

Ursuline Young Ladies Academy
Name of Property

Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
7		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC – Single Dwelling
- EDUCATION – School
- RELIGION – Religious Facility
- RELIGION – Church-Related Residence

- EDUCATION - School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
- LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
- LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS /
Late Gothic Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
- NO STYLE

- foundation: STONE; CONCRETE
- walls: BRICK; WOOD/Weatherboard;
WOOD/Shingle; STONE;
ASPHALT; CONCRETE
- roof: STONE/Slate; ASPHALT;
METAL/Copper
- other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The former Ursuline Young Ladies Academy is located on approximately 2.4 acres on the edge of Bloomfield and Friendship – residential neighborhoods in Pittsburgh’s East End, about four miles east of Downtown. The campus, occupying two contiguous lots at the northern end of the block bounded by South Winebiddle, Coral, and South Evaline Streets and Friendship Avenue, contains seven contributing buildings (see Chronology, Figure C):

- 1) **Classroom Complex.** Located at the heart of campus, facing South Winebiddle Street, this sprawling building is comprised of the following five parts: **Main Classroom Building**—circa 1867, three-story, asymmetrical, red brick, Second Empire mansion built for Henry J. Lynch; **Auditorium**—circa 1899-1904, two-and-a-half story, rectangular, brick, Romanesque Revival assembly, activity and residential space connected to the east side of the Main Classroom Building by a ground floor hall and second-floor bridge; **Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament**—dedicated 1913, one-story, rectangular, brick, Late Gothic Revival addition attached to the west façade of the Auditorium, designed by Carlton Strong; **Classroom Addition**—circa 1924-27, two-story, rectangular, red brick, Colonial Revival addition on the northeast corner of the Main Classroom Building, designed by Charles Geisler; and **Solarium**—circa 1929, one-story, L-shaped, brick, Colonial Revival addition on the northwest corner of the Main Classroom Building, designed by Raymond Marlier.
- 2) **Outbuilding Addition**—circa 1893, one-and-a-half-story, roughly rectangular, wood frame, Second Empire building; relocated from the eastern edge of the property to the rear of the Main Classroom Building circa 1904.
- 3) **Friendship House**—circa 1881-90, two-and-a-half story, asymmetrical, wood frame, Queen Anne house located south of the Chapel (original address of 219 South Winebiddle Street); acquired by the Ursuline Academy in 1921.
- 4) **Former 216 South Evaline Street**—small, one-and-a-half story, rectangular, wood frame vernacular house behind Friendship House; constructed in the late-nineteenth century. Historic maps suggest it was moved approximately fifty feet between 1905 and 1924. It was acquired by the Ursuline Academy in 1948.
- 5) **Two-Car Garage**—circa 1890-93, rectangular, red brick outbuilding, with a flat roof and concrete foundation; located behind Friendship House near the south property line.
- 6) **Four-Car Garage**—circa 1890-93, rectangular, red brick, four-car garage, with a flat roof and concrete foundation; located behind Friendship House a few yards from the Auditorium.
- 7) **Shed**—mid-twentieth century, small, concrete block structure; located in the rear yard behind the Classroom Addition.

Initially housing a private residence, circa 1867, the property was expanded to serve as the Ursuline Young Ladies Academy from 1894 to 1981. It later became an event and banquet facility known as Victoria Hall from 1993 to 2003. Since 2004 it has served as the Waldorf School of Pittsburgh, which enrolls students from preschool to fifth grade.

Blocks of large, closely spaced, late Victorian and Colonial Revival houses surround the campus. The block containing the campus itself is less dense, with larger houses, somewhat wider side yards, and deeper setbacks from the street (Figure A). The buildings of the school are set back far from the street and surrounded by large shade trees.

Overall, the campus is well maintained and retains integrity illustrating its historic educational significance.

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Narrative Description

The buildings of the former Ursuline Young Ladies Academy sit in a park-like setting with broad lawns and mature trees—the latter partially obscure views from the street. A wrought iron fence from the time of the Ursuline Academy remains largely intact along South Winebiddle, Coral and South Evaline Streets. Brick piers and a wrought iron gate at South Winebiddle near Coral serve as the ceremonial entrance, with a paved drive leading to a small parking lot in front of the Main Classroom Building. A gravel drive provides internal circulation from Coral Street around the Classroom Complex and Friendship House to South Winebiddle Street (Figure B). An adjoining gravel lot provides additional parking behind the Two-Story Garage. There is a paved courtyard between the Main Classroom Building and the Auditorium, and grass playgrounds in the northeast and southeast corners of the property.

Classroom Complex – Exterior

Front/West Façade

The circa 1867-1929 Classroom Complex is the primary contributing resource of the former Ursuline Young Ladies Academy (see Figure B for Site Plan and key to photographs). At its center is the circa 1867 Main Classroom Building—a three-story, asymmetrical, brick, Second Empire mansion with original, two-story, brick, rear kitchen wing. Set back approximately one hundred feet from South Winebiddle Street, the front façade is three bays wide with a central tower, which was originally four stories tall until sometime after the late 1940s, when its mansard-roofed top floor was removed (determined from historic maps and photos; see Figures H and I and Photos 01 and 02). To the right of the tower is a projecting one-story bay window with multi-colored stained glass (Photo 03). To the left is a recessed bay that originally accommodated an open L-shaped front porch (shown in plan in Figure P) before the Solarium was built around 1929.

The Main Classroom Building rests on a foundation of tooled ashlar blocks capped by a projecting stone water table. Above the foundation, the walls are clad in red brick laid in a common American bond. Rising to the height of the foundation, the front steps are made of similar ashlar with rounded fronts and a flared base. The steps are capped on both sides by original carved stone cornucopia-shaped pedestals with stone urns on top (Figure I; Photo 03). A flat, porch roof clad in copper and supported by two modillions, shelters the main entrance. Wood outer storm doors contain leaded glass panels with a stained glass fan transom. Photographic evidence suggests that these outer doors are an early-twentieth century addition, likely from the time the Solarium was constructed (Figure I). Flanking the doors are wooden pilasters. Centered overhead is an original carved wood corbel depicting a man's face (Photo 04).

Two types of wood windows, both original, are present on the front façade: On the first and second stories, wooden window hoods with carved central cartouches cap one-over-one, arch-top, double-hung sashes (Photos 02 and 05). On the third story, dormers consist of paired, one-over-one, arch-top, double-hung sashes with engaged wood colonettes and pilasters. A full-story, straight mansard roof with hexagonal, gray slate tiles covers the building. Its lower slope rests on a deep wooden cornice consisting of a frieze with alternating panels and modillions that contains a box gutter. A second wood cornice, at the top of the roof is simpler, containing a dentil band. All wooden trim of the exterior has been painted pale yellow.

The front façade of the Colonial Revival Solarium is one story high and four bays wide (Photo 01). The stone foundation and red brick walls closely match the Main Classroom Building. The upper brick courses have been painted pale yellow to give the illusion of a larger cornice; a dentil band characterizes the actual painted wood cornice. Arched, leaded glass casement windows with semi-circular transoms are original to this addition.

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Coral Street/North Façade

The north façade of the Classroom Complex is comprised of the Main Classroom Building in the center, the circa 1924 Classroom Addition to the left, and the circa 1929 Solarium to the right. The part of the Main Classroom Building that is visible contains an original bay window on the first story similar to the one on the front façade. Foundation, brick, window, and roof details are similar to those on the front façade (Photos 06 and 07). The north façade of the Solarium is five bays wide (Photo 06). Poured concrete steps with a wrought iron railing in a vine motif provide access to the Solarium and date from the time of its construction. This entry contains a pair of leaded glass double doors protected on the exterior by a pair of simple, single-lite wood storm doors.

The north façade of the Colonial Revival Classroom Addition is two-stories high and three bays wide (Photo 06). Rectangular in plan with a flat roof, this addition replaced an original L-shaped rear porch (shown in plan in Figure P). Resting on a foundation of concrete block, the walls are clad in red bricks closely matching the Main Classroom Building in appearance, though not in pattern. Fields of bricks laid in American bond are framed by a stacked bond flanking each window and by soldier courses above. Adding to the subtle ornamentation are square stone medallions at the intersections of these framing courses (Photo 08). Large, original, triple and quadruple windows with stone sills dominate the façade. On the basement level they contain six-over-one, double-hung wood sashes; on the first floor, nine-over-one, double-hung wood sashes topped by six-light hopper transoms; and on the second floor, nine-over-one, double-hung wood sashes.

Rear/East Façade

The east façade of the Classroom Complex is comprised of the Main Classroom Building in the center, the circa 1924 Classroom Addition to the right, and the circa 1899-1904 Auditorium to the left. Much of the original rear façade of the Main Classroom Building is obscured by the Classroom Addition and the circa 1904 Outbuilding Addition (described later, Photos 09 and 10). The portion that is visible has brick, window, and roof details similar to those on the front façade, except that the dormers of the rear wing are gabled rather than arched (Photo 11). The rear façade of the Classroom Addition is three bays wide. Brick and window details are identical to those on the north façade. The southern-most bay contains an entry consisting of two-paneled double doors, each with nine lites, covered by a shed porch roof supported by wooden brackets.ⁱ

The east façade of the two-and-half-story Auditorium contains an original, single-story, hipped roof wing containing storage rooms. A single, wood, paneled door serves as an entry to the northern-most of these rooms. The rear façade contains materials and finishes similar to the rest of the Auditorium (described below) but the windows are simpler, lacking stone capstones. A late twentieth century air-conditioning unit sits atop the roof of the wing (Photo 09).

Visible from the rear of the Classroom Complex, in the courtyard between the Main Classroom Building and the Auditorium, are the two enclosed means of egress between these two buildings. Constructed concurrently with the Auditorium, they consist of a two-story, red brick, enclosed hall at ground level at the west end of the Auditorium and an enclosed, red brick bridge connecting the second floors at the middle of the Auditorium (Figure R). Also visible is a large, brick chimney (dating from the early twentieth century) in the corner of the hall and Main Classroom Building, which serves the current boiler (Photo 12). The courtyard also contains evidence of a side porch that once ran across the full south side of the rear kitchen wing of the original Lynch Mansion/Main Classroom Building (Figure P; Photos 11 and 12). Today, only the posts and roof remain (the floor having been removed in the early twentieth century). Never intended to be visible (because of the presence of the porch floor), the foundation here consists of fieldstone laid in random courses. The posts are square with chamfered corners (typical of Second Empire style). Atop poured concrete stairs from the mid-twentieth century is a gray, contemporary, metal, fire door with two vertical glass panes that serves as an entry to the rear wing.

South Façade

ⁱ The west façade of the Classroom Addition is similar, but is only two bays wide. The northern bay of this façade contains triple windows identical to those on the other facades, while a large brick chimney (dating from construction of the Addition) dominates the southern bay (Photo 7).

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The south façade of the Classroom Complex is comprised of the circa 1899-1904 Auditorium to the right and the 1913 Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament to the left. The two-and-a-half story Romanesque Revival Auditorium is clad in red brick similar to that on the Main Classroom Building, laid in a common bond. This addition is oriented east to west, with its front façade facing South Winebiddle Street, though this facade has been partially obscured by subsequent construction of the adjoining Chapel (see Photos 15 and 19 for partial elevations). A moderately-pitched hipped slate roof covers the Auditorium and features eight rounded dormer windows (three facing south, one facing west and four facing north). A decorative cross rises from the peak of the gable at the roof's western end. A simple cornice on all four facades encloses boxed gutters and features large square modillions.

Historic photographs predating construction of the Chapel show that the front façade of the Auditorium is three bays wide with a Romanesque arch and recessed entry stairs at the center of the ground floor (contrast Figure I with Photo 01). At the time of this writing, these stairs lead from the Auditorium to an entry vestibule inside the Chapel. The three bays are delineated by four projecting brick pilasters that are trimmed with a small dentil molding that continues into an arch above each window. The second story features three one-over-one, double hung sash windows, each with a rectangular stone sill and an upper stone lintel containing a keystone (Photos 15 and 19).

The north and south facades of the Auditorium retain their original wooden windows and fenestration pattern (Photo 13). Each of these façades is five bays wide. Windows on the second story are one-over-one, double hung, six-foot tall wood windows that correspond to the narrow, former individual nun's quarters on the interior of this floor (one window per dormitory room). This window pattern then dictates the fenestration on the remainder of the north and south façades. Below each of these windows is a twelve-foot tall, one-over-one, double hung wood window with a single-lite transom above. On the basement level are smaller, one-over-one, double hung sash windows. The second story of the western-most bay of the south facade contains a rounded arch stained glass window similar in scale and elevation to the arched openings on the front façade. This window depicts the Madonna and a cross. The upper story windows on the north and south façades have key-shaped capstones and stone sills. The basement windows have stone lintels and sills.

