



Squirrel Hill's Historic Designations



Squirrel Hill has a large and marvelous array of historic buildings, sites, and monuments. Many have received historic designations of some kind. This display is about those designations and what they represent.

squirrelhillhistory.org

About the Squirrel Hill Historical Society

The **Squirrel Hill Historical Society** (SHHS) is a membership organization established in 2000. It is committed to gathering and preserving the history and memories of our neighborhood.

The Squirrel Hill Historical Society Inc. has been determined to be exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3). All contributions, including dues, to the SHHS are deductible from federal taxes under Section 170 of the IRS Code.

For More Information ...

Go to the SHHS website, www.squirrelhillhistory.org, for information about upcoming speakers and events, recordings of past SHHS programs, links to other historical organizations, and a wealth of other information about Squirrel Hill and the Squirrel Hill Historical Society. You can also contact us at sqhillhist@shhsoc.org. Members receive monthly newsletters.

Squirrel Hill Historical Society

Mission Statement: The Squirrel Hill Historical Society (SHHS) is a membership organization established in 2000. We are committed to gathering, preserving, and celebrating the history and memories of our neighborhood.

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Squirrel Hill's Boundaries

Before looking at Squirrel Hill's historic sites, it's important to know what we mean when we say "Squirrel Hill," so that we can tell which historic designations are within it. In the 1980s, the City of Pittsburgh drew boundary maps for all of the city's 90 neighborhoods. This map shows the boundaries of Squirrel Hill North and South.



Types of Historic Designations

Historic designations are formal recognitions of a building, site, structure, object, or district's historical importance. Receiving such designations often leads to legal protections and preservation incentives and can be a source of pride for a community. Squirrel Hill has several types of historical designations, offering various levels of protection and eligibility for preservation resources.

Here are the different types of **Historic Designations** in descending order in what they offer in protection and importance:

National Designations: The most prominent kind of designation is the **National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)**, a listing of properties deemed worthy of preservation by the federal government. A property can also be designated as a **National Historic Landmark (NHL)**. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. Both NRHP and NHL are managed by the National Park Service. The properties that are chosen either have the strongest association with a significant event in our nation's history; best tell the story of an individual who played a significant role in the history of our nation; are an exceptional representation of a particular building or engineering method, technique, or building type; and/or have the potential to yield new and innovative information about the past through archeology.

Pennsylvania State Designations: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission administers a program of historical markers to capture the stories of people, places, events, and innovations that have affected the lives of Pennsylvanians over the centuries. Nearly 2,600 cast aluminum markers have been placed around the state that feature subjects related to the histories of Native Americans; early colonization; government and politics; athletes; entertainers and artists; movements for freedom and equality; historic industries; commerce; utilities; and a multitude of other noteworthy topics of statewide or national significance.

Local Designations: These are designations by city or local governments, often within a specific neighborhood or district. In Pittsburgh, this involves the City Historic Designation program. City designations include City Designated Historic District (CDHD), Structure (CDHS), Site (CDHS), or Object (CDHO)

Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation Historic Plaques: In 1968, the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation began a Historic Landmark Plaque program to identify architecturally significant structures and designed landscapes throughout Allegheny County. PHLF has awarded 634 Historic Landmark Plaques to date. A plaque identifies the site as a significant part of our local heritage, but it will not protect a building from alteration or demolition.

A property may be individually designated as a historic landmark or as part of a designated historic district.

National Designations in Squirrel Hill

These buildings and parks have been placed on the **National Register of Historic Places**:

Pittsburgh Allderdice High School, 2409 Shady Ave.

Colfax Elementary School, Beechwood Blvd. and Phillips Ave.

Frick Park, 1981 Beechwood Blvd.

Henry Koerner House, 1055 S. Negley Ave.

U.S. Bureau of Mines, now Hamburg Hall, 4800 Forbes Ave.

Phipps Conservatory

Schenley Park

Wightman School, 4604 Solway St.



Pennsylvania State Historical Markers

Squirrel Hill has two Pennsylvania State Historical Markers:

Frank Vittor (1888-1968), located at the Columbus statue he sculpted in Schenley Park near the Schenley Bridge. Vittor studied under Rodin in Paris. He created several other well-known works in Pittsburgh.

Station WQED, 4802 5th Avenue. The inscription reads, "Television station, located here, opened April 1954, as first community-sponsored educational television station in America. In 1955 it was the first to telecast classes to elementary schools."

