PITTSBURGH ART IN PUBLIC PLACES

DOWNTOWN WALKING TOUR

FOURTH EDITION
This book is designed to connect people with art in public places in Downtown Pittsburgh. In addition to art, noteworthy architecture, landscape architecture, and cultural objects have been included based on their proximity to the artworks in the guide.

Each walk takes approximately 80–120 minutes. Allow more time for contemplation and exploring.

Free copies of this walking tour can be downloaded from the Office of Public Art’s website, publicartpittsburgh.org.

Learn more about art in public places in the region by visiting pittsburghartplaces.org.
Explore this riverfront district to view artwork, monuments, and memorials that honor people, events, and industries in the region. These places are complemented by great views of Pittsburgh’s skyline, bridges, and topography.
The Alcoa Corporate Center fills an entire city block along Three Rivers Park. Materials used to construct the building reference Pittsburgh’s landscape and history. The undulating glass façade refers to the river and the city’s glass industry, and the building’s sandstone came from a local quarry that supplied stone for nearby bridge piers. The building is constructed from 800,000 pounds of Alcoa aluminum and 70,000 square feet of glass.

Behind this modern office building is a landmark two-story building on Isabella Street, built by Frederick J. Osterling in 1917 to house his offices.

The redevelopment of the North Shore riverfront included a 2.7-acre sculpture park designed in 1983 by landscape architect R. Jackson Seay Jr. “Labor” was selected as a theme for the park, and each of the artists was asked to address that concept. Seay worked closely with each artist to develop their site. A riverfront walkway, docking facilities, and fishing access were also incorporated into the park. In 2010, a consortium of public and private partners began to collaborate on the renovation of the park and the conservation of the artworks with LaQuatra Bonci landscape architects.
Pittsburgh Variations is a four-part arrangement of abstract, painted-aluminum shapes referencing the growth of Pittsburgh. The pieces represent a paddlewheel to symbolize the rivers, a crucible for industry, the Golden Triangle for business and finance, and Penn’s Woods for forests and natural resources.

The artist’s public sculptures were designed to transcend what he called the “indoor eye,” where artwork is seen in isolation from its physical and social environment. This sculpture invites interactivity — visitors can walk through the works and sit on the integrated benches to enjoy the view.
Ned Smyth designed a two-part installation in the park. Each component includes an architectural element and mosaics. The work recognizes the contribution of Pittsburgh to American labor, labor’s role in our nation’s development, and the delicate balance between civilization and nature. In Piazza Lavoro, four freestanding façades are covered with mosaics of laborers at work. Smyth describes his decision to depict the laborers without clothes as a way to avoid limiting “their universal expressiveness.” With the classic figures and architectural structures, the work seems to reference ancient ruins. The other component is Mythic Source. Here, an abstracted palm tree is surrounded by mosaics of people and sea creatures, symbolizing man’s origins in water.

Originally, Mythic Source was located at the bottom of the hill close to the river. In 2015, Ned Smyth was recommissioned to restore and relocate parts of the artwork to remove the mosaic from the floodplain.
77 **THE FORKS** 1984  **ISAAC WITKIN**

Aluminum

↑ Allegheny Landing, between the Roberto Clemente and Andy Warhol Bridges

This cast-aluminum sculpture references the confluence of Pittsburgh’s three rivers: the Allegheny, the Monongahela, and the Ohio. The cluster of forks demonstrates the impact of the rivers on Pittsburgh’s economic development, including the molten metal that was once made in the city’s riverfront mills.

78 **THE BUILDERS** 1984  **GEORGE DANHIRES**

Bronze

↑ Allegheny Landing, between the Roberto Clemente and Andy Warhol Bridges

These bronze sculptures are a tribute to the builders of Pittsburgh’s two renaissances. The figures seem to be planning the next phase of construction that will further change the skyline. Mellon-Stuart, the construction company that commissioned this work, supplied the artist with photographs of two employees who inspired the figures.
Roberto Clemente was at the height of his career when his life came to a tragic end. He was on a flight that crashed on its way to deliver supplies for earthquake victims in Nicaragua. He played in Pittsburgh for his entire career, from 1955 to 1972, ending his last season with 3,000 hits.

The sculpture is located at the center of a black granite base within an outline of a baseball diamond. First, second, and third bases are marked with soil from Puerto Rico, Clemente’s birthplace; Forbes Field; and Three Rivers Stadium, respectively.
**SIGN OF LIGHT** 1999

ROBERT WILSON, ARTIST, AND RICHARD GLUCKMAN, ARCHITECT

LED and vinyl

*Sign of Light* is a billboard on top of Penn Avenue Place, facing the Allegheny River, that can be seen after dusk from the North Shore. Artist and theater designer Robert Wilson and architect Richard Gluckman were commissioned by the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust to create artworks that used light to define the borders of the Cultural District.

