

**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 Schenley Park

and/or common Schenley Park Historic District

2. Location

street & number Vicinity of Schenley Drive and Panther Hollow Road N/A not for publication

city, town Pittsburgh N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Allegheny code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	N/A occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	N/A unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	N/A work in progress	<input 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	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A 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: N/A

4. Owner of Property

name City of Pittsburgh; Department of Parks and Recreation

street & number City-County Building

city, town Pittsburgh N/A vicinity of state Pennsylvania

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

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

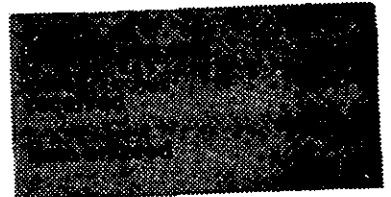
The Schenley Park Historic District covers 456 acres amid the civic and residential areas of Oakland and Squirrel Hill in Pittsburgh's East End. The park dates to 1889, the product of largesse and planning on the parts of heiress Mary Schenley and Pittsburgh's Public Works Director E. M. Bigelow. Its terrain ranges from rolling to rugged: the western and southern boundaries of the district are, in fact, ravines, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks running through the southern valley. Across the ravine to the northwest is the Schenley Farms Historic District, a civic and residential development in the City Beautiful planning vein of the early 20th century. (A small section of park on the western side of the ravine consisting partly of a large parking lot has not been included within the historic district because of its relative isolation from the bulk of the park and its different character.) Frew Street forms the park's northern boundary and Darlington Road part of its eastern one, with a residential neighborhood of mostly single family houses beyond. Within the historic district are twenty-five individual contributing elements. These are primarily buildings, bridges, and sculpture, but a lake and a golf course and the park's stonework and landscaping have also been considered to be contributing elements. One building, Phipps Conservatory, is considered to be significant and is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are also three non-contributing structures in the park.

Schenley Park exemplifies the romantic landscaping tradition as adapted to Pittsburgh's hilly topography. Characterized by terrain which appears to be "natural," this tradition actually relies on extensive manipulation of the landscape for romantic effect, with curvilinear roads, dramatic vistas, an alternation of open fields and woods, woodland paths, and various scenic features--such as streams or lakes, groves of trees, fountains, and cul-de-sacs--serving as focal points. Schenley Park possesses all of these features.

Two major roads traverse the park from east to west: Schenley Drive in the north, Panther Hollow Road in the south. Between these are circuitous, picturesque roads which, in effect, magnify the park's width. Group plantings of trees such as sycamores, chestnuts, and oaks along roads or banks, and individual ornamentals at high-visibility points enhance the park's scenic beauty. Woodland paths follow Panther Hollow, in the center of the park, and roughly parallel the park's roadways at other points. Various spots afford dramatic vistas both of the park itself, and across it to downtown Pittsburgh or neighboring Oakland. Panther Hollow Lake, a pond at the George Westinghouse memorial, and the hill-top Prospect Street cul-de-sac are all focal points in the park. In addition, various buildings and pavillions, surrounded by woods or landscaped open space, each have their own ambience and a feeling of privacy. With the creation of many discreet environments within the park, a sense of distance within and separation from the world without is established. Enhancing the separation of the park from its surroundings are the dramatic entryways on the south and west sides, via bridges passing from dense residential neighborhoods over ravines to the bucolic park acreage.

The area north of Schenley Drive consists mainly of a grassy, open, amphitheatre-like hillside, called Flagstaff Hill, and woods. An 18-hole golf course covers the rest of this area as well as land between Schenley Drive and Panther Hollow Road to the south.

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Bisecting the park is the ravine known as Panther Hollow. It contains wooded paths (formerly bridle paths) with rustic bridges spanning the creek that terminates in Panther Hollow Lake. Throughout Panther Hollow are walls and stairs built by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s. Although some of these are badly in need of repair, on the whole they give the park a controlled appearance.

