

FRICK FINE ARTS LIBRARY
SCHENLEY PLAZA, SCHENLEY PARK & ENVIRONS
Library Guide Series, No. 11

“Qui scit ubi scientis sit, ille est proximus habenti.” -- Brunetiere*

Introduction

Pittsburgh's Oakland neighborhood was originally designed to be the city's cultural showcase during the end of the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth centuries. It was the time when model suburbs and the "City Beautiful" movement flowered in urban areas of the country. In Pittsburgh the effort to build a park system in Pittsburgh was inspired by parks and urban development in American and European cities. The park movement in this country was launched in the 1850s with the creation of New York's Central Park designed by Frederick Law Olmstead. Such beautification projects grew from the beliefs of Progressive era reformers responding to rapid growth, over crowding and burgeoning social inequalities in the nation's cities. Leaders believed that healthful relaxation and pure park air, in contrast, to the hectic and polluted mechanized world of the city, would benefit city dwellers by offering rest for the tired body and weary soul. In addition, reformers believed that parks could improve nature with landscape design, statuary and recreational facilities that would elevate citizens' attitudes and behavior and inspire civic pride.

It was in such an intellectual milieu that Pittsburgh's park system began as a part of the new Civic Center beginning to rise in Oakland near the end of the nineteenth century. That center would eventually include Carnegie Institute (1895) and Hotel Schenley (1898), as well as other monumental buildings (some of which can not be viewed from Schenley Plaza) such as Soldiers and Sailors Memorial, Pittsburgh Athletic Club and Masonic Temple in addition to University of Pittsburgh buildings like the Cathedral of Learning (1937), Stephen Foster Memorial Building (1937) and Heinz Chapel (1938). This library guide is designed to introduce library users to Schenley Plaza and Schenley Park and the built environment that surrounds both of these historic Pittsburgh spaces.

Schenley Park

The first park in Pittsburgh began when Pittsburgh native and city engineer Edward Manning Bigelow (1850-1916) was appointed by his cousin, politician Christopher Lyman Magee, to the position of director of the newly created Department of Public Works in 1888. In that position Bigelow developed a scheme for what would soon become the city's new park system. The following year he approached another Pittsburgh native, Mary Elizabeth Croghan Schenley (1827-1903) then living in London,

and convinced her to donate 300 acres of land to the city. The agreement included only two demands - - that the land be used for a park to be named after her and it could never be sold. The deed also included an option for the city to purchase additional property which happened throughout the rest of Mary Schenley's life bringing the total area of Schenley Park to 456 acres.

Designed from the beginning to be a romantic landscape, Bigelow did not achieve the effort alone. In 1896, he brought British landscape architect, William Falconer to Pittsburgh as park superintendent. Falconer's previous work had been at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Harvard's Botanic Garden and the Arnold Arboretum. Falconer was also responsible for Phipps Conservatory and several of the small parks in the city's growing system. He introduced Pittsburgh to the most advanced and modern botanical standards of botany, horticulture and landscape architecture. Falconer spent a significant amount of time on land contours, drainage systems, roads, bridges, retaining walls and began an enormous nursery within park boundaries where he grew the trees, shrubs, perennials and other plants with which he would grace the park and Phipp's Conservatory.

Over time Schenley Park would include roads, bridges, bridle paths, walking trails, a lake for boating, a racetrack, a lily pond, a picnic area, a music pavilion, an 18-hole golf course, Schenley Oval, ball fields, tennis courts, a soccer field, a skating rink and cross-country ski trails. The park celebrated its centennial in 1989 and remains reflective of the late Victorian era romantic landscape tradition. The entire area was listed on the National Register of Historic Places during the 1980s.