*Sign of Light* sits atop the old Joseph Horne building, now Penn Avenue Place. It looks like a blank billboard during the day. At night, however, more than 10,000 LEDs form a luminous triangle that rotates and changes colors. The sign is covered with a layer of vinyl to soften the light. The triangle is a reference to Pittsburgh’s “Golden Triangle,” the triangle of land that is created by the confluence of the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers.

**WILLIE STARGELL** 2001

SUSAN WAGNER

Bronze

*North Shore, PNC Park, Left Field entrance*

Stargell played for the Pittsburgh Pirates from 1962 to 1982. His primary position was left field. Affectionately known as “Pops,” he was a father figure for the team. The artist sculpted him ready to hit a baseball, perhaps one of the three home runs he hit in the Pirates’ 1979 World Series victory.
PNC Park was designed by Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum (HOK). Even the highest seats are only 88 feet from the field, giving visitors an intimate view of the game and Pittsburgh’s skyline.

82 **J.P. “HONUS” WAGNER** 1955  **FRANK VITTOR**
Bronze
📍 PNC Park, W. General Robinson Street at Mazeroski Way

J.P. “Honus” Wagner was born in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, in 1874. He played for the Pittsburgh Pirates for 21 years and was considered the greatest shortstop of his time. The base of this sculpture contains reliefs by Tony Vittor, the artist’s brother, that depict young people looking up at the baseball hero with admiration. The sculpture previously stood on the grounds of Forbes Field and Three Rivers Stadium, where the Pirates played before moving to PNC Park.

83 **BILL MAZEROSKI** 2010  **SUSAN WAGNER**
Bronze
📍 Mazeroski Way, near the Allegheny River

Pittsburgh Pirates second baseman Bill “Maz” Mazeroski played from 1960 to 1971. The sculpture depicts Maz’s famous home run that ended the 1960 World Series, clinching a win for the Pirates. Maz was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 2001. The wall surrounding the sculpture references the ivy covered walls of Forbes Field, the Pirates’ former home in Oakland.
84 **KOREAN WAR VETERANS’ MEMORIAL**  1999

**R. ALLAN CHRISTIANSON**

Stone

📍 North Shore Riverfront Park, between PNC Park and Heinz Field

The memorial is positioned and shaped to capture sunlight through its vertical spaces. While the sun travels the horizon, columns of light shine onto the ground, highlighting words that express individual and shared experiences about the war.
85 VIETNAM VETERANS’ MONUMENT  1987

JOHN ROBERT MIDDLETON AND
EDWARD DUMONT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS,
GEORGE DANHIRES, ARTIST, AND RON BENNETT, ARTIST

Bronze, steel, and stone

North Shore Riverfront Park, between PNC Park and Heinz Field

T.J. McGarvey, a Vietnam veteran living in Pittsburgh, led the campaign to build this memorial. His poem “Welcome Home” is presented on a bronze plaque at the site, setting the monument’s theme. George Danhires created the figurative bronze sculptures, which depict soldiers being reunited with their families. The figures are placed inside a circle inscribed with the Vietnamese words xin ban bình an cho chúng tôi, translated into English as “grant us peace.” The figures are surrounded by a steel dome, fabricated by Triangle Welding Co., based on the shape of an inverted lotus blossom, a Buddhist symbol for peace. Ron Bennett created the wind chimes within the dome.
Steel, glass, and granite

North Shore Park

The Southwestern Pennsylvania World War II Memorial focuses on the story of the brave men and women of this region who contributed to the war effort. Between the granite slabs and steel spires are glass panels that contain historical photographs; in the center of the memorial, the images document the history of the region and its participants during World War II, while the glass panels on the exterior show two large comprehensive photographs of the Pacific and European campaigns. The black granite is inscribed with a narrative that one can follow as s/he walks through the memorial. The entire space forms an elliptical that opens toward a perfectly aligned view of the fountain at Point State Park across the Allegheny River.
87 MANCHESTER BRIDGE PORTALS  1917  CHARLES KECK
Bronze
📍 Plaza at North Shore Drive and Art Rooney Avenue

Built in 1915, the Manchester Bridge linked the Northside to Downtown. When the bridge was demolished in 1970, the portals’ 12-foot-high bronze sculptures of historical figures and folklore characters from Pittsburgh’s past were saved and stored at Heinz Field. In 2016, two of the sculptures were installed in a plaza on the North Shore. Placed on a COR-TEN® steel wall, the sculptures feature frontier scout Christopher Gist, who led George Washington through this area during the 1700s, and Seneca chief Guyasuta, who joined Washington on his expedition to Fort Duquesne. The two figural sculptures flank William Pitt’s coat of arms.