The southern third of the park contains a swimming pool, ice skating rink, running track, tennis courts, bowling green site, and a second broad, grassy hillside. A steep swath of woods forms the park's southern edge.

Of the various structures and buildings located within the park, the most notable is Phipps Conservatory, a Victorian metal and glass structure located at Schenley Road as it enters the park on the west. Botany Hall, a former horticultural school of Beaux Arts design, is adjacent to the Conservatory. Across the street is one of several shelters built throughout the park in the early 20th century in a rustic fashion. This one, considerably remodelled, serves as an educational center. The other remaining pavillion, sited near the swimming pool, is architecturally intact and continues to be used for recreation. There are also two log houses within the park: Neill Log House (c. 1794) on the southern edge of the golf course, was rebuilt and is overseen by Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation; Martin's Cabin serves as a city-run children's day camp.

Several bridges span ravines within and on the edges of the park. The tufa stone bridges in Panther Hollow are noteworthy for their use of an unusual material for picturesque effect. Panther Hollow and Schenley bridges, spanning Panther and Junction Hollow, respectively, were both designed in 1896-97 and are steel parabolic deck arch types with stone abutments. Anderson Memorial Bridge, which carries the Boulevard of the Allies into the park to Panther Hollow Drive, is a later design with a Wichert truss and Art Moderne abutments.

Works of sculpture are located throughout the park dating from 1895 and ranging from simple reliefs to major installations. The bronze panthers on Panther Hollow Bridge are indicative of the desire to give the park a distinctly American character. The Shawnee Indian Chief, Catahecassa, is represented in a stone memorial near the Neill Log House. Other sculptures memorialize notable Pittsburghers, including war hero Colonel Alexander Hawkins and inventor George Westinghouse. A bronze portrait of E. M. Bigelow stands paternally at the western gateway to the park on Schenley Drive. Perhaps the smallest work of sculpture in the park, but nonetheless noteworthy, is the Art Deco-inspired bronze drinking fountain with a dolphin motif located near the Conservatory.

Throughout its existence, Schenley Park has been maintained and modernized by the City of Pittsburgh. There have been both deletions and additions of structures in the park. Significant structures no longer extant are the stables, band shell, carousel, zoo, nursery, and grandstand. These facilities were eliminated or supplanted by others elsewhere in the city. The skating rink and swimming pool were added to the park in the last decade; the pool replaced an earlier one built in 1921. Playground facilities were added in the early twentieth century. The overall landscape of the park remains intact, however, and with the remaining significant buildings and sculpture still evokes a late nineteenth century era of large-scale, urban park-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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1889-1910 **Builder/Architect** E. M. Bigelow

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

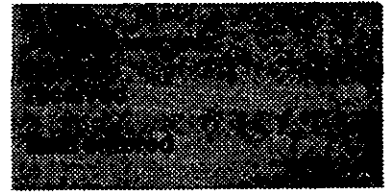
Schenley Park is Pittsburgh's best example of the city's belated but successful period of park-building in the late 19th century. Designed in the romantic landscape tradition, Schenley Park's "natural" appearance was created through extensive earth-works and plantings, enhancing the naturally rugged topography of Pittsburgh with its sudden changes in elevation and splendid vistas. Within the landscape is a range of notable buildings, sculpture, and WPA stonework which represent both nostalgic and progressive ideals of the late 19th and early 20th century. From its beginning, the park fulfilled the desire and need for fresh air and open space in the city. Today, by its continued existence in the midst of an enlarged city, Schenley Park recalls that era of tremendous urban growth. E. M. Bigelow, Schenley Park's first planner and advocate, was convinced of the broad benefits that such "public breathing spots"¹ would have on society as a whole. The park represents this growing awareness of and concern about the living conditions and behavior of the urban population in the late 19th century. It also proved to be a catalyst for the development of Schenley Farms, a City Beautiful cultural center and model suburb adjoining the park to the west, currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Schenley Farms Historic District.

