



INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:

Parcel No.:

Ward:

Zoning Classification:

Bldg. Inspector:

Council District:

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*

Individual Landmark Nomination: \$100.00

District Nomination: \$250.00

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

Sheraden Homestead

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:
2803 Bergman St.

3. LOCATION

- a. Street: 2803 Bergman St.
- b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15204
- c. Neighborhood: Sheraden

4. OWNERSHIP

- d. Owner(s): John G. Blakeley
- e. Street: 2803 Bergman St.
- f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15204 Phone: () _____

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private – home	<u>Residential</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Private – other	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Public – government	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public - other	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Place of religious worship	_____

6. NOMINATED BY:

- a. Name: Matthew W.C. Falcone
- b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003
- c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233
- d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

7. DESCRIPTION

Provide a narrative description of the structure, district, site, or object. If it has been altered over time, indicate the date(s) and nature of the alteration(s). (Attach additional pages as needed)

If Known:

- a. Year Built: Between approximately 1875 & 1885
- b. Architectural Style: Italianate
- c. Architect/Builder: Unknown

Narrative: See attached.

8. HISTORY

Provide a history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include a bibliography of sources consulted. (Attach additional pages as needed.) Include copies of relevant source materials with the nomination form (see Number 11).

Narrative: See attached.

9. SIGNIFICANCE

The *Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11, Historic Preservation, Chapter 1: Historic Structures, Districts, Sites and Objects* lists ten criteria, at least one of which must be met for Historic Designation. Describe how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of these criteria and complete a narrative discussing in detail each area of significance. (Attach additional pages as needed)

The structure, building, site, district, object is significant because of (check all that apply):

- 1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
- 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
- 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
- 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
- 5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;

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6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

Narrative: See attached.

10. INTEGRITY

In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration”. (Attach additional pages as needed)

Narrative: _____

11. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) Community information process.

Preceding submission of a nomination form for a District, the Historic Review Commission shall conduct at least one (1) public information meeting within or near the boundaries of the proposed district, which shall include at least one (1) member of the Department of City Planning and one (1) Commission member, to discuss the possible effects of designation. Notice shall be given to the owners of property in the proposed district in accordance with Section 1.3(b) below. The final public information meeting shall be held no more than six months before the nomination form is submitted.

1.3(a)(1)(a) Subsection F.

In the case of a nomination as a Historic District, by community-based organizations or by any individual, but in either event the nomination shall be accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of record of twenty-five (25) percent of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed District.

- Please attach documentation of your efforts to gain property owner’s consent.-

** The nomination of any religious property shall be accompanied by a signed letter of consent from the property’s owner.

12. PHOTO LOGS: *Please Attach*

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Please Attach*

14. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

a. Name: Matthew W.C. Falcone

b. Street: 1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003

c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233

d. Phone: (412) 256-8755 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

e. Signature: 



HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

1. Indicate the original name of the property if it is currently known by a different name; e.g. Union Station.
2. Indicate the current name of the property
3. Indicate the street address for the property. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the street address of each property included in the nomination and a clear street map of the area showing the boundaries of the proposed district.
4. Indicate the owner of the property and his or her mailing address. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the owner of each property and his or her mailing address.
5. Check the classification as indicated.
 - a. **“Historic Structure”** means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires directly or indirectly, a permanent location on the land, including walks, fences, signs, steps and sidewalks at which events that made a significant contribution to national, state or local history occurred or which involved a close association with the lives of people of nations, state or local significance; or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement, or method of construction; or one of the last surviving works of a pioneer architect, builder or designer; or one of the last survivors of a particular style or period of construction.
 - b. **“Historic District”** means a defined territorial division of land which shall include more than one (1) contiguous or related parcels of property, specifically identified by separate resolution, at which events occurred that made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history, or which contains more than one historic structure or historic landmarks, or which contains groups, rows or sets of structures or landmarks, or which contains an aggregate example of a period, style, architectural movements or method of construction, providing distinguishing characteristics of the architectural type or architectural period it represents.
 - c. **“Historic Site”** means the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.
 - d. **“Historic Object”** means a material thing of historic significance for functional, aesthetic cultural or scientific reasons that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment.
6. Indicate the person(s) responsible for the nomination. Please note: According to the Historic Preservation Ordinance:

“Nomination of an area, property, site, or object for consideration and designation as a Historic Structure, Historic District, Historic Site, or Historic Object may be submitted to the Historic Review Commission by any of the following:

- a. The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh
 - b. A Member of the Historic Review Commission
 - c. A Member of the City Planning Commission
 - d. A Member of the Pittsburgh City Council
 - e. The Owner of Record or any person residing in the City of Pittsburgh for at least one year (for the nomination of a Historic Structure, Site or Object)
 - f. A signed petition of 25% of the owners of record (for the nomination of a Historic District)
7. Write a physical description of the nominated property or district. Include the following information as applicable:
- architectural style(s)
 - arrangement of architectural elements
 - building materials
 - method(s) of construction
 - visual character
 - street pattern
 - density
 - type and arrangement of buildings
 - topography
 - history of the development of the area
8. Provide a narrative history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include the following information when available:
- History of the development of the area;
 - Circumstances which brought the structure, district, site, or object into being;
 - Biographical information on architects, builders, developers, artisans, planners, or others who created or contributed to the structure, district, site, or object;
 - Contextual background on building type(s) and/or style(s);
 - Importance of the structure, district, site, or object in the larger community over the course of its existence.
 - Include a bibliography of all sources consulted at the end. Where historical information is uncertain or disputed, reference sources in the text.
9. Listed below are the categories and criteria for historic designation as set forth in the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance. Describe in detail how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of the criteria. According to that legislation in Section 1.4 of the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance, *Criteria for Designation*, a building must meet at least one of the following criteria in order to be designated:
1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;
 2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;
 4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