Some important dates in the history of Schenley Park and its environs follow:

- 1893 – Henry Phipps donated Phipps Conservatory
- 1894-1896 – A casino for dancing and skating was opened (current site of the University of Pittsburgh's Frick Fine Arts Building)
- 1895 – Carnegie Institute was donated by Andrew Carnegie; *Edward Manning Bigelow Memorial* by Giuseppe Moretti
- 1897 – Bellefield Bridge, a stone arch, was built and linked what is now Bigelow Boulevard with Schenley Park (the bridge is today under the Mary Schenley Memorial Fountain); Panther Hollow Bridge was completed
- 1898 – Junction Hollow Bridge was completed; music pavilion, Rutan & Russell (no longer extant); Schenley Hotel was completed (Rutan & Russell, closed in 1950s when it became the University of Pittsburgh Student Union; restored by Williams Trebilcock Whitehead in 1983); 23,000 trees and shrubs were planted
- 1901 – Henry Phipps donated Phipps Hall of Botany
- 1903-1922 – Carnegie Technical Schools built by Henry Hornbostel (opened in 1906)
- 1907 – The park's Oval and Matinee Racetrack opened
- 1908 – The institution that began as Pittsburgh Academy in 1787 (now the University of Pittsburgh) moved to Oakland; *Memorial to Christopher Lyman Magee* by Augustus Saint-Gaudens

- 1909 – Forbes Field opened
- 1910 – Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., son of the Central Park designer, suggested filling in the gully named St. Pierre’s Ravine and building a grand entrance to the park (current location of the new Schenley Plaza)
- 1911 – Schenley Park Visitor’s Center opened
- 1914 – *Memorial to Robert Burns* by John Massey Rhind
- 1915 – St. Pierre’s Ravine was filled in; a design competition is held for a new park entrance
- 1918 – *Mary Schenley Memorial Fountain* by Victor David Brenner was dedicated
- 1921 – The winning park entrance design, an oval with parking and London plane trees, was completed; Schenley Swimming Pool opened
- 1922 – *Hygeia* by Giuseppe Moretti
- 1925 – *The Hiker* by Allen Newman
- 1926-1937 - Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh
- 1930 – *Westinghouse Memorial* by Daniel Chester French
- 1937 - Stephen Foster Memorial Building, University of Pittsburgh
- 1938 – Heinz Memorial Chapel, University of Pittsburgh dedicated
- 1949 – Schenley Plaza was officially designated a parking lot
- 1958 - *Christopher Columbus* by Frank Vittor
- 1965 – Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building, University of Pittsburgh
- 1968 – Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh
- 1978 – Posvar Hall (formerly Forbes Quadrangle)
- 2006 – Schenley Plaza dedicated

Publications on Schenley Park are limited to sections of a few books about Pittsburgh, historical newspaper articles that appeared in the city’s newspapers, a few articles published in *Carnegie Magazine* and publications issued by the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society. A selection of some of those items is listed below. For additional information, please consult the archival resources listed at the end of this library guide.

Floyd, Margaret Henderson. “Longfellow, Alden and Harlow’s First Carnegie Library and Institute (1891-1895).” *Carnegie Magazine* 61 (January – February 1993): 22-30. Frick – Arranged alphabetically

Gangewere, Robert J. “Schenley Park.” *Carnegie Magazine* 53 (Summer 1979): 20-28. Frick – Arranged alphabetically

Gangewere, Robert J. “Schenley Park and the First Carnegie.” *Carnegie Magazine* 61 (January – February 1993): 20-21. Frick – Arranged alphabetically

Gangewere, Robert J. “Sculpture in Schenley Park.” *Carnegie Magazine* 59 (Summer 1979): 29-33. Frick – Arranged alphabetically

Gay, Vernon and Marilyn Evert. *Discovering Pittsburgh's Sculpture*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1983. Frick – NB234/P6G39/1983

Hannegan, Barry. "William Falconer and the Landscaping of Schenley Park." *Carnegie Magazine* 63 (May – June 1996): 28-32,39,43. Frick – Arranged alphabetically

Heineman, Kenneth J. "The Changing Face of Schenley Park." *Pittsburgh History* 72 (Fall 1989): 112-127. Hillman Library – 4th floor – Shelved alphabetically

Judd, Barbara. "Edward Bigelow: Creator of Pittsburgh's Arcadian Parks." *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* 58 (January 1975): 52-67. Hillman Library – 4th floor – Shelved alphabetically

Oakland. Images of America. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing; in partnership with Walter C. Kidney with the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 2005. Frick - F159/P66O735/2005

Chapter three is devoted to Schenley Park. Chiefly historic photographs.