That Schenley Park was created at all--thirty years after New York's Central Park and twenty-one years after Philadelphia's Fairmount Park--is due to the fortuitous combination of the largesse of heiress Mary Schenley and the vision of the ambitious young Public Works Director, Edward Manning Bigelow. Mrs. Schenley, who lived most of her life in London, considered selling land to Pittsburgh for a park in 1869, but negotiations were so protracted and disagreement so widespread over the wisdom of purchasing parkland that she changed her mind. Her gift of 300 acres twenty years later was made only after Bigelow, hearing of Mrs. Schenley's plans to sell the land to a real estate developer, contacted Robert Carnahan (a businessman who represented some of Mrs. Schenley's interests) and the two of them raced the realtor to London, arrived first, and successfully pleaded the case for a city park. They secured an option for the city to buy an additional 100 acres, and this time the city readily provided the money. In his Annual Report of 1889, Bigelow enthused: "the general condition of things... has been wholly changed by the imperial gift made to the people by Mrs. Schenley. She has given to the toilers an opportunity for relaxation and recreation, that in its good results must prove beyond all price, in the benefits that it will confer on the masses, morally and physically. It remains for the city to spare no effort to make her offering to the people a public blessing."²

Much of Schenley Park is not the product of a landscape architect. The surveying, planning, and construction of the park's main roads and trails was done in the years 1890-1895 with supervision by Bigelow himself. There was no Superintendent of Parks, as such, until 1892 when James McKnight was appointed to that position. A landscape

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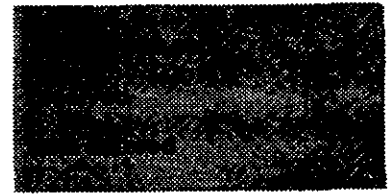
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architect was paid by the Public Works Department for the first time in 1891, but it is not known how influential, or even who, he was. The present system of roads remains very largely what was built in the early 1890s. Bigelow's concept--never fully realized--was to create a scenic boulevard running from downtown Pittsburgh to Schenley Park, through it, and east to Highland Park, then the city's only other major park, though at that time it was about half the size of Schenley Park. "Pittsburgh will then have a great arterial driveway beginning in the heart of the city and extending to its furthest park, and offering to the eye at every turn scenes of unsurpassed beauty,"³ said Bigelow. The park's main drive, therefore, traversed the park from west to east in a more or less straight path with only slight undulations. Three other major branch roads are more circuitous, befitting their purpose not to traverse the park but to provide scenic access to its more distant parts. Serpentine Drive, the park's most dramatic roadworks, was completed in 1894, linking the main drive with the upper branch road. By 1896, Bigelow declared in his Annual Report, "The main roads in the park have all been completed."⁴ There were 6 1/5 miles of 40 foot-wide roads and over 1 3/5 miles of 20 foot-wide bridle paths in the park at the time.

Because the park is separated from the surrounding neighborhood on the northwest, west, and south and is bisected by a ravine, bridge construction was undertaken early. The Panther Hollow and Schenley Bridges, completed in 1897 and 1898 respectively, are handsome stone and steel deck truss structures and are among the oldest of Pittsburgh's major bridges. Panther Hollow Bridge has the added distinction of Guiseppe Moretti's bronze panthers topping its abutments. Within Panther Hollow, the three tufa stone bridges built in 1908 add a rustic touch to the area. Their design is attributed to George Burke, Park Superintendent from 1903-1926.

