



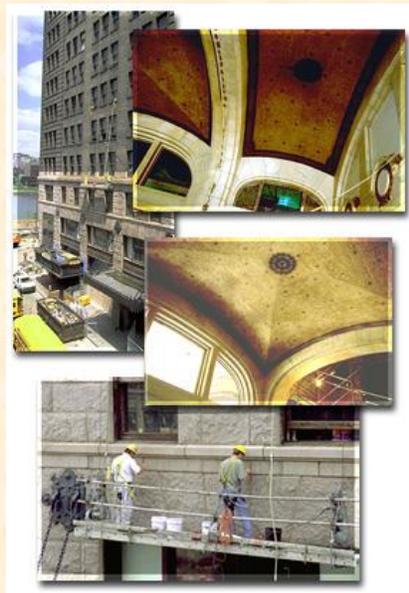
## History and Renovation:

Originally built in 1906, the Fulton building was designed by prominent Pittsburgh architect Grosvenor Atterbury. The building's name is a tribute to Robert Fulton, the engineer who designed the New Orleans steamboat (the first steamboat to travel the "western waters" of the US) in 1811. Quarrying, a prominent industry in the Eastern United States during this time period, was forever changed by the efficiency of steam power. Like the Fulton Building, several other Pittsburgh buildings contain a significant amount of stone quarried from various regions of the United States.

Since it first opened in the early 1900s, the Fulton Building has undergone a series of renovations. It has served as an office building, a WWII VA hospital, and a nightclub. In 2000-2001 the Fulton Building underwent its most significant renovation to date, and in 2001 opened as the Renaissance Pittsburgh Hotel.

## Indigenous, Intriguing and Independent Facts

- The courtyard copper restoration project is the largest project of its kind on the East coast since the Statue of Liberty restoration in 1986.
- 40,000 pounds of baking soda were used to clean the copper cladding of the courtyard.
- A distinctive architectural feature of the exterior called a light well (a nine-story arched opening) allowed the cool air from the river to cool the building by pushing the hot air up.
- The granite on the exterior of the first three floors was quarried from the Stoney Creek quarry in Connecticut—the same quarry that provided the granite for the base of the Statue of Liberty.
- The mythical dragons on the marquee are cast aluminum.
- The Lounge rotunda is 30 feet in diameter and weighs 20 tons. It was lifted and assembled in 1906 prior to the advent of cranes and is covered with a copper roof.
- Because Pittsburgh was the hub of steel making, blackout curtains and devices were put into place just after Pearl Harbor. The Fulton Building rotunda dome was covered in a heavy rubber material to block out light. It was in place for almost 60 years until Hensel Phelps, the project engineers, removed it during the renovation.
- The rotunda metal design is cast iron with bronze electroplating, which is very rare.
- 300 pounds of coal dust were removed from the rotunda dome during the initial cleaning process.
- The dome originally had pneumatically operated windows to cool the lobby.
- The mosaic pattern in the second floor ceiling is a combination of hand-cut stone and polished black slate.
- The lobby grills are made of solid brass.



- The steel grillwork in the lobby's "Pony Walls" has been restored using a computerized underwater technique called Plasma Cutting.
- \$400,000 worth of millwork has been either refurbished or replaced in Braddock's (the lobby level restaurant).
- Underground tunnels were used for transporting steam to heat and cool the building.
- The sixth floor served as a Veterans Hospital during WWII. When the contractors opened the walls, they found an X-ray lab lined with 3,000-pound lead panels, and steel needles and glass syringes on the floor.
- The Fulton Building medallion was discovered on the original floor at the base of the Grand Staircase; it was refurbished and placed inside the entrance. The Medallion was removed in 2009 and donated as part of history to the Frick Museum. The Four marble "F" logos matching the medallion have been placed above the elevators.
- The contractor for the hotel was Hensel Phelps, based out of Chantilly, Virginia. Interior designers were Wilson Associates. They have offices in New York and Dallas. Columbia Marble, based in Pittsburgh, restored the marble throughout the hotel.
- Henry Phipps – commissioned the building along with sister building across the street.
- Fulton Building – Phipps named it the Fulton Building after Robert Fulton, who he said was responsible for much of his fortune due to the invention of the Steamship. By the late 70's, the Fulton Building's main tenant was a trade school. The lobby was a nightclub for the glitter and cocaine crowd in the early 80's.
- Bessemer Building – Phipps named it Bessemer after Sir Henry Bessemer, inventor of the Bessemer process of making steel. Phipps also felt the Bessemer was responsible for his fortunes. Bessemer building was torn down in the 1960's to make the 6th street parking garage.
- Together, these two buildings with their distinctive atriums formed a majestic gateway entrance to Pittsburgh across the 6th Street Bridge from Old Allegheny Center
- Henry Phipps was a friend and neighbor of Andrew Carnegie. They became partners in business in Carnegie Steel Company, which made Mr. Phipps a very wealthy man. Phipps believed that those who have achieved great wealth should give back for the public good and create institutions dedicated to purpose. The best known philanthropic cause is the Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens, a gift to the city.

**ART WORK:**

Panels at the main entrance:

**Artist: Joseph Materkowski**

**Title: Bridge**

**Media: Acrylic on Canvas**

**Dimensions: Each Panel - 89" x 31"**

Joseph Materkowski is a western Pennsylvania native with a Master of Fine Arts Degree from The New York Academy of Art. In his most recent series, Materkowski employs the use of color vibration that occurs when two close complimentary colors, high in saturation and of the same value, are placed adjacent to one another with a sharp boundary or edge. This occurrence, known as simultaneous contrast or chromostereopsis, causes the opposing colors to vibrate or appear to cast a shadow at their borders. The visual sensation can be enhanced when viewing these color groupings through colored filters such as "3-D glasses".