Schmidlapp, Christina M. "Pittsburgh's Park of a Century." *Pennsylvania Heritage* 12 (Spring 1986): 32-37. Hillman Library – 4th floor – Shelved alphabetically

Schroeder, Ivy A. *Pittsburgh's Schenley Park: Design Toward Moral Improvement?* MA paper. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 1992. Frick – Thesis Area – Arranged alphabetically by author

Squirrel Hill. Images of America. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing; Squirrel Hill Historical Society, 2005. Frick – F159/P66S77/2005

Chapter five is devoted to Schenley Park. Chiefly historic photographs.

Steck, J. Reynold. *A Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Schenley Park*. Pittsburgh: Rockledge Garden Club, 1942. Storage – QK494/S83/1942.

Toker, Frank. *Pittsburgh: An Urban Portrait*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1986, pp. 79-129. Frick – Faculty Shelf – F159/P63/T65/1994

Schenley Plaza

While Bigelow designed a grand neo-classical entrance to Highland Park, the entrance he envisioned for Schenley Park was not realized for a variety of reasons. Subject to designs and plans since the early part of the last century and a parking lot of more than two decades, the plaza is the newest urban green space in Pittsburgh. Planning for its current incarnation began in 2000 when civic leaders included the remaking of Schenley Park's entrance in the city's regional parks master plan. A formal plan was announced in 2003 and the following year the Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy received a state grant for the project. Construction began at that time, using a design by Sasaki Associates of

Watertown, Massachusetts that was inspired by Bryant Park in Manhattan. The area's usage plan was developed by Daniel Biederman with designer Alistair McInosh. The new Schenley Plaza features garden rooms bordering Forbes Avenue, an oval staging area for events at the end of its diagonal path (based on a design by British sculptor Anish Kapoor), and the PNC carousel. The latter was designed in Victorian style, holds twenty riders and was built by Chance Rides Manufacturing in Wichita, Kansas. Amenities offered to visitors include a one-acre lawn, moveable tables and chairs, wireless access and food kiosks as well as live music during the summer months.

Gardens and ground cover in the plaza offer a palette that features native plants providing color across different seasons. Some of the plants include: foam flower, coral bells, common snowdrop, crocus, daffodil, black-eyed susan, purple cornflower, fernleaf yarrow, daylily, sage, feather reed grass, blue oat grass and dwarf fountain grass, among others. While the plaza area has lost many of its original 213 London plane trees to disease and severe weather through the decades, new alleys of them have been planted around the plaza's periphery. Schenley Plaza was inaugurated with festivities that lasted from June 8-11, 2006.

From Pavement to Paradise: The Evolution of Schenley Plaza. [Exhibition: September 15 – October 21, 2006] Pittsburgh: University Art Gallery, University of Pittsburgh, 2006. Frick – F159/P67S346/2006

Environs of Schenley Plaza

Because Oakland was originally designed as a civic center in the late 1890s, there are several notable institutions and structures surrounding all of Schenley Park, including the plaza. Those that are visible from Schenley Plaza and Schenley Park are listed below.

Along Forbes Avenue

The University of Pittsburgh

The Cathedral of Learning, the 42-story Gothic Revival building by Charles Klauder (1926-1937) with its internationally famous and museum quality Nationality Rooms (gifts to the institution from the city's ethnic communities). The building's exterior is currently being cleaned as a part of the University's commemoration of its 220th anniversary.

Alberts, Robert. *Pitt: The Story of the University of Pittsburgh, 1787-1987.* Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1986. Frick – LD6013/A43/1986 (copy also in Hillman Library)

Brown, Mark McCullough. *The Cathedral of Learning, 1921-1926: A History of an Architectural Design for the University of Pittsburgh.* MA thesis. Binghamton, NY: State University of New York at Buffalo, 1983.

Hillman Library – LD6015/C36B76/1983b (copy also in the University Archives Service Center)

Brown, Mark Mc Cullough. *The Cathedral of Learning: Concept, Design, Construction*. Pittsburgh: University Art Gallery, Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building, University of Pittsburgh, 1987. Frick – LD6015/C36/B762/1987

Starrett, Agnes Lynch. *The Cathedral of Learning, 1921-1937*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 1937. Hillman Library - qLD6015/C36S7/1937 (copies also in Hillman Library – Reference – Ground floor, Hillman Library – Special Collections – 3rd floor, University Archives Service Center and the Center for American Music)

Stephen Foster Memorial Building (1937), also designed by Charles Klauder in the Gothic Revival Style, metalwork by renowned Philadelphia artist, Samuel Yellin, and stained glass windows by the Pittsburgh-trained Charles Jay Connick. It is the home of the Center for American Music which is devoted to the works of Pittsburgh native, Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864).