The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament is a one-story, red brick addition to the Classroom Complex. Completed in 1913, it was designed by Pittsburgh architect Carlton Strong and displays characteristics of Late Gothic Revival architecture. Oriented east to west, approximately two-thirds of the Chapel addition projects westward beyond the front façade of the Main Classroom Building, placing its west façade approximately forty feet from South Winebiddle Street. The Chapel is cruciform in plan with the main volume being a long rectangle measuring approximately 100 feet by 30 feet, with a gabled roof and two small transepts projecting from the north and south facades near the western end (for floor plan, see Figure E). Crowning the northern transept is a small octagonal spire on a square brick base (Photo 16). The primary entrance for the chapel is through the vestibule on the east end, which connects to the Auditorium (Photo 14). A secondary entrance is located on the west side of the northern transept. At the western end, a shed roof covers an ambulatory that surrounds the altar.

The chapel's roofs are covered in gray slate tile. Two shed dormers with stucco sides project from opposite sides of the main roof near the western end of the Chapel (Photo 17). Gabled brick parapets capped with sandstone rise above the roof at both ends; a similar parapet capped with a carved stone cross projects through the roof as an extension of an interior wall on axis with the transepts (Photo 15).

The Chapel is clad in red brick laid in a stretcher bond with every sixth row laid in a Flemish bond, which is characteristic of Carlton Strong's ecclesiastical designs. The headers in the Flemish bond consist of darker bricks with crosses embossed into the ends (Photo 18).

Given its orientation and connection to the Auditorium, the Chapel in many ways lacks what might typically be called a front façade. The north façade is the most viewed façade given its relation to the entrance to the Main Classroom Building and the primary entrance to the Chapel itself. The north and south façades each contain seven large stained glass windows set in a lancet arch, which is set within a larger gothic arch. The wide gothic arches are outlined with red brick voussoirs and a

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sandstone sill. The area within the gothic arches surrounding the windows is filled in with stucco. Each window depicts a different Catholic Saint. Buttresses made of brick and capped with sandstone sit between the windows.

The west façade, closest to South Winebiddle Street, contains four casement windows. All other materials and finishes match those of the north and south façades (Photo 16).

Classroom Complex – Interior

Main Classroom Building

The interior of the Main Classroom Building is highly ornate, with deep plaster crown moldings, intricate woodwork, high ceilings, decorative glass windows and interior transoms. Rooms are organized around an east-west hallway on all three stories, creating an asymmetrical but balanced floor plan, which is virtually unchanged from the Ursuline time period (for First Floor plan and key to photographs, see Figure E).

First Floor. On the first floor, the main entrance leads to a small vestibule framed by an interior pair of double doors, which lead to the main hall. Three spaces project from each side of the main hall on the first floor. On the south, from front to rear, are a classroom (former parlor), the grand stair hall, and another classroom (former dining room for the original residents as well as for the Ursuline administrators and teachers). On the north, are a classroom (former reception room), the library, and another classroom (former breakfast room). The library and rear classroom are separated by a hallway leading to the circa 1924 Classroom Addition.

Connecting the vestibule and main hall are original paired doors containing etched glass panels and a matching fanlight topped by a large wooden pediment. Doors and trim in the vestibule are finished with faux grain painting. White marble wainscot with recessed pink marble panels line the walls, while the floor consists of white, pink, and black marble set in a geometric pattern (Photo 25). An ornate chandelier hangs from the ceiling.ⁱⁱ

The main hall and adjoining grand stair hall are the most ornate spaces on campus (Photos 24 and 26). Reflecting its high-style Second Empire origins and retaining integrity, the main hall measures approximately forty-five feet long with fourteen foot-high ceilings. Key character-defining features include white oak floors, fourteen-inch-high walnut baseboards, picture moldings, a twenty-inch-high plaster cornice, and an ornate plaster ceiling (Photo 28).

The grand stair hall features an original, dog-legged, double-return stairway leading to the second floor (and to the Mezzanine level of the Auditorium via a door on the landing (Photo 27). The stairs of the lower run measure six feet wide, while those of the upper runs measure four feet wide. Octagonal first floor newel posts are topped with converted gas lamps in a Crusader-in-Armor motif. Overhead is an ornate tin ceiling with geometric floral patterns. Above the landing is a large stained glass eyebrow window depicting a figural representation of Jesus flanked by two crosses (Photo 35). Beneath the landing of the staircase is an arched alcove of walnut containing two marble sinks, with a tall marble backsplash and mirror—the first thing one would encounter when entering from what was the original side entrance (Photo 29).

The decorative motifs of the main hall and grand stair are carried throughout most classrooms on the first floor. The vast majority of interior walnut trim throughout the Main Classroom Building has never been painted and retains its original dark stain. Doors on this floor are walnut with four panels, measuring eight-and-a-half feet high and framed with wide walnut moldings. Six, fluted, walnut pilasters with composite capitals accent the main hall. Pairs of similar pilasters flank the bay windows in the southwest classroom/former parlor and library. All windows on the first and second stories have original, operable, wooden pocket shutters.

ⁱⁱ Ornate chandeliers are prevalent throughout the Main Classroom Building, especially on the first floor. However, when Joedda Sampson renovated the house in 1992 to create Victoria Hall, she removed and replaced many of the existing light fixtures. Unfortunately documentation of these alterations have not been found and historic photographs have not revealed with certainty which fixtures are original and which are Victoria Hall-era replications or replacements.

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The Main Classroom Building contains seventeen red or white marble fireplaces throughout its three stories, with the most ornate one located in the northwest classroom/former reception room on the first floor. Outside of the main hall, most classrooms have original, ornate, tin ceilings instead of plaster.

Key features of other first floor classrooms include:

Northwest classroom/former reception room—a pair of double walnut doors with leaded glass panels leading to the Solarium; a hearth of white and green glazed ceramic tiles.

Library—a three-sided bay window on the north wall similar to the one in the former parlor, but with clear one-over-one sashes instead of stained glass (Photo 31).

Northeast classroom/former breakfast room—a large stained glass window depicting the Ursuline coat of arms on the east wall (Photo 32); two sets of double doors with stained glass and rectangular hopper transoms (these were originally northern exits to the rear L-shaped porch before the Classroom Addition was built).

Southeast classroom/former dining room—oak wainscoting (installed in the 1990s); a closet in the east wall containing a walk-in safe along with a door to the former butler's pantry (the latter once provided access to the kitchen but was blocked off as part of a twentieth century Ursuline renovation).

The kitchen is accessed through a service stair hall at the eastern end of the main hall (Photo 24). The rear/kitchen wing is a single room wide and was originally two rooms deep (the kitchen proper, with a scullery to its rear). Today, a late-twentieth century drywall partition sub-divides the original kitchen space to form an entry hall for the side door. At the eastern end of the rear wing a door leads to the attached Outbuilding Addition. Key features of the rear wing include its Ursuline-era terrazzo floor and its original pressed tin ceiling (approximately twelve feet high), surviving sections of flush-faced, tongue-and-groove wainscoting, and a massive central chimney breast (Photo 33).

Second Floor. The plan of the second floor of the Main Classroom Building mirrors that of the first floor with a few exceptions (for Second Floor plan and key to photographs, see Figure F). Like the first floor, its plan is virtually unchanged from the Ursuline time period. Over the vestibule, there is a sitting room with windows overlooking South Winebiddle Street and Coral Street. There are classrooms on the second floor (most of which likely served originally as bed chambers) that reflect the room plan of the first floor. The main hall on the second floor is slightly narrower because of a staircase oriented east-west that leads to the third floor (Photo 34). The ceiling height on this floor is also fourteen feet and the walnut baseboards are eleven inches high. The original wood floors have been covered with dark, nine-inch square vinyl tiles, which appear to date from the early twentieth century. The doors to all of the classrooms are unpainted, four-panel walnut doors, similar to those on the first floor, but with the addition of two-lite transoms with etched glass overhead. The second floor's main hall contains a pressed tin ceiling similar to that on the first floor of the Grand Stair Hall, but composed of smaller squares. Most of the second floor rooms have tin ceilings of similar design. The cornice is similar, though slightly simpler, than that on the first floor.

A typical classroom on this floor contains arched, double-hung windows with walnut trim and pocket shutters. Most rooms have a marble fireplace and slate chalkboards with wooden rails (Photo 36).

Above the rear/kitchen wing there are two rooms, which serve as offices. From there a door leads to the upper floor of the Outbuilding Addition.

Third Floor. The plan of the third floor of the Main Classroom Building roughly reflects that of the two floors below, except that the rooms are slightly narrower due to the slope of the mansard roof (for Third Floor plan and key to photographs, see Figure G). On this floor, there are seven classrooms (some previously used by the Ursulines as bedrooms for boarders), with two additional rooms over the rear wing. The room in the tower bay contains a steep, narrow wood stair, which leads to a roof hatch and what was once the floor of the fourth-story tower room. The ceilings are smooth plaster and measure twelve feet high; there are no decorative cornices. As on the second floor, vinyl tile (early twentieth century) covers the

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original wood floorboards. All wood trim on this level retains its original painted faux oak finish. The wood doors and transoms mirror those on the second floor with the exception that the glass in the transoms is not etched (Photo 37).

A typical classroom on this floor contains arched, double-hung windows with accordion shutters (but no pockets), marble fireplaces (although simpler in design than those found on other floors), and slate chalkboards. Two rooms have marble, wall-mounted sinks in the corners. Currently, the rooms are not used as classrooms because the egress options do not meet fire code regulations (Photo 38).

Auditorium

The interior of the Auditorium largely retains its Ursuline-era plan, with only minor changes to finishes and functions of some secondary rooms dating to the Victoria Hall era (1993-2003). For First Floor plan, see Figure E.

The first floor is dominated by its large assembly space, which occupies over three-quarters of the plan, measuring approximately thirty feet wide by seventy feet deep with an eighteen-foot high ceiling. An original raised stage occupies the eastern twenty-five feet of this space (Photo 41). The floor is composed of vinyl tile over original wood floors (a mid-twentieth century addition). Eight original three-foot tall cast iron radiators with embossed floral decorative patterns are located below the windows. An Art-Nouveau-inspired mural by Rolf-Tonio von Eckartsberg, which was created during the Victoria Hall ownership in 1994, covers the walls and ceiling of the Auditorium. It features depictions of whimsical animals and angels below a starry sky. The stage area is painted blue, and the doors and window trim are painted in a pale yellow.

The western end of the first floor contains a hallway leading to the Chapel and Main Classroom Building as well as four, small square rooms emanating from this hall. Three are used as restrooms, while the one on the southwest corner serves as a vestibule for a door leading to the pergola-covered walkway and Friendship House beyond. Originally the two rooms adjacent to the main assembly space served as music practice rooms for the Ursulines staff and students.ⁱⁱⁱ They were turned into restrooms as part of Victoria Hall renovations. They once contained square, interior, single-pane windows that looked out into the assembly hall (as part of the renovations, the western sides have been framed and finished to provide privacy for the restrooms, but the glass and trim remain on the eastern side). The fourth, and westernmost room, was originally a restroom and continues in that function today. A stairwell to the Mezzanine and basement is also located in the hallway to the Main Classroom Building. This has been enclosed by the Waldorf School to meet fire code.

The Mezzanine is located at the western end of the Auditorium above the small service rooms (for Mezzanine Floor plan, see Figure F). In plan, it contains a hallway running north-south, with rooms on each side. This hallway links to a dog-legged staircase with half-space landing that continues to the second floor.

Three small, rectangular rooms are located on the eastern side of the Mezzanine. They overlook the first floor assembly space via a square, single-pane window centered in each of the rooms (identical to the ones on the first floor, but with functioning casement sashes). The western side of the Mezzanine features a two-room suite, with the western-most room (located above the Chapel vestibule) forming a loft overlooking the chapel (Photo 47). The suite retains its original decorative tin ceiling. Only the Ursuline Sisters, rather than students, used the small rooms on the Mezzanine level. The Chapel overlook served as an infirmary so that the ill could still attend mass.^{iv} The stairwell from the mezzanine to the second floor features the previously mentioned stained glass of the Madonna and cross.

The second story was originally used as the nun's quarters and retains integrity (for Second Floor plan, see Figure F). This floor features a long, central hallway oriented east-west that is flanked with small rectangular rooms on both sides (Photo 42). The rooms still contain original, unpainted, five-paneled doors with an upper transom window and simple, original brass rounded doorknobs and simple radiators below the window (Photo 43). The southwestern room is a bathroom containing a claw-foot bathtub. Two additional bathrooms are located on the northwest corner. Two larger rooms at the

ⁱⁱⁱ Sister Rita Joseph Jarrell, last principal at the Ursuline Academy from 1972-1981, interview by Amanda White, 16 November 2010, by telephone.

^{iv} Ibid.

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east end contain original, vertical wood paneling. Also, the northeastern corner room features the only fireplace in the Auditorium, which features an original, wood mantle piece with a tile face. Most of the original wood floors are visible throughout the nun's rooms; elsewhere the floors have been covered with vinyl tiles (early to mid-twentieth century). A door off the hallway to the second-story bridge provides access to attic stairs.

The attic is a large, open space, which runs the entire length and width of the building. It contains two small rooms in each corner at the west end along with sloping ceilings and dormer window alcoves. The floor is comprised of wood boards and the walls are wood-paneled.

Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament

The interior of the Chapel looks today very much as it did when first constructed (for floor plan, see Figure E). Oriented from east to west and in order of ascending importance are three primary spaces: the sanctuary, with pews facing west adjacent to the center aisle (Photo 44); the chancel, with two rows of high-backed choir seats facing one another across the center aisle (Photo 45); and the altar (Photo 45). Secondary spaces include the vestibule at the east end, the ambulatory at the west end, the north and south transepts, a confessional (two small connected booths) in the southeast corner, and a small toilet room off the south transept.

The focal point, and most important space, is the altar. The height of the altar floor area is one step higher than the chancel, which in turn is one step higher than the sanctuary (further signifying the division and hierarchy of these spaces). Within the altar is a carved marble and wooden reredos dividing it from the ambulatory. The reredos contains a marble altar supported by four Corinthian columns. Atop the altar is a marble tabernacle with a vertical statue niche centered above that. Wooden arcades flank either side of the statue niche. This would have housed the Eucharist; however, when the Ursuline Sisters left, many of these sacred objects were removed to the Ursuline Motherhouse in Louisville, Kentucky. Facing the altar in a brick pier to the left is a cornerstone indicating the 1913 dedication date. The floors throughout the space consist of a deep red and black terra cotta tile.

The altar and chancel are separated by a large, Gothic arch set into a red brick wall that penetrates the ceiling (Photo 45). The high-backed seats of the chancel are wood and rest on risers at two heights on each side of the chancel. The backs have a curved design and the seat has a red cushion (Photo 48). During the Ursuline era, these seats were reserved for Sisters of the Order.

A wooden rood arch with a wooden crucifix on top separates the chancel and sanctuary (Photos 44 and 46). On either side of the crucifix, are two saints. Below the figures are two chamfered wooden posts attached to a wooden railing. The pews of the sanctuary are long low-back seats, also with a red cushion. Here, the students of the Ursuline community would sit. Lastly, above the vestibule is the infirmary loft.

The Chapel contains stained glass windows from Pittsburgh's Henry Hunt Studios, which depict images of saints, including Saint Ursula. The windows were featured in the publication of the Tenth Exhibition of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club in 1915.^v According to a 1913 Dedication Program, the windows and all of the interior furniture and finishes were either designed or selected by Carlton Strong.^{vi}

Classroom Addition

^v Pittsburgh Architectural Club, *Catalogue of the Tenth Exhibition of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club* (Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh Architectural Club, 1915).

^{vi} A list of "The Chapel Builders" in the program credits the following: General Contractor: Duquesne Construction Company, Mr. P.J. Gallagher; Plumbing: Weldon & Kelly Co.; Heating: Jos. A. Langdon & Sons; Electrical Work: Craig Electric Co., Mr. Jas. Burke; Lighting Fixtures: Weldon & Kelly Co.; Special Lamp Work: Mr. Henry Hunt; Hardware: Sam'l McKnight Hdw. Co.; Leaded Glass: Mr. Henry Hunt; Marble, Altar, Etc.: Interior Marble & Tile Co., Mr. Robert K. Glass; Altar Safe: Barnes Safe & Lock Co.; Altar Cards, Candles, Etc.: Miss Ella J. Letzkus; Choir Stalls and Reredos: Wilson Cabinet Co.; Pews: Mr. C.M. Eichenlaub; Painting and Finishes: McClintock & Co.; Sanctuary Carpet, Etc.: McClintock & Co.; Cushions: Ostermoor & Co.; Photographs: Mr. H.C. Anderson; Altar Furnishments (tabernacle door front, candlesticks, sanctuary lamp, etc.): Various workmen under the direction of Mr. A.K. Davis. Ursuline Young Ladies Academy, *Dedication Program*, (Louisville, KY: Archives of the Ursuline Sisters, 1913).

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The Classroom Addition is rectangular in plan and replaced an original porch on the northeast corner of the Lynch Mansion/Main Classroom Building. On the first floor, the Addition contains two rooms, each measuring approximately twenty-three feet by twenty-eight feet (Photo 39; see Figure K for a historic photo of this space). Ceilings measure thirteen feet high, and rooms have minimal detailing. A hallway, which spans the entire length of the south side of the addition, provides access to the kitchen, Main Classroom Building, and a stairwell from the basement to the second floor (with an exit to the exterior on the ground level). A drywall partition constructed by the Waldorf School (circa 2005) divides the original single-room first floor plan into two classrooms. All the rooms retain their original wood floors; the first floor ceilings retain their large wooden beams (some of which enclose structural steel). On the second floor, the Waldorf School created two larger classrooms (circa 2005) out of the three originally designed by the Ursuline Sisters. Rooms on this floor contain large slate chalkboards with wooden rails and carpeting.

Solarium

The Solarium is a large, L-shaped room, which replaced an original front porch on the northwest corner of the Lynch Mansion/Main Classroom Building. The floor is covered with hand-formed terra cotta tiles in various sizes, comprised of squares or double-length rectangles. The walls are plaster with no decorative cornices. There is built-in shelving approximately thirty inches high lining the two exterior walls (Photo 40). The room receives a great deal of natural light through the large arched windows on the north and west facades.

Outbuilding Addition – Exterior

The Outbuilding Addition is a contributing resource of the former Ursuline Young Ladies Academy. Historic maps suggest that it was constructed as a freestanding building at the eastern edge of the property sometime after the Lynch Mansion/Main Classroom Building was constructed, but before 1893 (Figures N, O and P). This one-and-a-half-story, wood frame building has a unique parallelogram plan, which helps to identify it on early maps.^{vii} The Outbuilding Addition connects to the Main Classroom Building on both floors (to the kitchen on the first floor, and to office space on the second floor). Although it is less ornate than the Main Classroom Building, it contains similar details, including a straight mansard roof covered with hexagonal, gray slate tiles that overlap in a fishbone pattern, and a large central chimney. There are three gabled dormers (one on the north side; two on the south) containing two-over-two, double-hung windows. A cornice is supported by small modillions. Attached to the northern face of the outbuilding is an enclosed rectangular porch with a shed roof, which dates from the early twentieth century.

When this outbuilding was relocated, it covered most of the eastern façade of the rear/kitchen wing of the Main Classroom Building. A remaining wooden window hood serves as evidence that the addition covered at least one window or doorway (Photo 10). The Addition rests on a coarse stone foundation; its walls are sheathed with flush-faced, vertical, tongue-and-groove boards that have been painted the same pale yellow as the trim on the Main Classroom Building (Photos 9, 10 and 11).

Figure J shows an historic photo of the Outbuilding Addition from circa 1905-10, soon after its relocation. This view shows a small open porch on the north side, covered with a pent roof. Also visible is the original carriage house in the northeast corner of the property. The carriage house appears to have been a three-bay wide, one-and-a-half-story, wood frame, Second Empire building with exterior details closely matching those of the Outbuilding Addition. It last appears on a 1905/06 Sanborn map (Figure R), but is not present on the 1924/27 edition (Figure S).

Outbuilding Addition – Interior

In plan, the Outbuilding Addition is one room wide and two rooms deep. On the first floor, a hallway runs east-west along its northern façade (possibly an early porch, subsequently enclosed). Rooms on the first floor have a ten-and-a-half foot

^{vii} Figure P (1893 Sanborn map) shows the parallelogram plan of the outbuilding in its original location in the southeast corner of the property. This map also indicates that the building was a dwelling, one full story, with a French (or Mansard) roof.

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high tin ceiling, eight-inch high baseboards, wood floors, and two-over-two, double-hung windows. On the second floor, there is a two-room office accessed from the second floor of the rear wing (there is no present-day connection directly from the first to second stories). Character-defining features of the interior of this floor include a wooden fireplace mantel in each room, tapered plaster walls (reflecting the slope of the mansard roof), nine-foot plaster ceilings, and three, arched, double-hung windows.

Friendship House – Exterior

Friendship House (formerly 219 South Winebiddle Street) is a contributing resource of the former Ursuline Young Ladies Academy. Located south of the Chapel, this two-and-a-half story, wood frame, Queen Anne building was constructed circa 1881-90. Originally a private residence, it was acquired by the Ursuline Academy in 1921 (Figure O; Photo 20).

The building is set back about approximately 100 feet from South Winebiddle Street, and is not easily visible due to large trees planted in front of the main/west façade. The house is asymmetrical in plan, with a hipped roof and three intersecting gables. There are four bay windows: a one-story, half-circle bay on the south façade; a matching bay on the east façade; a two-story, half-circle bay on the north façade; and a one-story, three-sided canted bay on the west façade. A wrap-around front porch is located on the northwest corner.

Wood shiplap siding covers the majority of the building. The three gables feature vertical, flush-faced, tongue-and-groove siding that terminates in a saw tooth pattern at the base. The gables also contain a simple bargeboard with a central pendant and decorative tails, which align with similar exposed rafter tails under the eaves. The two half-circle bay windows are clad in wood shingles. Recessed panels beneath the windows of the canted bay contain diagonal tongue-and-groove siding. Projecting from the roof are two large shed dormers (one facing west, one facing east—added after Ursuline acquisition) and three corbelled red brick chimneys (Photo 21). The roof contains alternating sections of square-cut and hexagonal slates.

The main entrance is located on the porch in the center of the front façade. It contains a three-paneled door with glass lites and a transom. Two original Corinthian Composite pilasters engaged with the wall of the house indicate the type of porch posts that once existed (Figure L). Today, wrought iron posts and railings (circa 1970s) lead around the porch perimeter.

The second floor of the front façade exhibits a similar pattern, with one-over-one, double-hung sash windows corresponding to the bays below; above the canted bay is a paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash window covered by a small pent roof supported by decorative brackets. The attic of the front façade is dominated by one of the large shed dormers, which contains two sets of paired one-over-one sash windows. The cross gables of the house contain double-hung, Gothic-arched windows.

On the north façade, a door leads to a wooden pergola covering a path to the Chapel—the posts of which are Corinthian Composite (Photo 14). Cladding, trim and fenestration details are similar to those on the front façade.

The east/rear façade has a mid-twentieth century brick porch covered by a shallow hipped roof, leading to the rear entry on the first floor (Photo 22). Above part of this porch is a rectangular projection of an enclosed room, which appears to be a late twentieth century addition, though the siding seems fairly well matched to the adjacent shiplap siding. A large shed dormer, similar to the one on the front façade, provides access to a wooden fire escape constructed in the 1980s.

The south façade is three bays wide. The central bay contains a door within a portico, accessed by an ADA/wheel chair ramp and set of stairs (late twentieth century). Above the door is a stained glass window containing scroll motifs. Cladding, trim and fenestration details are similar to those on the front façade.

Friendship House – Interior

The Friendship House contains four main rooms on the first floor—one in each corner (see Figure T for floor plan and key to photographs). They are connected by two hallways: 1) An L-shaped hall that runs east-west from the front entrance to a

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connecting north-south stair hall containing the main staircase to the second-floor (Photo 49); 2) A small rectangular passage immediately to the east of the main hall, which runs north-south and provides circulation to the two rear rooms and contains back stairs. The interior of the building has retained much of the same plan it originally had when it was a residence, though it has been subdivided by the Ursuline Sisters to serve as a dormitory (circa 1920s) and later hostel for families visiting hospitalized relatives from out of town (circa 1980s). The Waldorf School has altered little, except for opening an original rear entrance on the first floor, which had been converted to a closet by the Ursuline Sisters.

All of the floors are hardwood, with border patterns unique to each room (Photo 51). The window and door moldings are oak, except for the faux finish noted below (Photo 57), and the walls are plaster (except for some later Ursuline-era drywall infill). A large, original, twelve-panel, sliding pocket door remains between the hallway and the southwest room, and features wood graining on the hallway side (Photo 58; see Figure M for a historic photo of this room). There was likely a similar door opposite it, but it was removed and its frame was modified when a kitchen was installed in the northwest room (circa mid-twentieth century) after the Ursuline Order acquired the house. Each room (except this front kitchen) includes intricately detailed fireplaces, which feature decorative wood mantels with columns and trim with a mirror above the mantel shelf (Photos 50 and 56). The second and third stories are currently a private residence for Waldorf School staff and could not be accessed.

Former 216 S. Evaline Street – Exterior

Located on the eastern edge of the Ursuline campus, the former 216 S. Evaline Street is a contributing resource of the former Ursuline Young Ladies Academy. Constructed in the late-nineteenth century, this small, vernacular, wood frame house is one-and-a-half stories high, rectangular in plan, with a front-facing gabled roof (Photo 23). Historic maps suggest that it was moved sometime between 1905 and 1924 (physical evidence, particularly the poured concrete foundation, further supports this). Currently the house faces south, however Hopkins maps suggests that it originally faced east and was then moved several yards to the north and turned 90 degrees to its current location.

The building served as the caretaker's house during the period of Ursuline ownership. The Waldorf School currently rents the building to a local community group.