-
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;
 6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
 7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;
 8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;
 9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or
 10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.
- 10.** In addition, the ordinance specifies that “Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.”
- 11.** The nomination must be accompanied by evidence that the nominator has made a good-faith effort to communicate his or her interest in the historic designation of this landmark or district to the owner(s) of these properties. Describe how this was done, and attach evidence that the owner(s) of the nominated landmark or of the properties within the nominated district have been informed of the nomination. This may include a copy of a notification letter with a mailing list, a letter confirming phone calls, or a petition signed by affected property owners.
- 12.** Clear photographs of the nominated buildings or districts should accompany the nomination form. The applicant shall include photographs of all elevations of an individual building and its setting, or the front elevation of each building in a district. In the case of closely spaced buildings or rowhouses, several buildings may be included in one photograph. Each photograph must be labeled with the street address of the building(s) and the month and year the photograph was taken.
- 13.** Copies of major supporting documents should accompany the nomination form. Such documents may include, but are not limited to:
- historic photographs;
 - historic and contemporary maps;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing the subject property or district;
 - historic or contemporary texts describing people, places, or events that comprise the historic context of the subject property or district.
 - Oversized materials (such as architectural drawings) and materials too fragile to copy may be accepted.

PLEASE NOTE: It is the responsibility of the nominator to provide the Historic Review Commission and its Staff with information sufficient to fairly evaluate the nomination. **Incomplete nomination forms will not be accepted. Fee must be included. Nominations must be submitted in both electronic and hard-copy format.**

CHECKLIST: 2803 Bergman St.

- #1-6 Nomination Form:** Address, Ownership, Classification, Nominator Info.
 - #7: Description
 - #8: History
 - #9: Significance
- #10 Integrity**
- #11 Consent of Property Owners**
- #12 Photographs of Property:** numbered and labeled
- #13 List of Supporting Documents**

- Fee**
- Hard-Copy nomination**
- Electronic nomination (Word Format for text).**

Sheraden Homestead
Historic Nomination Form
Addendum

Individual Property Historic Nomination Form

Historic Name(s): Sheraden Homestead
Current Name: 2803 Bergman St.
Location: 2803 Bergman St., Pittsburgh, PA 15204
Neighborhood: Sheraden
Ownership: Privately Owned
Type: Structure
Historic Use: Residential
Current Use: Residential

Descriptive Narrative

Year Built: Circa 1875-1885
Architectural Style: Italianate
Architect: Unknown

7. Description

2803 Bergman St. (Photo 1) is a two-story framed residential building that fronts Bergman Street and faces North-East. The house is situated in a residential neighborhood, which is primarily comprised of single-family, detached structures embodying architectural styles, such as American foursquare, popular late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The house itself was constructed with the influence of the Italianate style, which is shown in its centered front entrance, full-width front porch with chamfered support posts, projecting window hoods, and paired brackets below the box gutter (Photo 2). The primary façade is divided into five distinct bays, each containing a double-hung window framed by slatted exterior shutters and crowned by projecting window hoods. The entrance to the house is denoted by a pointed pediment rising from the roofline, which also contains a stylized sunburst motif (Photo 3). The main entranceway is comprised of a single door, flanked by slender slide light windows and a transom, all of which contain translucent glass.

The exterior of the house is comprised of wood clap board, painted white. The shutters, window hoods, door surrounds, porch posts, and paired brackets, which all appear to also be made of wood, are painted a forest green. The house has an open gabled roof and the porch, which spans the entire width of the primary façade, is covered by a hipped roof. Two masonry chimneys rise from the roof on either side of the house.

A set of concrete stairs with iron railings on both sides led from the porch to a walkway to the street, which run through a pair of conjoined sycamore trees (Photos 4 & 5). The window sashes and front entranceway doors are non-germane to the period of the house's construction.

8. History

The house at 2803 Bergman Street took the place of an earlier stone dwelling, which the Sheraden family occupied before and after they purchased the 122-acre property. William Sheraden had 2803 Bergman Street built between approximately 1875 and 1885. The house was constructed on part of a tract of 122 acres that Sheraden had purchased in 1857, for \$9000 in what was then Chartiers Township. The area around William Sheraden's farm soon came to be known as Sheraden or Sheradenville, in honor of the farmer and his family. The borough of Sheraden was created from part of Chartiers Township in 1894, and became part of the city of Pittsburgh in 1907.

William Sheraden was a farmer for many years and agricultural census records from 1880 show that Sheraden's property was the third most valuable farm in what was then Chartiers Township. The farm produced hay, butter, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, and apples. In the late 19th century, Sheraden began to subdivide his farmland for residential development, resulting in the creation of what is now the Sheraden neighborhood of Pittsburgh. After Sheraden died in 1900, other family members continued the residential development that he had started. A grandson, William Sheraden Bockstoce, constructed houses in the neighborhood and was a building contractor for many years. William S. Bockstoce was also an accomplished horticulturist, and was responsible for the grafted tree with two trunks that stands in front of his former home at 2803 Bergman Street. The house at 2803 Bergman Street was owned by the Sheraden and Bockstoce families until 1967.¹

¹ *2803 Bergman Street House History*, Carol Peterson. 2017.

9. Significance

- 1) *This building does not meet this Criterion.*
- 2) *Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;*

2803 Bergman St. is directly associated with William Sheraden, the farmer whose property would come to create the borough, and then neighborhood, that bears his name, as well as his grandson, William S. Bockstoce, an internationally renowned horticulturalist.

William Sheraden

William Sheraden was born in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, in August 1817. Known records do not document William Sheraden's occupation or other activities, or the family's residence between 1840 and 1857, the year in which William Sheraden purchased property in what later became the Sheraden section of Pittsburgh.

