Centre as part of an effort to restore the building to its former position of grandeur. The new owners had recently converted Erie's long vacant, twelve story Palace Hardware Building into apartments and a commercial business center, and the challenge offered by the G. Daniel Baldwin Building was very attractive. This effort is now underway and a carved sign that was designed to match the building has been installed to cover the old G. Daniel Baldwin name.

When constructed, the Erie Trust Company Building was an optimistic speculation on the future growth and prosperity of Erie. The Great Depression and the periods of modest growth, stagnation, and decline in the region since the 1930's, make it unlikely that a building will be constructed in the foreseeable future that will exceed this building in either height or quality of materials and architectural detail. Its towering fourteen stories and modern design continue to give Erie its "Monument to Progress."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Name of Property: Erie Trust Company Building **County and State:** Erie, PA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion C: Architectural

Recently ranked by the Erie County Historical Society as one of Erie's ten most architecturally significant buildings, the former Erie Trust Building has significance beyond its sheer size. The appearance of the building is typical of early 20th century skyscraper design, and consists of a base-pillar-cap arrangement. The 1920's represented the passing of such late 19th century trends as Renaissance Revival and the emergence of 20th century American trends, especially the Art Deco style. This building is a successful albeit eclectic combination of the two styles, reflecting the era in which it was designed as well as the successful work of a noted New York architectural firm which bridged the two eras. At the time the Erie Trust Company was planning its new building, many architects were employing Renaissance Revival styling to offer clients designs that created appearances that conveyed a sense of security and respect. The Erie Trust Company Building was designed and built by the New York architectural firm Dennison and Hirons around the same time as such prominent New York buildings as the Chrysler and Empire State Buildings, and is a good local example of the influences of the Art Deco styles. The stepped arches of the main entry, the elongated, recessed vertical ornamentation at the buildings corner bays, and the simple, rhythmic fenestration of the main body of the building are all evidence of such influence. The extended corner bays at each corner of the building give the entire block a stepped appearance and verticality that is typical of Art Deco style design. Although the Erie Trust Building is Erie's largest and best example of stylistic skyscraper design, other local buildings such as Palace Hardware (Palace Centre), Erie Dry Goods (Boston Store Place), Lawrence Hotel (Tullio Towers), and the YMCA offer smaller scale comparisons from the same era.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographic References

1. McClelland, Linda. National Register Bulletin; How To Complete the National Register Registration Form. Washington, D.C., 1997.
2. PA Historical & Museum Commission. The National Register Process In Pennsylvania; Guidelines For Completing The National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Harrisburg, 1993.
3. Bureau For Historic Preservation. Pennsylvania Guidelines For Completing The National Register Form. Harrisburg, 1996.
4. Smith, Wade. Works of James Sabol. Erie, 1995.
5. Claridge, John. Lost Erie; The Vanishing Heritage of City and County. Erie, 1991.
6. Frew, David. Home Port Erie. Erie, 1997.
7. Wellejus, Edward. Erie; Chronicle of a Great Lakes City. Woodland Hills, 1980.
8. Spencer, Herbert. Erie; A History. Erie, 1962.
9. Carney, John. Tales of Old Erie. Erie, 1958.
10. Atkinson Erie Directory Company. Erie PA City Directory. Erie, 1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Name of Property: Erie Trust Company Building County and State: Erie, PA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Nominated parcel consists of tax parcel index number (15) 2002-204, consisting of an 82 1/2 foot by 160 foot block, bounded by State Street on the West, 10th Street on the North, a rear alley to the East and the South lot line of the property.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary contains the historic building and is the historic property line of the building. It excludes property not directly associated with the historic property line.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.3

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1, 7	5, 7.5, 8, 6.0	4, 4, 64, 2, 0, 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See continuation page 10.1

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas Kennedy, President

organization Professional Development Associates, Inc. date 10/15/99

street & number 915 State Street telephone (814)451-1101

city or town Erie state PA zip code 16501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