The walls of the house are clad in asphalt siding made to resemble cut stone masonry (circa 1950s), and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. All window openings on the house are wooden one-over-one, double hung sashes.

The south facade contains a poured concrete porch with a circa 1970s aluminum awning. The main entrance from the porch contains a wooden door from the same era adjacent to a pair of windows. On the upper story, a pair of windows is centered on the gable. The north façade contains a secondary entrance reached by a small stoop along with windows on either side of the door.

On the west façade, there are two small windows on the first floor with aluminum awnings above (circa 1970s). Box gutters form a simple cornice on both the west and east facades. On the east façade, a small rectangular one-story addition (mid-twentieth century) projects at the north end. It has a brick foundation and small brick chimney. A semicircular window is located on the upper story letting light into the second floor hallway.

Former 216 S. Evaline Street – Interior

The house has a simple plan; the first floor consists of a stair hall on the east side (Photo 52), a rectangular living room on the south end (Photos 53 and 54) and a dining room and kitchen on the north end (see Figure U for floor plan and key to photographs). A pantry space is located beyond the hallway east of the kitchen. This leads to a small bathroom, which is located in the projecting addition on the east façade. Floors are hardwood (covered with late-twentieth century broadloom carpet); and walls and ceilings are painted plaster. Upstairs are two bedrooms and a bathroom. Small closet crawl spaces

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are located in the eaves. Throughout the house, doors and windows are trimmed in a number of different wood molding styles suggesting they were made from salvaged materials.

Support Buildings

Two garages and a shed are additional contributing resources of the former Ursuline Young Ladies Academy. At the rear of the Friendship house is a rectangular, brick, two-car garage, with a flat roof and concrete foundation. Historic maps suggest that it dates from circa 1890-93, at the time of construction of Friendship House, or slightly later (Figures O and P). Its primary façade faces west and contains two wooden garage doors facing South Winebiddle Street. On the north façade is a single, one-over-one, double hung sash window and a metal door. On the south façade is another one-over-one window. A small brick chimney projects from the south façade suggesting it was used as a heated work space at one time (Photo 22). A Sanborn map from 1905-06 lists its function as “shed.”

To the north, across the driveway near the Auditorium, is a four-car garage, with a flat roof. Historic maps also suggest that it dates from circa 1890-93, at the time of construction of Friendship House, or slightly later (Figures O and P). It is constructed of rusticated concrete block masonry. The east and west walls project about a foot above the roofline and are capped in flat terra cotta tiles. There is one window on the east façade (Photo 23). A Sanborn map from 1905-06 lists the function of the western two bays as “tin shop” and the right two bays as “carpenter.”

In the rear yard near Coral Street is a small, concrete block shed painted yellow (Photo 55). Given its small size, it does not appear on any historic maps, but is believed to date from the mid-twentieth century. During some part of the Ursuline ownership it was used for storage and trash. The Waldorf School has converted it to a playhouse for their students.

Integrity

The former Ursuline Young Ladies Academy retains integrity illustrating its historic educational significance. Its location is unchanged since the Ursuline Sisters first opened the Academy in 1894. The character of the setting has changed little as most surrounding buildings remain residential and date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with very little later infill. The grounds are still demarcated by an Ursuline-era iron fence, and a number of trees remain from the time of the Academy. While some outbuildings, such as the carriage house, are no longer present, general circulation around the campus reflects that of the Ursuline time period. Though the campus was enlarged several times, all major additions date from the Ursuline period of significance. The campus still reflects its pre-1961 appearance, with the exteriors of the buildings and their interior floor plans largely unaltered from the time of the Academy's operation. The materials, workmanship and design of the exterior of the Second Empire Main Classroom Building and Outbuilding Addition remain largely intact, as does the exterior of the Romanesque Revival Auditorium, the Late Gothic Revival Chapel, the Queen Anne Friendship House and the Colonial Revival Classroom Addition and Solarium. Of particular note, the materials and workmanship of the interior of the Main Classroom Building remain very much intact (particularly the highly ornate main hall and grand stair on the first floor). Similarly, the interior of the Chapel has seen little alteration (apart from removal of select religious items when the Ursuline Order relocated to Kentucky). Very few contemporary alterations have occurred on the campus. Most windows are original, though some doors have been modified (largely for ADA or code reasons). The campus as a whole maintains its historic institutional feeling and details and continues to reflect its association with education in the late nineteenth and twentieth century.

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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.)

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Period of Significance

Ca. 1867 - 1961

Significant Dates

1894, 1895, 1899-1904, 1913, 1921

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Strong, Carlton

Geisler, Charles

Marlier, Raymond

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Ursulines opened the school in 1894 and it remained a significant educational center through 1961, the arbitrary National Register fifty-year rule.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Ursuline Young Ladies' Academy is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for its contributions to education in Pittsburgh, particularly for the advanced opportunities afforded to the city's young women. The period of significance is ca. 1867 to 1961 – from the date the Lynch House was built to the National Register's standard fifty-year cutoff for significance. In that sixty-seven year period, the Ursuline Academy had nearly 600 graduates, and educated well over a thousand students. The school ceased operation in 1981. From its founding in 1872 until well after World War II, the school offered young women a rigorous and progressive education to prepare them for college and professional careers. While the school allowed boys to enroll as day students at two different periods in its history, both times this was largely out of financial necessity rather than a change in overall mission. Boys could only attend the elementary grades—the high school remained all-girls throughout its existence.^{viii} Beginning in the 1960s, the Ursuline Academy began a transition to a primarily neighborhood school serving local, middle-class students as families of greater means increasingly moved to the suburbs. After the school closed its doors, the Ursuline Sisters continued serving the community for another decade, transforming the mission of the campus to community welfare and senior services. Today, the campus again serves the educational needs of the community as home to the Waldorf School of Pittsburgh.

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

Historic Overview

The Winebiddle family settled in the area that would become the Ursuline Academy's campus in 1762. Through an initial land grant, marriage, and real estate speculation, patriarch John Conrad Winebiddle, Sr., accumulated 684 acres spanning from present-day Lawrenceville to East Liberty. Over time, his heirs sold his vast holdings, first in large tracts, then in increasingly smaller parcels. In February 1865, Harriet Winebiddle, the widow of John Conrad Winebiddle, Jr., sold seven acres in what was then Liberty Township to dry goods merchant Henry J. Lynch for \$11,500.^{ix} On the northwest corner of this land, Lynch had a twenty-one room Second Empire mansion constructed around 1867 (the present Main Classroom Building). A year later, this property and the surrounding township were annexed into the City of Pittsburgh.

Lynch was not alone in building a large suburban home in the East End. The area surrounding the campus developed as a railroad suburb, with service to Downtown from the Pennsylvania Railroad's nearby Millvale Street Station commencing in 1852. Though it is unclear if Lynch ever occupied the house, deed records indicate that when Lynch sold William Smith a portion of the seven-acre estate in 1872, the purchase price was \$22,500. Such a dramatic increase in the per-acre value of the property in such a short time strongly suggests that the house was constructed sometime during Lynch's seven-year ownership. An 1872 Hopkins Map of Pittsburgh shows the house listed under Smith's name (Figure N). Though the Smith family lived in the house at the time of the 1880 U.S. Census, the property had been placed into trusteeship since 1874 when Smith, owner of an iron pipe foundry, filed for bankruptcy. The property changed hands between trustees until 1882, when E. B. Godfrey purchased it for \$20,000. The Ursuline Sisters purchased the property for \$30,000 in 1894 and relocated their school to this location from Pittsburgh's Oakland neighborhood.^x Almost a century later, in 1993, Joedda Sampson purchased the property from the Ursuline Sisters. After a year and \$500,000 of restoration work, Sampson

^{viii} Sister Rita Joseph Jarrell, interview.

^{ix} The Winebiddle legacy lives on in the names of some neighborhood streets, including Evaline, Rebecca, and Winebiddle.

^x Allegheny County Department of Real Estate: Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book 894, Page 383, June 1, 1895.

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reopened the building as a banquet facility called Victoria Hall.^{xi} Victoria Hall closed in 2003, and the Waldorf School of Pittsburgh purchased the property. The school opened to students the following year, and remains in operation today.

History of the Ursuline Academy in Pittsburgh

Saint Angela de Merici founded the Ursuline Order in 1535. It was the first order in the Catholic Church devoted solely to educating young women. The order quickly gained popularity in Europe, and the Ursulines founded their first North American convent in Quebec in 1639. A second convent, founded in New Orleans in 1727, was the site of the order's first American school.^{xii}

In 1870, fleeing Germany's attack on France during the Franco-Prussian War, eight Ursuline nuns (four French and four English) brought the teachings of Saint Angela to Pittsburgh from LeHavre, France.^{xiii} Led by Mother M. Alphonse, they opened their first school in Pittsburgh on Eighth Street Downtown within months of their arrival.^{xiv} In 1871, as the school prospered, the Academy moved to the former Tanner Mansion at 1612 Cliff Street in the Lower Hill District.^{xv} In 1872, by an Act of Incorporation, the State Legislature granted the status of first class secondary school and the ability to confer degrees.^{xvi} Unable to accommodate all who applied even with construction of a number of additions, the nuns purchased thirteen acres on a hill above Fifth Avenue in the city's Oakland neighborhood for \$35,000 in the summer of 1876 and began planning a larger academy.^{xvii} Designed by Pittsburgh architect Joseph Stillburg, the elaborate three-and-one-half story, French Chateau-style school and convent opened in 1886.

In January 1888, a fundamental schism erupted between the founding sisters of the Academy and Bishop Richard Phelan of the Pittsburgh Diocese, which would culminate with the founding sisters returning to France in 1890 and the school being sold and re-established on South Winebiddle Street in 1894.

At the heart of the protracted power struggle, which was covered by newspapers across the country, was the question of who had the authority to administer the academy (valued at over \$400,000) and to guide its teachings. The bishop claimed "a right to control the conduct of affairs by virtue of his spiritual superiority" as head of the Diocese. The Sisters, on the other hand, argued that although being Catholics, they were the proper directors as legal heads of the owning corporation, and by virtue of their Order "having built up and maintained the school by their own exertions" and expense.^{xviii} Mother Superior Alphonse was charged with mismanagement and exceeding her authority and was summarily deposed by Bishop Phelan, who then appointed Sister Gertrude (a fellow Irish native) as her replacement. Mother Superior Alphonse and her six adherents refused to recognize the authority of Mother Gertrude and refused to carry out her orders.

^{xi} Zandy Dudiak, "Victoria Hall," *Monroeville Times Express*, Gateway Publications, October 18, 1995.

^{xii} Hugh J. Wilt, "The Religious Communities in the Diocese" in *Catholic Pittsburgh's 100 Years* (Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1943), 116.

^{xiii} Lydia Sterling Flintham, "Leaves from the Annals of the Ursulines," in *The Catholic World*, vol. 66 (New York: The Office of the Catholic World, Paulist Fathers, 1898), 335; "Ursuline Academy Celebrates 100 Years," in *The Pittsburgh Catholic*, December 1, 1972, 16.

^{xiv} Located at 8-10 Eighth Street, the site is at the time of this writing a parking lot. "The History of the Ursulines," transcript of WDUQ Radio Program (Louisville, KY: Archives of the Ursuline Sisters, 1950).

^{xv} The mansion overlooking the Allegheny River became the Roselia Foundling and Maternity Hospital in November 1891 under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity. *Pittsburgh Post Gazette*, May 9, 1941, 1. At the time of this writing the site is a parking lot for the Sisters of Charity.

^{xvi} "The Religious Communities of Women," in *The Catholic Church in the United States of American*, vol. 2 (New York: Catholic Editing Company, 1914), 474; Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, *Pittsburgh's Pioneers in Progress*, (Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, 80th Anniversary Dinner, December 6, 1954), 15.

^{xvii} Andrew Arnold Lambing, "The Ursuline Convent and Young Ladies' Academy, Pittsburg," in *A History of the Catholic Church in the Dioceses of Pittsburg and Allegheny from Its Establishment to the Present Time* (New York: Benziger Brothers, 1880), 494-5.

^{xviii} "Nuns Forced to Go: Ursulines, with Much Property, Driven Away by Bishop," *Wichita [Kansas] Eagle* (January 17, 1888): 1; "How Much Money? Archbishop Ryan Here to Settle the Ursuline Trouble," *The Pittsburg Dispatch* (May 23, 1889): 2.