In 1857, William Sheraden bought a 122-acre tract of land in Chartiers Township, south of Pittsburgh. At the time of the purchase, Sheraden and his family lived in a stone house on the property. They had a house, now known as 2803 Bergman Street, constructed on the property between approximately 1875 and 1885.

The 1860 census was the first census taken after the Sheraden family moved to Chartiers Township. William Sheraden, 43, was a farmer, and Mary Ann, 38, did not work outside the home. Their children appear to have been Anna Mary, 16, William J., 11, Margaret J., nine, and Elizabeth, six. Records of the 1870 census show that William and Mary Ann Sheraden employed two African-American farm laborers who lived on the property. They were Jacob Robinson, 24, who had been born in North Carolina, and Vincent Butler, 16, who had been born in Pennsylvania.

Records of the 1880 census of agriculture provide information on the Sheraden farm. The farm contained 121 acres that were improved, including land that was fallow or grass in rotation, and 27 acres that were permanent meadows, permanent pastures, orchards, or vineyards. There were also 40 acres of woodland and forest, and 20 other unimproved acres. The farmlands, buildings, and fences had an estimated value of \$40,000, making the Sheraden farm the third most valuable of 150 farms in Chartiers Township. The farm contained implements and machinery worth \$300, and livestock

worth \$600. In 1879, William Sheraden had paid \$1000 in wages, including the value of any board provided to workers. The farm had produced goods worth an estimated \$5000 in 1879.

By the late 19th century, William Sheraden and his son William J. sold farm produce in the Diamond Market, located on what is now Market Square in Downtown Pittsburgh.

The Sheraden farm had 10 acres of grass lands in 1879, and had produced 18 tons of hay in that year. It had 5 horses, 7 milk cows, and 4 other cattle. Four cattle had been sold living in 1879, and the farm had produced 270 pounds of butter. The farm had 6 acres planted in corn, which had yielded 100 bushels. Thirty-five acres were planted in oats, and had yielded 400 bushels. There were 6 acres planted in rye, which had produced 120 bushels. Potatoes covered 15 acres and had produced 2000 bushels. The Sheraden farm had 7 acres planted in apples, with 250 bearing trees that had produced 400 bushels in 1879. The total value of orchard products sold or consumed was \$18.

By the late 1880s, William Sheraden subdivided some of his farm property and began selling lots to buyers who constructed houses. The new neighborhood became known as Sheraden or Sheradenville. It was incorporated as a borough in 1894, and was annexed to the city of Pittsburgh in 1907.

In 1900, according to census records, William Sheraden, 82, lived at 2803 Bergman Street (then an unnumbered house on Harwood Street) with two of his daughters and two grandsons. The census recorded him as a retired farmer. His daughters who lived with him were Margaret Bockstoce, 43, and Anna M. Smith, 52. Both daughters were widowed. The grandsons were William S. Bockstoce, 23, who would later own and live at 2803 Bergman Street for many years, and Henry F. Bockstoce, 21. Both grandsons were unmarried and worked as clerks for an iron company.

William Sheraden lived at 2803 Bergman Street until he died on August 12, 1900, at age 82 or 83. He left property that contained the house at 2803 Bergman Street to Margaret Sheraden Bockstoce and Anna Mary Sheraden Smith.²

William Sheraden Bockstoce

In 1901, William Sheraden Bockstoce was among the founding trustees of the First United Presbyterian Church of Sheraden and was a secretary of the Sheraden Savings and Loan Association.³ William Bockstoce was also a renowned amateur horticulturalist

² *2803 Bergman Street House History*, Carol Peterson. 2017.

³ "One Horticulturalist's Work of Art", *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, July 28, 1999.

noted for crossbreeding tulips and roses and it should be noted that several of these tulip/rose hybrids still survive on the property, as does the famed twin sycamores.⁴ Despite this work, William S. Bockstoce's would become nationally known for his work creating new breeds of peonies. The cross between *Peony chinensis* and *Peony officinalis* would go on to win the blue ribbon at the National Peony show in Cleveland. At the time, it was the first hybrid to gain such recognition nationally.⁵

William S. Bockstoce and his wife, Jean Elizabeth Jackson Bockstoce, were married in about 1905. Jean was born in Pennsylvania in 1881, to parents who had been born in Pennsylvania. After marrying, they made their home at 2803 Bergman Street with Margaret Bockstoce and Anna Mary Smith. They had no children.

Records of censuses taken between 1910 and 1940 list William S. Bockstoce as the head of the family at 2803 Bergman Street. Bockstoce was a speculative real estate investor in Sheraden by the time that he married, building houses on lots that were subdivided from his family's holdings. In 1910, William S. and Jean Bockstoce lived at 2803 Bergman Street with Margaret Bockstoce and Anna Mary Smith. Anna Mary Smith died in 1918, leaving her interest in the house to William S. Bockstoce. In 1920, the residents of 2803 Bergman Street were William S. Bockstoce, 43, a self-employed contractor, Jean E. Bockstoce, 38, with no occupation, Margaret J. Sheraden Bockstoce, 58, with no occupation, and Julia Jackson, 44, an unmarried sister of Jean E. Bockstoce. Jackson worked as a stenographer for a coal company. Margaret J. Sheraden Bockstoce died on September 29, 1926. William S. and Jean E. Bockstoce were the only residents of 2803 Bergman Street when the 1930 and 1940 censuses were taken. William S. Bockstoce retired from contracting in 1951, at about age 74. By then, he was an accomplished amateur horticulturist. In 1938, Bockstoce grafted two sycamore trees in front of his house at 2803 Bergman Street, joining them to create the appearance of a single tree with two trunks. He was also best for breeding peonies.⁶

William Sheraden Bockstoce died on September 4, 1963, at age 86. He was survived by Jean Bockstoce, who died on June 12, 1966, at 84. The estate of Jean Bockstoce sold 2803 Bergman Street in 1967, ending the Sheraden/Bockstoce residency in the house.⁷

⁴ "Peony Expert Bockstoce Dies at 86," *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, September 7, 1963.

