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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: The Salvation Army Building
Other names/site number: The People's Institute; The Evangeline Residence for Young Women
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 425-435 Boulevard of the Allies
City or town: Pittsburgh City State: PA County: Allegheny
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B ___C ___D

Andrea MacDonald Division Chief December 8, 2015

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

PA Historical and Museum Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson K. Ball 2-2-16

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [x]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC – Multiple Dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE – Auditorium
RECREATION AND CULTURE – Sports Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS – Late Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, STONE/Granite

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Salvation Army Building is located on the east side of Cherry Way extending between Boulevard of the Allies and 3rd Avenue in downtown Pittsburgh, PA. The 8-, 9- and 10-story, Gothic Revival style building has a steel frame clad principally in red brick with a granite water table, a stone base and stone detailing. The building was constructed in 1924 with a large eastern addition in 1930. Although the overall building has an L-shaped footprint, the 1924 portion has an E-shaped footprint above the 3rd floor and the 1930 portion has an L-shaped footprint above the 3rd floor. The western portion of the building dates to 1924 and extends along Cherry Way from Boulevard of the Allies to 3rd Avenue. The eastern portion of the building dates to 1930 and fronts onto 3rd Avenue. It is significantly recessed from Boulevard of the Allies. The multi-purpose building originally housed residential, office and recreational functions for the Salvation Army. Although most of the windows throughout the building were replaced in c. 1980, the building retains its integrity in terms of material, configuration and massing.

Surrounding the building are concrete sidewalks to the south (Boulevard of the Allies), west (Cherry Way) and north (3rd Avenue) and an open concrete parking lot to the east. The surrounding area consists largely of multi-story, mid-19th to mid-20th century commercial and industrial buildings, particularly to the south, west and north with open parking lots scattered throughout. In general, the Salvation Army Building is of comparable scale to the surrounding early and mid-20th century buildings but much smaller than those buildings constructed in the late 20th century. To the east of the building, beyond the parking lot, is an open, formally landscaped park. Immediately to the south, on the opposite side of the Boulevard of the Allies is a 7-story, early 20th century loft building. To the southwest is the 9-story Gilmore Building, which dates to 1926. Directly to the west, northwest and north of the building are multi-story, late 20th century office buildings. The 5-lane Boulevard of the Allies parallels the south elevation of the building and the Firstside National Register Historic District – Boundary Increase (NR 2013) and Fort Pitt Boulevard are located just south of the Boulevard of the Allies.[1]

Narrative Description

The building was constructed in two campaigns with a 1924 section, fronting Boulevard of the Allies, Cherry Way and 3rd Avenue, and a 1930 section, fronting 3rd Avenue, to the east. The 1924 section is 10-stories in height at the southwest corner, 9-stories in height along the south and southern half of the west elevations and 8-stories along the north and east elevations. The E-shaped footprint creates two lightwells along the east elevation. The 1930 portion is 9-stories at the northeast corner and 8-stories in height in the remainder. The irregular footprint has one interior lightwell near the center of the floor plate and one setback to the south.

The south, west and north elevations of the 1924 section of the building and the north elevation of the 1930 addition have a granite base, stone cladding on the 1st and 2nd floors and red brick above. All of the window openings, including those in the interior lightcourts and unless specified otherwise, contain replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows. In c. 1980, the 9th floor of the southwest corner of the 1930 addition was connected to the 9th floor of the southern end of the east elevation by a contemporary enclosed skybridge with synthetic siding and narrow window openings.

[1] A more extensive description of the southern portion of the neighborhood surrounding the Salvation Army Building can be found in the National Register nomination for the Firstside National Register Historic District – Boundary Increase.

The south elevation faces the Boulevard of the Allies and is seven bays wide. The four westernmost bays are part of the 1924 section of the building (Photograph 1) and the three easternmost bays are part of the 1930 addition (Photographs 8-10). The second and third bays from the west are slightly recessed from the remainder of the 1924 façade and are separated by brick pilasters. There are also three flat stone stringcourses at the 3rd floor and a stone cap along the roofline. On the 1st floor, the first and fourth bays from the west contain double-leaf, 1-light c. 1980 replacement metal doors with Tudor arched stone surrounds. The second and third bays contain double-leaf, 1-light replacement metal doors with double-height arched stone surrounds with stone tracery and leaded glass. To the west of the westernmost bay is a small bas-relief date stone with Gothic style lettering reading "to the GLORY OF GOD and the welfare of humanity 1924." Metal announcement boxes are also located between the second and third and third and fourth bays from the west (Photograph 2). The three easternmost bays are clad in painted brick and contain square window openings, which were infilled with glass brick and louvered metal vents in c. 1980. On the 2nd floor, the first and fourth bays from the west contain paired replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows and stone sills. The second and third bays from the west contain tripartite 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows and stone sills. Centered above the second and third bays from the west is a bas-relief with Gothic style lettering reading "The Salvation Army." The three easternmost bays are clad in painted brick. The fifth bay from the west contains a 1/1 replacement metal window above 1-light metal hopper window above a round metal vent. The sixth bay from the west contains a square window opening filled in with glass brick and a louvered metal vent in c. 1980. The easternmost bay contains two 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows arranged vertically. On the 3rd through 9th floors, the four westernmost bays all contain two 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows and stone sills. The fifth and sixth bays from the west are clad in tan brick and are significantly recessed from the remainder of the façade. All bays contain 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows. In the fifth bay from the west on the 8th floor, the c. 1980 skybridge connects the elevation to the 1924 section of the building. The easternmost bay is clad in red brick and all bays contain 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows.

The west elevation faces Cherry Way and is eight bays wide (Photographs 3-4). The entire elevation was constructed in 1924. The second through sixth bays from the south are slightly recessed from the remainder of the 1924 façade and separated by brick pilasters. There are also three flat stone stringcourses at the 3rd floor and a stone cap along the roofline. On the 1st floor,

the two southernmost bays contain 1-light metal windows with stone sills. The third, fifth and seventh bays from the south contain 4-light metal windows with stone surrounds and sills above a metal grille. The fourth and sixth bays from the south contain double-leaf metal doors and 2-light metal transoms with stone surrounds. Flanking the entrances are small metal grilles. The northernmost bay contains a 2-light metal window with a stone surround and sill. On the 2nd floor, the southernmost bay contains a 1-light metal window with a stone sill. The second bay from the south contains two 1-light metal windows with stone sills. The third through seventh bays from the south contain tripartite 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows with stone sills. The northernmost bay contains paired 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows with stone sills. On the 3rd through 8th floors, the northern window in the southernmost bay and the southern window in the second bay from the south were infilled with glass block in c. 1980 but the original opening size remains unaltered. The remaining bays contain two 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows and stone sills.

The north elevation faces 3rd Avenue and is seven bays wide (Photographs 4-7). The four westernmost bays are part of the 1924 section of the building and the three easternmost bays are part of the 1930 addition. The second, third, fifth and sixth bays from the west are slightly recessed from the remainder of the 1924 façade and separated by brick pilasters. There are also three flat stone stringcourses at the 3rd floor and a stone cap along the roofline. On the 1st floor, the first and fourth bays from the west contain double-leaf, 1-light c. 1980 replacement metal doors with Tudor arched stone surrounds. The second and third bays from the west contain tripartite 1/1 replacement metal windows with 3-light metal transoms and stone sills above metal grilles. The fifth and sixth bays from the west contain tripartite 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows and stone sills above metal grilles. The easternmost bay contains a double-leaf, 1-light c. 1980 replacement metal door with an arched stone surround. On the 2nd floor, the first and fourth bays from the west contain paired 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows with stone sills. The second and third bays from the west contain tripartite 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows with stone sills. Centered above second and third bays from the west is a bas-relief with Gothic style lettering reading “The Salvation Army.” The fifth and sixth bays from the west contain tripartite 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows and stone sills. Directly above these windows are tripartite 1/1 replacement metal windows with stone sills. The easternmost bay features paired 1/1 replacement metal windows with stone sills. In the 3rd through 8th floors, the six westernmost bays all contain two 1/1

replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows and stone sills. The easternmost bay was infilled with glass block in c. 1980 but the original opening size remains unaltered.

The east elevation faces into the interior of the block and is five bays wide (Photographs 7, 8 and 10). The two northernmost bays date to 1930 and the three southernmost bays date to 1924. Throughout the elevation, the 1st and 2nd floors are clad in painted brick and the upper floors are clad in red brick. The 1st floor has no openings. On the 2nd floor, the southernmost bay was infilled with glass block in c. 1980 and the second and third bays from the south contain tripartite 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows with stone sills. On the 3rd through 7th floors, the first, second, fourth and fifth bays from the south contain 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows with stone sills. The third bay from the south is recessed, creating a lightwell (see description below). On the 8th floor, the southernmost bay contains two 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows with stone sills. The second bay from the south contains the c. 1980 skybridge. The third bay from the south is recessed, creating a lightwell (see description below). The fourth and fifth bays from the south contain one 1/1 replacement metal window above a 1-light metal hopper window with a stone sill. On the 9th floor, the southernmost bay contains two 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows with stone sills and the second bay from the south contains one 1/1 replacement metal window above a 1-light metal hopper window with a stone sill.

The roof of the building is flat with the roof of the 1924 section of the building higher than that of the 1930 addition. The roof of the 1924 section of the building has three penthouses. A 1-story brick penthouse with a limestone cap, stone latticework and two window openings on the south, west and north elevations is located in the southwest corner (Photographs 59 and 60). A large, square 1-story c. 1980 penthouse with synthetic siding is located in the center of the west elevation (Photographs 57, 63 and 64). A 1-story brick penthouse is located near the northwest corner (Photograph 64). There is also a contemporary vinyl canopy near the center of the floor plate, which was the area where the roof garden was originally located, as well as miscellaneous mechanical equipment throughout (Photographs 58 and 59). In the 1930 addition, the southwest corner of the building is only 1- and 2-stories in height and is flat. The remainder of the building is 9-stories in height and is also flat. There is a small 1-story brick penthouse in the northeast corner (Photograph 62).

Lightwells

The building has four lightwells, two of which are located in the 1924 portion of the building and two of which are located in the 1930 portion of the building. The 1924 lightwells open to the east and extend between the 3rd and 9th floors. The southern lightwell is located in the third bay from the south on the east elevation, as described above. The west elevations contain two 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows on all floors. The north and south elevations contain five 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows on all floors. The 1930 lightwells extend between the 3rd and 8th floors. The north lightwell in the 1930 portion is located near the center of the floor plate and its east elevation is open to the north 1924 lightwell. The west, north and south elevations contain three 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows on all floors. The south lightwell in the 1930 portion is located at the south end of the floor plate and is open to the south. The west elevation has no openings and the east elevation contains three 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows on all floors. The north elevation contains two 1/1 replacement metal windows above 1-light metal hopper windows, as described above.

Interior

The interior of the building is largely intact, as the building had a continuous function until its recent vacancy. The swimming pool, gymnasium, locker room, auditorium, residential rooms for men and women, dining room, kitchen and Youth Hall all remain and actively illustrate the history of the building. However, as can be seen from the existing plans, most of the original office, service and amenity spaces, including the practice rooms, library, hospital and sewing rooms, were renovated and reconfigured in the 1980s and 1990s after the Evangeline Residence closed and those functions were no longer needed by the tenants.

In the basement, the swimming pool and locker room are located at the west end of the floor plate with numerous smaller storage spaces along the west end of the north and south elevations (Photographs 11-14). A double-height gymnasium, with a shallow balcony to the north, west and east, is located along the east elevation (Photograph 15). The basement finishes are primarily utilitarian, including painted concrete walls and ceilings, linoleum tile flooring and contemporary fluorescent lighting. The gymnasium also has a traditional wooden maple floor.

On the 1st floor, the majority of the western half of the floor plate contains the large auditorium space with a stage and proscenium at the north end (Photographs 18-20 and 23). The auditorium is relatively unadorned with painted plaster walls, wooden stage with a metal railing, arched painted wood proscenium, carpeting, contemporary pews, wood paneled balcony with brass railing and a shallow barrel vault with prominent beams. The stage itself is also carpeted with wood paneling behind and a painted Biblical inscription above. To the left of the stage are c. 1975 elevated organ pipes. To the south of the auditorium is the entry vestibule and to the north is a linear series of ancillary rooms that were used for production preparation and storage (Photograph 16). The finishes in the vestibule include ceramic tile flooring, painted plaster walls, exposed wooden beams, wood doors and original metal lanterns. The eastern half of the floor plate contains the upper portion of the double-height gymnasium (Photograph 21).

On the 2nd floor, the majority of the western half of the floor plate contains the auditorium balcony with contemporary seating and enclosed risers at the south end and a linear series of ancillary storage rooms at the north end (Photographs 24 and 26). The finishes in these rooms date to the 1980s and 1990s and include painted drywall partitions, dropped acoustical tile ceilings, fluorescent lighting and carpeting. The eastern half of the floor plate primarily contains an open meeting space, originally referred to as the Youth Hall, that has shallow balconies along the east and west elevations (Photograph 29). Similar in configuration to the gymnasium, this space has painted plaster walls, linoleum tile flooring, acoustical tile ceiling and fluorescent lighting. At the south end are paired straight-run metal stairs that access the balcony and a small c. 1980 stage platform. The remainder of the floor contains a linear series of ancillary rooms used for offices and storage with finishes that date to the 1980s and 1990s (Photographs 27 and 28).

The general configuration of the 3rd through 8th floors consists of a linear series of office and residential rooms arranged around the perimeter of the floor plate and accessed by double-loaded corridors that bisect the floor plate (Photographs 30-55). The 3rd and 4th floors also feature larger open rooms, which were used for meeting and lounge space, respectively (Photographs 32 and 37). On the 8th floor, the western half of the floor plate contains two larger spaces, the southern of which was used as a dining room and the northern of which was used as a kitchen (Photographs 48 and 49). On the 9th floor, the southern portion was divided into a linear series of smaller rooms and the northern portion was made entirely open in plan, as part of the c. 1980 renovations (Photographs 56 and 57).

On the 3rd through 5th and 7th through 9th floors, the finishes wholly date to the 1980s and 1990s and include painted drywall partitions, dropped acoustical tile ceilings, vinyl baseboards, contemporary wood paneling, fluorescent lighting, linoleum tile and carpeting. The 6th floor retains its original configuration of residential boarding rooms. Due to the size of these rooms, it is likely that they were mostly used by two residents at a time. Some original finishes have also been retained, including painted wood doors, surrounds and transoms, painted plaster walls, occasional painted wood baseboards and carpeting (Photographs 42-47). These spaces were likely retained to provide emergency residential spaces even after the closure of the Evangeline Residence.