The years 1896-1898 saw a massive program of tree and shrub planting in the park, overseen by William Falconer, Park Superintendent from 1896-1903 and the only known landscape architect to administer the park in its formative years. Falconer was a personal friend of Bigelow's from New York; Bigelow, having laid out the roads, may have felt that a professional was now needed to enhance the scenery visible from them. That Falconer succeeded in this is certain. "Great progress was made in every way toward transforming what we acquired simply as vacant land into all that is expressed in the name of a park,"⁵ Bigelow declared in his annual report of 1898. Over 23,000 trees and shrubs were planted that year. These came from the park's own nursery, which in 1896--Falconer's first year as superintendent--had contained 73,771 trees and shrubs and 34,530 hardy perennials. Some were distributed in both Schenley and Highland Parks--the great majority going to Schenley--each year, according to their size, until they were all planted. Careful thought was given to the plants' distribution, speed of growth, short and long term appearance, and even their ability to tolerate pollution. Regarding his decision to plant evergreens in the center of the park, Falconer said, "These trees are planted with the full knowledge that they do not thrive in a smoky atmosphere, but as they must be represented in the park and this is the most distant place from the smoke available, we have taken advantage of it, and should the evergreens fail, they can be interplanted with deciduous trees in a way that will not break the landscape effect. Besides our city won't be smoky all the time."⁶

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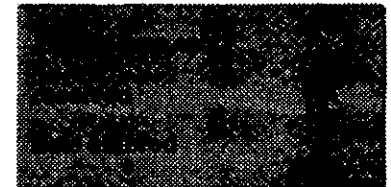
Perhaps as important to the park's appearance as the plantings was the tremendous amount of grading that occurred, most of it, too, during Falconer's administration. The purpose of grading was both functional--to make certain sections of the park navigable--and formal--to render the landscape more pleasing to the eye. "Grading...does not mean a simple smoothing over of the surface of the ground. Prominent, rigid, abrupt banks or breasts of rock and clay have been removed wide and deep enough to allow the introduction of natural-appearing graceful sloping waves instead."⁷ This could be a major operation. In order to make one slope "natural-appearing," for instance, 13,931 yards of rock were excavated. The park's present two broad grassy hillsides--Flagstaff Hill in the west and Overlook Hillside in the south--were among Falconer's grading projects.

Once the topography had been made "natural-appearing," parts of it were, indeed, made civilized. In 1897 Falconer created an assortment of specialized gardens throughout the park. These included the lily pond garden behind Flagstaff Hill, a rhododendren garden, a mixed flower and shrub garden, a rock garden, and a collection of foxgloves. They were impressive, but not too formal. The superintendent explained, "Bedding plants in a public park have to be used with great discrimination; while their free use in the neighborhood of the conservatories is legitimately admissable, to scatter them broadcast throughout the park would be in very bad taste; other ways of decorating the grounds must be considered for such positions. In the woods and ravines we preserved and encouraged the native flowers...and added thousands of others from the park nurseries, thus securing greater variety, and more beauty and interest."⁸

The great availability of plants and flowers for the park was due to the erection of Phipps Conservatory in 1892-93, and its large growing houses added in 1896. As administrator of the Conservatory as well as the park, Falconer managed a "continuous free flower show all year round"⁹ and supervised the acquisition of numerous plant collections, most of which if not all were donated. The construction of Phipps Hall of Botany beside the Conservatory in 1901 to teach students about botany indicates the new importance placed on nature study in that era of industrialization.

By the time George Burke became superintendent of the park in 1903, its roads and major landscape features were in place. The Works Progress Administration program, in particular, provided funds for the construction of stone steps and walls in Panther Hollow in the late 1930s.

Schenley Park contains several notable works of architecture dating from the 18th to the 20th centuries. Phipps Conservatory, a glass and iron structure designed by Lord and Burnham is the most symbolic of the park's purpose and development. The gift of Pittsburgh steel industrialist Henry Phipps, the Conservatory brought immediate notoriety to the city in the horticultural field. Nearby, Botany Hall, a compact Beaux Arts building, is the design of Rutan and Russell, one of the city's most successful firms of the period.