Heinz Memorial Chapel (1938), set back on the Cathedral's lawn, this building is another designed by Charles Klauder in the Gothic Revival Style. It was donated by the Heinz family in memory of Henry J. Heinz, founder of H. J. Heinz Company and Pitt trustee 1906-1941. This nonsectarian building's highlight is its extraordinary display of twenty-three stained glass windows by Charles Jay Connick, but it also features interesting stonework by Joseph Gattoni of New York, wrought iron work by Samuel Yellin, as well as woodwork by the renowned firm of Irving and Casson / A.H. Davenport Company of Boston.

Gaul, Joan. *Heinz Memorial Chapel*. Pittsburgh: s.n., 1995. Frick – iNA5235/P6H44/1995

The Carnegie Institute, designed in the Beaux Arts style by Longfellow, Alden and Harlow in 1895, the Institute was expanded with its Music Hall and renovations by Alden and Harlow in 1907. The deed for Schenley Park made provision for the location of a museum within its boundaries and Andrew Carnegie was happy to oblige.

Carnegie Magazine 56 (January/February 1982). Special issue on “Carnegie’s Cornice.” Frick – Arranged alphabetically by title. On the names of the masters of art, science, literature and music carved on the exterior of the Carnegie Institute and Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Carnegie Magazine 57 (September/October 1995). Special issue on “The Carnegie Centennial.” Frick – Arranged alphabetically by title

Dawson, Mary R. "Mr. Carnegie's Museum." *Carnegie Magazine* 57 (November – December 1985): 28-31. Frick - Arranged alphabetically by title.

Floyd, Margaret Henderson. *Architecture after Richardson: Regionalism before Modernism – Longfellow, Alden, and Harlow in Boston and Pittsburgh*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press in assoc. with the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, 1994. Frick – iNA737/L66F66/1994

Gangewere, R. Jay. "The Origins of the Carnegie." *Carnegie Magazine* 56 (November/December 1992): 24+. Frick – Arranged alphabetically by title

Kinkard, Agnes Dodds. *Celebrating the First 100 Years of the Carnegie in Pittsburgh, 1895-1995*. Pittsburgh: The Carnegie, 1995. Hillman – AS36/P79K559/1995b (copy also in Hillman – Special Collections – 3rd floor)

Leich, Roland. "The Music Hall at Carnegie Institute." *Carnegie Magazine* 55 (September 1981): 15-20.

Munn, Ralph. *Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh: A Brief History and Description*. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1968. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1968. Information Sciences Library – Z733/P62M81

Van Trump, James D. *An American Palace of Culture; The Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh*. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Institute and Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, 1970. Frick Fine Arts Library – NA735/P69/V2p (copy also in Hillman – Special Collections – 3rd floor)

Wilson, Ellen S. *The Carnegie*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1992. Hillman Library – Alldred Collection – Ground Floor – Cup & Chaucer Coffee Room – N710/W54/1992

Sculpture in the Area

Memorial to Christopher Lyman Magee in front of Carnegie Library designed by Henry Bacon (1866-1924) and sculpted by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1908, bronze and Quincy granite. Magee was one of Pittsburgh's most distinguished political leaders during the early years of Schenley Park's formation. The Pittsburgh stele was one of Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907) last works. The sculptor was a leading artist during America's Gilded Age.