In addition to those state historical markers in Squirrel Hill, two others related to Squirrel Hill's history are located nearby.



The Historical Marker for **Simon Girty** is located outside Turner Cemetery at 3424 Beechwood Blvd. Girty (1741-1818) owned a large tract of land that included the cemetery. He was well known for his exploits during the American Revolution. He defected to the British and attacked settlers along the frontier. After the war, he fled to Canada. While this marker is located just outside Squirrel Hill in Greenfield, the whole area was considered to be Squirrel Hill in the 1700s. SHHS member Eric Marchbien was the driving force in applying for the marker, and the SHHS helped with the research.

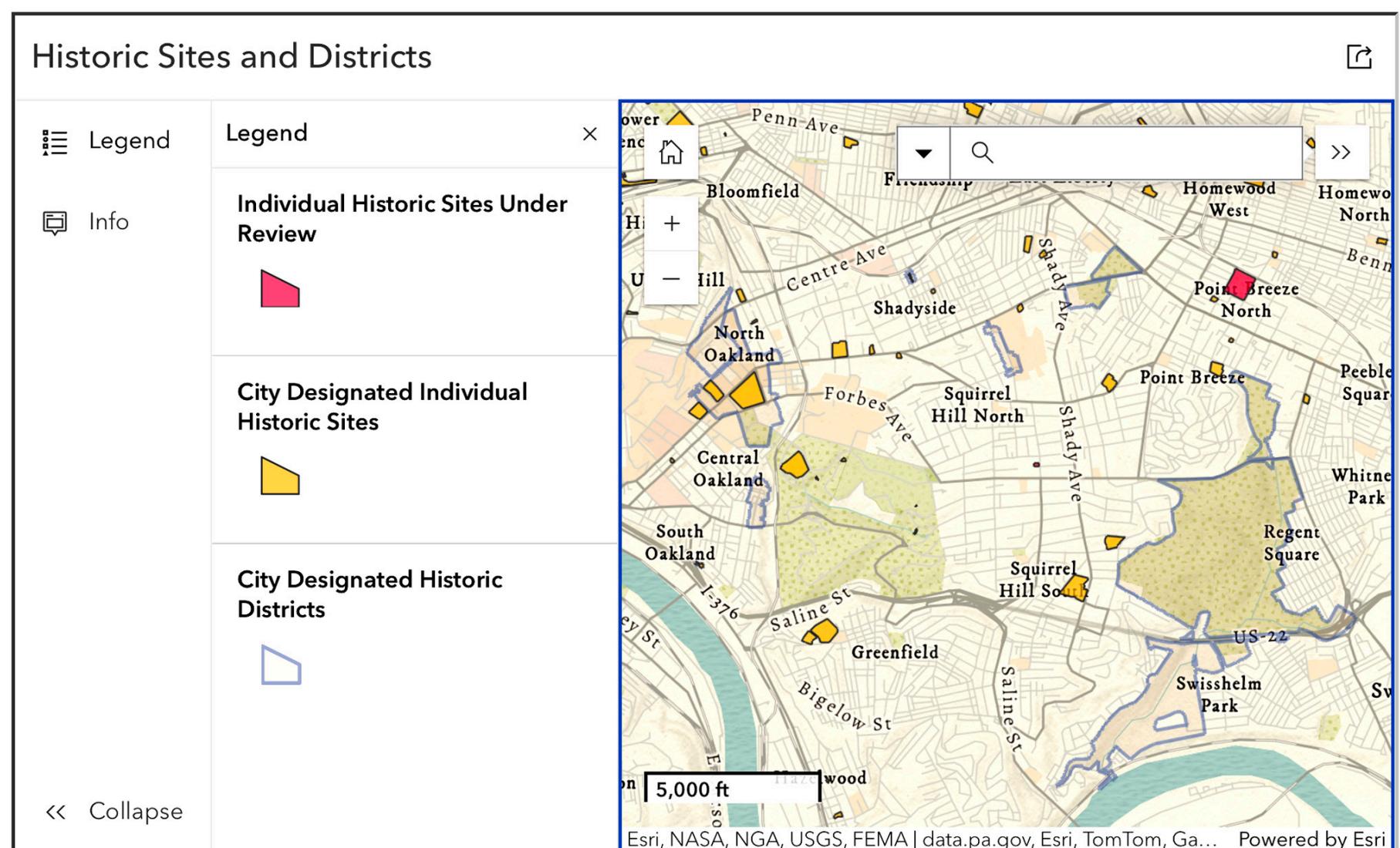
The Historical Marker for **Jane Grey Swisshelm** is located on S. Braddock Ave. and New St. in Edgewood by the Parkway ramps. Swisshelm (1815–1884) was an American Radical Republican journalist, publisher, abolitionist, women's rights advocate, and one of America's first female journalists. Her house was in Nine Mile Run valley.