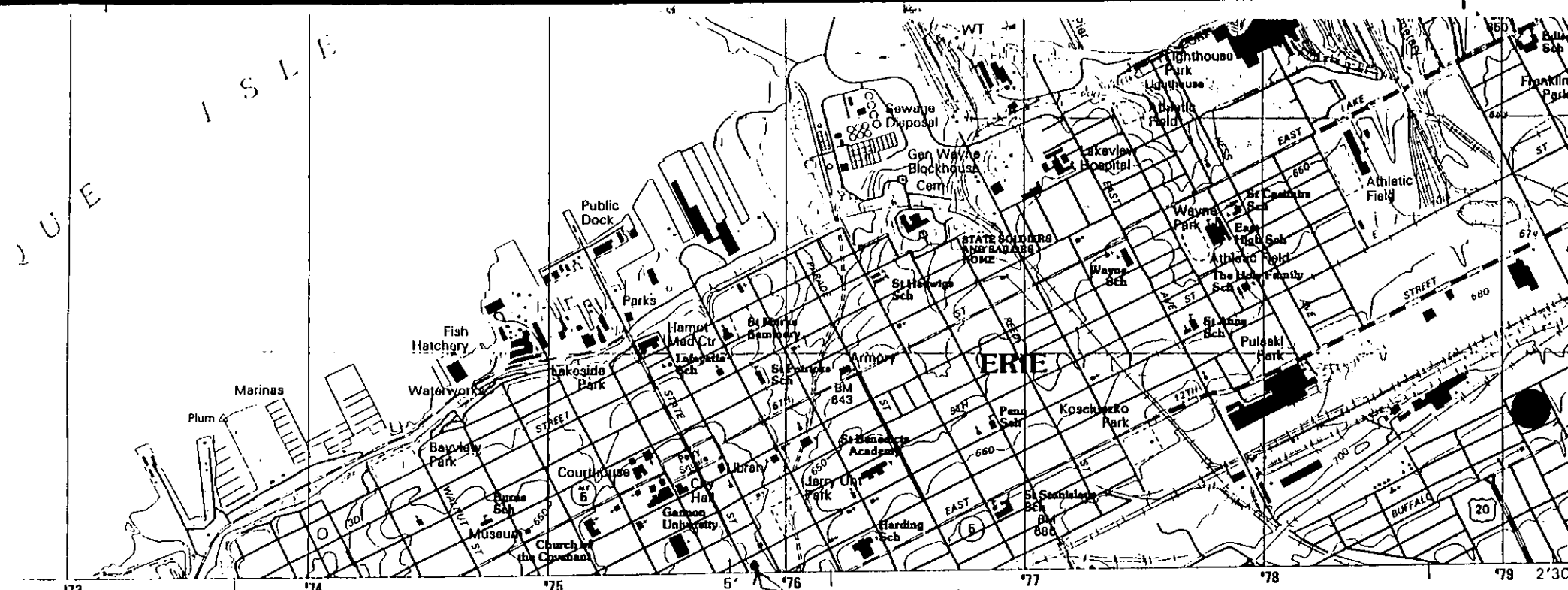
name Renaissance Centre

street & number 1001 State Street telephone (814)451-1106

city or town Erie state PA zip code 16501

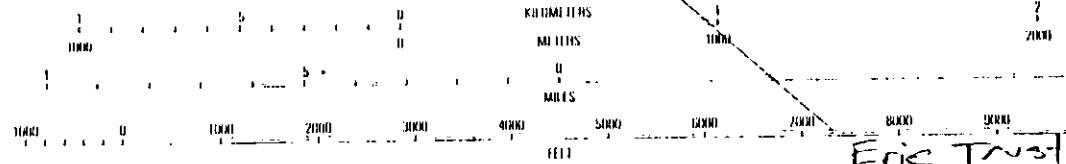
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



SCALE 1:24 000

Subject Building



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OH RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

*Erie Trust Company Building
 UTM S
 ZONE 17
 E 575860
 N 4464200
 Erie Co., PA
 Erie North Quad*

PENNSYLVANIA

QUADRANGLE LOCAT

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANG

ETIC NORTH OF SHEET