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Across the street is one of several early picnic shelters built in the park; this one is vaguely shingle-style, though it has been extensively remodelled. Another extant shelter is a simpler brick pavillion with hip roof that has been little changed. These are the only architectural remnants of the Edwardian period, when a number of "modern" buildings and structures were added to the park, including a Casino, Band Shell, an electric fountain, and Boat House. In marked contrast are the Neill and Martin log houses which predate the park as the homes of early settlers. The Neill house is the more interesting of the two, though its deterioration and partial collapse in the 1970s necessitated its dismantling and reconstruction. Both houses reinforce the consciously American character of the park and recall the pre-park wilderness.

The generous amount of sculpture within the park reflects its romantic origins and commemorates local or regional figures. Moretti's bronze mountain lions and the granite fountain commemorating Indian Chief Catahecassa introduce, in a civilized manner, figures of the American frontier. A paean to the 20th century is the George Westinghouse Memorial, a monument to the great Pittsburgh inventor and his discoveries in a shrine-like setting designed by Pittsburgh's outstanding architect, Henry Hornbostel, with a statue and central relief by noted sculptor Daniel Chester French. E. M. Bigelow, who acquired the title "Father of the Parks," was memorialized as early as 1895 by a bronze statue by Moretti, which stands paternally near the park's primary entrance. The combining of notable figures, both modern and romantic, in noble form within an atmosphere of stylized informality was at the essence of the romantic park experience, in which the visitor could enjoy healthful and innocent relaxation and be uplifted and awed by human achievement as well.

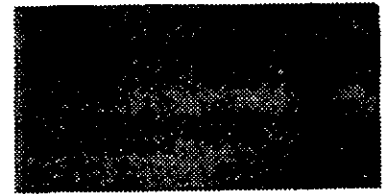
The lack of a monumental entrance to Schenley Park always displeased Bigelow and he tried for many years, in vain, to create one. Much of the problem was logistical: at the logical main entrance to the park, near the Conservatory, Carnegie Institute, and Schenley Farms, was a ravine, and in front of that, a kind of boggy hollow. By 1915, however, when a competition for an entrance to the park was held, the money and inclination for something grandiose--such as the entrance to Pittsburgh's Highland Park--were evidently no longer there. In spite of this, the very act of traversing the ravine, towards the Conservatory and the grassy slope of Flagstaff Hill, provides the appropriate sensation, if not the physical monument, of entry into a different and uplifting world.

The creation of Schenley Park had an immediate and significant impact on the growth of the surrounding area at the turn-of-the-century, particularly on the remaining Schenley property to the west. In 1905 this property was bought by developer F. F. Nicola who planned a "model city" scheme as grand as Bigelow's park plans. The presence of Schenley Park and Carnegie Institute (built at the edge of the park in the 1890s) provided the recreational and cultural components essential to Nicola's development.

In the 1920s, the Boulevard of the Allies was constructed from downtown Pittsburgh east to Schenley Park. This made the park more accessible from the west and south. The Boulevard enters the park at Schenley Drive via the Anderson Bridge, which replaced the original bridge in the late 1930s. It features the seldom-seen Wichert truss.

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In the early 20th century, large parks such as Schenely were widely criticized for being inaccessible to the lower classes and for not offering suitable recreational activities for them. The "playground movement" of that era lobbied for smaller parks and playgrounds located within lower class neighborhoods, shifting attention and funding away from the large parks. The effect of this movement on Schenley Park was the addition of playground sets to the park, as well as tennis courts, a swimming pool, and a bowling green. These, however, had a minimal impact on the landscape. When the new swimming pool and the ice skating rink were built in the 1970s, they were banked into hillsides to lessen their bulk. Though park management now concentrates more on maintenance and less on cultivation, the overall landscape of the park remains essentially the same. Today, Schenley Park serves a broad spectrum of Pittsburghers, in line with its original goals. It is Pittsburgh's great urban park.

1. Pittsburgh Public Works Department, Annual Report, 1889, p. 17.
2. Annual Report, 1889, p. 17.
3. Annual Report, 1897, p. 10.
4. Annual Report, 1896, p. 11.
5. Annual Report, 1898, p. 22.
6. Annual Report, 1898, p. 406.
7. Annual Report, 1896, p. 335.
8. Annual Report, 1897, p. 348.
9. Annual Report, 1893, p. 13.