Duffy, Henry J. *Augustus Saint-Gaudens: American Sculptor of the Gilded Age*. Washington, DC: Trust for Museum Exhibitions in cooperation with the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, Cornish,

New Hampshire, 2003. Frick – NB237/S2A4/2003 (copy also in Hillman Library)

Wilkinson, Burke. *Uncommon Clay: The Life and Works of Augustus Saint Gaudens*. San Diego: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1985. Frick – NB237/S2/W55/1985

Bronze sculptures at the entrances to Carnegie Music Hall and the original entrance to the Carnegie Museum of Art, by John Massey Rhind (1860-1936). Rhind, who was a Scottish friend of Andrew Carnegie, created memorials in Philadelphia, Newark and the McKinley Memorial in Niles, Ohio as well as numerous works for federal and municipal buildings around the country. The sculptures on the Forbes Avenue exterior of the Carnegie Institute are allegorical figures representing Literature (Shakespeare), Music (Bach), Art (Michelangelo) and Science (Galileo, 1907). Rhind also created the bronze armillary sphere atop the Carnegie Institute (1907). Other works by the sculptor in Pittsburgh include the statue of *Robert Burns* adjacent to Phipps Conservatory (see below) and a bronze memorial to Andrew Carnegie (1911) located in the Carnegie Music Hall's foyer.

Dippy, the nickname of *Diplodocus carnegii*, the first dinosaur collected by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. This contemporary version was created in fiberglass during 1999 and is especially popular with children.

The Stephen Foster Memorial (sculpture, 1900) faces Forbes Avenue and is situated adjacent to Schenley Plaza's garden rooms. Originally placed in Highland Park, it was designed by the Italian-born sculptor Giuseppe Moretti (1859-1935) who lived in Pittsburgh from 1916-1923. He also created the sculptural entrance to Highland Park (1896) and the statues of *Edward Manning Bigelow* (in front of Phipps Conservatory), *Hygeia* (adjacent to Phipps Hall of Botany) and the mountain lions that decorate Panther Hollow Bridge (see below).

Moretti, Giuseppi. *Giuseppe Moretti: Master Sculptor and Father of Vulcan*. Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Museum of Art, 2002. Frick – NB237/M615/A4/2002

Scolari, Paul. *The Civic Ideal of Racial Harmony: Pittsburgh's Monument to Stephen Foster*. MA paper, Fine Arts. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 1991. Frick – Thesis Area – Arranged alphabetically by author.

Along Schenley Drive

University of Pittsburgh

Hillman Library (opened, 1968; dedicated 1969), Celli-Flynn Architects; the four-storey main library in the University Library System at Pitt.

Plants, Patricia. "The New Hillman Library." *Carnegie Magazine* 42 (1968): 9-10. Frick – Arranged alphabetically

Schenley Plaza includes a walkway to a garden area across Schenley Drive between Hillman Library and Posvar Hall.

Posvar Hall, formerly called Forbes Quadrangle (opened and dedicated, 1978), by a consortium of architects under the supervision of Max Abromowitz, University Consultant. Houses the Graduate School of International Affairs Library, classrooms, lecture halls and faculty offices.

The building is situated on the site of historic Forbes Field (1909-1971), home of the Pittsburgh Pirates through 1970. The ballpark was demolished in 1971 when the team began to play at Three Rivers Stadium on the city's Northside. Forbes Field was named for General John Forbes, a British General during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Visitors can see part of the left outfield wall across Schenley Drive and home plate on the ground floor of Posvar Hall. Both historic sites mark the site where Bill Mazeroski of the Pittsburgh Pirates hit the winning home run that won the 1960 World Series. The small baseball field adjacent to the left outfield wall is named Mazeroski Field.

Sculpture in the Area

Light Up (1974) by American sculptor, Tony Smith (1912-1980) is created of painted steel plate. It's massive monumental form and slanting planes combine two geometric shapes – a tetrahedron and an octahedron. Commissioned by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in 1971, the piece was originally located near corporate headquarters in Gateway Center, downtown. Smith was a leading proponent of Minimal Art.