⁵ "Sheraden Man Creates New Peonies," *The Pittsburgh Press*, June 8, 1952.

⁶ "Sheraden Sycamores an Arch Attraction," *The Pittsburgh Press*, May 29, 1975; "Peony Expert Bockstoce Dies at 86," *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, September 7, 1963.

⁷ *2803 Bergman Street House History*, Carol Peterson. 2017.

- 3) *Its exemplification of an architectural type, style, or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;*

2803 Bergman Street was built with influence of the Italianate style, which is expressed in its centered front entrance, its full-width front porch with chamfered support posts, its projecting window hoods, and the paired brackets below the box gutter. Interior features of 2803 Bergman Street that are consistent with construction taking place between approximately 1875 and 1885 include the house's marbled slate mantel, asymmetrical trim around door and window openings, newel post, handrail, and spindles, and four-panel doors.

The use of Italianate Style at 2803 Bergman is particularly fitting for its setting as, according to PHMC:

The Italianate style was modeled after the medieval farmhouses of the Italian countryside. These farmhouses were irregularly shaped and seemed to fit naturally into their rustic settings, an important objective of the Romantic Movement. The Italianate and Gothic Revival styles were made popular by the published pattern books of architect Andrew Jackson Downing in the 1840s and 1850s. This style first developed as the Italianate Villa style, which was seen as early as the 1830s and was intended as a suitable design for substantial homes or country estates.⁸

While examples of Italianate architectural design are common within the city of Pittsburgh, its expression in an architectural edifice most closely associated with an agrarian setting is a rarity in a decisively urban environment.

- 4) *This building does not meet this Criterion.*
5) *This building does not meet this Criterion.*
6) *This building does not meet this Criterion.*
7) *This building does not meet this Criterion.*
8) *This building does not meet this Criterion.*
9) *This building does not meet this Criterion.*

⁸ PHMC. *Italianate Villa/Italianate Style 1840-1885*. Accessed: <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/italianate.html>

10) Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh

2803 Bergman St. is well known within the neighborhood of Sheraden as having belonged to the neighborhood's founder and namesake. However, the twin sycamore trees that grow together to form an arch onto the property are arguably the most recognizable feature and is well known throughout Pittsburgh. This is, perhaps, most apparent from media coverage dating back to their inception the 1950s in which articles identifies the house by the conjoined sycamores.⁹ The Italianate farmhouse too is a recognizable feature on the street otherwise populated with homes constructed in a suburban period that typically embody Foursquare, Tutor Revival, and Dutch Revival architectural elements.

10. Integrity

2803 Bergman St. enjoys a high degree of integrity of workmanship, feeling, and association; as well as a reasonable degree of integrity of location. The location of the building has been changed as a result of its reorientation from what would become the center of Bergman St. It is apparent from historic photographs that the front porch of the building has also been expanded in its past although the stylistic details of this expansion are consistent with the overall Italianate Style employed in the house's design. While the original setting of William Sheraden's farmhouse has changed, the setting and location of the house during William S. Bockstoce's residence remains intact.

⁹ "Twin sycamores carry history for Sheraden Community." *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. June 25, 2015; "The Twin Sycamores of Sheraden," *The Pittsburgh Orbit*, March 4, 2015; "Sheraden Sycamores an Arch Attraction," *The Pittsburgh Press*, May 29, 1975.

**Sheraden Homestead
Historic Nomination Form
Bibliography**

Bibliography

“2803 Bergman Street House History,” Carol Peterson. 2017.

“Italianate Villa/Italianate Style 1840-1885.” Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Commission. Accessed:

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/italianate.html>

“One Horticulturalist’s Work of Art”, *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, July 28, 1999.

“Peony Expert Bockstoce Dies at 86,” *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, September 7, 1963.

“Sheraden at 100,” *The Pittsburgh Press*, June 27, 1957.

“Sheraden Man Creates New Peonies,” *The Pittsburgh Press*. June 8, 1952.

“Sheraden Sycamores an Arch Attraction,” *The Pittsburgh Press*, May 29, 1975.

The obituary of Anna Sheraden Smith, from the *Pittsburgh Press*, September 25, 1918.

“Tree with Two Trunks,” *The Pittsburgh Press*, June 29, 1952.

“Twin sycamores carry history for Sheraden Community.” *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, June 25, 2015.

“The Twin Sycamores of Sheraden,” *The Pittsburgh Orbit*, March 4, 2015.