9. Major Bibliographical References

City of Pittsburgh. Annual Report of the Department of Public Works. 1889-1909.

City of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh Executive Department Annual Report. (Pittsburgh: City of Pittsburgh, 1909-10; 1910-11; 1911-12; 1912-13; 1913-14; 1915).

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 456

Quadrangle name Pittsburgh East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>17</u>	<u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>17</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>17</u>	<u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>17</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> <u>10</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>17</u>	<u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>17</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>17</u>	<u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>16</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u>
E	<u>1</u> <u>17</u>	<u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>15</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>10</u>	F	<u>1</u> <u>17</u>	<u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>15</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>10</u>
G	<u>1</u> <u>17</u>	<u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>16</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u>	H	<u>1</u> <u>17</u>	<u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>16</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>10</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheet)

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 Christina Schmidlapp

organization Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation date May, 1985

street & number 450 The Landmarks Building
One Station Square

telephone (412) 471-5808

city or town Pittsburgh

state Pennsylvania

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

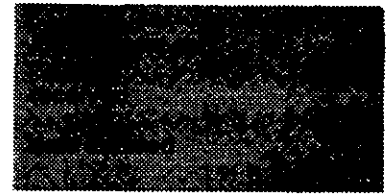
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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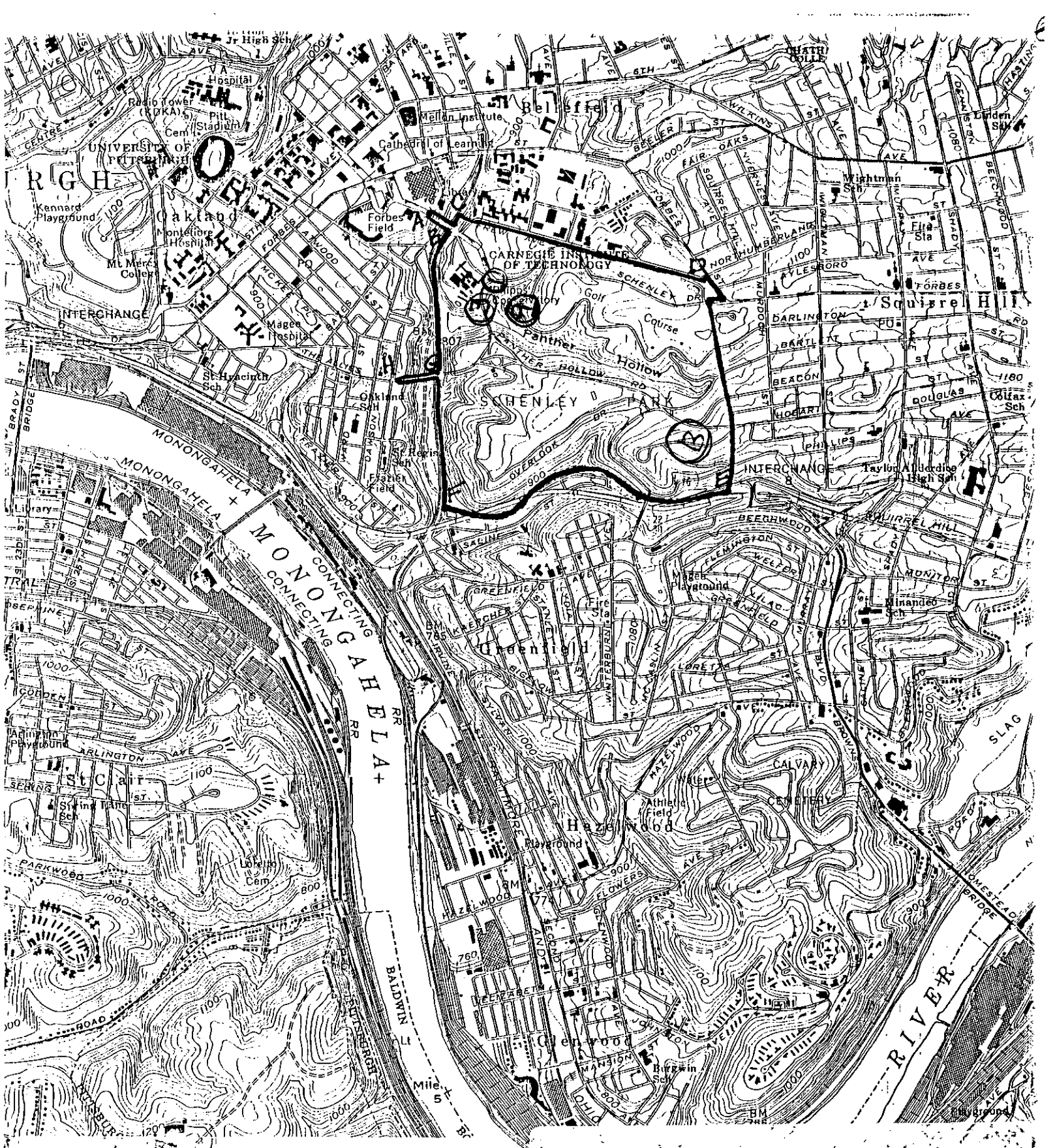
Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of Schenley Park are legally defined in the Allegheny County block and lot system as Block 27S-Lot 150. The nominated acreage, however, consists of that land within the defined lot east of Boundary Street, including the two bridges running over Boundary Street.