The interior of the floor plate has four primary stairways, two elevators and numerous secondary stairways. Three of the primary stairways are located near the northeast, northwest and southwest corners of the floor plate (Photographs 13 and 25). The U-return stairways provide access to all floors. The fourth primary stairway is located in the center of the south elevation (Photograph 17). The L-shaped stairway provides access between the basement and 2nd floor. The stairways have rubber treads, painted metal risers, painted metal balusters and painted and varnished wood railings. Some of the stairs were also carpeted in c. 1980. The elevators are located near the southwest and northwest corners and provide access to all floors (Photographs 13 and 55). There are also numerous secondary stairways near the northwestern corner of the floor plate that provide limited access between the basement and 2nd floors.

Integrity

The Salvation Army Building retains integrity. There has been no change to the location of the building. The exterior design of the building is intact, including articulated masonry, prominent entrances, consistent fenestration pattern and Gothic Revival detailing. The quality, placement and condition of the construction materials remain intact and characteristic of both the Gothic Revival style and the era in which the building was constructed. The workmanship is of good quality and is characteristic of the prominent institution for whose use the building was constructed. The setting remains intact as there have been no changes to the immediate streets or sidewalks. Although some of the adjacent older buildings have been replaced by late 20th century office buildings, the surroundings still read as a dense urban area. The feeling also remains as it continues to read as a prominent and impressive structure with minimal exterior alteration positioned on a major intersection. The association with the Salvation Army clearly remains through the numerous exterior carvings that not only proclaim the builders and users of the building but their belief system as well.

The exterior alterations, including the entrances, windows and skybridge in c. 1980, do not detract from the overall aesthetic of the building or prevent it from continuing to read as an early 20th century urban building. Additionally, as no openings were enlarged or added with the changes, the original character of the building is still easily readable. The western penthouse, which was also constructed in c. 1980, is minimally visible from street level and does not have any substantial impact on the expansive masonry façade. On the interior, many of the prominent meeting and function spaces throughout the building, including the auditorium, gymnasium, Youth Hall, dining room, meeting room, entry vestibule and 6th floor residential rooms, remain intact and attest to the function of the building and the importance that the Salvation Army placed on the role of those spaces. Although most of the original office, service and amenity spaces, including the practice rooms, library, roof planters, hospital and sewing rooms, were renovated and reconfigured in the 1980s and 1990s, which is outside of the period of significance, they were all undertaken by the Salvation Army.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_SOCIAL HISTORY _

Period of Significance
1924-1965

Significant Dates
1924
1930

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Pringle, Thomas
Fisher and Rose

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Salvation Army Building has significance under Criterion A, Social History, as a prominent charitable social service institution in Pittsburgh, PA, which provided vital practical services to the poor, marginalized and under accommodated members of the community. One of the most significant of these services was the provision of long-term accommodation and amenities for professional women, known as the Evangeline Residence. This function distinguished the Salvation Army from other charitable social service institutions in Pittsburgh during its period of significance for its role as a safe, clean, comprehensive living facility for professional women, rather than women in need. The construction of the Salvation Army building also allowed for the consolidation of the existing local administrative functions of the twenty-eight county Western Pennsylvania Division of the Salvation Army into one location, which housed the general offices and headquarters, as well as rooms for rent.[2] In addition to these functions, the building housed an auditorium, swimming pool and other specialized spaces. The period of significance begins in 1924, with the first phase of building construction, and ends in 1965, in compliance with the National Register's fifty-year guideline for listing when a property has remained significant into the period less than 50 years ago. The building and the organization within it continued to be a significant charitable social service institution for women in the city of Pittsburgh after that time.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

A Brief History of the Salvation Army

The Salvation Army was founded in 1865 in London by the Methodist Reverend William Booth and his wife, Catherine. Their primary mission was to aid the impoverished, the homeless and children both through spiritual salvation and functional services, which were summarized under the banner of "soup, soap and salvation." "Soup" was a reference to the material services provided, such as shelters, soup kitchens, summer camps, hospitals and work

[2] This consolidation was happening all over the country, both from the public relations perspective of establishing a visible, organizational presence and a functional perspective of having all operations under one roof. Beginning in 1920, once the organization had recovered from its wartime efforts, the country was initially divided into four territories with headquarters in New York, Atlanta and San Francisco. This hierarchy then trickled down into the smaller cities and counties.

programs. "Soap" embodied the group's fundamental belief that cleanliness and proper clothing encouraged self-esteem and self-worth. "Salvation" was the ultimate objective that they sought through the application of formal and more contemporary religious programming. This dual approach of charity and religion was organized around a military structure and has been so successful that it has become one of the largest charitable providers in the world.

The Salvation Army in Pittsburgh

The Salvation Army first had an organized presence in Pittsburgh in 1886 and the Division Headquarters were formally established in 1889 in rented space at 2209 E. Carson Street, which was a Carnegie Library. The structure of the Pittsburgh Salvation Army followed the model of the larger organization with a Divisional Commander who oversaw numerous Divisional Secretaries who, in turn, supervised all of the centers and departments. It also followed the same religious tenets by spreading an evangelical Christian ministry through charity and social work. An 1895 Pittsburgh Directory lists the Salvation Army Hall as being located at Grant Avenue and 3rd Street. Shortly thereafter, the Salvation Army began to expand its services with the opening of a Rescue Home for unwed mothers located at 110 Meade Avenue. In 1902, the first Industrial Home was established on 5th Avenue. Three additional Industrial Homes were created shortly thereafter; in 1904 at Home and Plummer Streets, in 1905 at 203 Anderson Street and in 1906 at 112 Nineteenth Street. The first maternity hospital and home opened in 1900 and was located at 705 Grandview Avenue.[3] The first day nursery opened in 1903 and was located in the Hill District. It is interesting to note, although perhaps not surprising, that the rescue home, maternity home and nursery were all located in more genteel, residential neighborhoods, while the Industrial Homes were all located in dense, urban areas. The extensive opening of so many resource centers in such a relatively short period of time at the turn of the century was characteristic of the expansion plans of the Salvation Army in other comparable cities, such as Boston and Philadelphia.

At the time of construction of the building on the Boulevard of the Allies, the work of the organization was undertaken in numerous locations, including offices in the Pittsburgh Court House, a relief center on Cherry Way, the Salvation Army Hall on Grant Street, which is where

[3] The Salvation Army had fourteen other maternity hospitals in the United States, which were located in Boston, MA; Buffalo, NY; Cincinnati, OH; Cleveland, OH; Florence, KY; Flushing (Queens), NY; Jersey City, NJ; and Philadelphia.

religious services were conducted, barracks in the South Hills and a nursery on Fernando Street.[4]

By the 1930s, the Salvation Army operated seventeen different centers in Allegheny County, including eight solely religious buildings, three Industrial Homes, a Day Nursery, a Slum Settlement, a Fresh Air Camp, a Maternity Hospital, the Central Relief Department and the Evangeline Residence for Young Women.[5] A 1947 newspaper article shows that these efforts continued with nine corps centers, three youth centers, the Evangeline Residence, a Maternity Home and Hospital, three men's aid centers, an Emergency Home for distressed families and a Fresh Air Camp.[6] This tradition of comprehensive service continues today with the Salvation Army operating numerous worship centers, thrift stores, rehabilitation centers, senior centers, summer camps and family aid centers and shelters throughout Allegheny County.

Building History

The idea for a "People's Institute", as it was called in a 1916 newspaper article, was introduced as early as 1913. The initial proposal was of only a shelter and hotel for destitute men, after it was established that the city of Pittsburgh had a significant need for such a service.[7] The building was also intended to consolidate all of the activities of the Salvation Army in Pittsburgh under one roof from their existing five locations, which would not only make the operation more efficient, but would also reduce expenses, even down to small things such as telephone calls. Similar to the People's Institute building in Boston, the new building would provide physical, moral and spiritual comfort for the needy and, "… be an established center… known as the Army headquarters to every person in the city and would be a sort of lighthouse to all who need its help."[8]

Despite the initial interest in the project, with "the breaking of the World war and the consequent plunging of this country into the gray, the plan was abandoned for the time and whole efforts of the Salvation Army and those connected with the proposed building were used

[4] Gertrude Gordon. "Salvation Army Leader Urges People's Institute." *The Pittsburgh Press* (9 February 1916): 7.
[5] "Salvation Army." *Jewish Criterion* (8 July 1931): np. An Industrial Home addressed issues of homelessness and unemployment by teaching trades in exchange for lodging and meals.
[6] "Army 'Serves God by Serving Humanity.'" *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (9 May 1947): 8.
[7] Gordon, 7.
[8] Gordon, 7.

in aiding to bring the war to a successful and hasty conclusion."[9] In 1920, there was renewed interest in the project and fundraising began in September of that year, with a goal of $400,000 for the new building.[10] By then, the purpose of the building had shifted to include "a modern community center… hotel, day nursery, social parlors, swimming pool, labor bureau and other types of service such as medical, legal and spiritual."[11]

In 1924, construction on the building was begun on a lot that had been owned by the Salvation Army since the 1910s (Figures 4-6).[12] The formal structure was deliberately located on the Boulevard of the Allies, a formidable boulevard that was completed just one year earlier. It also provided a central downtown location, which was easily accessible for the community it was hoping to serve. A newspaper article from 1920 stated that the location, diagonally located across 3rd Avenue from a major post office and government building, was "ideal for the work and the purpose of the building."[13]

The architect for both the 1924 section of the building and the 1930 addition was Thomas Pringle, and the estimated initial cost was $500,000.[14] The builder was the Pittsburgh firm of Rose and Fisher. Thomas Pringle (1883-?) was born in Scotland in 1883 and, after several architectural internships there, moved to Pittsburgh in 1903. Between 1903 and 1910, he worked for the Pittsburgh firms of Alden and Longfellow; Harlow, McClure and Spahr; and Janssen and Abott. In 1910, he established an independent practice and completed commissions for churches, institutional buildings and private residences. In addition to the Salvation Army Building, his more notable Pittsburgh commissions include the Franklin Savings and Trust Company Building; the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, with Janssen and Abott; the Linden, Lincoln and Madison public schools; and the F.J. Kress Box Company.[15] Outside of Pittsburgh, he designed the High Gothic Revival style Philip G. Cochran Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in Dawson, PA (NR 1980); the Mount

[9] "Salvation Army to Launch Drive for People's Institute." *The Pittsburgh Press* (15 August 1920): 2.
[10] "Salvation Army to Launch Drive for People's Institute."
[11] "Salvation Army to Launch Drive for People's Institute."
[12] The cornerstone was laid on May 18, 1924, by Judge Joseph Buffington (1855-1947) and many documents, including current newspapers and tributes to the Salvation Army from notable Americans, including then President Calvin Coolidge, were placed within it.
[13] "Salvation Army to Launch Drive for People's Institute."
[14] Groundbreaking for the 1930 addition occurred in 1929, on the centenary of the birth of William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. "Salvation Army Expansion." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (11 April 1929): 8.
[15] Frederick J. Kress was Pringle's father-in-law.

Lebanon Presbyterian Church in Mount Lebanon, PA; the First Presbyterian Church in Natrona, PA; the St. Gregory Russian Orthodox Church in Homestead Borough, PA; the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church in Knoxville, PA; and an office building for the Aluminum Company of America in New Kensington, PA. He was also both the director and the treasurer of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the AIA for a number of years, as well as president of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club and the editor of *Charette* architectural magazine. Present at the ground breaking were Thomas Estill, Commissioner of the Salvation Army; Thomas Stanyon, Lieutenant Colonel of the Salvation Army; and Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army and namesake of the Evangeline Residence.[16] The presence of three such important individuals testifies to the significance of the new building within the organization.

The first phase of construction was completed in 1925 and the building first appears on a 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Figure 1). Only the 1924 section of the building is present and is stated as being owned by the Salvation Army, Inc. The site of the future 1930 addition is shown as "auto parking." A 1929 Hopkins Map shows the same ownership but elaborates that the southern portion of the building was occupied by the Evangeline Residence and the northern portion was occupied by the Hotel Argonne.[17] A 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows that although the building was still operated by the Salvation Army, Inc., the entire building was then occupied by the Evangeline Residence for Young Women (Figures 2 and 3). The 1930 addition is also present but no function is specified.

The interior of the building contained a multi-purpose program that was carefully arranged according to the objectives of the Salvation Army. Referred to as "one of the most complete Army buildings in the United States," the 1924 section of the building was essentially divided into a northern and a southern portion.[18] In the northern portion, fronting 3rd Avenue, the lower floors contained the Relief Department, which provided for "temporal needs" and the emergency hospital, which was the only one of its kind in downtown Pittsburgh.[19] The upper floors contained a men's dormitory, as well as the Hotel Argonne.

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[16] Photograph, 1925. Courtesy of the Salvation Army Archives, Alexandria, VA.
[17] The Salvation Army operated several Hotel Argonnes throughout the country, including in New York, NY, and Lima, OH. The hotels were dedicated to the veterans of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in World War I. It was the largest battle in United States military history with 1.2 million American soldiers involved. These hotels were originally established to provide affordable rooms to servicemen, hence the name.
[18] Advertisement, 1924. Courtesy of the Salvation Army Archives, Alexandria, VA.
[19] Temporal needs included categories such as food, clothing and shelter.

The men's dormitory provided a temporary place for needy men to sleep with access to showers and laundry facilities. At the time of its opening in 1925, each person was asked for a twenty-five to thirty cent donation for the use of the dormitory, but no one was turned away for his inability to pay. Wake-up time was at 6 am every day other than Sunday, so that the men could be up and looking for employment. The Hotel Argonne provided furnished rooms and baths to "the working man and others who are not able financially to stop at the higher priced hotel or who seek to avoid some of the cheaper-priced ones."[20] When the hotel opened, rates began at $1. The Hotel Argonne closed in c. 1935 for unknown reasons and there is no record of it relocating elsewhere in Pittsburgh.

The southern portion of the building, fronting Boulevard of the Allies, contained a tile swimming pool, a gymnasium, locker room, boiler room and storage spaces in the basement. The 1st floor primarily contained an auditorium that could accommodate 800 people, as well as smaller auditoriums, club rooms and class rooms. The auditorium was used for Salvation Army functions, including senior activities; Christmas toy drives and blood drives; funeral services; and general public meetings. The 3rd floor served as the general offices and executive headquarters of the Salvation Army Western Pennsylvania Division (Figure 7).[21] The primary departments of the Divisional Headquarters oversaw relief of needy families, casual relief, prison work and relief of prisoners' families, missing friends, free employment bureau, evangelistic work and a clearing-house for all Army activities.[22] The work coordinated by the headquarters included the provision of temporary shelter, medical treatment, replacement of clothing and furniture, transportation, counseling, job placement and training, case assessment and work and payment of security deposits.[23] In addition to the services provided at this building, the Divisional Headquarters also oversaw the operations of the seventeen other centers mentioned previously. The upper floors of the southern portion and the entirety of the 1930 addition accommodated the Evangeline Residence for Young Women, which was established in 1927.[24] The 8th floor also contained a dining room and kitchen, which served both the residents and employees of the building, and the 9th floor contained the laundry.