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The founding Sisters took the matter to court, but lost a hearing in the fall of 1888 before Judge Stowe. They next appealed to the Vatican, where they secured a decree ordering the Diocese to pay each Sister \$10,000.^{xix} Viewing this amount as an unacceptable compromise (and dubious that the Diocese would actually pay—or could afford to pay), Mother Superior Alphonse threatened to sell the school, again claiming civil authority over the Academy's affairs. After months of ongoing animosity, protests by the "rebellious Sisters" that they were being held prisoners in their own convent, claims of ethnic intolerance (French nuns versus Irish bishop), and allegations that one sister was driven insane and ultimately to her death at Dixmont Lunatic Asylum over the affair, a sale was avoided—at least for the time being. An agreement was reached where two-dozen Catholic laymen backed a second mortgage in the amount of \$50,000 in order to raise sufficient funds. Mother Superior Alphonse and the remaining founders accepted the settlement and sailed for France in May of 1890.^{xx} The *New York Times* declared, "The contest for control of the Ursuline Convent, established here by six French sisters, which has been fought so bitterly for three years past is ended at last . . . the Roman Catholic authorities of this diocese remaining in absolute control."^{xxi}

This did not conclude the troubles for the school, however. Newspaper accounts over the next four years suggest that the ordeal had damaged the school's reputation and financial standing. Four months after the departure of Mother Superior Alphonse, the Academy announced the opening of a day school for boys under age ten, suggesting that sources of new revenue were being sought.^{xxii} There were repeated offers to buy the school, which according to one account had "been on the market in a quiet way for some time," and repeated calls for construction liens to be satisfied.^{xxiii} The financial struggles were finally resolved in January 1894, when the Ursuline Academy building was sold to the Sisters of Mercy for \$178,450 so the Sisters of Mercy could establish a new motherhouse and Our Lady of Mercy Academy.^{xxiv} The building was subsequently destroyed by fire in 1924, but the academy grew into what is today Carlow University.^{xxv}

In 1894, Pittsburgh's Ursuline Order selected Martha Crawford, a young sister who had entered the religious organization a decade before under Mother Superior Alphonse, to lead the re-establishment of the school at its new South Winebiddle Street address (see Figure H for a view of the Main Classroom Building from this time period). During the next fifty-five years, until her death in November 1949, she oversaw significant expansion of the campus and its curriculum and was a driving force behind the Academy receiving national recognition as a teaching institution.^{xxvi}

The Ursuline's Progressive Approach to Education

Though it came at great cost, the conflict with Bishop Phelan over the primacy of the Ursuline Order to control the administration of the Academy and to shape its teaching reflects the independence and progressive nature of Saint Angela's teachings and of the Ursuline educational philosophy.

^{xix} "The Ursuline Sisters," in *Sacramento Daily Record-Union* (25 January 1890), 8.

^{xx} "The Ursuline Convent Contest: It is Ended and the Sisters Will Go to Paris," in *The New York Times* (10 May 1890).

^{xxi} *Ibid.*

^{xxii} "Ursuline Academy," advertisement, in *The Pittsburg Dispatch* (26 August 1890), 3.

^{xxiii} The Sisters of Mercy and the Pittsburgh Female College reportedly made offers to purchase the school. "College Trustees After the Ursuline Convent for their Institution," in *The Pittsburg Dispatch* (1 September 1891); "Not in the Market," in *The Pittsburg Dispatch* (20 May 1892), 11.

^{xxiv} In 1929, this facility would become Mount Mercy College, a women's college, which was renamed Carlow College in 1969, then Carlow University in 2004. Pittsburgh Sisters of Mercy, *Memoirs of the Pittsburgh Sisters of Mercy* (New York: Devin-Adair Co., 1918), 212.

^{xxv} Carlow was an all-female institution until after World War II. At the time of this writing, 93 percent of the student population is female. *Ibid.*; Wilt, 116; First National Bank, *The Story of Pittsburgh*, vol. 1 (Pittsburgh: First National Bank at Pittsburgh, August 1919).

^{xxvi} Wilt, 116; "Mother Superior Dies at 84: Active in School for 60 Years," in *The Pittsburg Press* (22 November 1949), 15; "The Religious Communities of Women," 474; Thomas Cushing called the Ursuline Young Ladies Academy "One of the best education institutions in the country," in *History of Allegheny County* (Chicago: A. Warner & Co., 1889), 406.

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From their earliest foundations the Ursulines have been progressive in their teaching.^{xxvii} A key tenet of their philosophy has been to “recognize the individuality of each student and to teach her in a way that encouraged the holistic achievement of certain intellectual and religious standards without compromising the dignity and uniqueness of the student.”^{xxviii} Under the guidance of Mother Superior Crawford, the Ursuline Sisters inspired Pittsburgh’s young women to achieve their full potential through a system of instruction that developed self-reliance and strength of character. An article in *The Catholic World* from 1897 quoted a famous poem at the time by Edward Brooks when describing the young women in the care of Pittsburgh’s Ursuline Sisters, saying “They are taught to be not ‘fashion’s gilded ladies, but brave, whole-soul, true women.’”^{xxix}

The Ursuline Sister’s commitment to educational excellence can be illustrated by two examples from the period just prior to their move to South Winebiddle Street: First, the Sisters dedicated significant resources to their campus library. A federal government report from 1886 showed that the Ursuline Academy library contained 2,000 volumes—the same number as Pittsburgh’s public high school, and similar in size (but significantly larger per capita) compared to the library at the College of the Holy Ghost (Duquesne University), with 3,000 volumes.^{xxx} Second, in 1893, the Ursuline Young Ladies Academy was one of three schools chosen to represent Pittsburgh in the category “Colleges and Select Schools” at the World’s Columbian Exposition’s Catholic Education Exhibit in Chicago.^{xxxi} The Academy, selected for its highly developed curriculum for young women, displayed six volumes of student work in algebra; geometry; arithmetic; botany; geography; mechanical drawing; English, French and German compositions; universal history; and bookkeeping along with nine charts of church history, eleven maps, one water color, and nine pieces of embroidery. One commentator, writing in Boston’s *Journal of Education*, was critical of the overabundance and repetition of needle and artwork in the 29,000 square foot hall, but pointed out in a brief article that “the history charts made at the Ursuline Academy, Pittsburg, show considerable ingenuity.”^{xxxii}

Under Mother Superior Crawford, the Ursuline Sisters continued to exert a considerable degree of autonomy and continued with the preparation for college and professional careers as a major goal for their students. At its new South Winebiddle Street location, the school returned to its original mission of offering young women “the many advantages to be procured by a European education combined with residence in America.”^{xxxiii} Boys would not be admitted until the Great Depression once again required the Sisters to seek broader sources of revenue.^{xxxiv} Students ranged in age from five to twenty, and classes consisted of small numbers of students to ensure that the sisters had personal contact.^{xxxv} While the teaching methods and curriculum appealed to families all over the Pittsburgh area, the school initially attracted a more elite clientele, with the highest concentration of students coming from the East End neighborhoods of Friendship, Bloomfield, and Homewood.^{xxxvi}

^{xxvii} Mother Mary Fidelis, “The Ursulines,” in *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, vol. 15 (New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1912).

^{xxviii} Emily Clark, ed., *Voices from an Early American Convent: Marie Madeleine Hachard and the New Orleans Ursuline, 1727-1760* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2008), 95; Lambing, 494-5.; Querciolo Mazzonis, *Spirituality, Gender and the Self in Renaissance Italy: Angela Merici and the Company of St. Ursula, 1474-1540* (Washington: Catholic University of America Press, 2007), 188-90.

^{xxix} Flintham, 335.

^{xxx} *Statistics of Public Libraries in the United States* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1886), 771.

^{xxxi} The other schools were St. Mary’s Academy (Sisters of Mercy) and Holy Ghost College. *Catholic Educational Exhibit*, Catalogue, World’s Columbian Exposition (Chicago: La Monte-O’Donnell Co., 1893), 97.

^{xxxii} Monroe, Will S., Review of Catholic Education Exhibit, cited in “Talk About New Books,” in *The Catholic World*, vol. 62 (New York: The Office of the Catholic World, Paulist Fathers, 1896), 706; *Catholic Education Exhibit*, Catalogue, 287.

^{xxxiii} “Ursuline Young Ladies’ Academy,” advertisement, in *Sadlier’s Catholic Directory* (New York: D. J. Sadlier & Co. 1888), 38.

^{xxxiv} Sister Rita Joseph Jarrell, interview.

^{xxxv} Wilt, 116.

^{xxxvi} Ursuline Academy, Alumnae Records (Pittsburgh: Archives of the Waldorf School of Pittsburgh).

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In addition to the courses highlighted in the Catholic Education Exhibit, the sisters taught progressive ideas through a variety of methods. Education did not end in the classroom. Learning took place outdoors whenever possible, and girls were encouraged to play sports, such as basketball. Performing arts such as drama and dance were highly valued, and the school's advanced music curriculum helped distinguish it from other local schools, both public and private. The Academy offered an entire music track spanning all grades, and in 1910, there were five music teachers in addition to the seven regular schoolteachers.^{xxxvii} The school was regarded as one of the city's best places to receive musical training, and it produced a number of accomplished musicians.

Few schools in Pittsburgh in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries offered young women as broad or rigorous an education as that of the Ursuline Young Ladies Academy. The Ursuline Sisters were pioneers in developing college preparatory education. Only one significant all-girls academy predated the inception of the 1872 Ursuline program in Pittsburgh: The Sisters of Mercy established an academy for lower grades in 1843, but did not establish a high school program until they started St. Mary's Commercial High School in 1901 (all girls) and later added high school grades to St. Paul's Church School in 1913 (coed).^{xxxviii} Other high school-level programs with substantial college preparatory courses for girls came later, including: Pittsburgh Academy (coed, 1882), Thurston Preparatory School (all girls, 1887), The Winchester School (all girls, 1902), and The Ellis School (all girls, 1916).^{xxxix} High School education at the turn of the twentieth century was offering increasing opportunities for women (as women nationally outnumbered men in high school enrollment by 1890), but most public school programs, including those in Pittsburgh, emphasized a general academic or vocational education for their female students.^{xl}

Regardless of their date of establishment, all of these programs marked advancement in the opportunities for young women in Pittsburgh, which was part of a larger context of progressive ideals about education—and particularly the importance of women's education—that had begun earlier in the nineteenth century. Most notable were opportunities for education at the collegiate level. In 1832, The Western Female Collegiate Institution opened in Pittsburgh (but closed five years later). In 1854, the Methodist Episcopal Church established the Pittsburgh Female College in downtown Pittsburgh (after a fire, it merged in 1896 with Beaver College, another Methodist institution, at Beaver, Pennsylvania). In 1869, a year before the founding Ursuline Sisters arrived in Pittsburgh, Chatham University was chartered under the name Pennsylvania Female College in Pittsburgh's East End.^{xli} The Reverend William Trimble Beatty, pastor of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, led a group of Pittsburghers interested in providing women with an education comparable to that which men could receive at the time at "colleges of the first class." That same year the National Association of Women's Suffrage was established and John Stuart Mill published *The Subjection of Women*, a treatise against the legal and social subordination of one sex to the other.^{xlii}

The tremendous expansion of industry and immigration in Pittsburgh beginning in the late nineteenth century further spurred these reforms. The 1890s in Pittsburgh witnessed a boom in educational facilities—with sixty new public schools completed during this decade.^{xliii} Inherent in the design of many of these new schools were the theories of John Dewey, whose research and writings emphasized two essential elements for education: 1) *Respect for diversity*, meaning that each individual should be recognized for his or her own abilities, interests, ideas, needs, and cultural identity, and 2) the development of *critical, socially engaged intelligence*, which enables individuals to understand and participate effectively in

^{xxxvii} U.S. Census, *Thirteenth Census of the United States, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*, 1910.

^{xxxviii} Pittsburgh Sisters of Mercy, 354.

^{xxxix} First National Bank.

^{xl} S. Jay Kleinberg, *Women in the United States, 1830-1945*, (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1999), 153.

^{xli} Laberta Dysart, *Chatham College: The First Ninety Years* (Pittsburgh: Chatham College, 1960), 9, 16, 86.

^{xlii} In 1890 the name of the institution was changed to Pennsylvania College for Women, and in 1955 the name was changed again to Chatham College in honor of William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham and namesake of the City of Pittsburgh. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted university status in 2007.

^{xliii} National Register of Historic Places, *Pittsburgh Public Schools Thematic Group*, 1986.