Historic Review Commission

Interactive Map

The Pittsburgh Historic Review Commission has developed an interactive map on its website that you can click on to see all the buildings and sites in the city that have been granted historic designations. To access the map, google “Historic Designations and Districts - Pittsburgh, PA” and click on that link. The excerpt from the map below shows Squirrel Hill.

Historic Designations and Districts





PITTSBURGH HISTORY &
LANDMARKS FOUNDATION

PHLF Historic Designations

In 1968, the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation began a **Historic Landmark Plaque** program to identify architecturally significant structures and designed landscapes throughout Allegheny County. A plaque identifies the site as a significant part of our local heritage. However, it will not protect a building from alteration or demolition.

Since 1968, PHLF has awarded 634 Historic Landmark Plaques. Of those, 41 are located in Squirrel Hill.

6661 Aylesboro Ave. house, built 1886, remodeled in 1920 by James T. Steen.

Allardice High School, built 1927. Architect: Robert M. Trimble.

Baker Hall, Carnegie Mellon University, built 1914, 1919. Architects: Palmer and Hornbostel.

Boss Hall, Carnegie Mellon University, 1916. Architect: Henry Hornbostel, **Carnegie Mellon University**, original campus (Carnegie Institute of Technology; Carnegie Technical Schools), built 1905-32. Architects: Palmer & Hornbostel.

Central Catholic High School, 4720 Fifth Ave., built 1927. Architect: Edward J. Weber, of Weber, Link & Bowers.

College of Fine Arts, (School of Applied Design), Carnegie Mellon University. Built 1912, 1916. Architect: Henry Hornbostel.

John T. Comès house, 3242 Beechwood Blvd., designed by noted Catholic ecclesiastical architect John T. Comès (1873–1922), who was born in Luxembourg and came to Pittsburgh in 1895. From 1900 to 1922, Comès designed around 28 churches and other church-related buildings in Western Pennsylvania and beyond. In Squirrel Hill, he designed St. Philomena's Church, now Community Day School (6424 Forward Ave.), and his house on Beechwood Blvd., designed to resemble a Hungarian hunting lodge.

Doherty Hall (School of Applied Sciences, Engineering Hall), Carnegie Mellon University, 1908. Architects: Palmer & Hornbostel.

Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, 5700 Forbes Ave. Built 1937. Architect: E. Donald Robb.

Greenfield Elementary School, 1 Alger St. Built 1916-23. Architects: Kiehnle and Elliot (awarded conditionally).



**PITTSBURGH HISTORY &
LANDMARKS FOUNDATION**

PHLF Historic Designations (continued)

Haller-Bursztynowicz house, 5738 Northumberland Street, built c. 1890.

Hamburg Hall (U.S. Bureau of Mines), 4800 Forbes Ave., Carnegie Mellon University, built 1915. Architect: Henry Hornbostel.

Hamerschlag Hall (Machinery Hall), 1906, 1914, Carnegie Mellon University, built 1915. Architect: Henry Hornbostel.

Henderson Hall, Carnegie Mellon University, built 1916. Architect: Henry Hornbostel.

Homestead High Level (Grays) Bridge, built 1935-7, Chief Engineer: George S. Richardson. It is a rare Wichert Truss bridge and is the longest bridge on the entire Monongahela River.



Howe-Childs Gatehouse (Willow Cottage), Fifth Ave. and Woodland Rd., Chatham University, built c. 1860.

Howe Springs, Fifth Ave. and N. Woodland Rd.

Henry and Joan Koerner house, (right). Concept design: Richard Righter, Architect with Henry Koerner, Construction drawings by George L. Simons, Architect.



Mr. and Mrs. Jack Landis house, 1055 S. Negley Ave.

Peter Berndtson and Cornelia Brierly house, 2717 Mount Royal Rd.