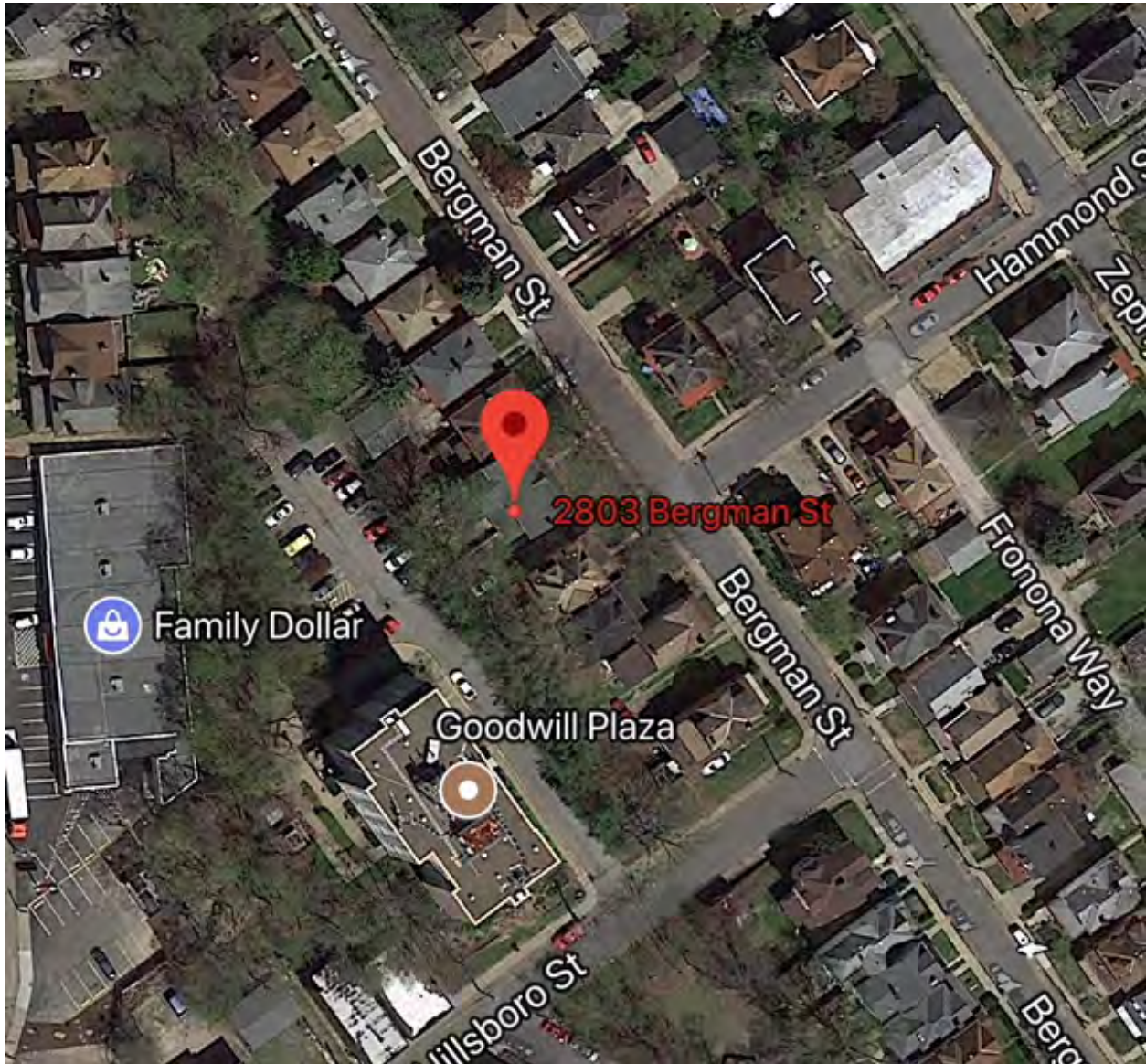
“William Sheraden”, *History of Allegheny County* (1889).

“William Sheraden’s Will Filed for Probate,” *The Pittsburgh Post*, August 29, 1900.