Storr, Robert. *Tony Smith: Architect, Painter, Sculptor*. New York: Museum of Modern Art; dist. by Harry N. Abrams, 1998. Frick – N6537/S618/A4/1998

Mary Schenley Memorial Fountain, 1918, bronze sculpture by Victor David Brenner (1877-1924) and granite base by architect, H. Van Magonigle. Entitled *A Song to Nature*, Brenner's work was dedicated on Labor Day, September 2, 1918 and was accompanied with a month-long exhibition of the artists medal work in Carnegie Galleries. The opening of

Forbes Field in 1909 provided civic leaders with the impetus to create a monumental entrance to Schenley Park. A competition for the memorial, which Brenner won, was finally held in 1913. *A Song to Nature* is a spectacular singular work in a career that consisted primarily of medallions, including the Lincoln one-cent piece (1909). Pan, the mythical god of the earth, was popular as a theme during the time period. Precedent for Brenner's Pittsburgh work can be seen in *Pan* by George Grey Barnard (1897) at Columbia University in New York where Brenner's studio was located. It was one of the largest single-cast bronze sculptures in the world at the time. The Pan and nymph duo in Brenner's Pittsburgh work is even larger.

Woodside, W. W. "Question: Why Is Schenley Fountain Like a Lincoln Penny?" *Carnegie Magazine* 42 (1968): 50-51.

Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building by B. Kenneth Johnstone, 1965, houses the Frick Fine Arts Library, University Art Gallery, auditorium and classrooms. The building features a small garden with an enclosed cloister and reproductions of famous medieval and renaissance masterpieces painted by Nicholas Lochoff. See also Library Guide No. 25 entitled *Frick Fine Arts Building and the Nicholas Lochoff Cloister*.

Fazio, Vincent Carl. *Helen Clay Frick: Architectural Patron and Art Collector*. MA paper, Fine Arts. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 1998. Frick – Thesis Area - Arranged alphabetically by author

Planning the Pitt Campus: Dreams and Schemes Never Realized. Pittsburgh: University Art Gallery, Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building, 1993. Frick – LD6014/P55/1993

Sanger, Martha Frick Symington. *Helen Clay Frick: A Bittersweet Heiress*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2007. Frick – On order

Sculpture in the Area

Henry Clay Frick by Malvina Hoffman, limestone bas relief on the façade of the Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building, 1965. This profile was one of Hoffman's last works. The famed American artist was a friend of Helen Clay Frick's (donor of the building to the University of Pittsburgh). The form the artist chose reminds one of the portrait medallions that were in vogue with wealthy benefactors during the Italian Renaissance.

Hoffman, Malvina. *Yesterday Is Tomorrow: A Personal History*. New York: Crown Publishers, 1965, p. 375. Frick – NB237/H711/A1

Hovey, Walter Reed. "Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building." *Carnegie Magazine* 39 (November 1965): 299-302. Frick – Arranged alphabetically

The Hiker, bronze and Georgia marble by Allen Newman, 1925. Dedicated to the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the 18th Volunteer Infantry [Duquesne Group] and Battery B [Hampton Battery] who fought in the Spanish American War (1895-1902). The design of the entire area, including seating was by Allegheny County architect, Stanley Roush. There are other works and war memorials by Newman throughout the city.

Schenley Park and Environs

Schenley Drive

After passing the Frick Fine Arts Building, one progresses into Schenley Park via the *Schenley Bridge* (completed 1898) spanning Junction Ravine. It and nearby *Panther Hollow Bridge* (completed 1897) are identical stone and steel deck truss structures spanning 360-feet with a 45-foot rise. They were engineered by Pittsburgher, H. B. Rust.

Sculpture in the Area

Christopher Columbus by Frank Vittor, 1958 (immediately across Junction Hollow Bridge, outside the Phipps Outdoor Garden); bronze and Barre granite. The Italian-born local sculptor was one of Pittsburgh's most prolific artists who also taught at Carnegie Mellon University (then called Carnegie Institute of Technology).

Edward Manning Bigelow by Guiseppe Moretti, 1895 (at park entrance in front of Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens); bronze and Quincy granite. This monument was the first piece of sculpture dedicated in Schenley Park and it honors native Pittsburgher and Director of Public Works, Edward Manning Bigelow, also called the "Father of the Parks."

Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens, Lord & Burnham of Irvington-on-Hudson, 1893. The second and largest conservatory donated to the city by Henry Phipps was the first permanent demonstration of a large enclosed botanical garden in the country. Beaux-Arts in style, the conservatory's original collection of tropical plants dates from the Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893). The building's wings, offering a total of thirteen rooms, were added later. The conservatory has been expanding in recent years. During 1987, the Garden Club of Allegheny County restored and rebuilt the outdoor garden that was originally constructed during the 1930s as a WPA project. The Japan Courtyard Garden was dedicated in 1991 and

two years later several rooms were restored by the city. The striking new Welcome Center debuted in March 2005 and was designed by IKM Architects of Pittsburgh. A new production greenhouse opened in 2006 and a Tropical Forest Conservatory featuring the plants and culture of Thailand opened in late 2006. A popular site in the city, the conservatory draws high numbers of visitors during its annual fall and spring flower shows and its Christmas display.

Flagstaff Hill, a vast natural amphitheater across the street from Phipps Conservatory was planned for such lawn events as festivals, concerts and films during summer months.

Phipps Hall of Botany, 1901, by Rutan & Russell (Pittsburgh architects) in Elizabethan style, another gift of Henry Phipps. It was created to house educational programming in botany and nature study that was first begun by William Falconer. The building was restored in 1999.

Sculpture in the area

Hygeia, Giuseppe Moretti, bronze and granite, 1922. Placed adjacent to Phipps Hall of Botany by the Allegheny County Medical Society in memory of all its members who served in World War I (1914-1918). Hygeia was the goddess of health.

Robert Burns, John Massey Rhind (1860-1936), bronze and granite, 1914. Also adjacent to the Phipps Hall of Botany. A Scottish poet memorialized by a Scottish sculptor and paid for largely by Scottish Andrew Carnegie. Rhind was also the sculptor who created the decorative program on the Forbes Avenue façade of the Carnegie Music Hall and original entrance to the Carnegie Museum of Art (see above)

Panthers (mountain lions) on Panther Hollow Bridge, 1897, bronze, Giuseppe Moretti.

Schenley Park Café and Visitor's Center, 1904-1911, Rutan & Russell. One of few remaining original park buildings. Located adjacent to Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens, it was designed in the Arts and Crafts style. The Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy had it restored to its original appearance in 2001. Now the site of a gift shop and small restaurant with light lunch fare, pastries and drinks, the Café and Visitor's Center offers occasional live music on its tented patio during summer months.

Sculpture in the Area

Westinghouse Memorial, Daniel Chester French (1850-1931) and Paul Fjelde, sculptors; Henry Hornbostel and Eric Fisher Wood, architects, 1930. The site, previously the location of a lily pond, includes a smaller pond and trees in which

the bronze figures by French and six bas reliefs by Fjelde are placed. Black Norwegian granite benches are integrated with the design. Fjelde taught at Carnegie Mellon University, then known as Carnegie Institute of Technology, and Henry Hornbostel was the original architect for the CMU campus. French was one of the leading American sculptors of the late 19th century and is best known for his last great undertaking – the seated Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial (1915-1931, Washington, DC).

Richman, Michael. *Daniel Chester French, An American Sculptor*. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1976. Frick – NB237/F873/R5

Frew Street

Carnegie Mellon University borders Schenley Park on Frew Street. The campus, originally designed by Pittsburgh architect, Henry Hornbostel, was opened as Carnegie Technical Schools in 1906, it was renamed Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1912 and became Carnegie Mellon University in 1968. The campus features several examples of recent architecture, the Regina Gouger Miller Gallery (in the Purnell Center for the Arts), the *Kraus Campo* (a garden) designed by artist Mel Bochner and landscape architect Michael Van Valkenburgh (located between the College of Fine Arts and the Tepper School of Business), Jonathan Borofsky's sculpture *Walking to the Sky* (in front of Warner Hall just off Forbes Avenue, 100', 7 tons), and Douglas Cooper's 200-foot long Pittsburgh mural (in the University Center). Both Bochner and Borofsky are internationally renowned alums of CMU.