Margaret Morrison Carnegie Hall, (Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women), Carnegie Mellon University, built 1906, 1914. Architects: Palmer & Hornbostel.

McGill Hall, Carnegie Mellon University, built 1916, Architect: Henry Hornbostel.

Murray Hill Ave. Historic District, 1010-1201 Murray Hill Ave. Houses were built after 1890.



PITTSBURGH HISTORY &
LANDMARKS FOUNDATION

PHLF Historic Designations (continued)

Neill Log House, built c. 1795, Schenley Park.

Panther Hollow Bridge, built 1897. Engineer: Henry B. Rust.

Phipps Conservatory, built 1893. Architects: Lord & Burnham.

Pittsburgh Center for the Arts (Arts and Crafts Center), Fifth and Shady Avenues, built 1912, 1980s), Architect: Charles Barton Keen.

The Pittsburgh Golf Club, 5280 Northumberland St., built 1899, enlarged 1904. Architects: Alden & Harlow.

Porter Hall (School of Applied Industries). Carnegie Mellon University, built 1905, 1915. Architects: Palmer & Hornbostel.

Lydia A. Riesmeyer, house. 5818 Aylesboro Ave.

Schenley Bridge, built 1897, Engineer: Henry B. Rust.

Schenley Park, opened in 1889.

Schenley Park Visitor Center, 101 Panther Hollow Road, built 1910. Architects: Ruian & Russell.

Scobell Hall, Carnegie Mellon University, built 1918. Architect: Henry Hornbostel.

Skibo Gymnasium, Carnegie Mellon University, built 1923, 1932. Architect: Henry Hornbostel.

Tillie S. Speyer house, 1500 Wightman St. Architect: A. James Speyer.

“Sunnyledge” (McClelland House). Fifth and Wilkins Avenues, built 1886. Architects: Longfellow & Harlow.

Temple Sinai (Worthington House). 5505 Forbes Ave., built 1910, 1915. Architect: Louis S. Stevens.

Edward Weinberger house, 6380 Caton St., built 1948. Architects: Peter Berndtson and Coprnelia Brierly.

Welch Hall, Carnegie Mellon University, built 1918. Architect: Henry Hornbostel.

Woodland Road District, begun 1860.



Monuments in Squirrel Hill

Squirrel Hill has numerous monuments, many military, scattered around it, mostly in Schenley Park. A few years ago, the City of Pittsburgh embarked on a project to identify and catalog them all. The results can be found online on the **“City of Pittsburgh War Monument and Memorial Inventory.”** Here are the most significant monuments in Squirrel Hill:

Edward M. Bigelow, a bronze statue sculpted by Giuseppi Moretti in 1895, is located on a monumental pedestal in the parking island in front of Phipps Conservatory. It was the first sculpture installed in Schenley Park and honors Bigelow, called “the Father of the Parks” for his creation of Schenley and Highland Parks.

Flag Monument, a granite and bronze monument commemorating the sesquicentennial of the American flag, was sculpted by Harvey Schwab in 1927. It was moved to its present location in 2016.

The Hygeia Monument, a bronze statue sculpted by Giuseppe Moretti, was installed on a pedestal in 1922 on the corner of Schenley Drive and Panther Hollow Road. The monument commemorates the members of the Allegheny County Medical Society who served in World War I.

Memorial to Robert Burns, sculpted by John Massey Rhind, was installed in 1914 on the grounds of Phipps Conservatory near the Panther Hollow Bridge. It was a gift from Andrew Carnegie and seven friends. Carnegie was a fan of Burns.

Neptune, An 1893 bronze statue that stands in the Aquatic Gardens on the south side of Phipps Conservatory.

Col. Leroy Hawkins Memorial (right), by sculptor William Couper, was dedicated in 1904. It is the first monument in Pittsburgh dedicated to an individual soldier—an officer who died from injuries in the Spanish American War.



Tenth PA Infantry Plaque (right), a large bronze plaque dedicated to the Tenth Infantry led by Col. Leroy Hawkins, is embedded in the ground in front of the Hawkins Memorial.

Four bronze panthers that prowl on the Panther Hollow Bridge pylons were carved by Giuseppe Moretti in 1897. Mountain lions once roamed Pennsylvania but are now extinct.