Sheraden Homestead
Historic Nomination Form
Photo Log

Sheraden Homestead

Site Plan



Sheraden Homestead

Photo Log Key

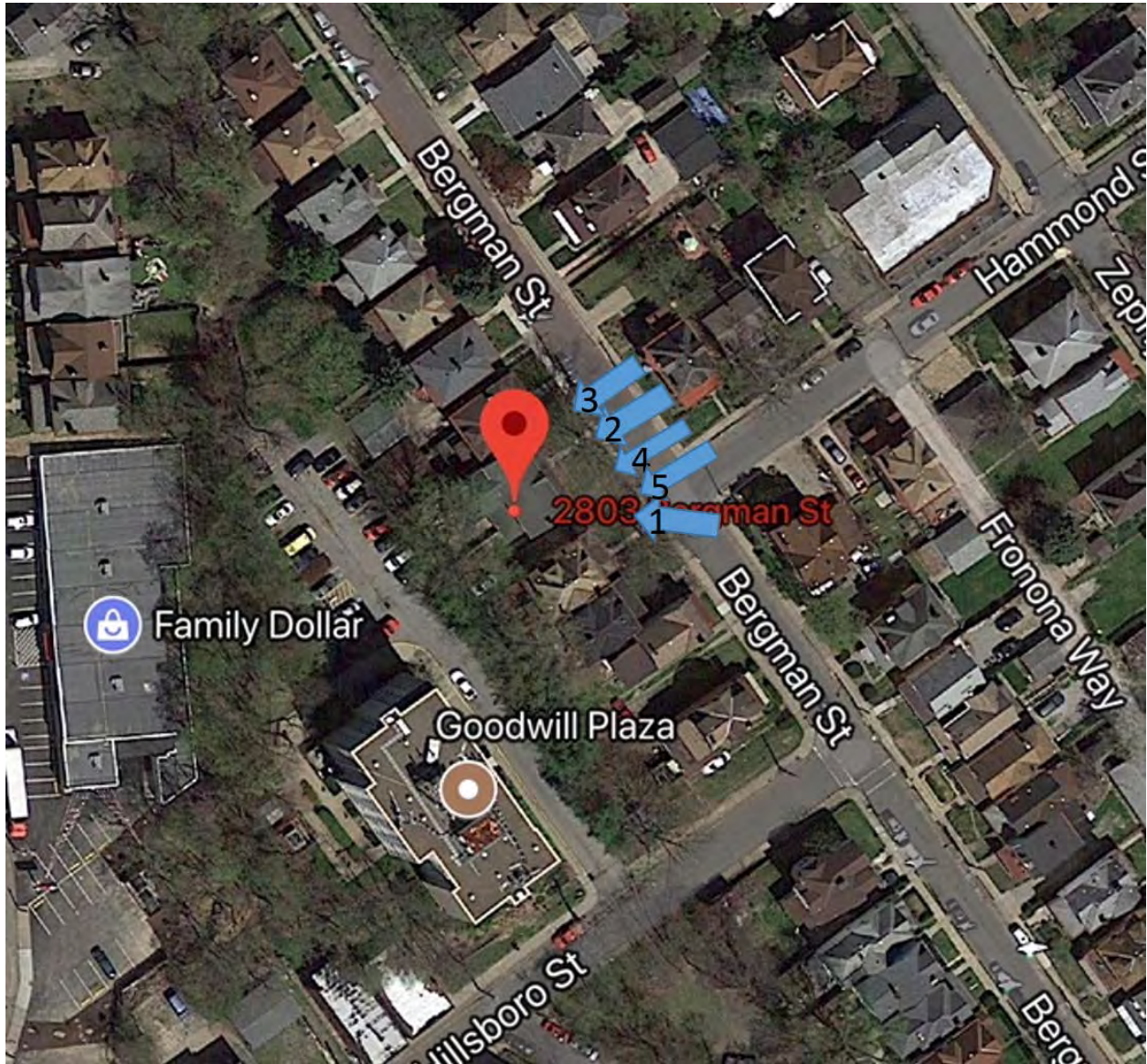




Photo. 1. 2803 Bergman St., Primary Façade, October 4, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 2. 2803 Bergman St., Entranceway, Porch & Trees, October 4, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 3. 2803 Bergman St., Roofline and Second Story Detail, Primary Façade, October 4, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 4. 2803 Bergman St., *Twin Sycamore Trunks*, October 4, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.



Photo. 5. 2803 Bergman St., Twin Sycamores, Trunk & Canopy, October 4, 2017. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

**Sheraden Homestead
Historic Nomination Form
Supporting Documents**

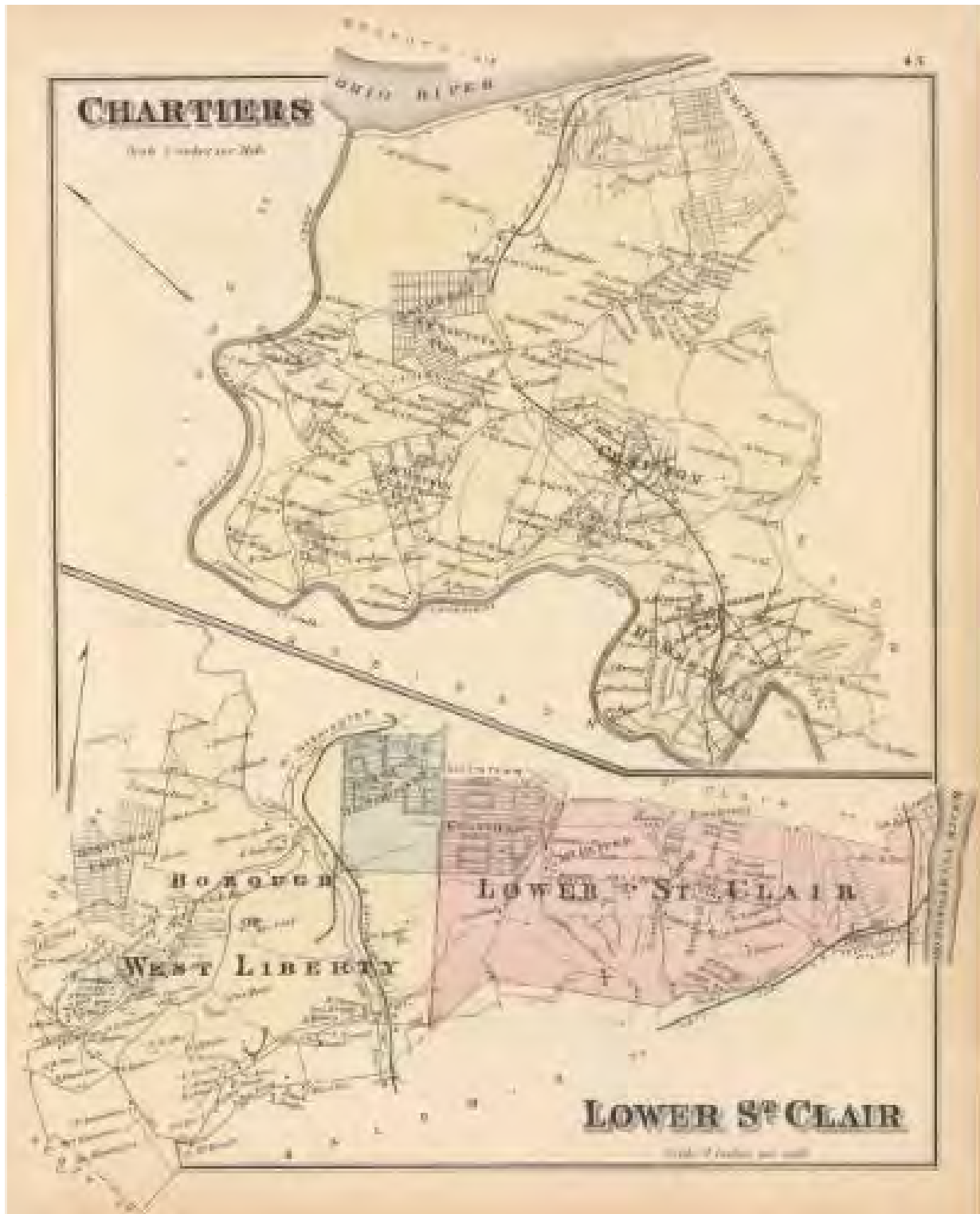


Plate 45. Chartiers & Lower St. Clair. 1876. G. M. Hopkins & Co.
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:76v01p45>



Plate 26. Chartiers. 1886. G. M. Hopkins & Co.,
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A86v01p26/viewer>

Sheraden Homestead Historic Nomination Form – Supporting Documents



Plate 15. Sheraden. 1896. G. M. Hopkins & Co.,
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:20090218-hopkins-0016>