88 EVER WATCHFUL  1996  SUSAN WAGNER
Bronze
📍 North Shore Riverfront Park, at Art Rooney Avenue

Designed by architecture and environment consulting company EDAW, the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial features a life-size sculpture of an officer who looks over his shoulder to watch the city. Wagner used police equipment, including a disabled gun, to help model elements of the sculpture in her Pittsburgh studio. In 2015, Wagner was inspired to add a K-9 officer to this memorial after Pittsburgh police dog Rocco was slain in the line of duty in 2014.
Fred Rogers, a native of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, was dedicated to educating children. His famous children’s television series, *Mister Rogers’ Neighborhood*, was broadcast on public television for more than 30 years from WQED in Oakland.

The sculpture is seated in an environment designed by Astorino, a Pittsburgh architecture firm, which transformed a pier of the Manchester Bridge into a platform where viewers can enjoy Pittsburgh’s skyline, rivers, and hillsides. The bridge was removed from this site in 1970 as part of the creation of Point State Park.
90 **ART ROONEY 1990**  
RAYMOND KASKEY, FAIA  

Bronze  
Heinz Field, west of Art Rooney Avenue  

The sculpture of the Pittsburgh Steelers’ patriarch, Arthur J. Rooney, was funded with donations from nearly 7,000 individuals, including more than 100 former players. The artist captures the impact of his subject, often called “The Chief,” by the scale of the work: the seated figure is seven feet tall; if standing, it would be close to ten. The artist also designed the exedra upon which the figure is seated. He chose to depict “The Chief” as he looked in the 1970s, holding his ever-present cigar. A nearby plaque is inscribed with Rooney’s famous quote, “I never met a player I didn’t like.”

91 **THE PITTSBURGH PANTHER 2001**  
TIBERIU MOSTEAU  

Bronze  
Heinz Field, near Gate A  

The University of Pittsburgh shares Heinz Field with the Pittsburgh Steelers. Their Oakland campus is represented in the paving by the Cathedral of Learning, one of the city’s most recognizable buildings. The panther, which is native to this part of Pennsylvania, was adopted as the university’s mascot in 1909.
This sculpture was inspired by the astronomer and astrophysicist Samuel P. Langley. Langley was the head of the Allegheny Observatory from 1867 to 1891. In 1870, he introduced the Allegheny System, which standardized time using the observatory telescope and astronomical calculations. This system was sold as a service to railroads and cities across the country and is the basis for standardized time used today. Funds that Langley received by providing this service were put toward his research in the field of solar physics.

With its form and materials, the artwork evokes the passage of time, a train engine, and the industrial history of the city. R.M. Fischer won the Mayor’s Award for Public Art for this piece in 2009. The award recognizes a public art project that contributes to the quality of life and economic development of a Pittsburgh community.
E-MOTION 1999
SHASHI CAAN WITH COLLABORATORS MATTHEW TANTERI, LIGHTING DESIGNER, AND NICHOLAS GOLDSMITH, DESIGN ENGINEER

Fabric, cables, and light

Rooftop of Carnegie Science Center, One Allegheny Avenue

White during the day, E-Motion looks dramatically different at night when it becomes a weather beacon delivering the next day’s forecast. Red lights indicate warmer weather, blue forecasts cooler weather, and green stands for no change. Yellow lights warn of severe weather, and you can expect rain when it flashes different colors.

Tasso Katselas Associates, Inc.
designed the Carnegie Science Center.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is the fourth edition of *Pittsburgh Art in Public Places: Downtown Walking Tour*. We thank everyone who generously gave their time during the creation of each edition to review our research, share their knowledge, and give context and perspective to the diverse collection of art in Pittsburgh. We especially thank: Chuck Alcorn, research assistant for the 2006 edition; Lea Donatelli, research assistant for the 2008 edition; Laura Zorch and Kate Hansen, research assistants for the 2013 edition; and Mary Navarro, who helped to develop the original concept for the guide.

Several resources were consulted during the research phase of each edition. Of special note is Marilyn Evert’s book *Discovering Pittsburgh’s Sculpture*; past issues of *Carnegie Magazine*; and the archives at the Carnegie Library, Carnegie Mellon University, University of Pittsburgh, Senator John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center, and Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation.

We also thank the Office of Public Art Advisory Committee:

**DEB ACKLIN**, WQED

**DARLA CRAVOTTA**, Allegheny County

**RAYMOND W. GASTIL**, Department of City Planning

**JANET SARBAUGH**, The Heinz Endowments

**ROB STEPHANY**, The Heinz Endowments

**MITCH SWAIN**, Greater Pittsburgh Arts Council