The **Westinghouse Memorial** was placed at the corner of Schenley Drive and W. Circuit Road in 1930. It was designed by architects Henry Hornbostel and Eric Fisher Wood. The memorial's sculptures were done by Daniel Chester French, perhaps the most famous American sculptor of the time. The memorial was beautifully restored by the Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy in 2015, working collaboratively with the City of Pittsburgh.

Catahecassa Fountain, located near the Neill Log House, was installed around 1906. The brass plaque on the now-stopped-up fountain says, “Catahecassa Blackhoof, War Chief of the Shawnees, was present at the defeat of Braddock in 1755 and took part in all the subsequent wars until the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, after which he remained the friend and ally of the United States.” The fountain is said to be located on a side path of Nemacolin’s Trail.

Memorial Grove to Allegheny County World War I Veterans on W. Circuit Road consists of a plain concrete monument with a brass plaque that says the grove was dedicated on May 27, 1920. Behind the monument are trees planted in a grid pattern, each of which once had a memorial stone at its base, with a bronze plate with the name of a soldier on it.

Veterans Monument, World War I, II, Korea, Vietnam is a stone monument set in the small triangle of land bounded by Forbes Ave., Beechwood Blvd., and South Dallas Ave. A bronze plaque is on each of the four sides. The inscription at the base of the main plaque says, “Dedicated by the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 577, May 30, 1948.” The other plaques were dedicated in 1967. The small parklet in which the monument is located is called the American Legion Memorial Gardens.

Gary & Nancy Tuckfelt Keeping Tabs Holocaust Sculpture, located on the grounds of Community Day School at 6424 Forward Ave., was dedicated in 2013. It holds 6,000,000 tabs to represent the number of Jewish lives lost in the Holocaust. It consists of 960 glass blocks in stainless steel frames, each holding 6,250 tabs. The sculpture has twelve walls that make up a Star of David lying flat. People can walk through it. .

City of Pittsburgh Designated Historical Sites in Squirrel Hill

The City of Pittsburgh designates historical sites and districts to preserve and promote the city's heritage, achieved through the City of Pittsburgh's Historic Preservation Program. These designations protect exterior character, promote sustainability, and positively impact the city's property values and tourism.

There are several City Designated categories: Historic District (CDHD), Structure (CDHS), Site (CDHS), or Object (CDHO).

Historic Designations offer protection for the exterior character of properties by requiring review of development projects to specific standards; promote sustainability by preserving existing buildings and materials; positively impact property values, neighborhood revitalization, tourism, job creation, and revenue.

Squirrel Hill has one Historic District—**Murray Hill Avenue**.

Squirrel Hill has several City of Pittsburgh Designated Sites:

Catahecassa Fountain in Schenley Park

Frick Park

Howe Springs on Fifth Avenue at Highland Avenue

Panther Hollow Bridge in Schenley Park

Schenley Bridge in Schenley Park

Westinghouse Memorial in Schenley Park

(**Mellon Park** also has City designation, but it is in Point Breeze.)

Two other places are now being considered for City Historic Site Designations:

Schenley Park

Anathan House (*right*), 1620 Murray Ave.



City of Pittsburgh Historical Designations near Squirrel Hill

In addition to the Designated Historical Sites in Squirrel Hill, there are a number of others in close proximity to the neighborhood:

Fairfax Apartments, 4614 5th Ave.

Gladstone School, 327 Hazelwood Ave., Hazelwood

Greenfield Elementary School, 1 Alger St., Greenfield

Hazelwood Brewing Co., Lytle St., Hazelwood

John Woods House (Now the Woods House Historic Pub), 4604 Monongahela St., Hazelwood. The Woods House was built c. 1792 by John Woods, the surveyor who laid out downtown Pittsburgh. Stephen Foster played the piano in the upstairs parlor. The pub fare is excellent and can be enjoyed in a historic setting.



Linden School (right), 739 S. Linden Ave., Point Breeze, built 1903. It still has its beautiful stained glass windows in the main stairway.



Mellon Park, Point Breeze

Moreland Hoffstot House, 5057 5th Ave.