[20] "Modern 'Flop' Is Comfortable." *The Pittsburgh Press* (2 October 1927): 77.
[21] The Western Pennsylvania Division accommodated twenty-eight counties.
[22] "Soldiers of Service and Engineers of Humanity." *The War Cry* (7 June 1924): 9, 13.
[23] "A Proposal for the Funding of a Families in Crisis Program of The Salvation Army." Courtesy of Gerald Johns, The Salvation Army. The headquarters both provided on site shelter as well as finding sleeping quarters in other locations.
[24] In later years, it was called the Evangeline Residence for Young Professional Women.

In 2009, the Salvation Army sold the building and relocated to a 38,000 square foot headquarters building in the Carnegie Office Park. The building has been vacant since that time.

Criterion A, Significance in Social History

The Salvation Army Building has significance under Criterion A, Social History, as a prominent local charitable institution that provided vital practical services to the poor, marginalized and under accommodated members of the community. More specifically, the Evangeline Residence for Young Women offered "soup, soap and salvation" to a new and growing segment of the professional population who otherwise did not have access to affordable and appealing housing facilities. The building also went beyond sleeping accommodations to provide stability through social and recreational functions, fostering the personal objectives and general independence of the women under its roof. The period of significance begins in 1924, with the first phase of building construction, and ends in 1965, as the Salvation Army continued its significant service to the city of Pittsburgh after that time and in compliance with the National Register's fifty-year standard for listing.

The Evangeline Residence for Young Women

The Evangeline Residence for Young Women was named for Evangeline Booth, a former National Commander of the Salvation Army and the daughter of William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. First established in Washington, D.C. in 1921, these residences soon expanded to most major cities and intended to provide young women from out of town an affordable, Christian environment in which to live "as near to the conditions that mother provided for them when at home…" as possible (Figure 8).[25] Although the women were charged a fee for the residence, the charge simply covered operating costs and the residence was not intended to create a profit.

In Pittsburgh, the Evangeline Residence for Young Women had 229 single and double rooms and none were rented for single nights only. When the residence opened in 1927, each applicant was interviewed prior to admission and had to meet the following qualifications:

1. The applicant must be a young woman without a home within commuting distance of Pittsburgh or from a broken home within the city.

[25] "Soldiers of Service and Engineers of Humanity," 9. Other cities included New York; Washington, D.C.; St. Louis; and Detroit.

2. She must be less than thirty-five years of age and preferably less than twenty-five.
3. She must be in a low-income bracket, if employed.
4. She must be of a good moral character.[26]

At the time of its opening, a study of hotel and restaurant rates in Pittsburgh revealed that the average cost of a hotel room for one night was the same as the cost of a room at the Evangeline Residence for one week. The cost of food at the Evangeline Residence was approximately half of what it would be at a comparable downtown restaurant.

In 1951, admission was denied to anyone earning more than $40 per week and the average income for residents was $29.15 per week. Consequently, the rent for each room was based upon the income of the occupant and varied, in 1951, from $3.55 to $7.55 a week. The only other weekly charge for residents was $7.70, for which they received two meals each day.[27]
In addition to the room, the rent provided access to all of the other facilities in the building for no charge including the swimming pool, gymnasium, dining room, lounge, dressing rooms, recreation room, kitchenette, roof planter garden, several pianos and a music practice room, library, sewing room, laundry, individual mail boxes, a chapel and a cafeteria.[28]

These facilities were notable as they provided the residents with an exclusive and all-inclusive living experience with a range of impressive amenities. While perhaps things like a library and sewing room were advantageous though not unique to the Evangeline Residence, the swimming pool and gymnasium were decidedly more glamorous and unusual. Moreover, the more functional offerings, such as the cafeteria and laundry, meant that everything that the women needed or wanted could be found under one roof.

While there were no formal classes or educational offerings, all Salvation Army personnel were trained

> To give counsel to the girls on their personal problems, to help them in times of sickness, to find employment for them, to take them to outside events and to do all in their power to create a homelike atmosphere. Through the charitable efforts of the

[26] Salvation Army v. Allegheny County, Appellant. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Argued March 22, 1951. May 21, 1951.
[27] Salvation Army v. Allegheny County, Appellant. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Argued March 22, 1951. May 21, 1951.
[28] Advertisement, 1924.

> Salvation Army, the residents of the Evangeline Residence receive not merely food and lodging, but also educational and recreational facilities, personal care and guidance, as well as many other comforts, which are not measurable in dollars and cents alone.[29]

In this way, the residence operated more as a hotel than other comparable institutions, which provided necessary services for survival, such as clothing, education and food. As these women were not destitute, merely underfunded, their needs in a residential establishment were understandably different.

The function of the Salvation Army Building was significantly distinct from the other similar charitable organizations of its era in that it focused on a very specific segment of the population. Even other earlier women-centered resources of the Salvation Army and other similar organizations, such as the Young Women's Christian Association, had never specifically offered assistance to professional women. The resources and programs had been focused on women in need, including unwed mothers and destitute women, abused women, aged women and uneducated women. The establishment of the Evangeline Residence for Young Women recognized the emergence of a new segment of the population who, while although not in dire straits, had a very specific and clear need that was not otherwise being met.

From the first, the selection of a downtown location was important, as it provided convenient access to the office buildings and retail establishments in which the residents were most commonly employed. Many of the comparable institutions were conveniently located in suburban areas with better access to the residential professions, such as maids and cooks, in which many non-professional women were employed.

The programmatic decision to provide not only a clean, safe, attractive and affordable housing option but one that also offered such a range of amenities was a wholly unique model. By combining these two functions, the Evangeline Residence was able to offer young women a comprehensive living experience. It also promoted the progressive idea that being a young working woman was not simply a negative attribute, forced upon the lower classes. In an era when women had just gotten the vote, the idea of a young woman in a big city was made to seem exciting, full of new opportunities and possibilities.

[29] Salvation Army v. Allegheny County, Appellant. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Argued March 22, 1951. May 21, 1951.

The Evangeline Residence closed in 1981, as it had been operating at a financial loss for over forty years.[30] It is important to note that the failure of the Evangeline Residence from a financial perspective does not in any way diminish the overall significance of the operation. It was never intended to be a commercial enterprise and its financial stability is therefore entirely irrelevant. From the beginning, it was clear that the Salvation Army was operating the facility as a charitable enterprise and that any fees charged to the residents were to "help defray the operating expenses and to give the residents a feeling of financial independence."[31] After the closure, the residents were forced to relocate, including one who had lived there for forty-six years, and the space was converted into an emergency center for families.

The Pittsburgh Survey, 1907-1908

In 1907 and 1908, *The Pittsburgh Survey* was sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation to provide a sociological study of the working and living conditions of the working class in Pittsburgh. The intent of the survey was to document and expose existing social issues and subsequently advocate for related social reforms. The work was conducted by over fifty researchers through interviews, photographs and statistical analysis. The results of the survey were ultimately divided into six sections entitled "Women and the Trades," "Work Accidents and the Law," "The Steel Workers," "Homesteads: The Households of a Mill Town," "The Pittsburgh District: Civic Frontage," and "Wage-Earning Pittsburgh." The investigative research illustrated, to an often-alarming degree, the extent of the poverty, corporate corruption and wildly substandard conditions found in industrial Pittsburgh at the turn of the century.

The portion of the survey called "Women in the Trades" speaks specifically to the environment in which the Salvation Army first conceived of the Pittsburgh outpost of the Evangeline Residence for Young Women. The survey estimated that there were over 2,300 working women in Pittsburgh who were away from home and in need of a new place to live. At the time, weekly rates for an individual room in a private house ranged from $2.50 to $3.00, and even then, the options frequently included an "unsightly shack on a mud-paved alley" and "dingy rooms [near] houses of assignation" whose character was not necessarily "above

[30] Jean Bryant. "Evangeline Residence to Close." *Pittsburgh Press* (5 April 1981): A4; Salvation Army v. Allegheny County, Appellant. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Argued March 22, 1951. May 21, 1951.
[31] Salvation Army v. Allegheny County, Appellant. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Argued March 22, 1951. May 21, 1951.

reproach."[32] There were also seven formal boarding houses at the time of the survey, which catered mostly to "stenographs, teachers, clerks or workers in miscellaneous professions" and had a total capacity of 396.[33] Of these options, five were described as "characterized by a monotony of dormitory arrangement, meagerness of furnishing, lack of attractiveness, and by the denial of that right so precious to the adult of either sex, the individual latchkey."[34] A sixth home was described as "dingy and barren [with] an ugliness that leaves the observer apathetic instead of arousing her to wholesome wrath."[35] The rates for this residence ranged from $4.75 to $5.25 per week. It was also found that it did not provide its residents the ability to sufficiently receive guests or have any kind of independent space or activity. The last residence, which was affiliated with the Catholic Church, was a remodeled tenement with limited light but cheerful rooms. The majority of the rooms were doubles and rented for $3.00 to $4.00 per week.

Social Service and Charitable Organizations in Pittsburgh

In 1907, Pittsburgh was the first city in the country to establish a "Central Council of Social Agencies," which was an umbrella group to coordinate all of the social service organizations in the city.[36] This larger group not only supervised the services provided by each organization, but also ensured that those services were available in all parts of the city. This was a necessary outgrowth of the rapid, but often disorganized, rise of and interest in nationalized charity and social service organizations.

A book published in 1917 titled *The Challenge of Pittsburgh* provides a list of twenty-four "general relief societies" on which the Salvation Army was included. The remainder of the list consists of the Allegheny Department of Public Charities, Associated Charities of Pittsburgh, Children's Aid Society of Allegheny County, Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, Conference of Catholic Charities, Catholic Women's League, Council of Jewish Women's Labor Bureau, Department of Charities City of Pittsburgh, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association,

[32] Elizabeth Beardsley Butler. *Women and the Trades: Pittsburgh, 1907-1908* (New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1909): 321.
[33] Butler, 322.
[34] Butler, 322.
[35] Butler, 322.
[36] Frank Dekker Watson, *The Charity Organization Movement in the United States* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1922): 341.

Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, Ohio Valley Relief Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Seraphic Work of Charity, Sunshine Society, United Hebrew Relief Association, Volunteers of America, Western Pennsylvania Humane Society and the Young Men's and Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.[37]

These large organizations strove to cater to every need and improve every situation of the marginalized and impoverished of the city, offering food, shelter, education, clothing and enlightenment in various forms. In concept, the organizations therefore had a large degree of overlap with the main area of distinction being on which specific group they chose to focus, including age, gender, religion, ethnicity or some combination thereof.

One of these, the Young Women's Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.), was a particularly similar organization to the Salvation Army. The purpose of the Young Women's Christian Association was to simultaneously "advance the physical, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual interests of young women" and to "bring young women to such knowledge of Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord as means for [their] individual fullness of life and development of character…."[38] In 1916, the organization had six branches in Pittsburgh, including their general offices, the boarding house and four locations for "home life and educational work."[39] These latter locations offered physical education and hygiene classes, religious education, dining opportunities and educational and technical classes, such as languages, literature, bookkeeping, cooking, dressmaking and millinery. There were also parlors, where the women were able to socialize in a safe and supervised environment. For all of these opportunities, the women were encouraged to pay what they could afford, but no one was ever turned away for financial reasons.

The Pittsburgh Y.W.C.A. first began offering rooms for rent in the late 19th century. In contrast to the Evangeline Residence, rooms were at most semi-temporary, being rented by the night rather than the week. This is a significant distinction, as the Evangeline Residence provided housing for professional women who were relocating for the long-term and required a permanent residence. The Y.W.C.A., by contrast, was not necessarily providing a service to career women, just those who did not have another suitable option. Additionally, although the

[37] Daniel L. Marsh, *The Challenge of Pittsburgh* (New York: Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, 1917): 309.
[38] Marsh, 221-222.
[39] Marsh, 222.

Y.W.C.A. rooms were always housed in buildings that offered some level of social and educational activities, these services were equally directed toward the larger community as toward the residents. The Y.W.C.A. buildings also lacked the same range of boarder amenities offered by the Evangeline Residence. As such, the Y.W.C.A. buildings were more like clubhouses that offered rooms, instead of hotels that offered activities. As the residences did not generate the same sense of camaraderie or atmosphere, any kind of long-term residential presence at the Y.W.C.A. was similarly not actively encouraged.

In 1906, the Y.W.C.A. accommodated forty permanent boarders at its central branch and 246 transient boarders who could be distributed among the other facilities with which the Y.W.C.A was affiliated.[40] In 1912, the number of permanent residents had risen to fifty-five. [41] By 1916, the East Liberty Branch, located at 219 Collins Avenue, could accommodate twenty-four permanent residents and eight temporary residents at a cost of $.50 per night. The Lawrenceville Branch, located at 231 40th Street could accommodate sixteen permanent residents.[42] This was approximately one-fifth of what the Evangeline Residence could provide.

If the Y.W.C.A. provides a charitable organization comparable to the Evangeline Residence, the Athalia Daly Home offers a programmatic one. Specifically catering to self-supporting women who earned less than $12 per week, the Athalia Daly Home, located at 366 Gross Street in the Bloomfield neighborhood, had neither deliberately charitable nor religious overtones.[43] Its intent was to "furnish home, shelter, protection, instruction and improvement to industrious girls and women… at the lowest possible cost to them…."[44] Other descriptors of the home by its founders include "cheerful home [with] good influences," and supervised "kind and friendly guardian officers," to promote the "happiness, prosperity, self-respect and welfare" of its residents.[45] It offered rooms that were well-lighted and furnished and the

[40] Sarah Hutchins Killikelly. *The History of Pittsburgh: Its Rise and Progress* (Pittsburgh, Pa: B.C. & Gordon Montgomery Co, 1906): 412. These were rooms that the Y.W.C.A. had surveyed and approved but that were not under their direct supervision.
[41] Board of Public Charities. *Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, Volume 42* (Harrisburg, PA: 1913): 61.
[42] George Thornton Fleming, ed. *Pittsburgh, How to See it: A Complete, Reliable Guide Book with Illustrations, the Latest Map and Complete Index* (Pittsburgh, PA: William G. Johnston Company, 1916): 255-256.
[43] The building still stands. It is known as the Daly Building and is part of the West Penn Hospital complex.
[44] "Orphans' Court, Allegheny County. In re Estate of Dr. W.H. Daly, Deceased." *Pittsburgh Legal Journal* 34: 51 (22 July 1903): 2.
[45] "Orphans' Court, Allegheny County. In re Estate of Dr. W.H. Daly, Deceased," 2.

building had additional amenities such as a sewing room, laundry room, various parlors and classes, including housekeeping, bookkeeping and cooking. The rates were $4.00 per week but the home had the significant disadvantage of being far from downtown making getting to work difficult. The Athalia Daly Home, which was typical of such residences at the time, lacked substantial opportunities for social interactions both within and outside of the building. To fill this need, many religious and secular clubs and centers consequently developed as independent organizations.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X__ Other
Name of repository: __The Salvation Army Archives, Alexandria, VA_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ___N/A_____

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.437449 Longitude: -79.999244
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary of the Salvation Army Building is shown as a dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Salvation Army Building: National Register Boundary" at a scale of 1" = 60".

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The nominated property includes the entire parcel on which the building is situated and all property historically associated with the nominated property. No extant historically associated resources have been excluded.