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the affairs of their community in a collaborative effort to achieve a common good.^{xliv}

The design of school curricula and facilities was also greatly influenced by the practical dictums of William Wirt, who in 1908 was named Superintendent of Schools in Gary, Indiana, a community not unlike Pittsburgh for its industrial base and large immigrant population. Wirt believed that the school should be an idealized microcosm of the real world providing as many activities for students within the school as past generations had experienced through apprenticeships and household industry. Trained personnel could integrate practical training lessons with basic scientific and mathematical principles. Schools, according to Wirt, needed specialty rooms to accomplish these goals: a full auditorium capable of handling a dramatic performance, a large gymnasium and pool for sports activities, home economics rooms and shop spaces. Hallways lined with artwork would act as local museums, and libraries would be each community's local branch library.^{xlv}

While it is not known if Mother Superior Crawford and Pittsburgh's Ursuline Sisters were overtly implementing the ideas of Dewey and Wirt, the development of the physical plant and curriculum at the South Winebiddle Street campus strongly paralleled their high standards and advanced criteria for a modern school. Shortly after the move from Oakland, the Ursuline Sisters embarked on a three-decades long expansion of the campus, starting with construction of the Auditorium (circa 1899-1904) for use as a multi-purpose assembly and residential space. The building also served as the center for indoor physical education and recreation, teaching and studio rooms for the music program and other arts, dining, and graduation ceremonies.^{xlvi}

The 1900 United States Census indicates that the Ursuline Academy's resident population included sixteen nuns, including Mother Superior Crawford, and one servant (see Figure I for a view of the Main Classroom Building and Auditorium from this time period).^{xlvii} Within the first decade of the twentieth century, the number of nuns living at the Academy nearly doubled. Census records from 1910 show that the Academy had grown to include twenty-six Sisters, two servants, and one boarding student.^{xlviii} Twelve of these nuns were teachers, with five nuns (as mentioned above) specializing in music instruction.^{xlix} This same year, an impressive 164 pupils attended the school.¹

At about this same time (circa 1904), the Sisters had the Outbuilding Addition relocated to add more work space and living quarters (Figure R). Originally an outbuilding on the rear of the property, this one-and-a-half story Second Empire building was moved and connected to the rear of the kitchen wing (see Figure J for a view of the Outbuilding Addition shortly after its relocation).^{li}

In 1913, the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, designed by prominent Pittsburgh architect Carlton Strong, was completed. Connected to both the Main Classroom Building and the Auditorium, the Chapel also accommodated an infirmary (Figure S). The Chapel's construction was funded by many donors, whose names are carved into the interior stone sills beneath each stained glass window – illustrating the support of people in the area for the Ursuline Academy. While the Chapel aided the Ursuline's mission as a site for regular religious education for the students, housing morning prayers and religious history classes, it also served as a place of worship and contemplation for the Sisters. Religious masses only took place once or twice a month and on special occasions such as Thanksgiving and Feast Day. Because the school was open to children of all faiths, students were not required to receive communion.^{lii}

^{xliv} The John Dewey Project on Progressive Education, "A Brief Overview of Progressive Education," The University of Vermont.

^{xlv} National Register of Historic Places, *Pittsburgh Public Schools Thematic Group*, 1986.

^{xlvi} Sister Rita Joseph Jarrell, interview.

^{xlvii} U.S. Census, *Twelfth Census of the United States, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*, 1900.

^{xlviii} U.S. Census, *Thirteenth Census of the United States, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*, 1910.

^{xlix} St. Regis Association, *Catholic Year Book and Directory of Pittsburgh Diocese*, vol. 2 (Pittsburgh: St. Regis Association, 1910), 33.

¹ *Ibid.*, 304.

^{li} G.M. Hopkins Co., *Real Estate Plat Book of the City of Pittsburgh*, vol. 3, (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1911), plate 3.

^{lii} Sister Rita Joseph Jarrell, interview.

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The Ursuline Academy campus continued to grow throughout the 1920s and to offer what a *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* article described at the time as “thorough instruction along advanced lines . . . according to the most progressive ideas and intellectual development.”^{liii} In 1921, the Ursuline Sisters purchased the neighboring 219 South Winebiddle Street, a Queen Anne style house built circa 1881-90. This property, originally part of the seven acres purchased by Henry J. Lynch from Harriet Winebiddle in 1865,^{liv} had a number of different owners until the Diocese of Pittsburgh purchased it for \$17,500 in 1920.^{lv} A year later, ownership was transferred to the Ursuline Young Ladies Academy for the same amount.^{lvi} The Ursuline Sisters at one point referred to this house as St. Ursula Hall, and used it as a boarding hall.^{lvii} The addition of this property illustrates the continued growth of the Academy and the need for additional housing space for student boarders and nuns. The 1920 Census indicates twenty-one nuns living at the Academy. Unlike previous Census records, which simply indicated the profession of “teacher,” this census enumerated a much broader variety of roles, indicating that the campus included a nurse, house-maid, dining room attendant, laundresses, seamstress, and cook.^{lviii}

The 1920s saw the construction of two major additions to the Main Classroom Building. Sometime between 1924 and 1927, the two-story Colonial Revival classroom and dining hall addition designed by Charles Geisler was built on the northeast corner (Figure S); and around 1929, the L-shaped, Colonial Revival Solarium designed by Raymond Marlier was constructed on the northwest corner where the original front porch stood.^{lix} These additions correspond to a considerable rise in student population, illustrated by record graduating classes in the mid-1920s.^{lx} During the 1930s, the number of Sisters held steady around twenty-three, but student population fell, reaching a low of four graduates in both 1935 and 1937.^{lxi} As had occurred in Oakland under the financial stress of the conflict with Bishop Phelan in the late 1880s, the Ursuline Sisters once again allowed boys to attend as day students at the lower grade levels as a result of the Great Depression.^{lxii}

In 1943, at the height of World War II, the Ursuline Academy’s resident population rose to twenty-nine sisters, with an enrollment of 112 girls and 23 boys.^{lxiii} The school continued to maintain small classes and its core curriculum, but expanded their course selection to reflect the need for women workers in a wartime environment. During the 1943-44 school years, within months of the Civil Aviation Authority and Pennsylvania’s Superintendent of Public Instruction calling for aviation programs in the schools, Pittsburgh’s Ursuline Sisters responded with special courses in pre-flight aeronautics and advanced mathematics.^{lxiv}

In 1948, the school stopped taking boarding students due to spatial demands for the high school program.^{lxv} That same year, the Ursuline Academy made its final addition to the property when they purchased the small vernacular frame house behind St. Ursula’s Hall at 216 South Evaline Street (to be used, in part, as a caretaker’s residence).^{lxvi}

^{liii} “Refinement an Aim in Ursuline Academy,” in *Pittsburgh Press*, 13 August 1923.

^{liv} Allegheny County Department of Real Estate: Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book 181, Page 427, February 25, 1865.

^{lv} Allegheny County Department of Real Estate: Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book 2014, Page 430, October 21, 1920.

^{lvi} Allegheny County Department of Real Estate: Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book 2113, Page 447, March 24, 1921. Regis Canevin, Bishop of Pittsburgh, is formally listed as the grantee.

^{lvii} “History of Ursuline Center,” vertical files, (Pittsburgh: City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning, Historic Preservation Office, 1982).

^{lviii} U.S. Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*, 1920.

^{lix} “Architects Building Bulletin,” *The Charette*, vol. 8, no. 4 (Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh Architectural Club, 1928) 16.

^{lx} Ursuline Academy, Alumnae Records.

^{lxi} Ibid.

^{lxii} Sister Rita Joseph Jarrell, interview.

^{lxiii} Wilt, 116.

^{lxiv} “Ursuline Academy,” advertisement, in *The Pittsburgh Catholic*, Centenary Edition (16 March 1944); Andrew Spaul, “World War II and the Secondary School Curriculum: A Comparative Study of the USA and Australia,” in Roy Lowe, ed. *Education and the Second World War: Studies in Schooling and Social Change* (Bristol, PA: The Falmer Press, 1992), 166.

^{lxv} “Ursuline Academy Celebrates 100 Years,” 16.

^{lxvi} Allegheny County Department of Real Estate: Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book 3003, Page 291.

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In the 1950s, even though demographics of the student body began to gradually shift from students of mostly upper class families to more neighborhood and middle class students, the Sisters continued to emphasize a “unique program of lectures by eminent speakers and artists of reputation” as part of their curriculum for preparing young women for college.^{lxvii} Parents found the school’s language arts program to be particularly attractive.^{lxviii} It was clear that the appeal of the Academy remained strong and apparently saw no significant negative impact from quietly allowing itself to become racially integrated at this time.^{lxix} In fact, the school reached its all-time highest enrollment during the mid-1950s with 250 students enrolled in 1955 (150 in grade school and 100 in high school),^{lxx} and saw the largest graduating class in the school’s history in 1957.^{lxxi} In 1958, the Ursuline Sisters of Pittsburgh amalgamated with the Ursuline Sisters of Louisville, Kentucky--the merger of the two convents greatly enhancing the financial stability of each.^{lxxii}

A press release from 1961 illustrates that the focus of the curriculum was beginning to change to reflect the school’s changing demographics (and perhaps also the new leadership in Kentucky). While the promotional piece still emphasized the school’s college preparatory classes along with the mission “to form in young ladies strong characters capable of dominating situations through disinterested devotion to truth,” greater space was given to descriptions of the career-focused and general curricula, including “homemaking” and “domestic obligations.”^{lxxiii} In 1962, the grade school was closed to allow the Academy to focus more time and space on the high school program.^{lxxiv}

In 1972, the Academy celebrated its 100th anniversary and newspaper articles and promotional materials show that the Academy’s mission had fully transitioned by this time to one of serving the local neighborhood. While a college preparatory track was still offered, “business and general education programs” were stressed. One article about the centennial described the curriculum as offering “a traditional program that emphasizes religion, English and math, along with good discipline.” The same article confirmed that “in its early years the Ursuline [Academy] enrolled daughters of wealthy families for the most part,” but by the early 1970s served chiefly middle class families in its district. The article also mentioned the decision to cease operations at the school at the close of the year due to “a decline in teaching Sisters and the rise in operating costs.”^{lxxv} However, this decision was later rescinded. The article concludes by quoting Sister Mary Michael on the Order’s commitment to remain in the city rather than move to the suburbs in the years after World War II: “Those of us who have lived here could see the need. We just felt we couldn’t leave. The area people want the school [and] we’ve adapted to the area.”^{lxxvi} The 138 students enrolled that year were representative of the East End area of the city and included black and non-Catholic students.^{lxxvii}

Despite its many successes, enrollment at the end of the decade began to fall, and the school’s closure again seemed possible. By 1978 the faculty decreased to only nine sisters and five lay teachers.^{lxxviii} The Ursuline Academy was not alone in its struggles. During the 1970s, twenty-four of the area’s Catholic high schools closed and in 1981, the Ursuline Academy was forced to close because of growing financial problems. Events in Louisville drove the decision as much as

^{lxvii} “Ursuline Academy Begins 85th Year,” uncited newspaper article from clippings file, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Department, September 5, 1955.

^{lxviii} Sister Rita Joseph Jarrell, interview.

^{lxix} “Ursuline Academy Celebrates 100 Years,” 6; Archives of the Ursuline Sisters; Sister Rita Joseph Jarrell, interview.

^{lxx} “Ursuline Academy Celebrates 100 Years” 6.

^{lxxi} Ursuline Academy, Alumnae Records.

^{lxxii} “History of Ursuline Center.”

^{lxxiii} Ursuline Academy, “The Ursuline Educational View,” press release distributed to *The Pittsburgh Press* and *The Sun Telegraph*, 8 August 1961, Archives of the Ursuline Sisters.

^{lxxiv} “Ursuline Academy Celebrates 100 Years,” 16.

^{lxxv} Ibid; “Academy to Close on 100th,” *The Pittsburgh Catholic*, circa May 1972 (Archives of the Ursuline Sisters).

^{lxxvi} “Ursuline Academy Celebrates 100 Years,” 16.

^{lxxvii} Ursuline Academy, Alumnae Records.

^{lxxviii} “Ursuline Last City Academy,” in *The Pittsburgh Catholic*, 20 October 1978.

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any demographic changes in Pittsburgh. The Motherhouse in Louisville suffered a catastrophic fire, and it was decided that funds and Sisters were required there to help with the rebuilding.^{lxxix}

Families were encouraged to enroll their children in the nearby Lawrenceville Area Catholic High School.^{lxxx} Many of the faculty continued teaching at other local Catholic schools including Lawrenceville, St. Regis, and Immaculate Heart of Mary. Despite the school's closing, the Ursuline Sisters' presence remained—they felt a continued obligation to the community they had served in an educational capacity for so long. The name of the complex was changed to the Ursuline Center in 1981. An alumna of the school, Sister Elaine Eckert, surveyed the neighborhood to assess the needs of the community. From these surveys, the decision was made to use the campus for community welfare and other support programs that the area lacked. The Main Classroom Building was used for community programs, including childcare. To continue with their educational efforts, programs included many classes ranging from arts to personal growth, and leisure learning.^{lxxxii} The 219 South Winebiddle house was renamed the Friendship House, and was used to provide temporary lodging for the families of patients coming to Pittsburgh's many hospitals.^{lxxxiii} In recognition of over a century of contribution to Pittsburgh's educational and community enrichment, the Ursuline Academy was designated a City of Pittsburgh Historic Landmark on June 9, 1982.^{lxxxiii}

Throughout its century of progressive education, a number of notable women attended Pittsburgh's Ursuline Academy. Nineteenth century alumnae included sisters Mary Benedict Maloney and Ella Genevieve Maloney, daughters of iron and steel merchant William Maloney, whose firm owned the largest metal yards in the world in the years after the Civil War. Mary was an accomplished musician and composer who performed with the Pittsburgh Philharmonic Society while Ella served as secretary for a number of the city's charitable organizations, including the Red Cross, and was founder of Pittsburgh's DePaul Institute for Deaf Mutes.^{lxxxiv} Both women received gold medals from Ursuline Academy for distinguished service in social and charitable efforts during World War I.^{lxxxv} Perhaps the best known student to attend the school was playwright Rosemary Casey. Hailed by the Columbia University Alumni Arts League as "a pioneering female playwright," Casey had several of her plays performed on Broadway in 1940s and early 1950s.^{lxxxvi}

These are just a few of the many notable students associated with Ursuline Academy. After graduation, the majority of young women did not become famous, but stayed in the Pittsburgh area to start families, contribute to the community as teachers and nuns, and establish careers ranging from secretaries to doctors to engineers.^{lxxxvii} The Ursuline Academy had a very active alumnae association, which was a constant fixture in the *Pittsburgh Press* society pages for decades.