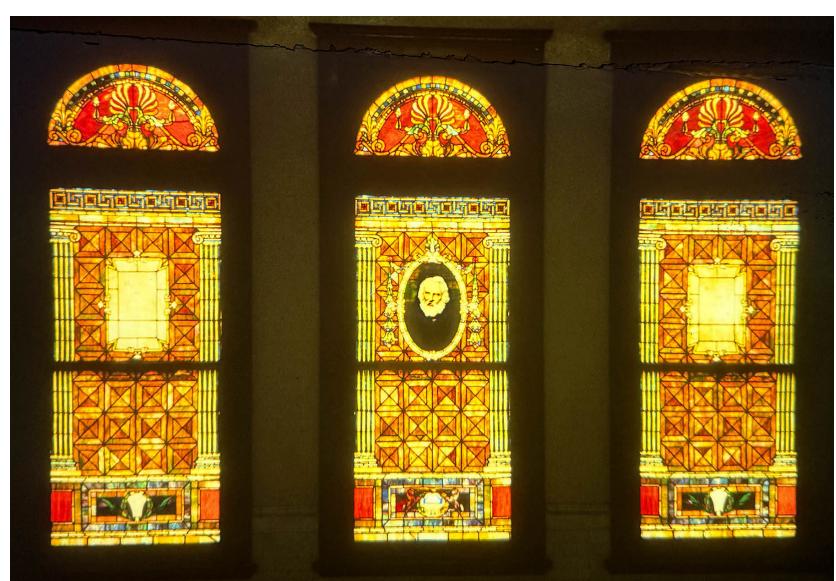
Old Heidelberg apartments, Braddock Ave., Point Breeze

Park Place School, S. Braddock and Brashear Ave.

Oakland Civic Center Historic District

Sellers House, 400 Shady Ave.

Sterrett School, 339 Lang St., Point Breeze



Upcoming SHHS Programs

SHHS programs are free and open to the public. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Church of the Redeemer, 5700 Forbes Avenue. They are listed on the SHHS website, squirrelhillhistory.org. Since 2002, almost all of the programs—over 200 so far—have been recorded and uploaded to the SHHS website.

Tuesday, September 9: “Red-lining in Pittsburgh”

Randy Weinberg, Professor of Information Systems at CMU, will discuss the origins and substance of racial covenants and other discriminatory housing practices in the City of Pittsburgh throughout much of the previous century.

Tuesday, October 14: “Tales from the Graves of Smithfield Cemetery”

In keeping with the spirit of Halloween, **Jan Kurth**, editor of *Print, Pittsburgh’s East End Newspaper*, will share captivating stories about some of the people buried in Smithfield Cemetery.

November 11: “Pittsburgh’s Historic Stadiums and Arenas”

Mark Fatla, author of the book, *Pittsburgh’s Historic Stadiums and Arenas*, will present information about many of the city’s iconic sports venues, including Forbes Field, one of the first “modern” concrete and steel ballparks; PNC Park, the best of the new millennium’s retro design movement; Schenley Casino and Duquesne Garden, the first artificial indoor ice rinks; and the engineering marvel of the Civic Arena’s movable dome.

Tuesday, December 9: “The ABCs of Pittsburgh Aviation”

Western Pennsylvania History magazine editor **Brian Butko** and public historian **Sue Morris** will discuss the thrilling early days of flying in their new book, *Bettis: Where Pittsburgh Aviation Took Off*. Beginning in the 1920s, the daredevil women and men of West Mifflin’s Bettis Field helped shape the industry from barnstorming to passenger service in less than a decade. A book sale and signing will follow.

Tuesday, January 13: “The Streets of Squirrel Hill”

SHHS Vice President **Helen Wilson** and a group of talented researchers are writing a book about the origins of the names of all the 200-plus roads and bridges in Squirrel Hill. Helen will give a presentation about the progress of the book and some of the group’s interesting findings.

Other Buildings and Places in Squirrel Hill Worthy of City Historic Designations

Historic Designations don't just materialize out of thin air. After a person or organization decides a place or building should be granted a historic designation, they have to research and write the nomination form, a process that can take months. After that, the nomination has to be submitted to the governing body for the type of historic designation sought—federal, state, or local. After that, the governing body decides if the nomination has merit. A few more steps are needed before the final approval is given. It's a long process, but well worth the time and effort.

Some historic buildings and places in Squirrel Hill are—or should be—considered for historic designations, or maybe Squirrel Hill organizations could invent a “Squirrel Hill Historic Designation” of its own:

Frick Park Gatehouses were designed by noted architect John Russell Pope (1874–1937), whose firm designed major public buildings, including the National Archives, Jefferson Memorial, and the West Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

Citizens Bank, at the corner of Murray Ave. and Darlington Rd., is the last of four mid century corporate modern Mellon Bank buildings in Pittsburgh.