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10. Form Prepared By

name/title: __Logan I. Ferguson, Senior Associate
organization: ___Powers and Company, Inc._____
street & number: ___1315 Walnut Street, Suite 1717_____
city or town: _Philadelphia_____ state: ___PA_____ zip code:__19107_____

e-mail logan@powersco.net
telephone: (215) 636-0192
date: March 20, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: The Salvation Army Building
City or Vicinity: Pittsburgh City
County: Allegheny State: PA
Photographer: Robert Powers
Date Photographed: August 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph #	*Description of Photograph*
1.	South and west elevations, view northeast
2.	South elevation, Entrance detail, view north
3.	West elevation, view northeast
4.	North and west elevations, view southeast

5.	North elevation, view southeast
6.	North elevation, view southwest
7.	North and east elevations, view southwest
8.	East elevation, view northwest
9.	East and south elevations, view northwest
10.	East and south elevations, view northwest
11.	Basement, Pool, view south
12.	Basement, Pool, view north
13.	Basement, Stairway, view southwest
14.	Basement, view south
15.	Basement, Gymnasium, view north
16.	1st floor, Lobby, view west
17.	1st floor, Stairway, view east
18.	1st floor, Auditorium, view north
19.	1st floor, Auditorium, view south
20.	1st floor, Auditorium, view west
21.	1st floor, Gymnasium, view south
22.	1st floor, Stairway, view northeast
23.	2nd floor, Auditorium, view north
24.	2nd floor, Auditorium, view west
25.	2nd floor, Stairway, view southeast
26.	2nd floor, view northeast
27.	2nd floor, view south
28.	2nd floor, view northeast
29.	2nd floor, view south
30.	3rd floor, view southwest
31.	3rd floor, Hallway, view north
32.	3rd floor, view southwest
33.	3rd floor, view west
34.	3rd floor, view northwest
35.	3rd floor, view north
36.	4th floor, view southeast
37.	4th floor, view east
38.	4th floor, view north
39.	4th floor, view north
40.	4th floor, Hallway, view south
41.	4th floor, Hallway, view west
42.	6th floor, view northwest
43.	6th floor, view northwest
44.	6th floor, Hallway, view north
45.	6th floor, view south
46.	6th floor, Hallway, view west
47.	6th floor, Hallway, view south
48.	8th floor, view southwest
49.	8th floor, view west
50.	8th floor, view north
51.	8th floor, view southwest
52.	8th floor, Hallway, view east
53.	8th floor, view northeast
54.	8th floor, view west
55.	8th floor, Elevator, view northeast
56.	9th floor, view southeast

57.	9th floor, view north
58.	Roof, view east
59.	Roof, view northwest
60.	Roof, Stairway penthouse, view west
61.	Roof, view east
62.	Roof, view east
63.	Roof, view south
64.	Roof, view west
65.	Roof, view southwest

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Salvation Army Building
Name of Property
Allegheny County, PA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Index:

Figure #	*Description of Figure*
1.	Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1927.
2.	Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1951.
3.	The Salvation Army Building, c. 1950.
4.	The Salvation Army Building, Rendering, 1924.
5.	The Salvation Army Building, Rendering, 1924.
6.	The Salvation Army Building, Building dedication, 1925.
7.	The Salvation Army, Advertisement, 1932.
8.	The Evangeline Residence for Young Women, c. 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Salvation Army Building
Name of Property
Allegheny County, PA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Images Page 2

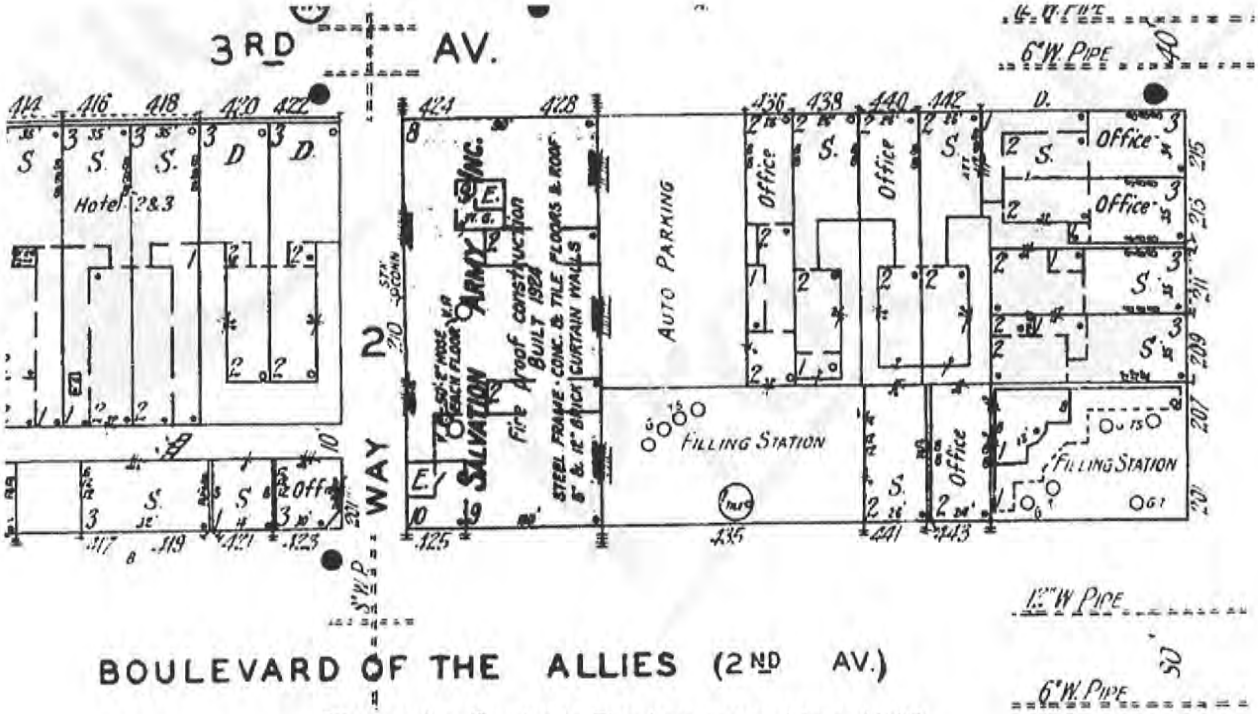


Figure 1 – Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1927.

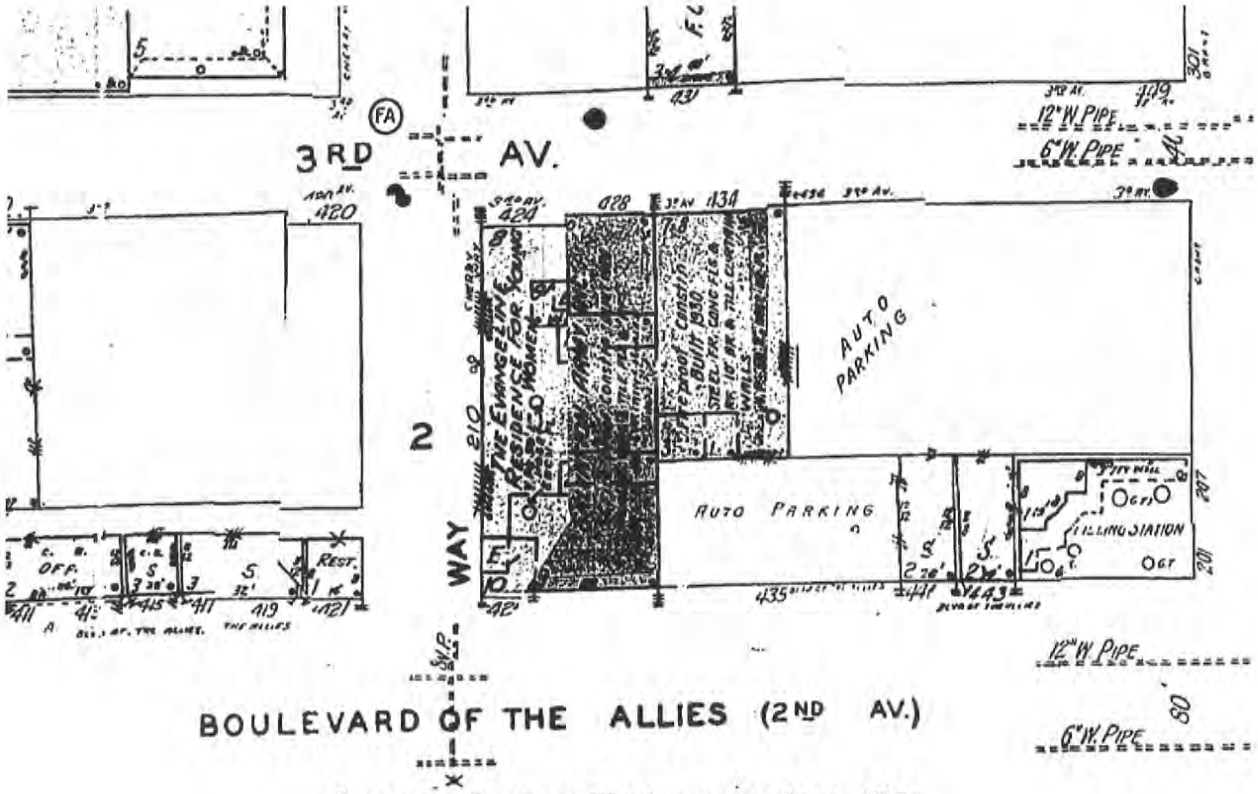


Figure 2 – Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1951.

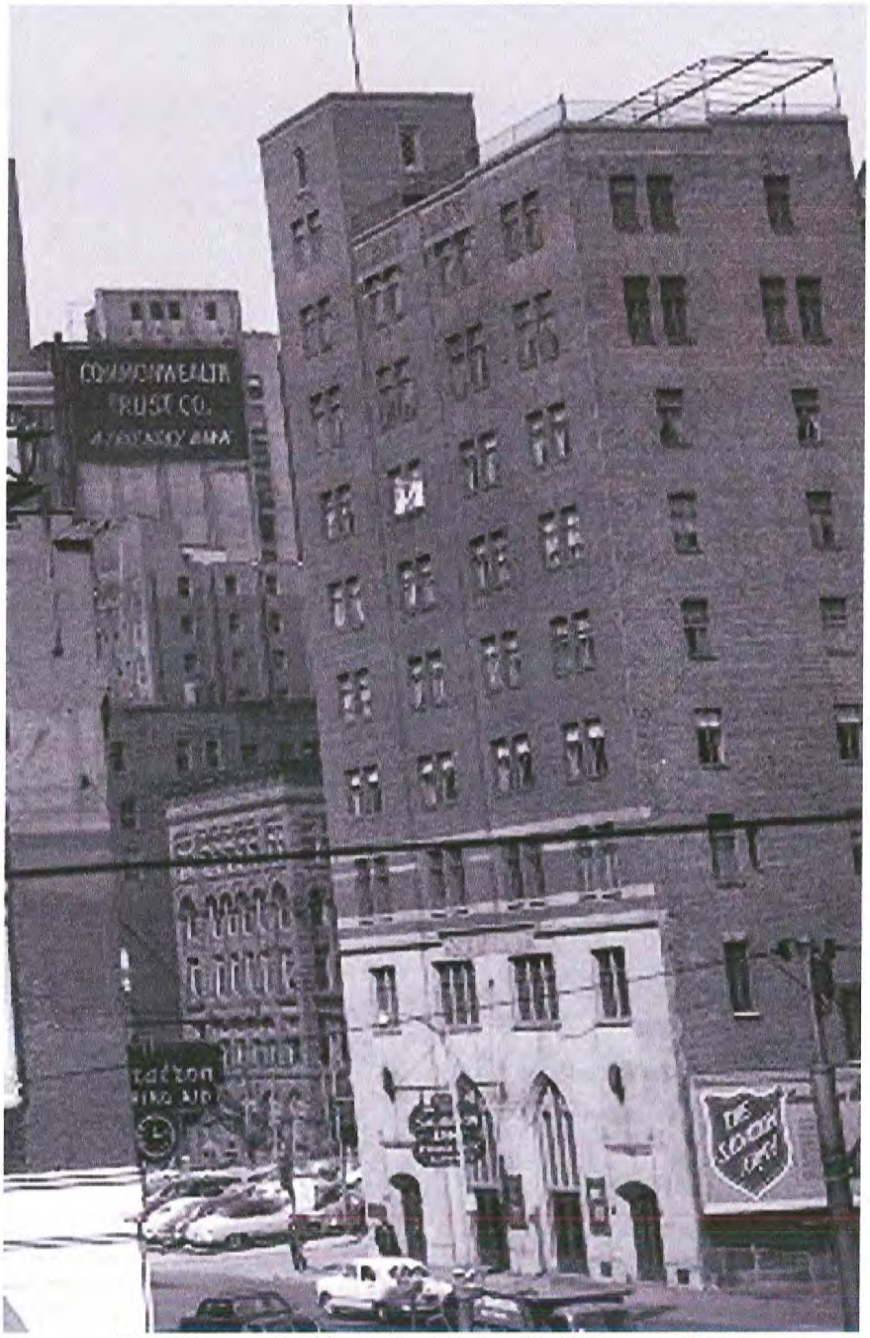


Figure 3 – The Salvation Army Building, c. 1950.

Figure 4 – The Salvation Army Building, Rendering, 1924.