Beginning at the northeast corner of the park, the boundaries of the historic district are as follows:

The western curb of Forbes Avenue south to Schenley Drive and west to a point opposite the western curb of Darlington Road. Continuing south in a straight line across Schenley Drive and along the western edge of Darlington Road, and crossing Darlington Road to a point. Continuing in a straight line south, crossing Bartlett Road and Beacon Road to a point at the northwest corner of Hobart Road and Panther Hollow Drive. Crossing Hobart Road in a straight line, follow the boundary of Block 27S-Lot 150 as defined by the Allegheny County block and lot system south and then west in an irregular line roughly parallel to the Penn-Lincoln Parkway (I-376) to the southwest corner of the lot. Continue northwest along the eastern edge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks to a point at the south side of the Anderson Bridge. Proceed west along the south side of the bridge to the southwest corner of its southwest abutment. Proceed west across the bridge in a straight line to the northwest corner of the northwest abutment, and then proceed east along the north side of the bridge to a point on the eastern edge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks. Proceed northwest along the eastern edge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks to a point at the southwest side of Schenley Bridge. Proceed northwest along the south side of the bridge to the west corner of the west abutment. Proceed northeast across the bridge in a straight line to the north corner of the north abutment, and then proceed southeast along the northeast side of the bridge to a point on the eastern edge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks. Proceed northeast in a straight line to a point opposite the south side of Frew Avenue. Proceed southeast in a straight line, crossing Frew Avenue to a point on its south side, and continue southeast along the southern curb of Frew Avenue to the point of origin.

This boundary includes all the park acreage except for the section west of Boundary Street and the Junction Hollow Ravine. That small area consists primarily of a large public parking lot serving the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Library, as well as a University museum and the Carnegie Institute property. It was not included because of its relative isolation from the rest of the park, and because of its congested, urban character, in contrast to the park atmosphere. Carnegie Institute is already included in the Schenley Farms Historic District.



Schenley Park
Allegheny County

Zone 17
Pittsburgh East Quadrangle

A	E 589030	N 4477090
B	E 589130	N 4477030
C	E 589180	N 4477090
D	E 590370	N 4476790
E	E 590460	N 4475710
F	E 589090	N 4475630
G	E 589070	N 4476290
H	E 588880	N 4476260

Light

Water