Conclusion

The Ursuline Young Ladies Academy had a significant, positive impact on education in Pittsburgh, particularly during the school's tenure at their South Winebiddle Street campus. It was here that the Ursuline Sisters developed their 2.4 acres, multi-building campus, advanced their individualistic, caring atmosphere, and honed a rigorous curriculum that educated

^{lxxix} "History of Ursuline Center."

^{lxxx} Ibid.

^{lxxxii} Ibid.

^{lxxxiii} Ibid.

^{lxxxiv} Ibid.

^{lxxxv} American Historical Company, *History of Pittsburgh and Environs, Volume 1*, (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1922) 30-31.

^{lxxxvi} Ibid.

^{lxxxvii} Columbia University Arts League. *The Velvet Glove* (1949) was produced on television as "The Play of the Week," starring Helen Hayes, and earned Casey the Roman Catholic Missionary Organization's Christopher Award. England's Queen Mary attended the London opening of *Mary Goes to Sea*. Other works included *Glass Houses*, *Love Is Not Important*, *All the News*, *Once and Actor*, and *The Saint's Husband*. Casey was named a trustee of Barnard in 1951 and died in Pittsburgh in 1976 at the age of seventy.

^{lxxxviii} Ursuline Academy, Alumnae Records.

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hundreds of young women in a progressive manner. A promotional piece from the Academy's centennial aptly summarized the success and significance of the Sister's accomplishments: "The school set up a center whose operation and progress deserve to engage the joint participation of families, teachers, various kinds of culture, civic, and religious groups, civil society, and the entire human community."^{lxxxviii}

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"Ursuline Academy Begins 85th Year," uncited newspaper article from clippings file, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Department, 5 September 1955.

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"Ursuline Young Ladies' Academy." Advertisement, in *Sadlier's Catholic Directory*. New York: D. J. Sadlier & Co. 1888.

Ursuline Young Ladies Academy. *Dedication Program*, 1913. Louisville, KY: Archives of the Ursuline Sisters.

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U.S. Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*, 1910.

U.S. Census. *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*, 1920.

Wilt, Hugh J. "The Religious Communities in the Diocese." In *Catholic Pittsburgh's 100 Years*. Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1943.

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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
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.4
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>589685</u>	<u>4479783</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Ursuline Academy property occupies Allegheny County Tax Parcels 0050-P-00183-0000-01 and 0050-00183-P-00250 (Allegheny County Department of Real Estate, Deed Records).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass those parcels of land historically associated with the Ursuline Young Ladies Academy.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title HAA 1921: Preservation and Documentation Fieldwork Course: Jeff Slack, AICP, Instructor
organization University of Pittsburgh Architectural Studies Program date 15 November 2011
street & number 650 Schenley Drive telephone (412) 648-2400
city or town Pittsburgh state PA zip code 15260
e-mail _____

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:	Ursuline Young Ladies Academy
City:	Pittsburgh City
County:	Allegheny County
State:	PA
Lead Photographer:	Eli Rosenwasser
Date of Photographs:	December 2010, with additions in October 2011
Location of Original Digital Files:	Waldorf School, 201 South Winebiddle Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15224

Printer: HP Deskjet 5650
Paper: HP Premium Plus Photo Paper
Ink: HP Photo ink cartridge (#58)

Photo 01 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0001)
West façade of Main Classroom Building including the Solarium (left) and north façade of Chapel (right), camera facing southeast.

Photo 02 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0002)
West façade of Main Classroom Building, camera facing east.

Photo 03 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0003)
Main entry and bay window on west façade of Main Classroom Building, camera facing east.

Photo 04 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0004)
Detail of main entry door surround on west façade of Main Classroom Building.
camera facing east.

Photo 05 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0005)
Detail of window hoods and roof cornices on west façade of Main Classroom Building, camera facing northeast.

Photo 06 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0006)
North facade of Classroom Addition (left) and Main Classroom Addition (right), camera facing south.

Photo 07 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0007)
West facade of Classroom Addition (left) and north façade of Main Classroom Addition (right), camera facing south.

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Photo 08 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0008)
Detail of brickwork and first- and second-story windows on north façade of Classroom Addition, camera facing south.

Photo 09 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0009)
East façades of main campus buildings, including Auditorium (left), Outbuilding Addition (center), and Classroom Addition (right), camera facing west.

Photo 10 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0010)
East and north facades of Outbuilding Addition (left) and east façade of rear wing and Classroom Addition (center and right, respectively), camera facing southwest).

Photo 11 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0011)
East facade of Auditorium (left), bridge between Auditorium and Main Classroom Building (center) and south façades of Rear wing and Outbuilding Addition (right), camera facing northeast.

Photo 12 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0012)
Bridge between Auditorium and Main Classroom Building (center) with two-story hall between Auditorium and Main Classroom Building in the distance, camera facing west.

Photo 13 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0013)
South façade of Auditorium, camera facing north.

Photo 14 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0014)
Intersection of Chapel (left) and Auditorium (right) with pergola to Friendship House (lower left), camera atop Friendship House rear fire escape facing northwest.

Photo 15 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0015)
West façade (left) and south façade (right) of Chapel, with Auditorium in distance, camera facing northeast.

Photo 16 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0016)
North façade (left) and west façade (right) of Chapel, camera facing southeast.

Photo 17 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0017)
Detail of Chapel roof showing typical shed dormer (left) and brick parapet with stone cross (right), camera facing northwest.

Photo 18 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0018)
Detail of brickwork and leaded window of Chapel, camera facing north.

Photo 19 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0019)
Two-story hall between Main Classroom Building (left) and Auditorium (right) with Chapel (far right), camera facing east.

Photo 20 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0020)
South façade of Chapel (left) and west and south facades of Friendship House (right), camera facing northeast.

Photo 21 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0021)
West and south facades of Friendship House, camera facing northeast.

Photo 22 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0022)
East façade of Friendship House (with east and north facades of two-car garage visible at left), camera facing east.

Photo 23 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0023)
Partial south façade of four-car garage (left) and west and south façades of former 216 S. Evaline Street house (right), camera facing north.

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Photo 24 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0024)
Main Hall of Main Classroom Building, first floor, camera facing east.

Photo 25 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0025)
Marble floor and wainscot of main entry vestibule of Main Classroom Building, first floor, camera facing southwest.

Photo 26 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0026)
Main Hall of Main Classroom Building, first floor, camera facing west.

Photo 27 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0027)
Grand Stair Hall in Main Classroom Building, first floor, camera facing south.

Photo 28 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0028)
Detail of walnut pilaster and plaster crown molding of Main Hall and Grand Stair Hall in Main Classroom Building, first floor, camera facing southwest.

Photo 29 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0029)
Arched walnut alcove containing two marble sinks beneath grand staircase of Main Classroom Building, first floor, camera facing north.

Photo 30 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0030)
Typical first floor classroom, southwest corner of Main Classroom Building, camera facing west.

Photo 31 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0031)
Library, Main Classroom Building, first floor, camera facing north.

Photo 32 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0032)
Leaded windows bearing the crest of the Ursuline Order added by Ursuline Sisters to former breakfast room, first floor, Main Classroom Building, camera facing east.

Photo 33 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0033)
Kitchen, camera facing southeast.

Photo 34 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0034)
Main Hall of Main Classroom Building, second floor, camera facing east.

Photo 35 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0035)
Grand Stair Hall of Main Classroom Building, second floor, camera facing south.

Photo 36 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0036)
Typical second floor classroom, southwest corner of Main Classroom Building, camera facing northeast.

Photo 37 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0037)
Main Hall of Main Classroom Building, third floor, camera facing east.

Photo 38 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0038)
Typical third floor classroom, southeast corner of Main Classroom Building, camera facing northwest.

Photo 39 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0039)
Typical classroom in Classroom Addition, first floor, northwest corner, camera facing northwest.

Photo 40 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0040)
Solarium, camera facing west.

Photo 41 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0041)
Main assembly space in Auditorium, showing stage, camera facing east.

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Photo 42 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0042)
Dormitory corridor in Auditorium, second floor, camera facing east.

Photo 43 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0043)
Typical nun's quarters in dormitory of Auditorium, second floor (currently used as the Waldorf School infirmary), camera facing south.

Photo 44 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0044)
Chapel, showing the rood arch separating the sanctuary (foreground) from chancel (in distance), camera facing west.

Photo 45 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0045)
Chapel, showing chancel (foreground) and altar (in distance), camera facing west.

Photo 46 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0046)
Chapel from altar, showing chancel (foreground) with rood arch (in distance), camera facing east.

Photo 47 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0047)
Rear of Chapel, showing loft (top center) and former confessional (lower right), camera facing east.

Photo 48 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0048)
Chapel, showing pews of sanctuary (left) and high-backed choir seats of chancel (right), camera facing south.

Photo 49 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0049)
Main staircase in Friendship House, first floor, camera facing southeast.

Photo 50 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0050)
Fireplace mantel in Friendship House, southwest room, first floor, camera facing east.

Photo 51 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0051)
Detail of wood floor in Friendship House, northwest room, first floor, camera facing down/northeast.

Photo 52 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0052)
Staircase in former 216 S. Evaline Street house, first floor, camera facing north.

Photo 53 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0053)
Livingroom wall and stair hall in former 216 S. Evaline Street house, first floor, camera facing northeast.

Photo 54 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0054)
Livingroom in former 216 S. Evaline Street house, first floor, camera facing northwest.

Photo 55 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0055)
Shed in rear yard, camera facing northwest.

Photo 56 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0056)
Fireplace and north wall in Friendship House, northeast room, first floor, camera facing north.

Photo 57 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0057)
Half-round bay window in Friendship House, northeast room, first floor, camera facing east.

Photo 58 (PA_Allegheny County_Ursuline Young Ladies Academy_0058)
Pocket door and fireplace mantel in Friendship House, southwest room, first floor, camera facing northeast.

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Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 18 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.

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CONTINUATION SHEETS—FIGURES



Figure A. Vicinity Map. Present-day Waldorf School campus (former Ursuline Academy) in black at center.

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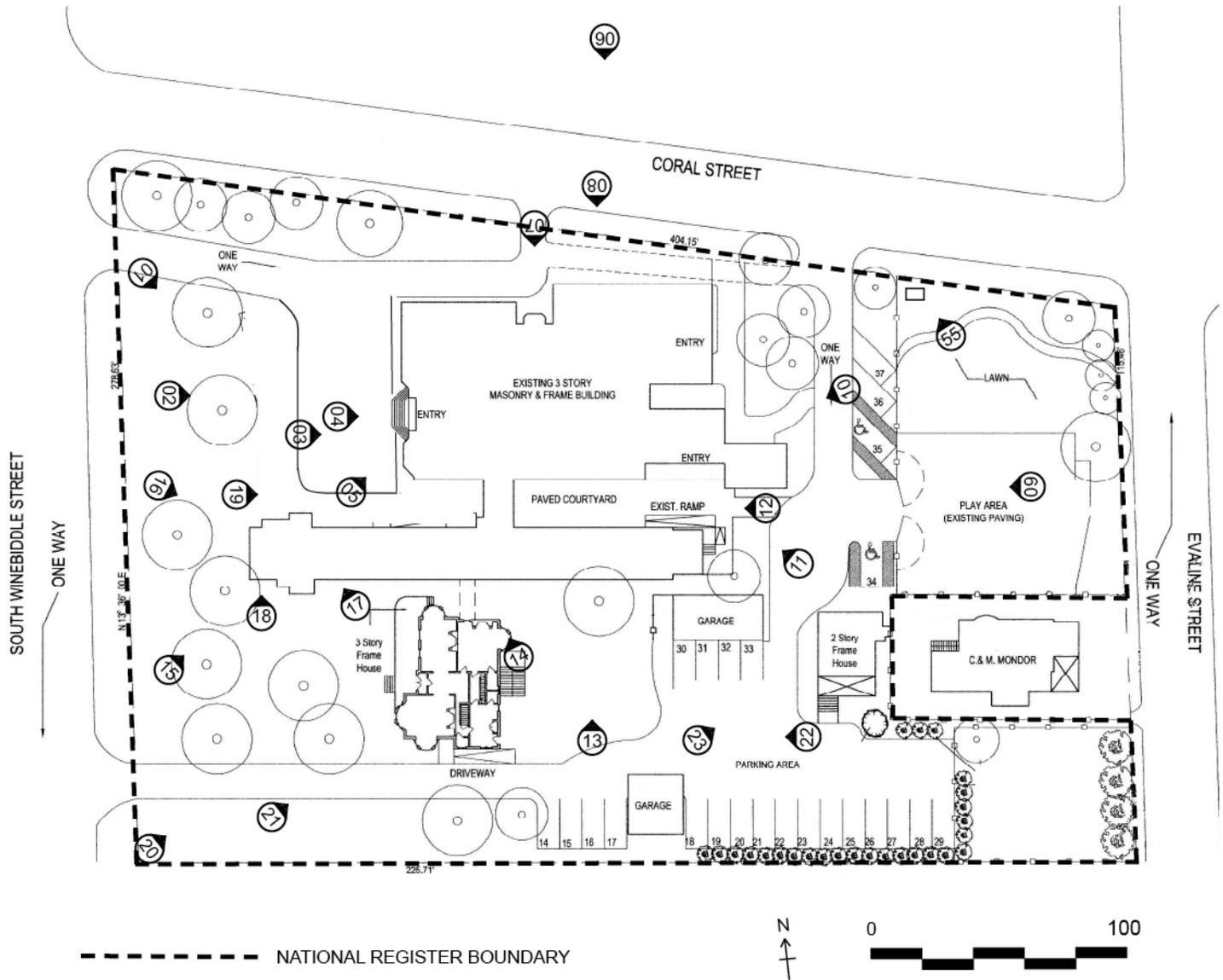


Figure B. Site Plan. Keyed to photographs.