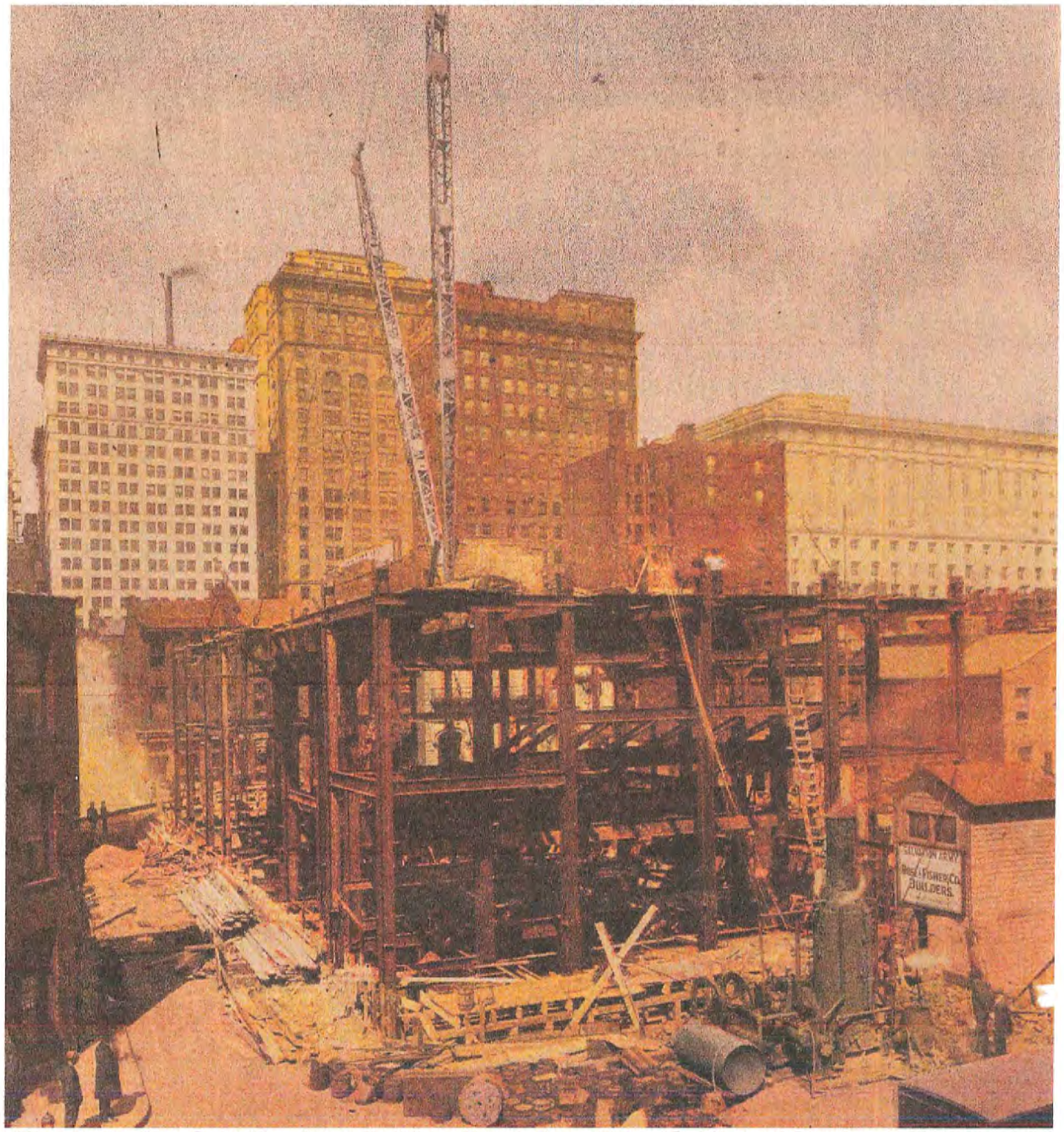


Figure 5 – The Salvation Army Building, Rendering, 1924. "Soldiers of Service and Engineers of Humanity." *The War Cry* (7 June 1924): 1.

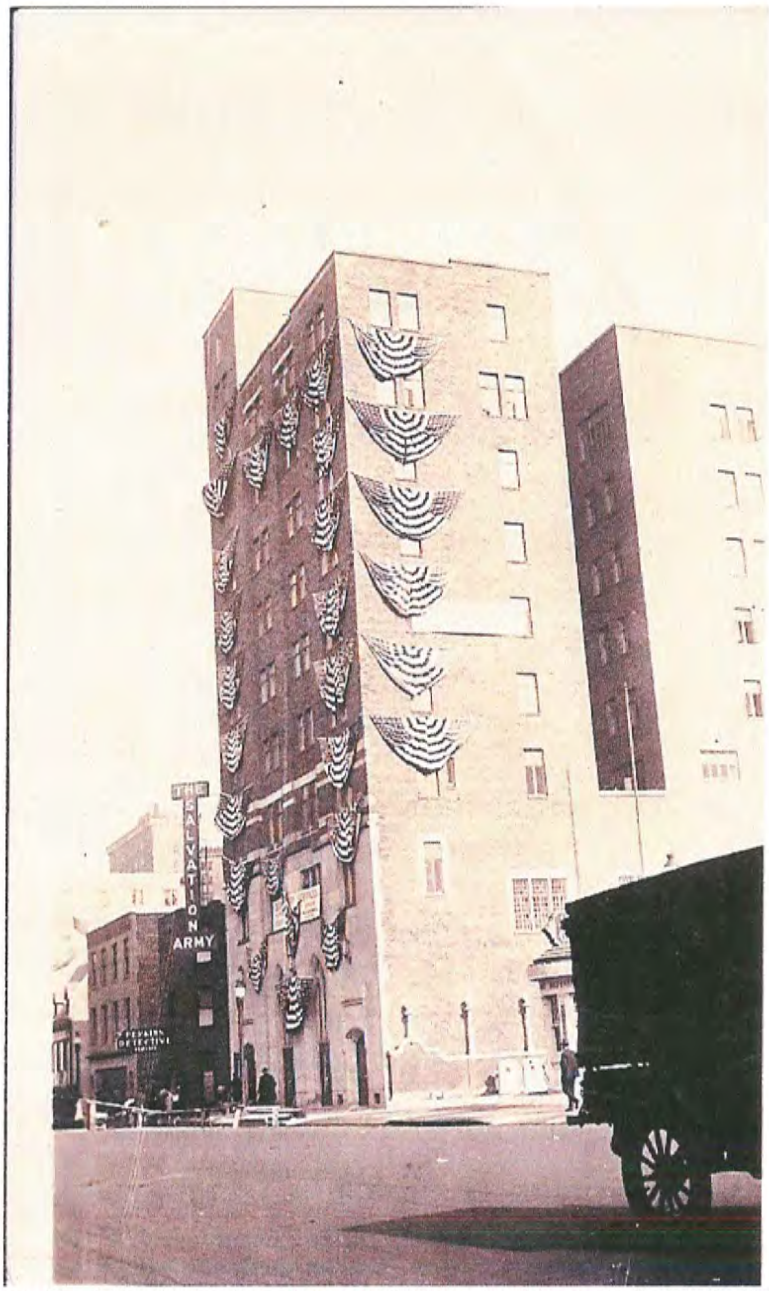


Figure 6 – The Salvation Army Building, Building dedication, 1925.

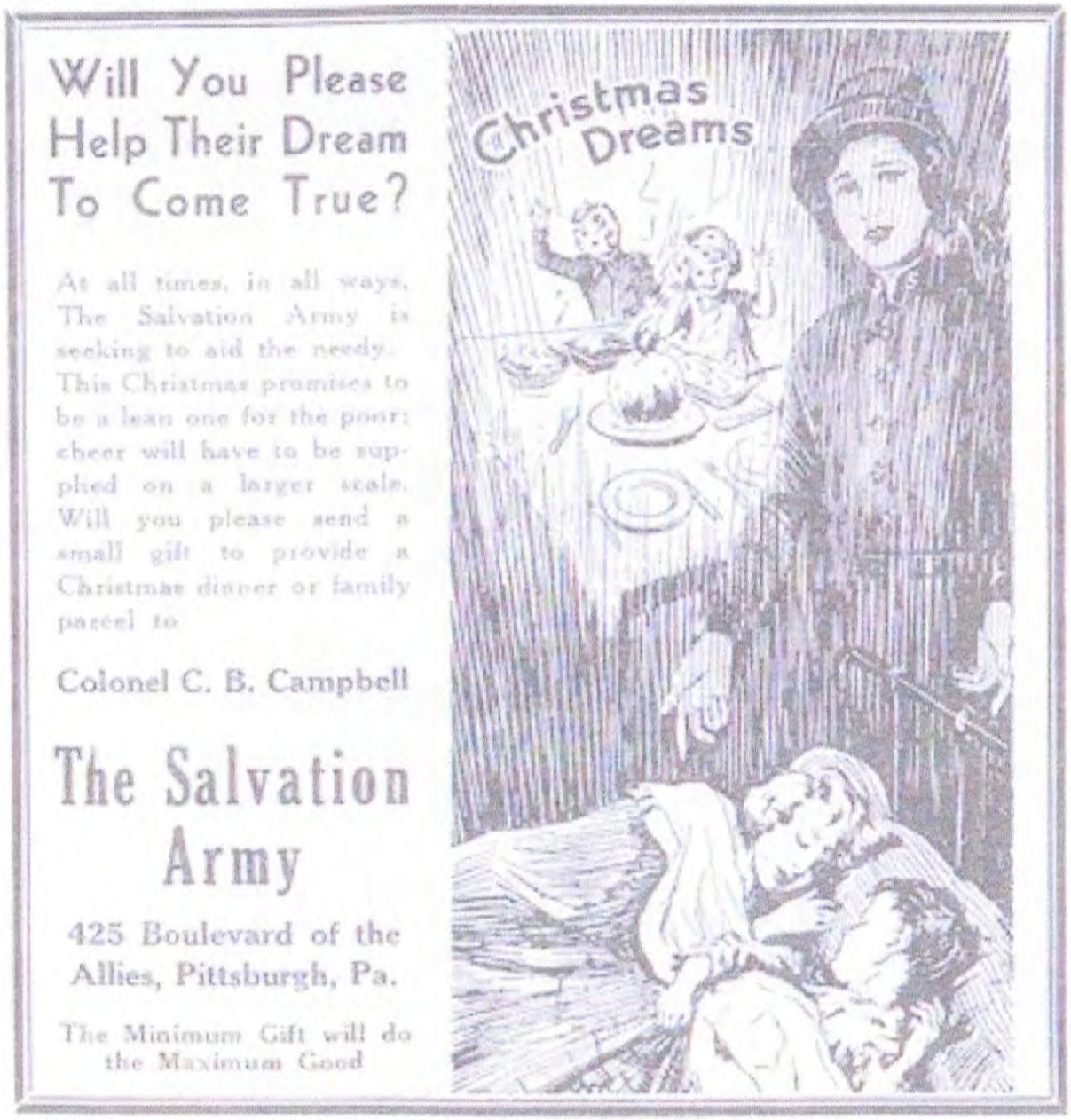
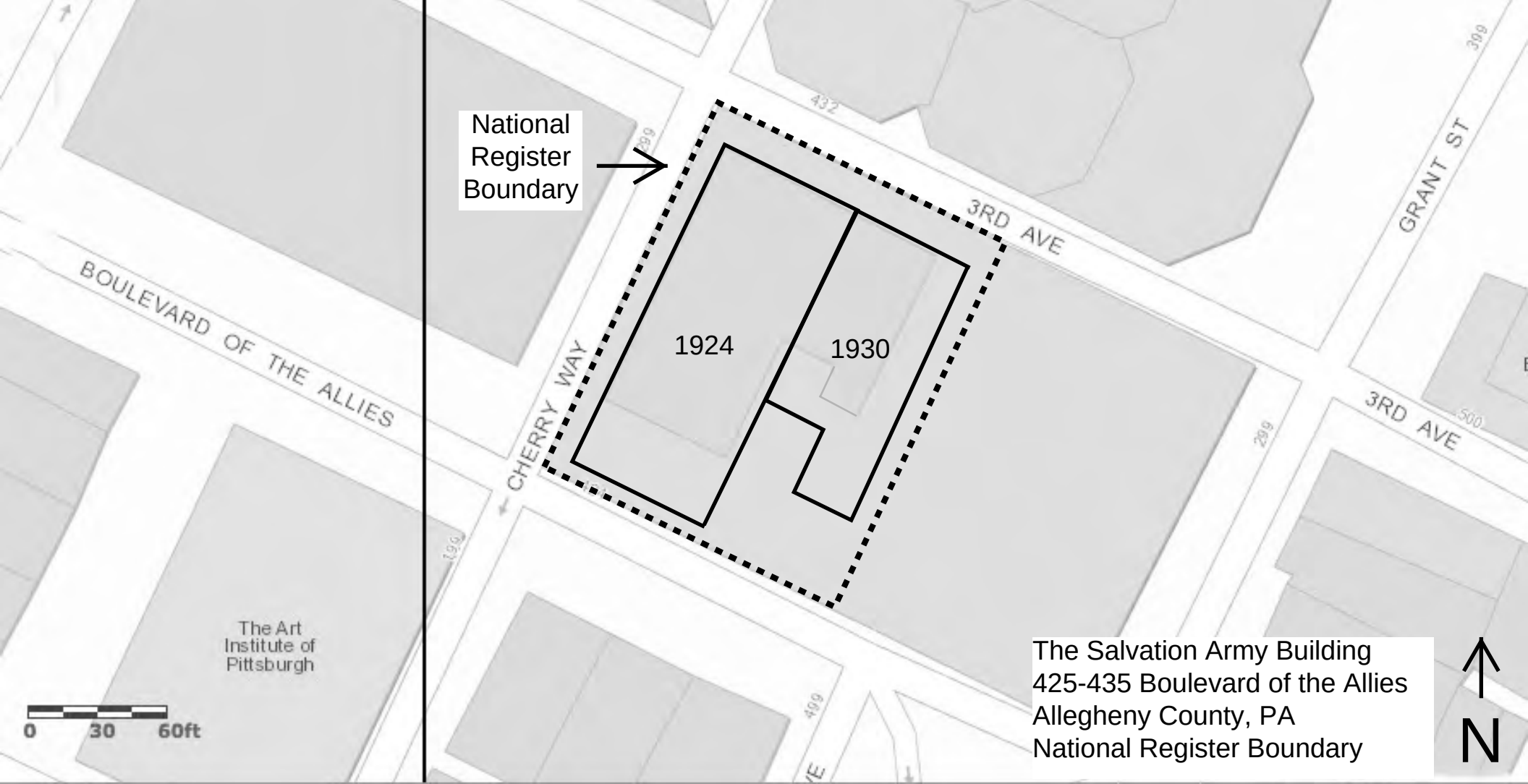
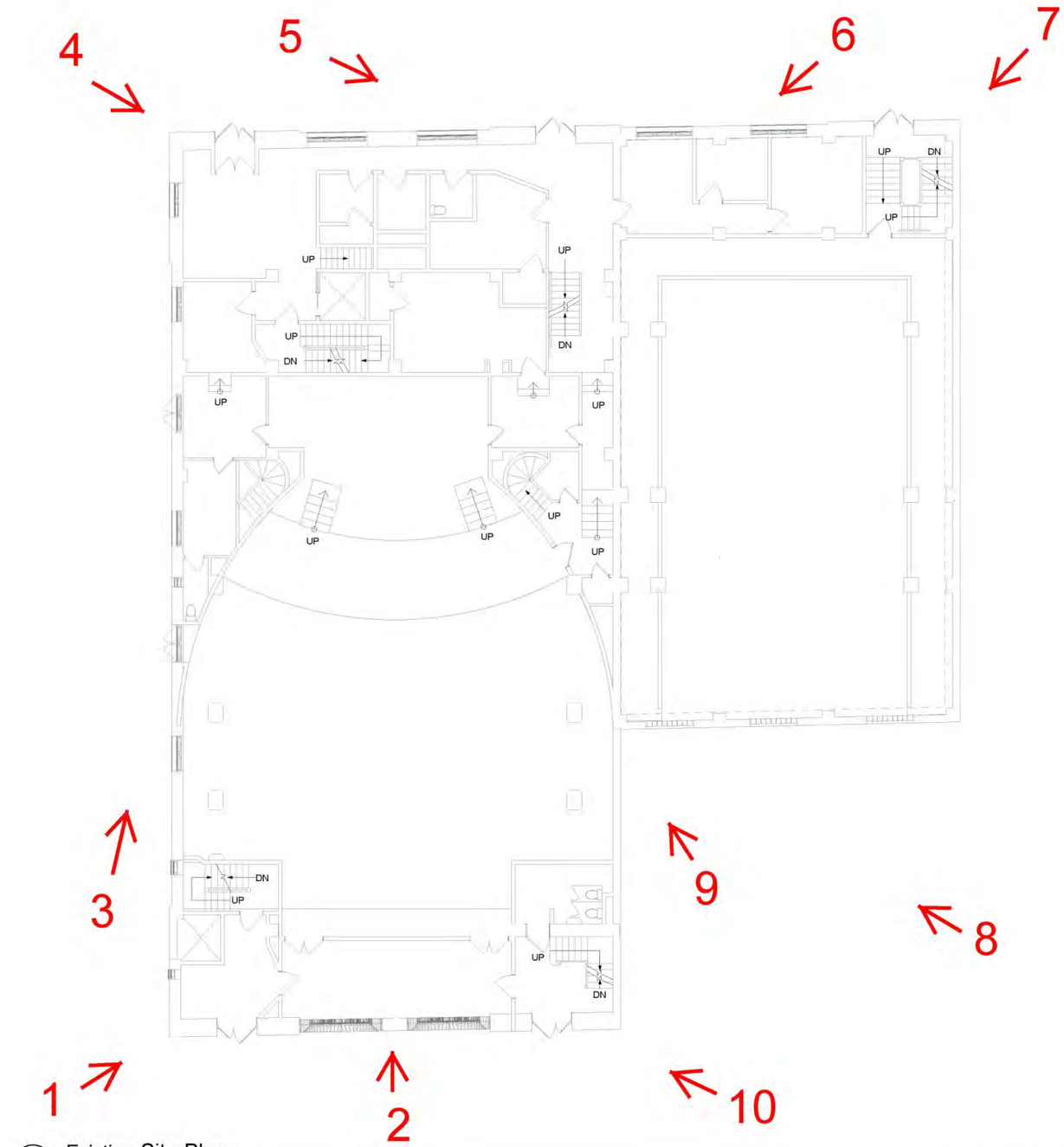


Figure 7 – The Salvation Army, Advertisement, 1932.