Fenton, Edwin. *Carnegie Mellon 1900-2000, A Centennial*. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Mellon University Press, 2000. Hunt Library – Carnegie Mellon University – 378.74886/F34c

Kidney, Walter C. *Henry Hornbostel: An Architect's Master Touch*. Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation in cooperation with Roberts Rinehart Publishers, 2002. Frick – NA737/H63K53/2002 (copy also in Hillman Library – Alldred Collection – Ground floor)

Relevant Web Sites

Carnegie Mellon University

<http://www.cmu.edu/>

Carnegie Museum of Art

<http://www.cmoa.org/>

Carnegie Museum of Natural History

<http://www.carnegiemnh.org/>

Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens
<http://www.phipps.conservatory.org>

Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy
<http://www.pittsburghparks.org>

Schenley Plaza
<http://www.schenleyplaza.org>

Something about Oakland (includes a walking tour of the neighborhood)
<http://www.wqed.org/erc/pghist/units/folks/oakland.shtml>

University of Pittsburgh
<http://www.pitt.edu>

Center for American Music (Stephen Foster Memorial Building)
<http://www.pitt.edu/~amerimus/cam1.htm>

Frick Fine Arts Building
<http://www.haa.pitt.edu/frick/index.html>

Heinz Memorial Chapel (includes an online tour of the building)
<http://www.umc.pitt.edu/chapel/>

Nationality Rooms in the Cathedral of Learning
<http://www.pitt.edu/~natrooms/>

Archival Resources

Historic Pittsburgh on the ULS Digital Library

<http://digital.library.pitt.edu/pittsburgh/>

Historic Pittsburgh is a digital collection that provides an opportunity to explore and research the history of Pittsburgh and the surrounding Western Pennsylvania area on the Internet. It is a joint project of the University of Pittsburgh's Library System and the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Most of the materials in Historic Pittsburgh's Full-Text Collection were published or produced before the early 1920s and are out of print or not readily accessible. These materials cover the growth and development of Pittsburgh and the surrounding Western Pennsylvania area from the period of exploration and settlement to the period of industrial revolution and modernization.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

4400 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Telephone: 412-622-3114
E-mail: <http://www.clpgh.org/ask/>
Web site: <http://www.carnegielibrary.org/>

The Music Department (formerly the Music and Art Department), on the second floor of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, houses the important *Pittsburgh Artist File*, a card catalog that indexes clippings on local artists. This file may refer you to the clippings themselves or citations to articles in journals and information contained within books.

The Pennsylvania Room, on the third floor of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, offers a collection of books, photographs, and other materials on all aspects of Pittsburgh history that *may* include information on the city's artists. In addition, the Pennsylvania Room also houses a clippings file of materials relating to the city's art, sculpture, and architecture, as well as other aspects of the city's history.

Carnegie Mellon University – University Archives

Hunt Library, 2nd floor
Pittsburgh, PA
Telephone: 412-268-7402
E-mail: jbenford@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: <http://www.library.cmu.edu/libraries/univarchives>

The repository for university records documenting CMU's history, University Archives contains official records and personal papers generated by faculty, academic departments, administrative offices, and campus organizations of historical or administrative importance. Some collections are available in fulltext format at the CMU web site. More than 200,000 photographs documenting the history of CMU and its institutional predecessors are also found in the archive.

University of Pittsburgh – Archives Service Center

7500 Thomas Boulevard, 2nd floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
Telephone: 412-244-7091
E-Mail: archives@library.pitt.edu
Web site: www.library.pitt.edu/libraries/archives/archives.html

The collections of the Archives Service Center include the University Archives, Archives of Industrial Society, and other collections. Established in 1966, the University Archives documents the history of the University of Pittsburgh since its founding in 1787. Included in the UA collection is memorabilia and biographical files of faculty,

outstanding alumni and others, as well as 14,000 photographs, paintings, blueprints, posters, and Pitt artifacts. The Archives of Industrial Society (AIS) is the general designation for the hundreds of historical collections related to the development of the urban industrial society, with an emphasis on Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, preserved by Pitt. AIS consists of 626 collections and more than 132,000 photographs, over 1,300 architectural drawings and blueprints, and 6,681 volumes.

History Society of Western Pennsylvania

Library and Archives
Senator John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center
1212 Smallman Street (6th floor)
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Telephone: 412-454-6364
E-mail: library@hswp.org
Web site: <http://www.pghhistory.org>

Fee to non-members: History Center admission. The library and Archives collections document 250 years of life in Western Pennsylvania. The collection's strength is the nineteenth century. Holdings include more than 40,000 books, 600 periodicals, 500 maps and atlases, 500,000 photographs, 35,000 individual archival collections of personal and family papers, as well as organizational records and business and industry records.