Plate 20. Chartiers, Sheraden, Esplen. 1905. G. M. Hopkins & Co.,
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:05vsvp20>

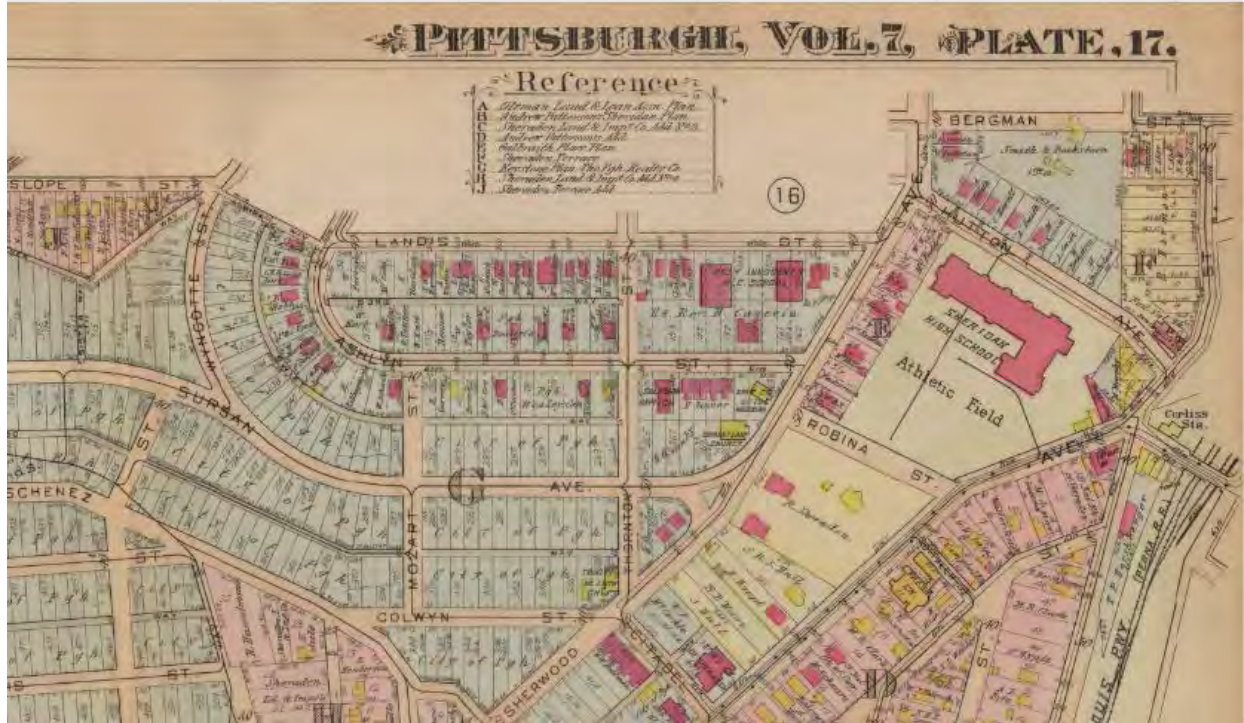
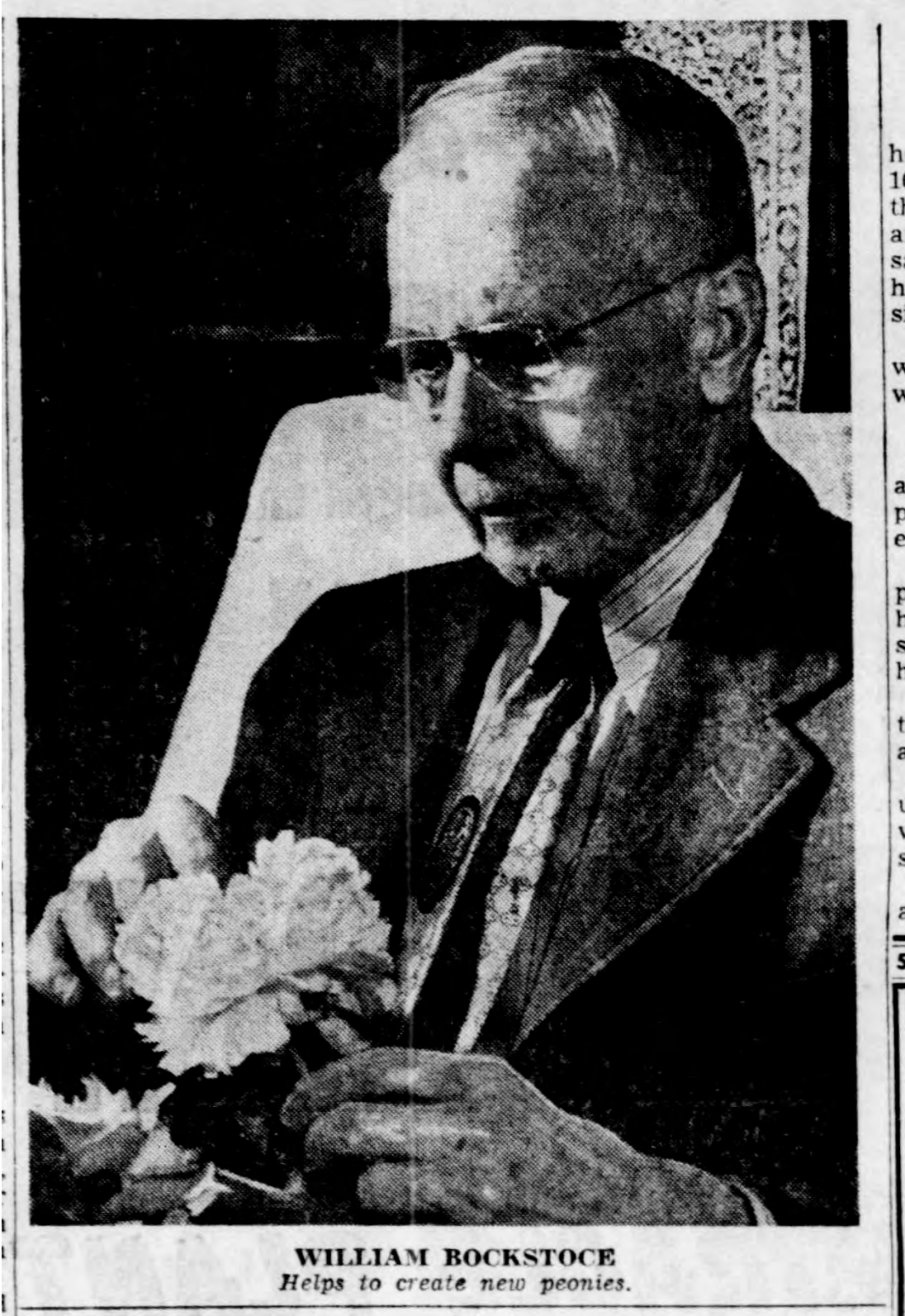