Robin Road and Robin Way, are a set of private roads that feature a collection of houses designed by noted architect Benno Janssen.

Row of Mid Century Modern flat-roofed houses are located in the 2900 block of Beechwood Boulevard.

Community Day School, the prior St. Philomena's Roman Catholic Church and rectory, was designed by noted ecclesiastical architect John T. Comès, who lived in Squirrel Hill.

“**Mushroom House**,” the stone house on Beechwood Blvd. near Forward Ave., resembles a mushroom. It was designed in 1922 by noted local architect Frederick Scheibler Jr. It has Arts and Crafts-inspired interiors.

Homestead Grays Bridge was built in 1936 as a WPA project, the first of only a few bridges built using the patented Wichert Truss design. (The Anderson Bridge is another.) It was originally called the Homestead High Level Bridge because it crossed over railroad tracks on both sides of the river as well as the river itself. At 3,750 ft. in length, it is the longest bridge on the entire Monongahela River.

Schenley Park City Designated Historic Site Nomination

In early 2025, the Squirrel Hill Historical Society, with the support of the Squirrel Hill Urban Coalition, worked with Preservation Pittsburgh to nominate Schenley Park as a City Historic Designated Site. Helen Wilson wrote the nomination form, which Matthew Falcone of Preservation Pittsburgh augmented and then submitted to the Historic Review Commission. The hearing before the commission was in June, after which the nomination was reviewed by the City Planning Commission, which passed its recommendation on to City Council. The final step is for City Council to vote on the nomination, which should happen sometime in the fall.



Schenley Park City of Pittsburgh Historic Landmark Nomination

Prepared by Squirrel Hill Historic Society & Preservation Pittsburgh

Squirrel Hill
Historical
Society



To read the full nomination form, google "Schenley Park Nomination Form."

Squirrel Hill Urban Coalition

Treasure Awards

Every year, the Squirrel Hill Urban Coalition (SHUC), the neighborhood's Registered Community Organization (ROC), names four **Treasures** in Squirrel Hill. Here are the Treasures named by SHUC since 2012.

2011: Corner of Murray and Forbes; Deborah Acklin; Robert Levin; the Honorable Sophie Masloff

2012: Deborah R. Fidel, Esquire; Robert Qualters; The Manor Theatre; Holly McCullough and the Staff of the Squirrel Hill Branch of the Carnegie Library

2013: Rabbi James A. Gibson; Karla Boos; Wendell G. Freeland, Esquire; Squirrel Hill Post Office WPA-era mural, *History of Squirrel Hill*

2014: Pamela's Diner; The Hebrew Free Loan Association; The Honorable William Peduto; The Homewood Cemetery

2015: Bill Isler; David Stock; Mike Chen; Taylor Allderdice High School

2016: Friendship Circle; Classic Lines Books; Pittsburgh Citiparks; Community Day School

2017: E. J. Strassberger; Maria Caruso; John Katz; The Children's Institute of Pittsburgh

2018: Natalie Kaplan; The Pittsburgh Chinese School; National Council of Jewish Women, Pittsburgh; Little's Shoes

2019: The Jewish Community Center of Greater Pittsburgh; Michael Ehrmann; Sunburst School of Music; the valiant City of Pittsburgh First Responders

2020: Norraset "Nor" Nareedokmai; Jasmine Cho; Barbara Burstin; First Tee/ Arnold Palmer Learning Center

2021: Nancy Polinsky Johnson; Brian Lee; Kiya Tomlin; Wightman Park

2022: Carol Brown; Dr. Harry Clark; Mildred Miller Posvar; Squirrel Hill Urban Coalition's 50th Anniversary

2023: Elizabeth Miller, MD PhD; Ellen Perlow Kessler; Helen Wilson; Jewish Family and Children's Services

2024: Dr. Stanley Marks; The Reverend Canon Natalie Hall; Maggie Feinstein; Neill Log House