Figure 8 – The Evangeline Residence for Young Women, c. 1950.


National Register Boundary
1924
1930
3RD AVE
GRANT ST
BOULEVARD OF THE ALLIES
CHERRY WAY
3RD AVE
The Art Institute of Pittsburgh
0 30 60ft
The Salvation Army Building
425-435 Boulevard of the Allies
Allegheny County, PA
National Register Boundary
N



1 D1.02 Existing Site Plan

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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The Salvation Army Building

Allegheny County, PA

Professional's Seal

Project Name
Distrikt Hotel Pittsburgh

Project Number
14060

Client
Greenway Realty Holdings

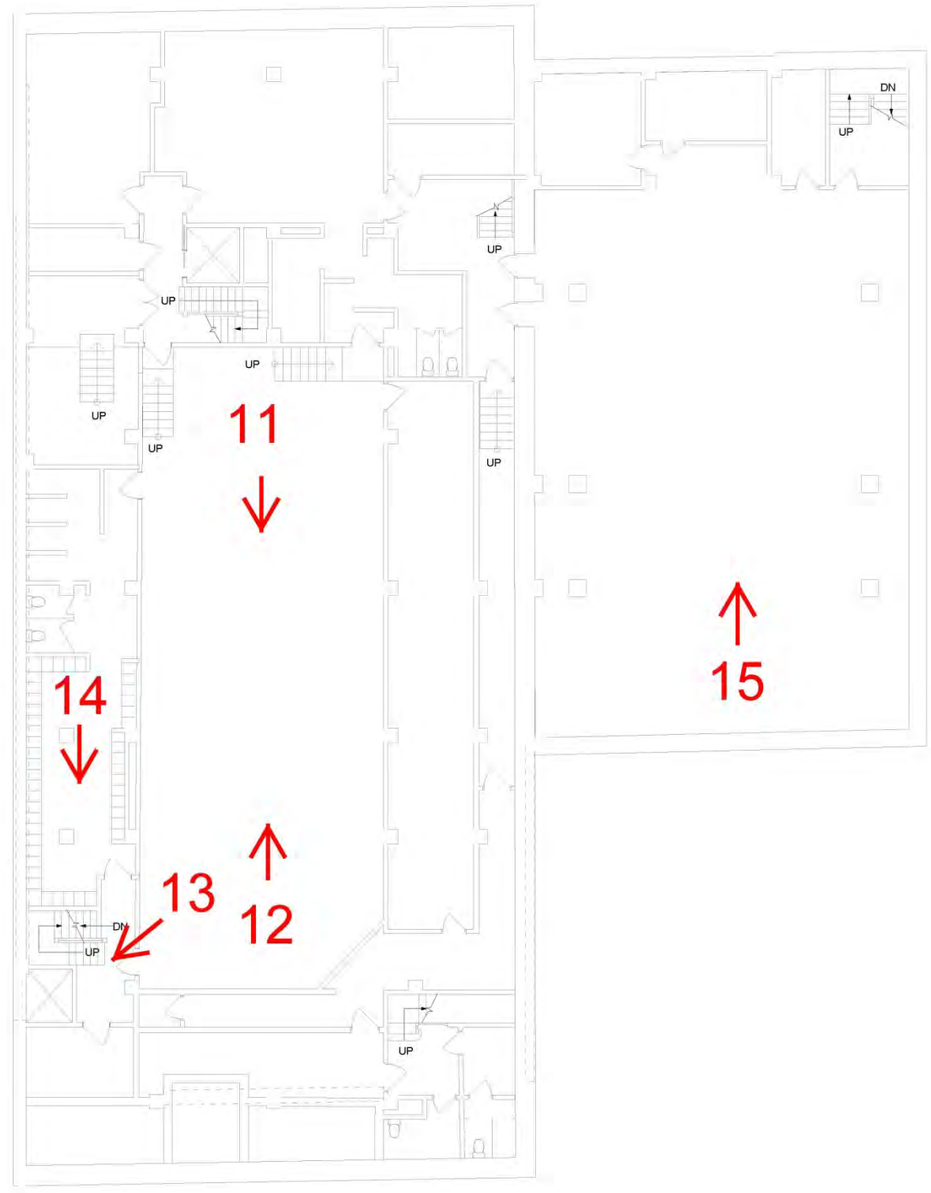
Issue Dates

Date	Project Phase

Drawing Title
Existing First Floor Plan

Sheet Number
D1.02

8/13/14 | 24" x 36"



1 D1.01 Existing Basement Floor Plan

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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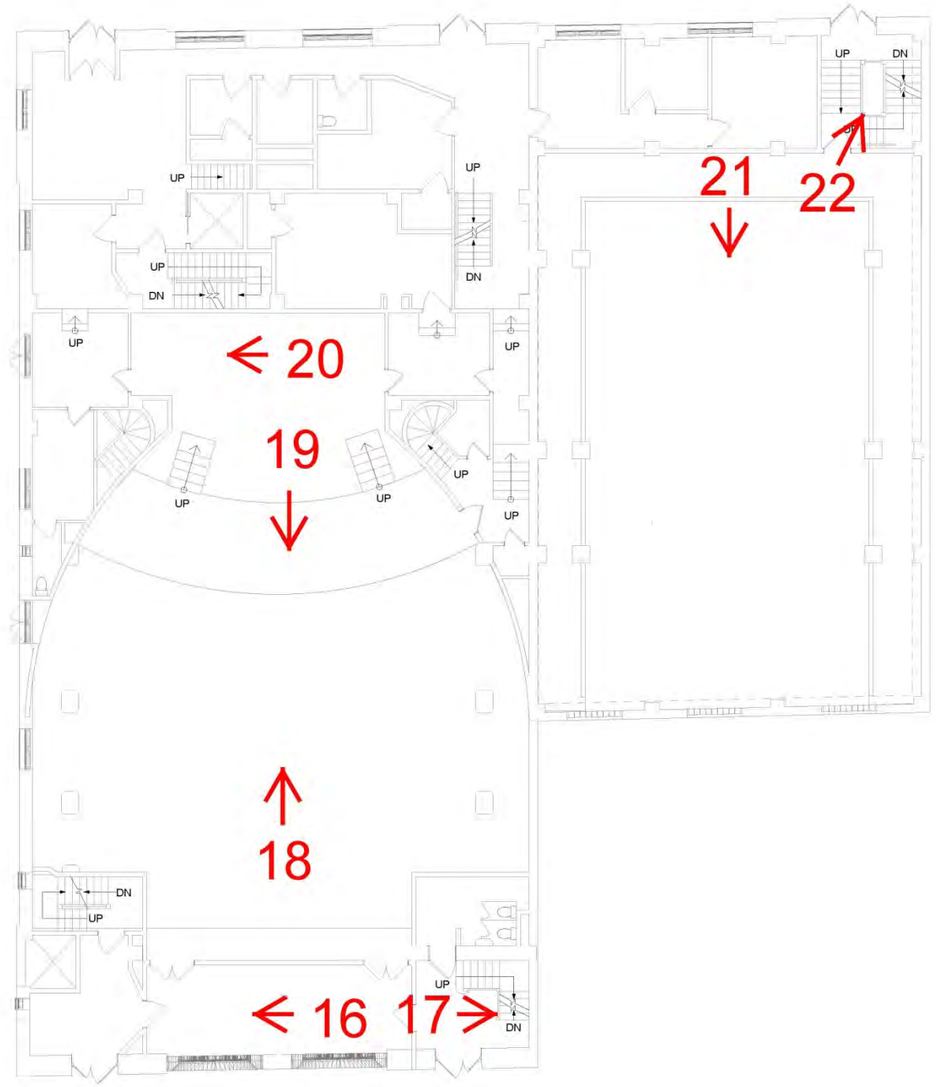
Date Project Phase

Drawing Title
Existing Basement Floor Plan

Sheet Number
D1.01

8/13/14 | 24" x 36"



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D1.02

Existing First Floor Plan

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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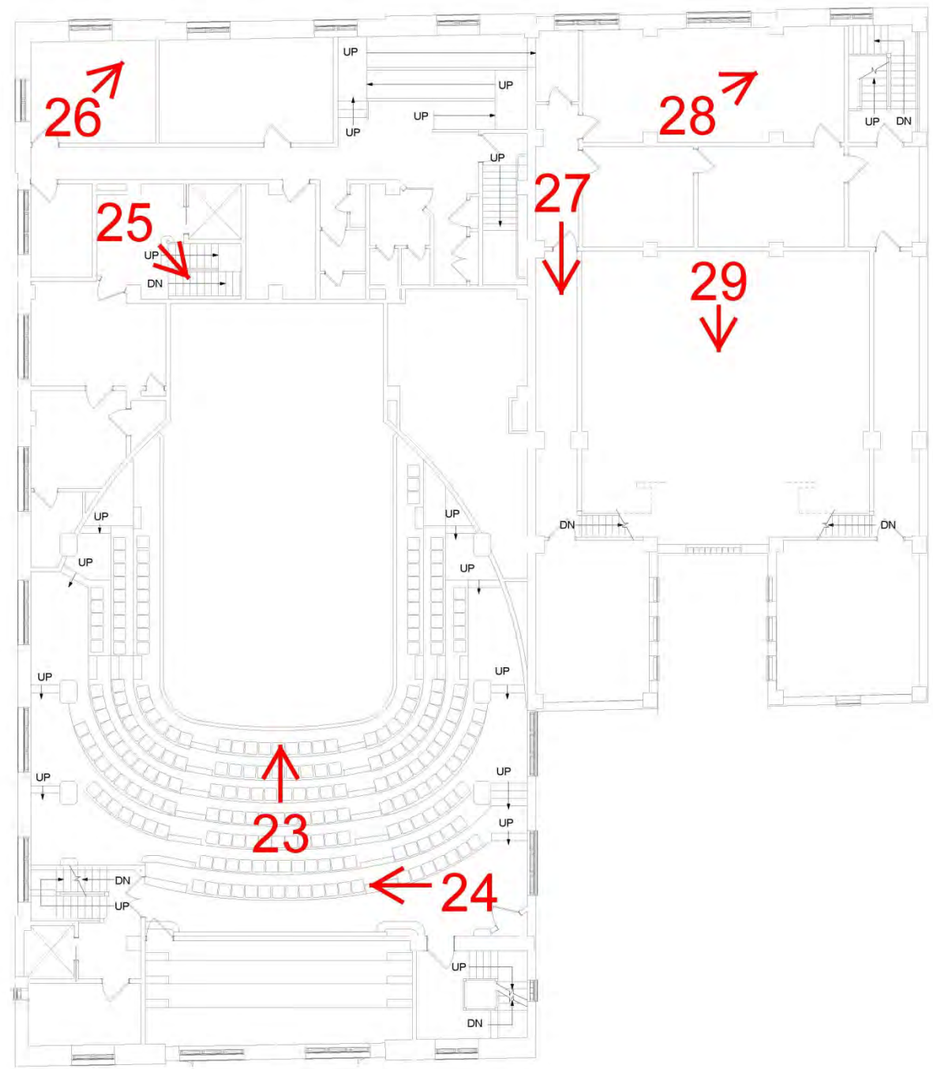
Date Project Phase

Drawing Title
Existing First Floor Plan

Sheet Number
D1.02

9/13/14 | 24" x 36"



1 D1.04 Existing Second Floor Plan

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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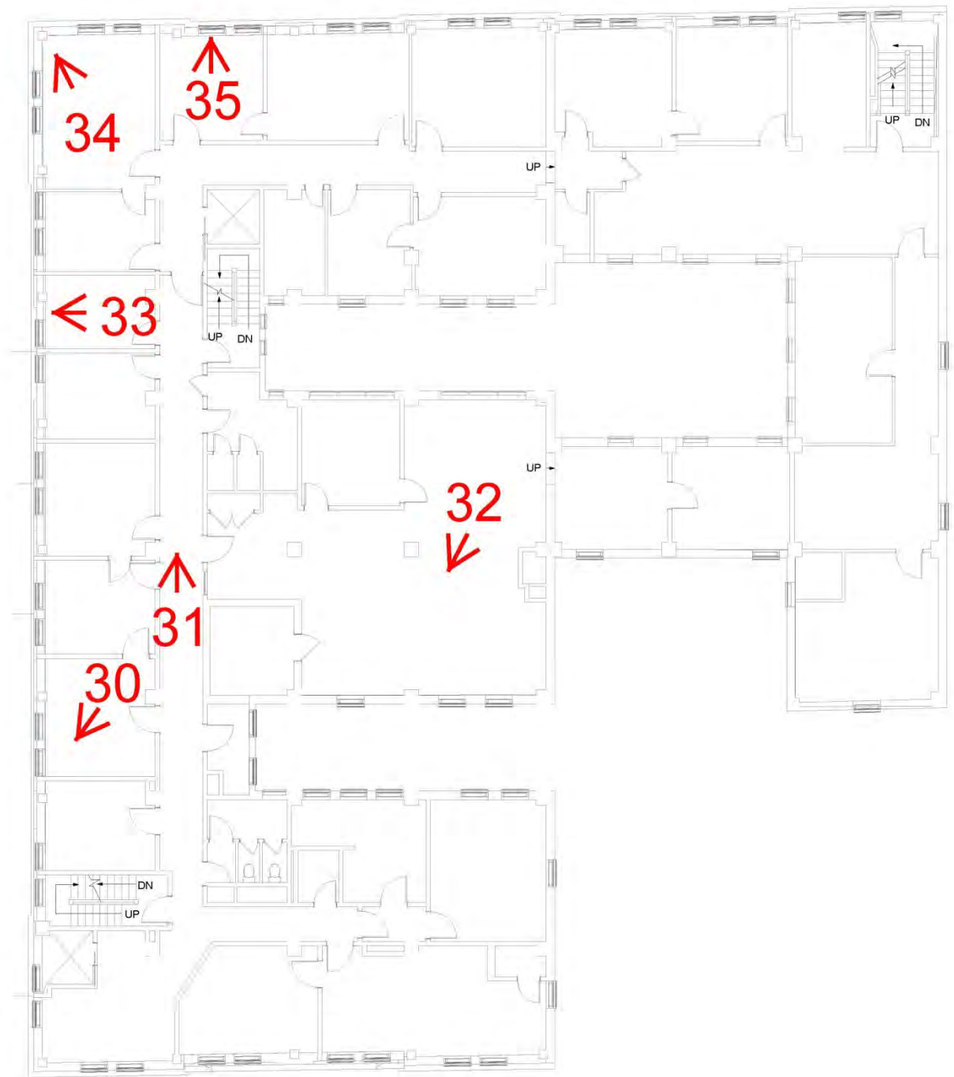
Drawing Title
Existing Second Floor Plan