Plate 17. Chartiers, Sheraden. 1905. G. M. Hopkins & Co.,
<http://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:17v07p17>



William Sheraden & Family in Front of the Original Farmhouse. Date & Provenance unknown. Accessed: <http://www.sheradenpgh.com/2013/03/history-of-sheraden.html>



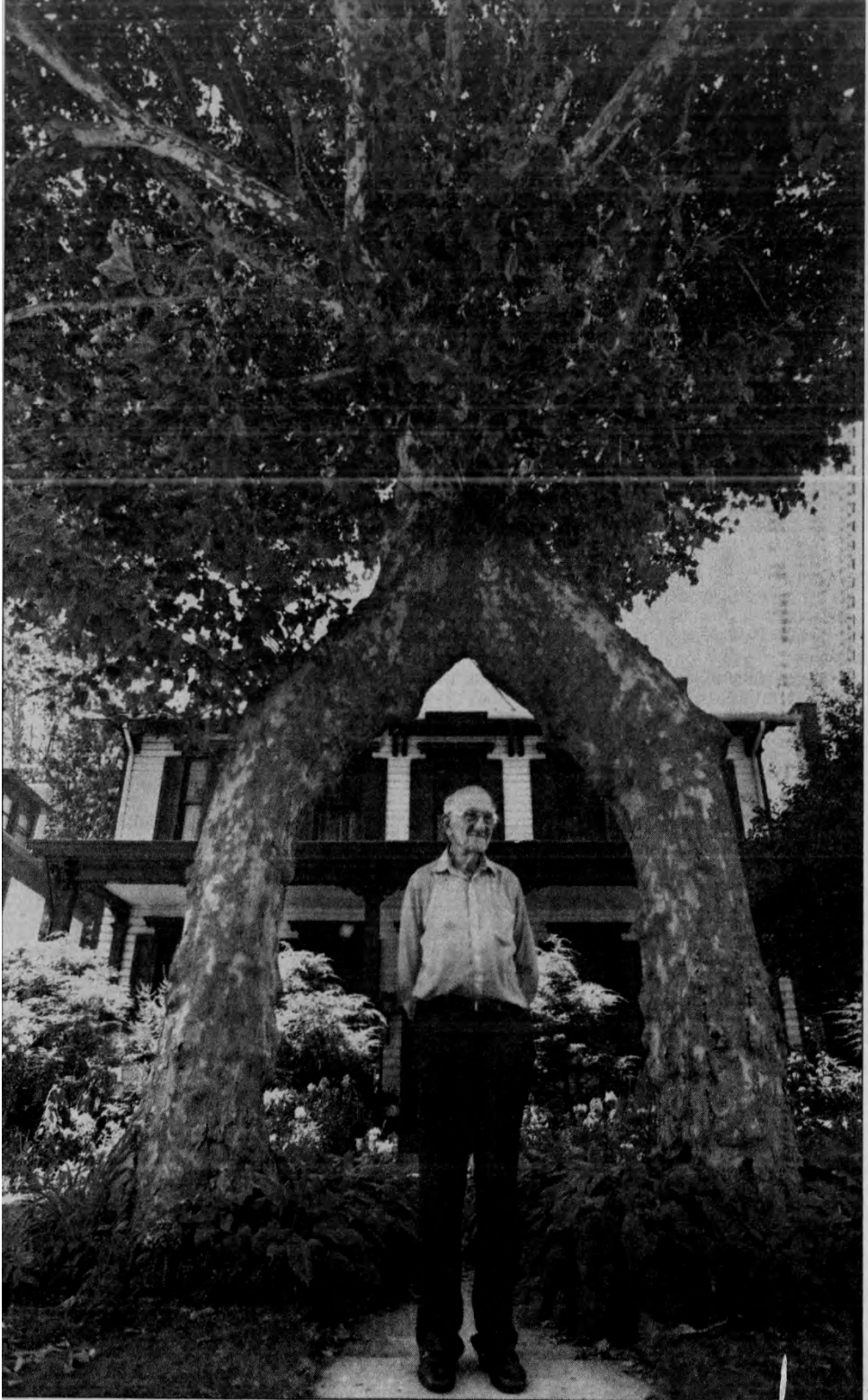
William Bockstoe. *The Pittsburgh Press*, June 8, 1952.



"The Trees with Two Trunks," *The Pittsburgh Press*, June 29, 1952.



“Sycamore Trees,” *The Pittsburgh Press*, May 29, 1975.



Mike Lupka beneath the double-trunk sycamore that grows at his home. The previous owner of the house grafted two trees together to make the arch. Robin Rombauer/Post-Gazette

“One Horticulturalists Work of Art,” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. July 28, 1999.