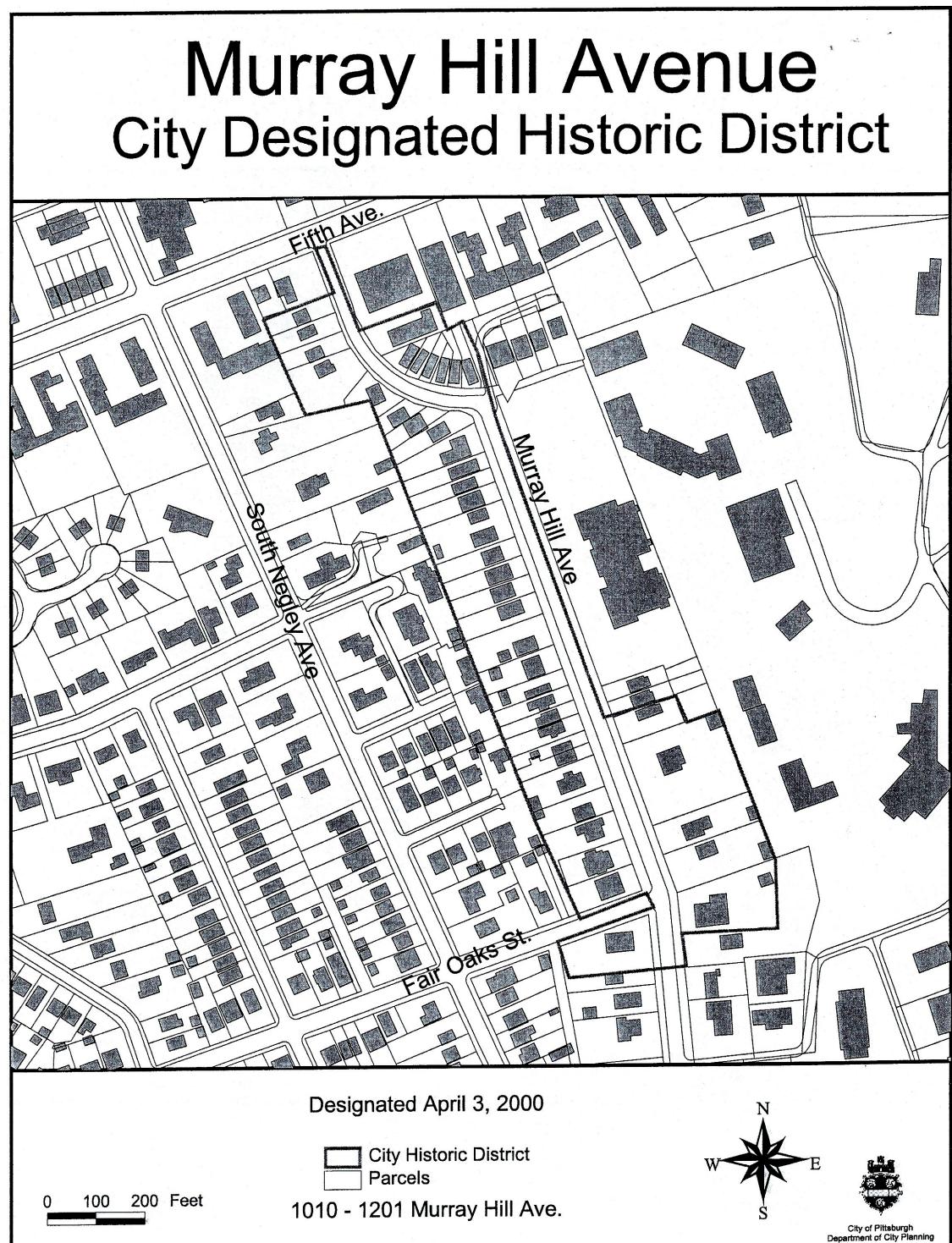
2025: Ann Belser; Caroline Boyce; Dr. Eugene N. Myers; ACTION Housing

Squirrel Hill's Only City Designated Historic District

The **Murray Hill Avenue City Designated Historic District** is a Belgium-block street designated in 2002 after residents on the street became concerned that Chatham University was buying up houses to demolish for new campus buildings. The district extends from 1010-1201 Murray Hill Avenue.



Murray Hill Avenue has more than eight historic types of domestic architecture, including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, and Second Empire, most of which date from 1890-1920, on a tree-lined Belgian block street.



Another Possible Designated Historic District in Squirrel Hill?

Robin Road and Robin Way are in consideration to become a Designated Historic District because these private roads contain a collection of houses designed by noted architect Benno Janssen (1874–1964). Among his many major works are the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Mellon Institute, and Washington Crossing Bridge.