Pittsburgh, being the "City of Bridges", boasting over 455 of them within the city limits, and with the Roberto Clemente Bridge beginning practically at the doorstep of the Renaissance Hotel, artist Joseph Materkowski has chosen this bridge motif as the subject of this piece. It represents the two towers of the Clemente Bridge, one in each side of the diptych. The bridge towers in this piece connect visually by the movement or path the viewer's eye takes as it follows the catenary curve of the swooping cables that are draped over the towers, thus 'bridging' the gap between the two panels. The 'bridge' is not only a physical link between landmasses in Pittsburgh, but also a link between Pittsburgh's past as a center for industry and manufacturing, to the Pittsburgh of today, a hub for information technology, academics, and medicine.

**Artist: Atticus Adams**

**Title: Renaissance on the Allegheny**

**Artist Statement:**

"Renaissance on the Allegheny" represents the "rebirth" or flowering that has/is happening in Pittsburgh since the end of the time of steel. The 3 main sections represent the 3 rivers and I love that the work is made out of aluminum( a metal created here).

**Braddock's and the Whiskey Rebellion:**

Braddock's American Brasserie and Braddock's Street side are a celebration of Pittsburgh then and now. A real homage to the blue collar workers that made this town what it is today.

Braddock's gets its name sake from Braddock's Field, a location about 8 miles east of present day downtown. Over 7000 citizens gathered to protest the whiskey taxes at Braddock's field. Braddock's field also where the protester would gather mutations and plan their actions.

Braddock's street side is a celebration of the rich bourbon and whiskey cultural of western Pennsylvania. Street side has the largest collection of bourbon in Pittsburgh, with over 35 currently and always expanding. Street side features whiskey tastings on Wednesday nights from 5-7 'Whiskey Wed' consists of tasting three different whiskeys and pairing food with them. Street side features several local and regional beers on draft and in bottles. Street side features hand crafted class and modern cocktails. Street side has happy hour Monday-Friday 5-7, featuring some of the best happy hour food in town. Street side features artwork by local artist Caleb Green.

Braddock's American Brasserie celebrates many of the cultural that helped shape Pittsburgh. Braddock's features a very diverse and value driven menu. Braddock's features European comfort foods, American contemporary foods, all with a Pittsburgh twist. Chef de Cuisine of Braddock's is Brian Volmich, a Pittsburgh Native. Chef Brian has run some of the finest kitchens in the country, including The 5 star, Little Inn at Washington. Chef Brian has been a guest on the Martha Stewart show, showing off his culinary skills. Braddock's features nightly special, along with tasting menus created by Chef Brian on the weekends. Braddock's has received raved reviews from local publications, including 4 stars in the City Paper.

What's the Whiskey Rebellion? B/c I didn't pay attention in history class either...short version: Government was in the red after the Revolutionary war, and decided to tax booze. While they taxed large distilleries 6 cents / galloon, they taxed small distilleries (most producing Whiskey) 9 Cents galloon. If you produced or drank whiskey, what would you do?

Long version - What happened at Braddock's field? The marker reads: "Braddock's Field: Known as the high tide of the Whiskey Rebellion, the rendezvous of militias from Pennsylvania's four western counties took place here, August 1-2, 1794. This was the largest armed resistance to the national government between the Revolutionary and Civil War eras. Although this demonstration by 5,000 to 7,000 men was essentially peaceful, it signaled to the government a need for military force to suppress the revolt."

One of the steps taken to pay down the huge debt that the government had incurred fighting the Revolution was a tax imposed in 1791 on distilled spirits. Large producers were assessed a tax of six cents a gallon. However, smaller producers, most of whom were Scottish or Irish descent located in the more remote western areas, were taxed at a higher rate of nine cents a gallon. From Pennsylvania to Georgia, the western counties engaged in a campaign of harassment of the federal tax collectors. In the summer of 1794, George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, remembering Shays' Rebellion from just eight years before, decided to make Pennsylvania a testing ground for federal authority. Washington ordered federal marshals to serve court orders requiring the tax protesters to appear in federal district court.

By the summer of 1794, the protests became a rebellion; one group disguised as women assaulted a collector, cropped his hair, coated him with tar and feathers, and stole his horse. Other forms of defiance included robbing the mail, stopping court proceedings, and threatening an assault on Pittsburgh. On August 7, 1794, Washington invoked the Militia Law of 1792 to summon the militias of Pennsylvania, Virginia and several states. The rebel force they sought was likewise composed of Pennsylvanians, Virginians, and possibly men from other states.

The militia force of 13,000 men was organized, roughly the size of the entire army in the Revolutionary War. Under the personal command of Washington, Hamilton, and Revolutionary War hero Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee the army marched to Western Pennsylvania (to what is now Monongahela, Pennsylvania) and quickly suppressed the revolt. The rebels afterwards hid in the woods, but twenty barefoot civilians were captured and paraded down Market Street in Philadelphia. The men were imprisoned, where one died, while two were convicted of treason and sentenced to be hanged. Washington however pardoned them on the grounds that one was a "simpleton" and the other "insane." The whiskey tax was repealed in 1802, having been largely unenforceable outside of Western Pennsylvania, and never having been collected with much success.