Sheet Number
D1.04

8/13/14 | 24"x36"



1 D1.05 Existing Third Floor Plan

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Date Project Phase

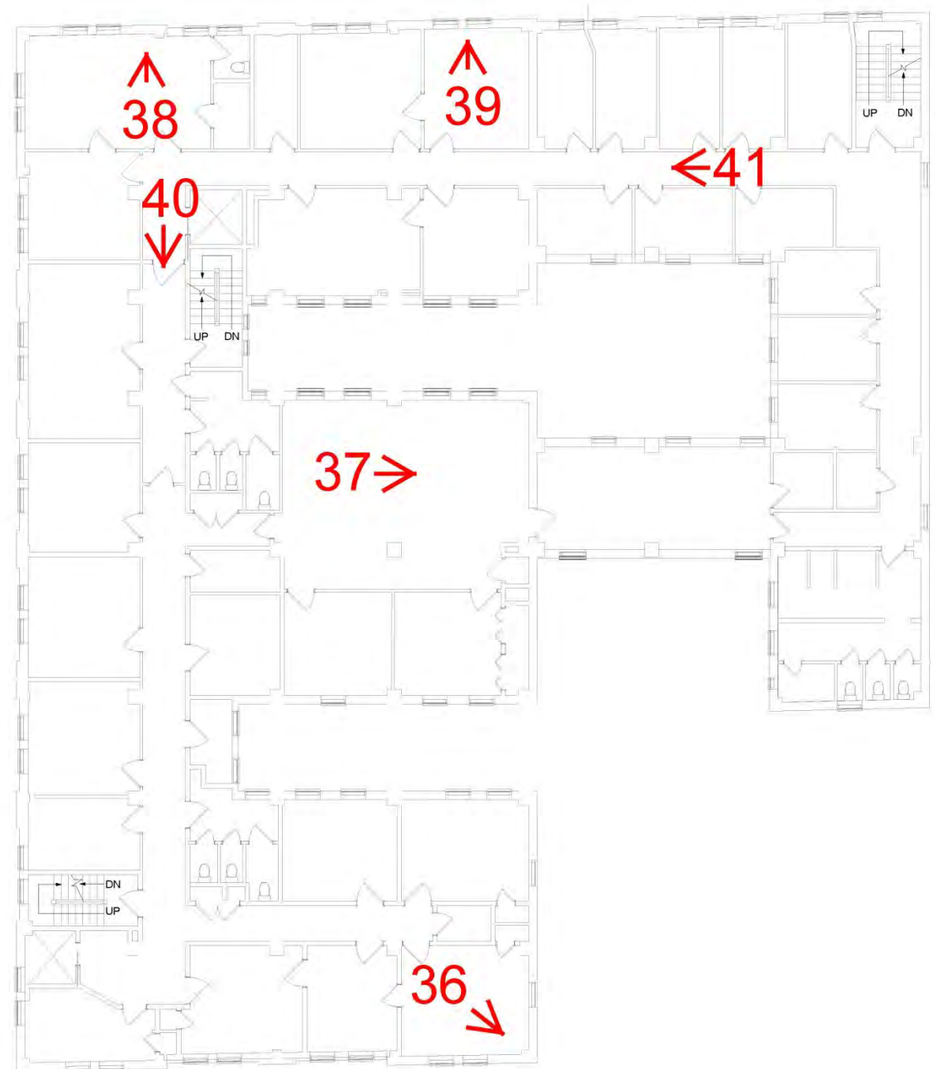
Drawing Title

Existing Third Floor Plan

Sheet Number

D1.05

8/13/14 | 24" x 36"



1 D1.06 Existing Fourth Floor Plan

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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Drawing Title
Existing Fourth Floor Plan

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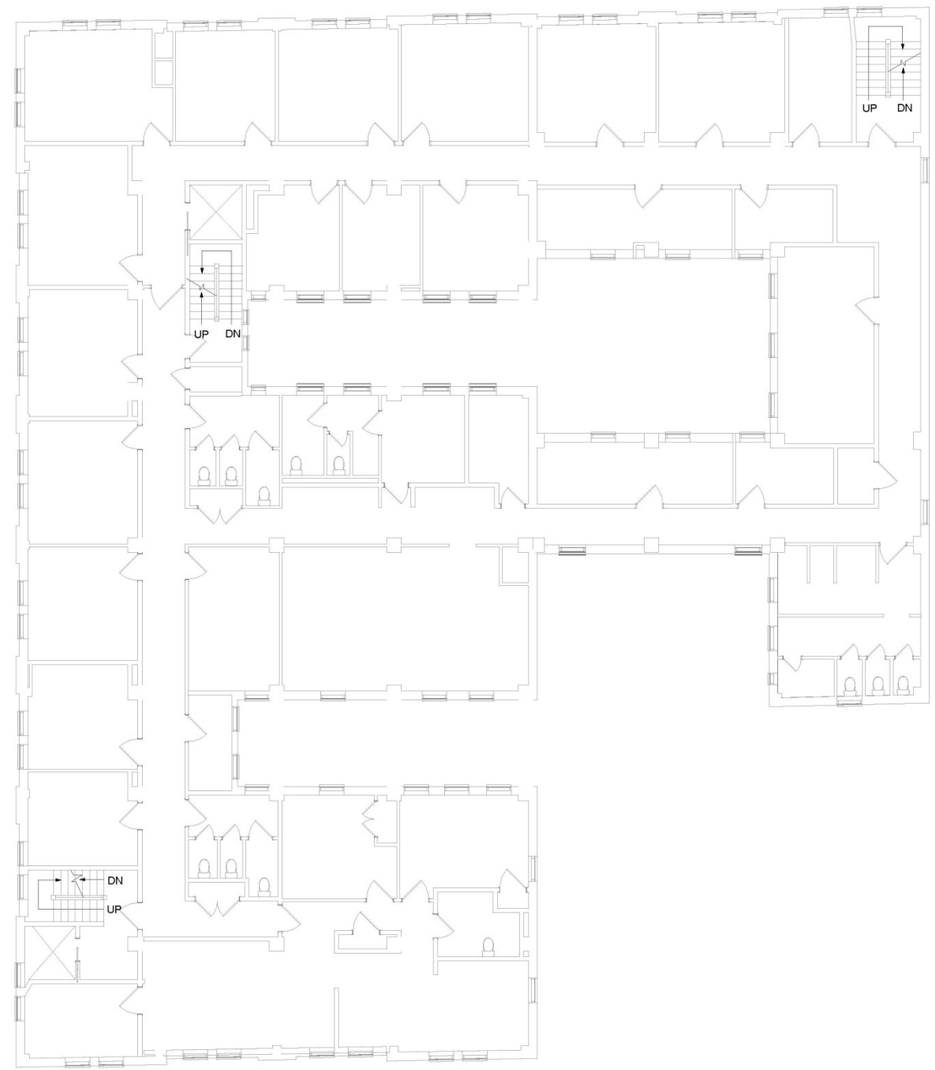
8/13/14 | 24" x 36"



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D1.07
Existing Fifth Floor Plan
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Scale: 1/8" = 1'0"

8/13/14 | 24" x 36"

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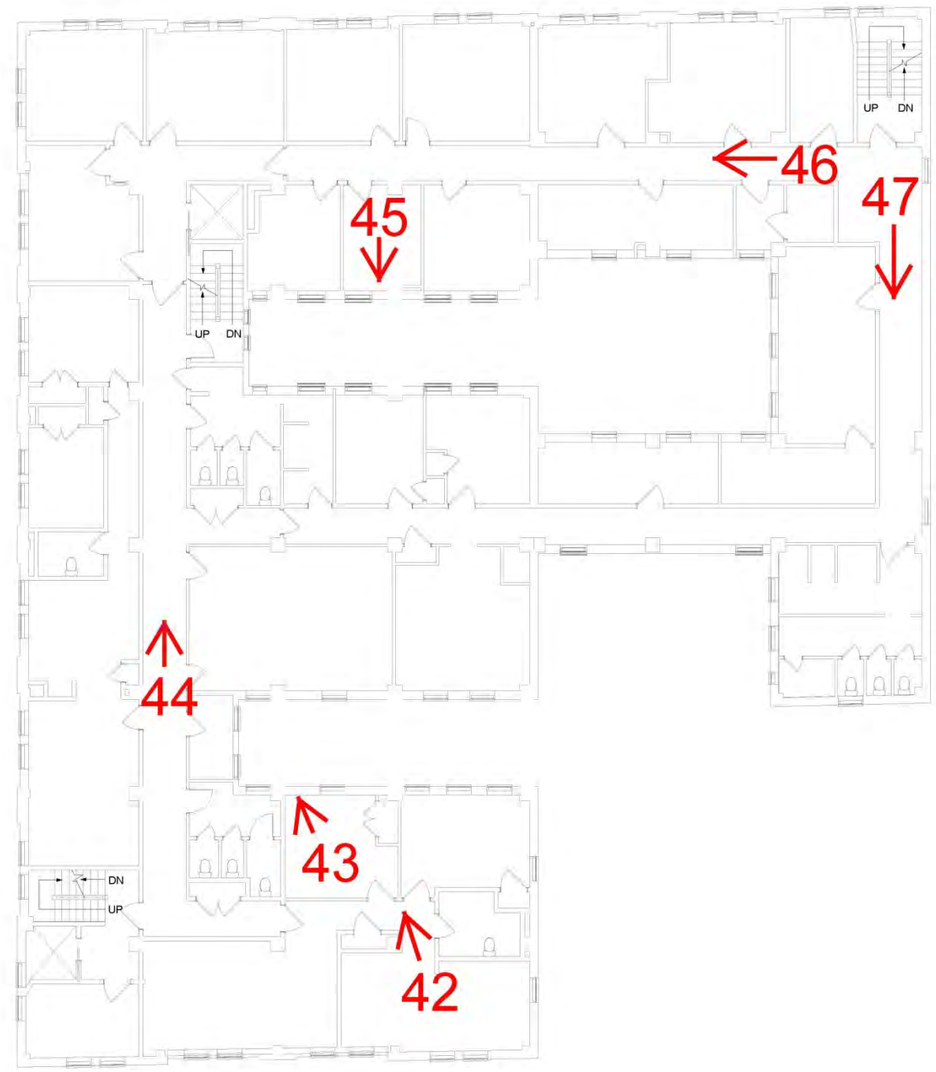

1 D1.08 Existing Sixth Floor Plan

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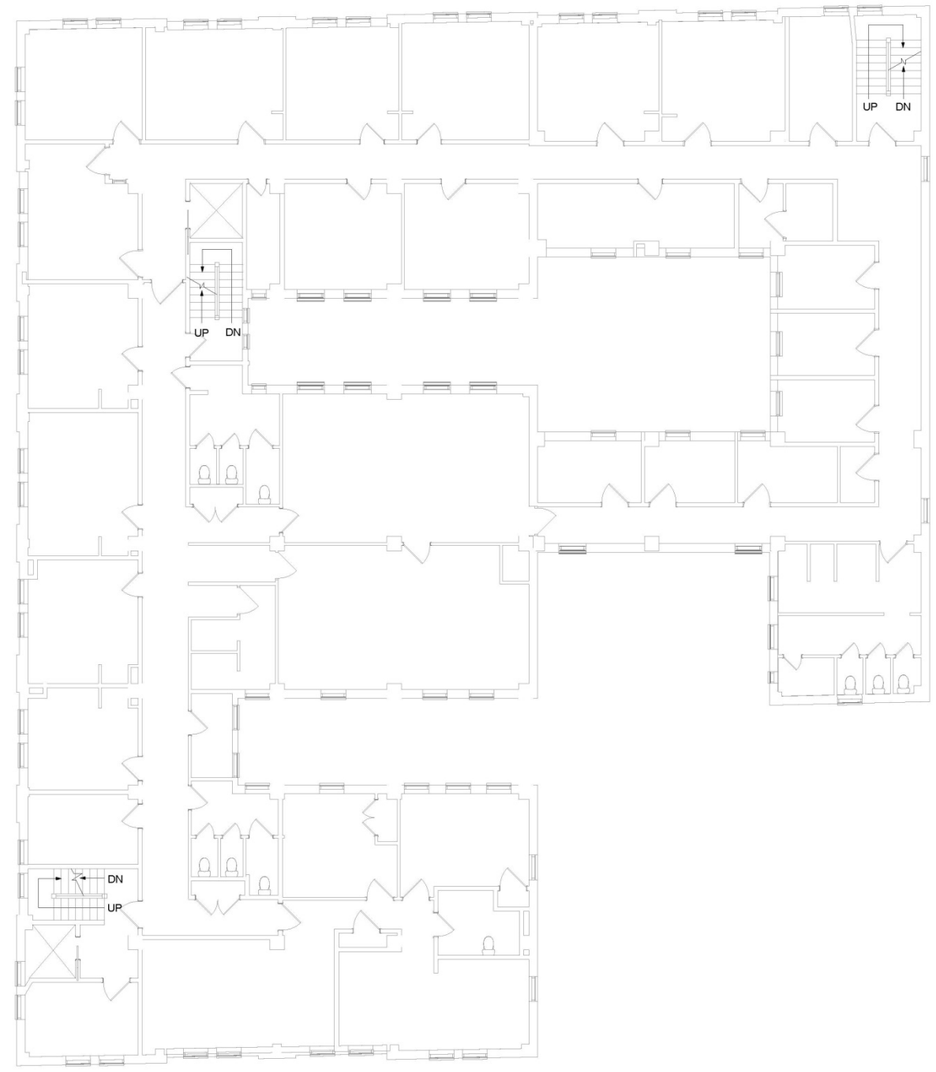

1
D1.09

Existing Seventh Floor Plan

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Scale: 1/8" = 1'0"

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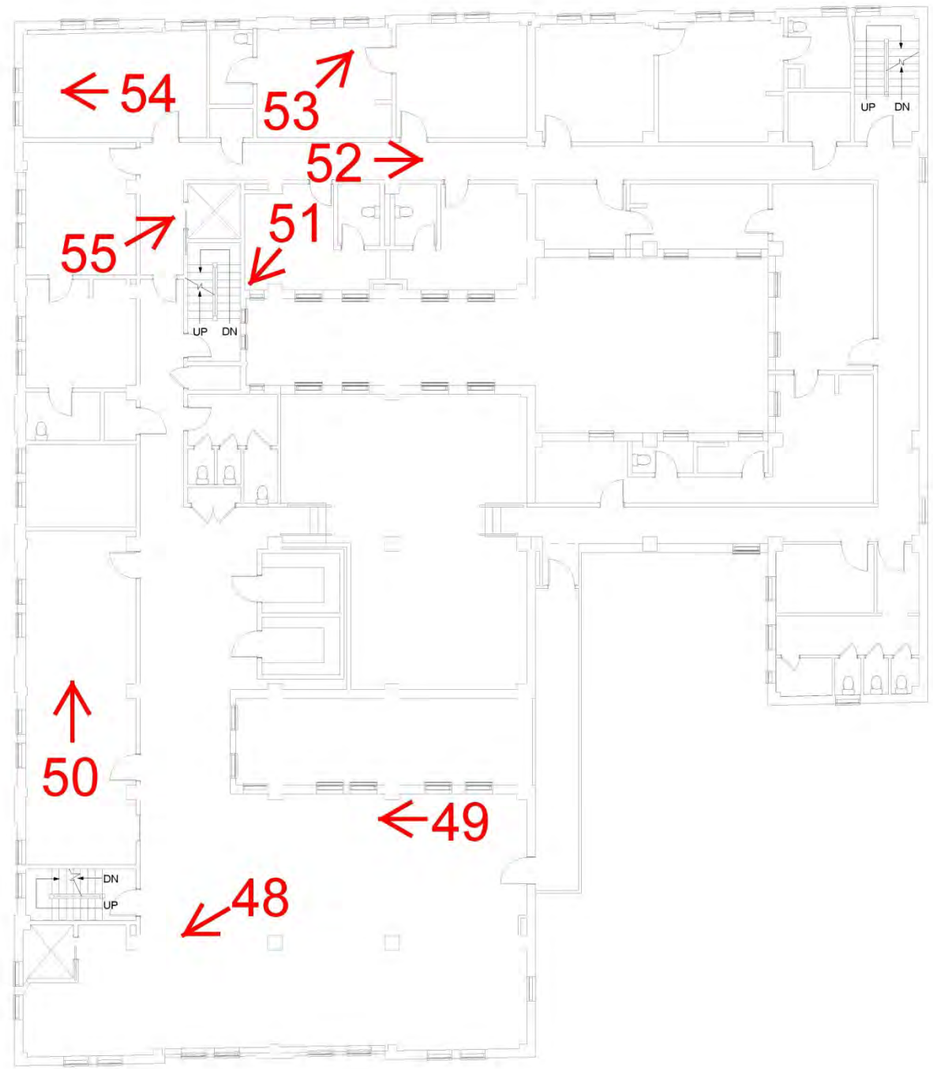
D1.09

8/13/14 | 24" x 36"



1 D1.10 Existing Eighth Floor Plan

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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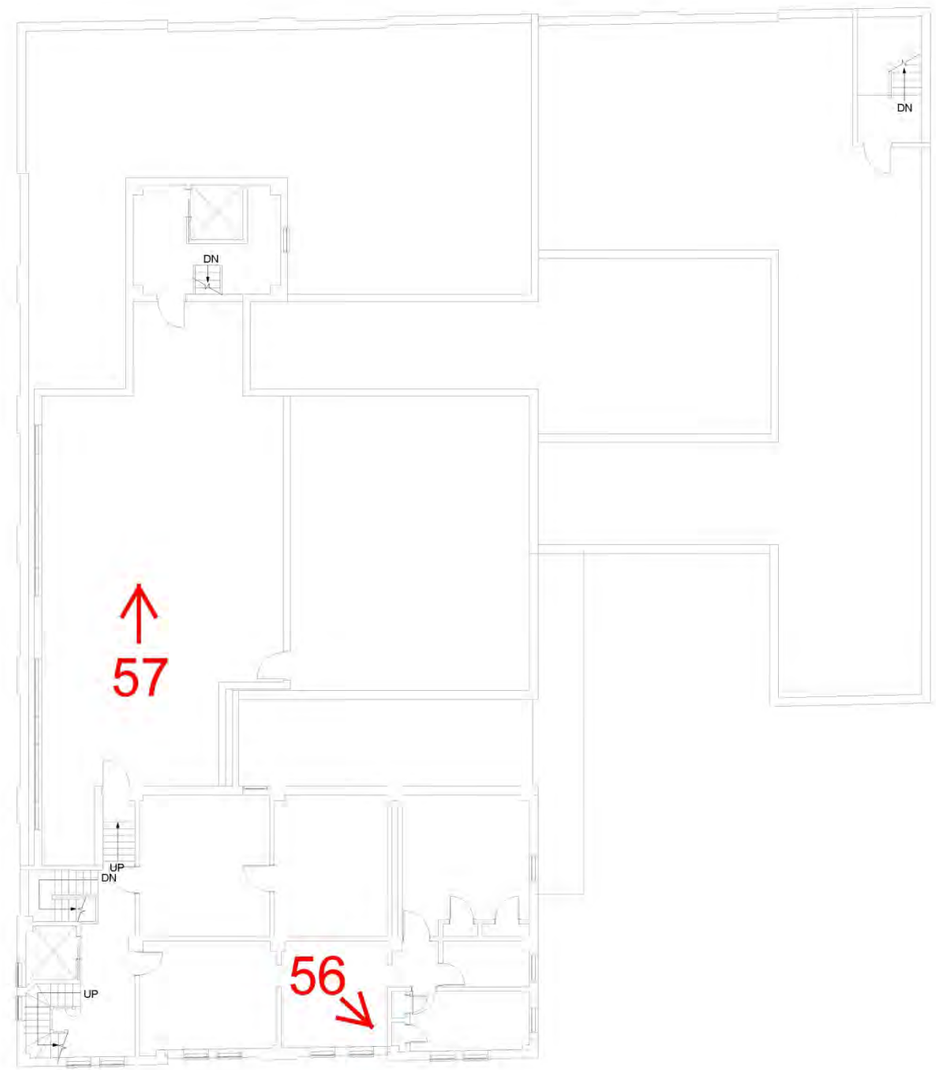
D1.10

8/13/14 | 24"x 36"



1 D1.11 Existing Ninth Floor Plan

Scale: 1/8" = 1'0"

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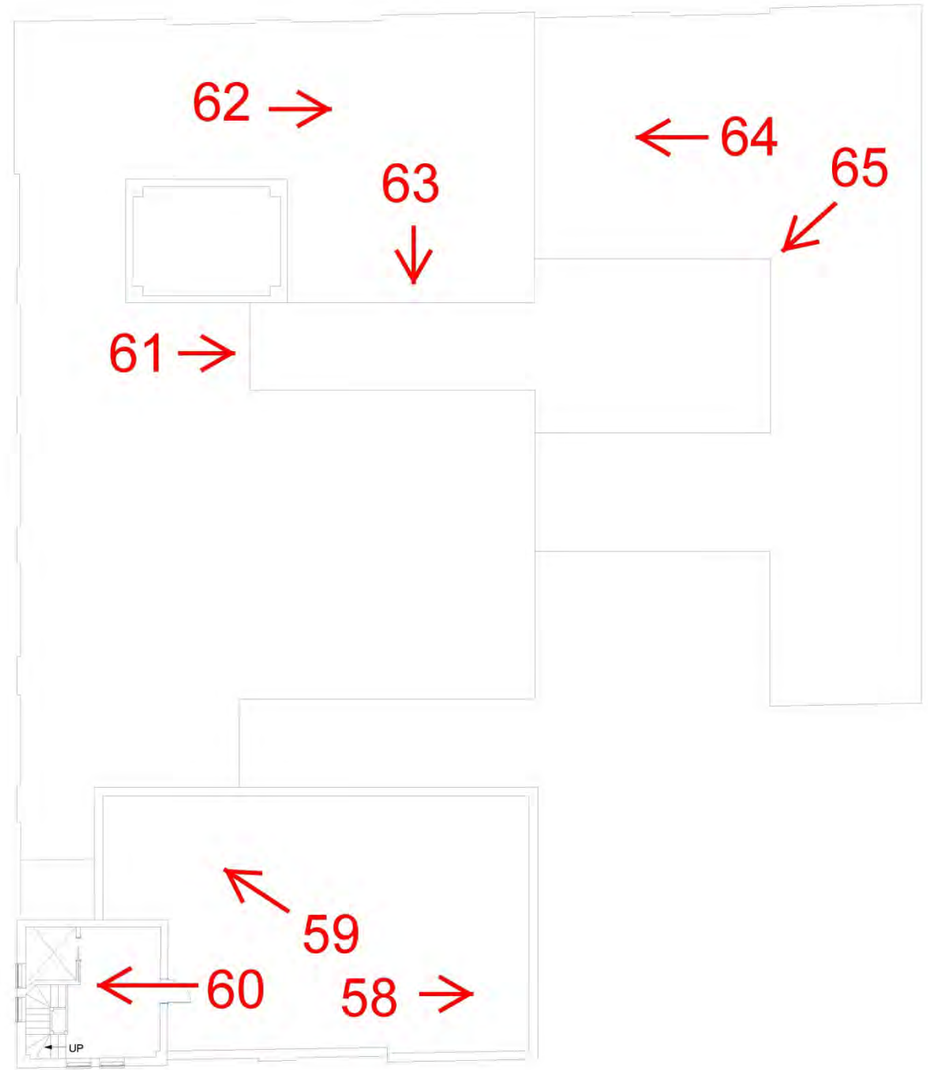
D1.11

8/13/14 | 24" X 36"



1 D1.12 Existing Tenth Floor Plan

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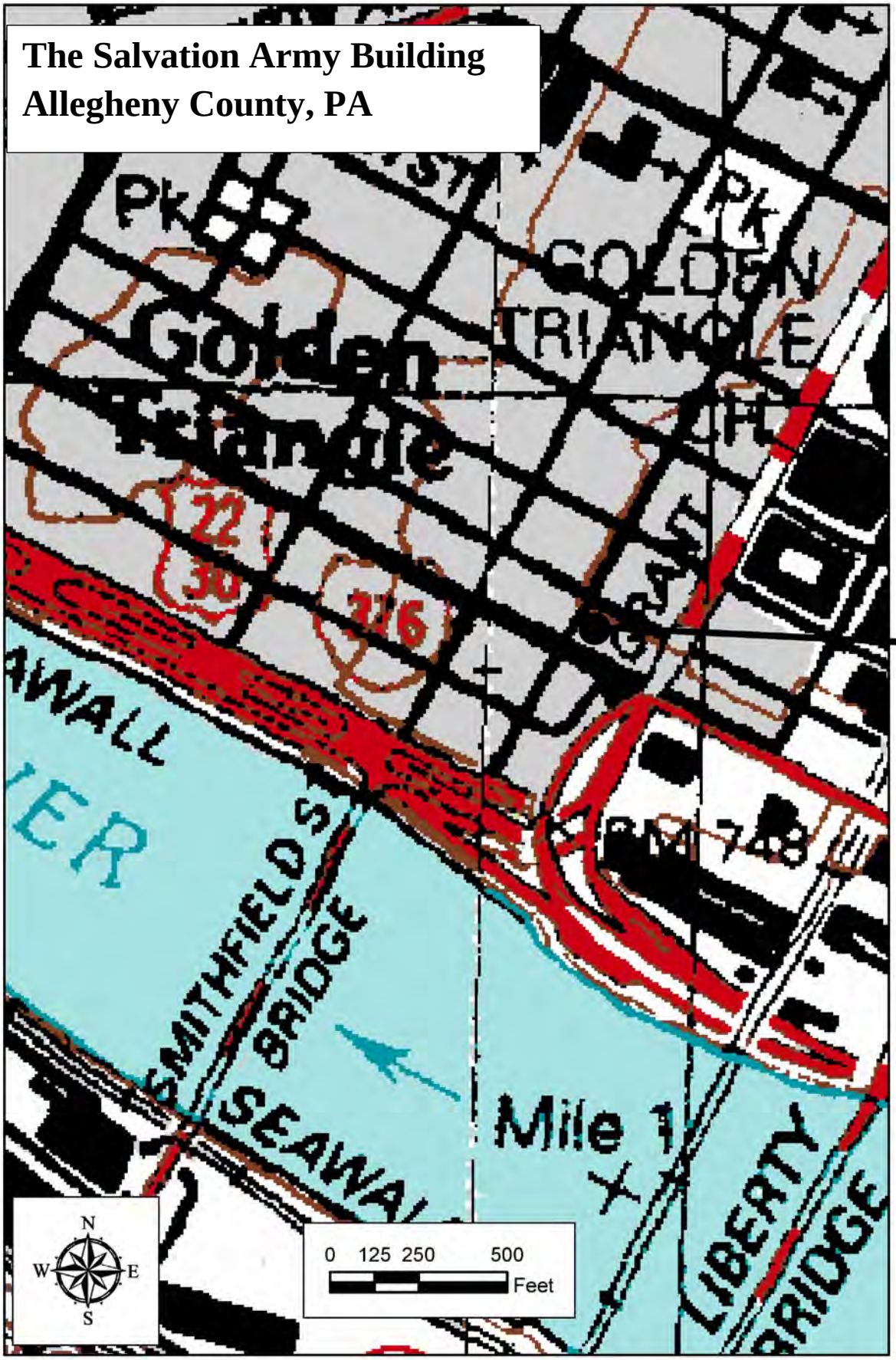
Existing Tenth Floor Plan

Sheet Number
D1.12

8/13/14 | 24" x 36"

The Salvation Army Building
Allegheny County, PA



Latitude: 40.437449

Longitude: -79.999244

NAD 1983

THE SALVAGE ARMY

WRONG
WAY

Third Ave

First Ave
SPEED
LIMIT
25

RANGE ROVER

SHALLOW WATER NO DIVING
CAUTION
CAUTION

SHALLOW

Exit

O COME LET US BOW DOWN LET US KN
EXIT

Whatsoever things are true, whatso
honest, whatsoever things are just
ever things are of good report; if there
if there be any praise, think on these th
PHIL

O COME LET US BOW DOWN, LET US KNEEL BEFORE THE LORD

EXIT

EXIT

EXIT
CALL BELL

EXIT