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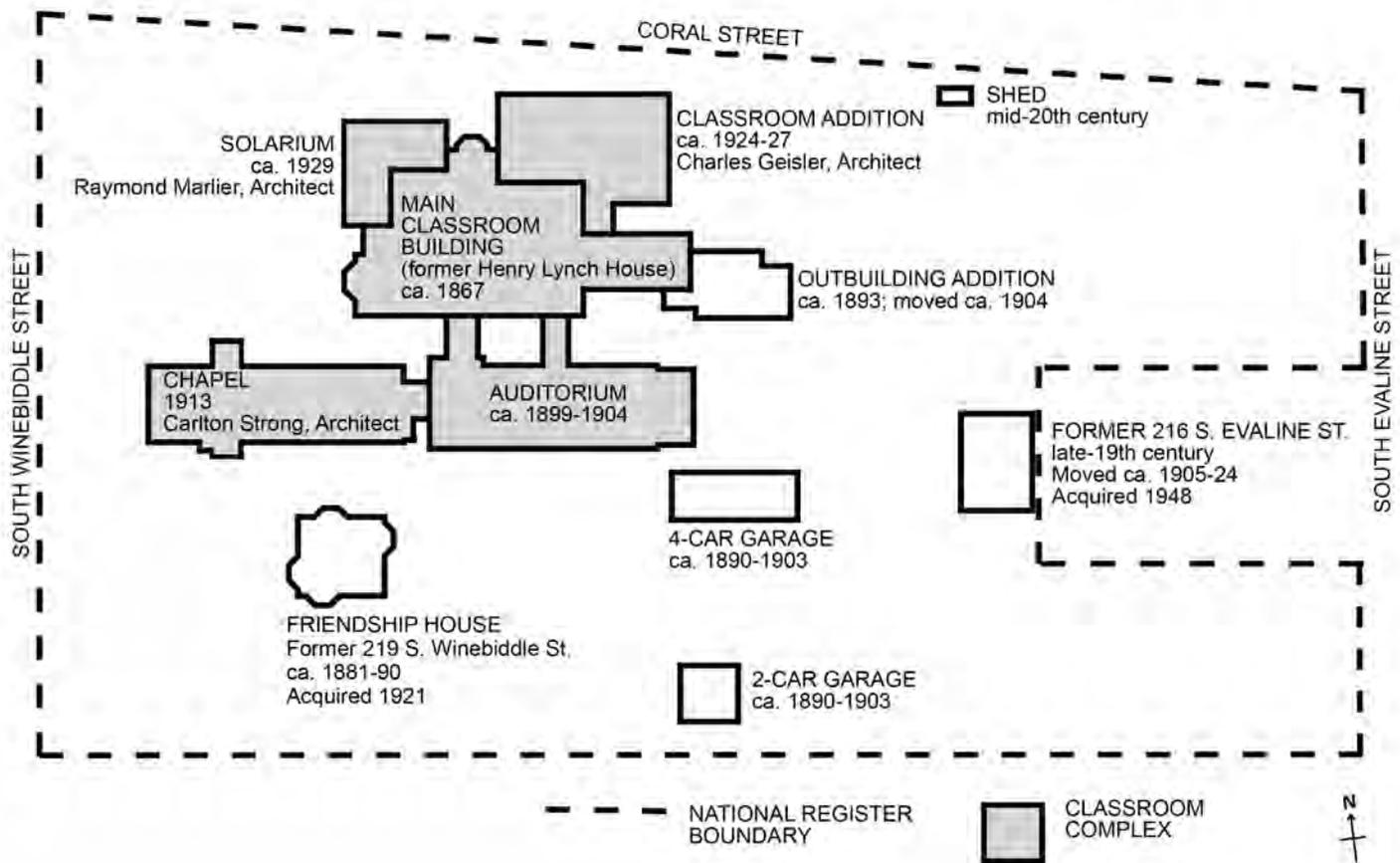


Figure C. Construction Chronology Summary, showing building names, construction dates, and architects (if known).

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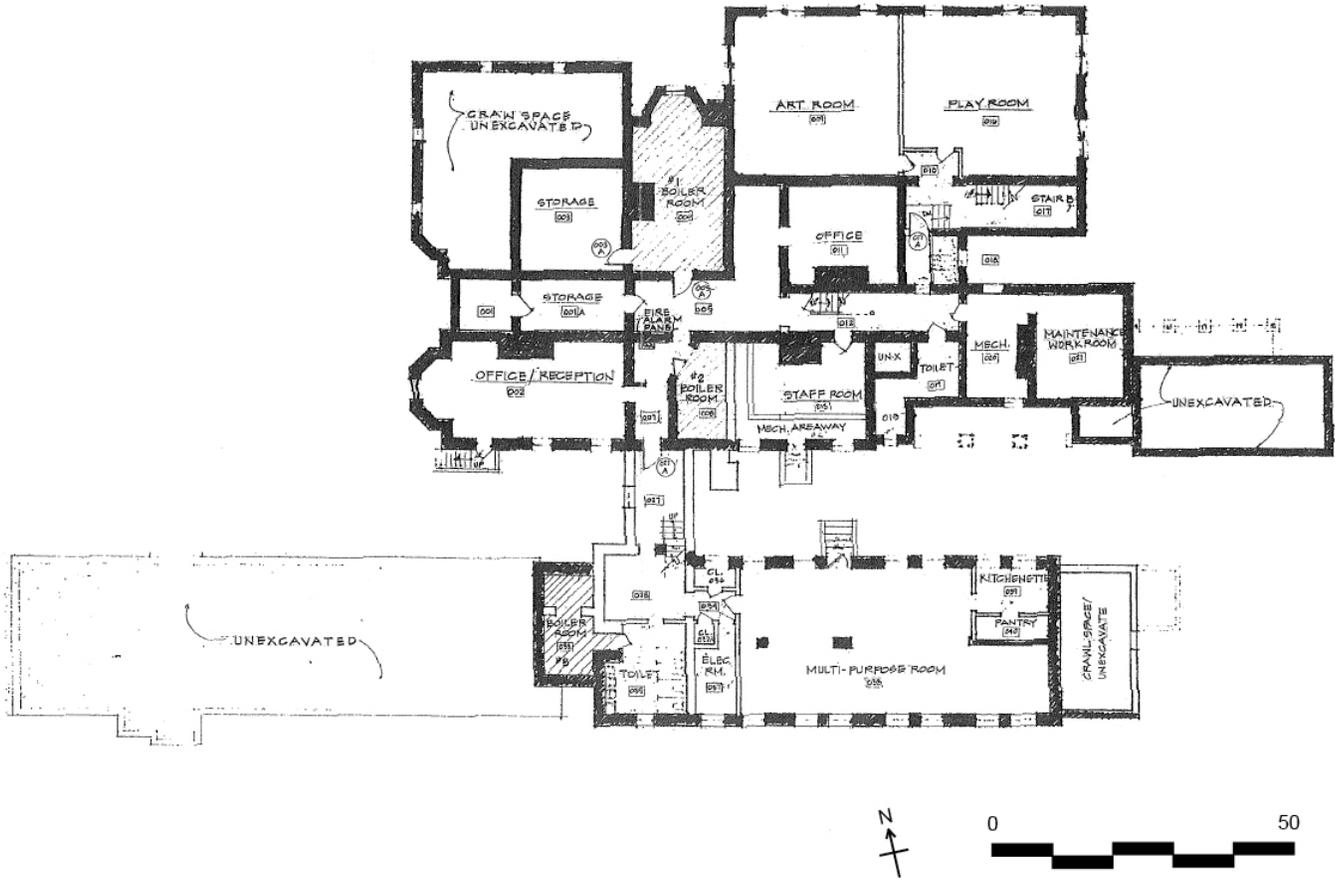


Figure D. Classroom Complex—Existing Conditions—Basement Plan

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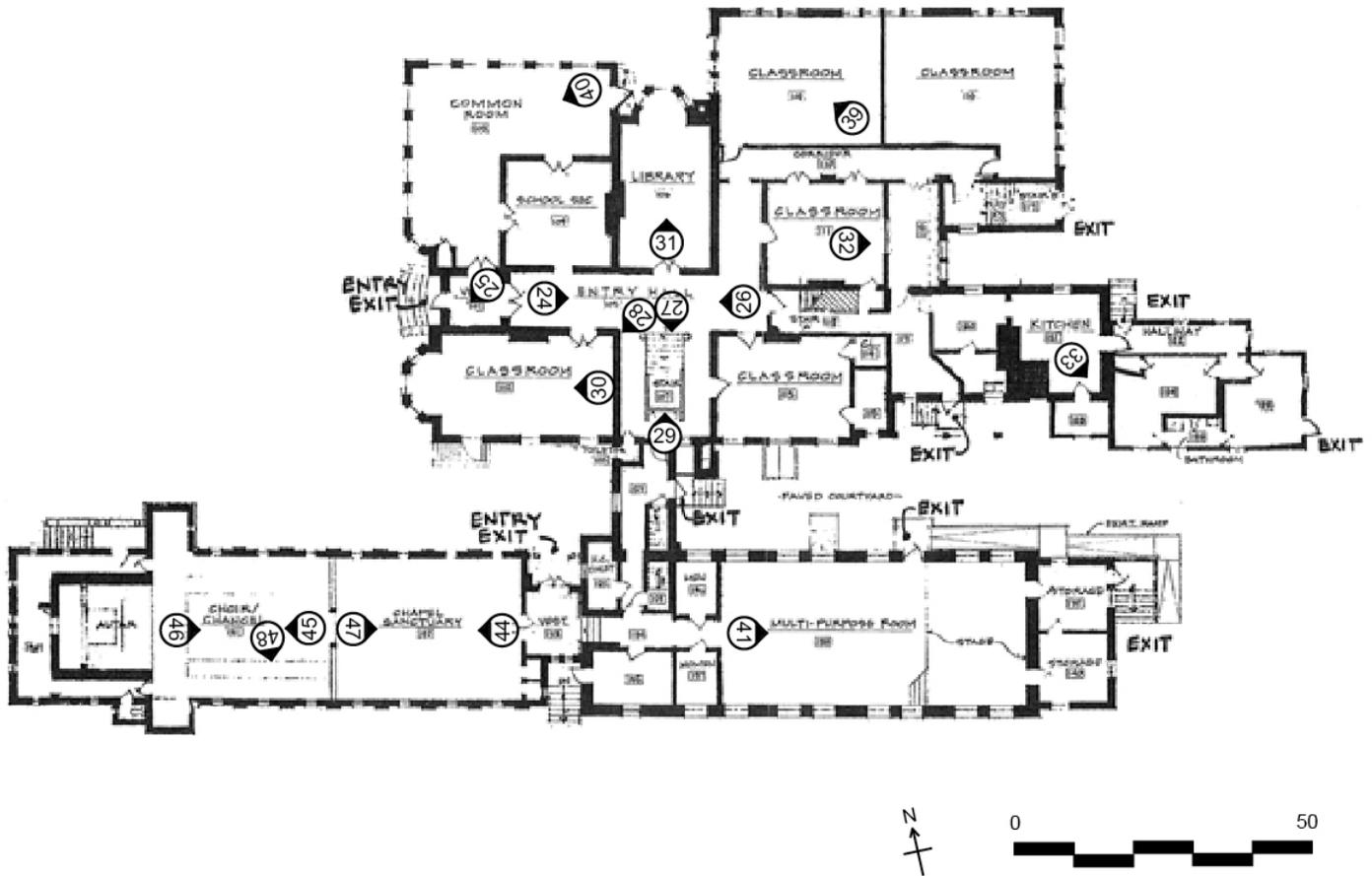


Figure E. Classroom Complex—Existing Conditions—First Floor Plan Keyed to Photographs.

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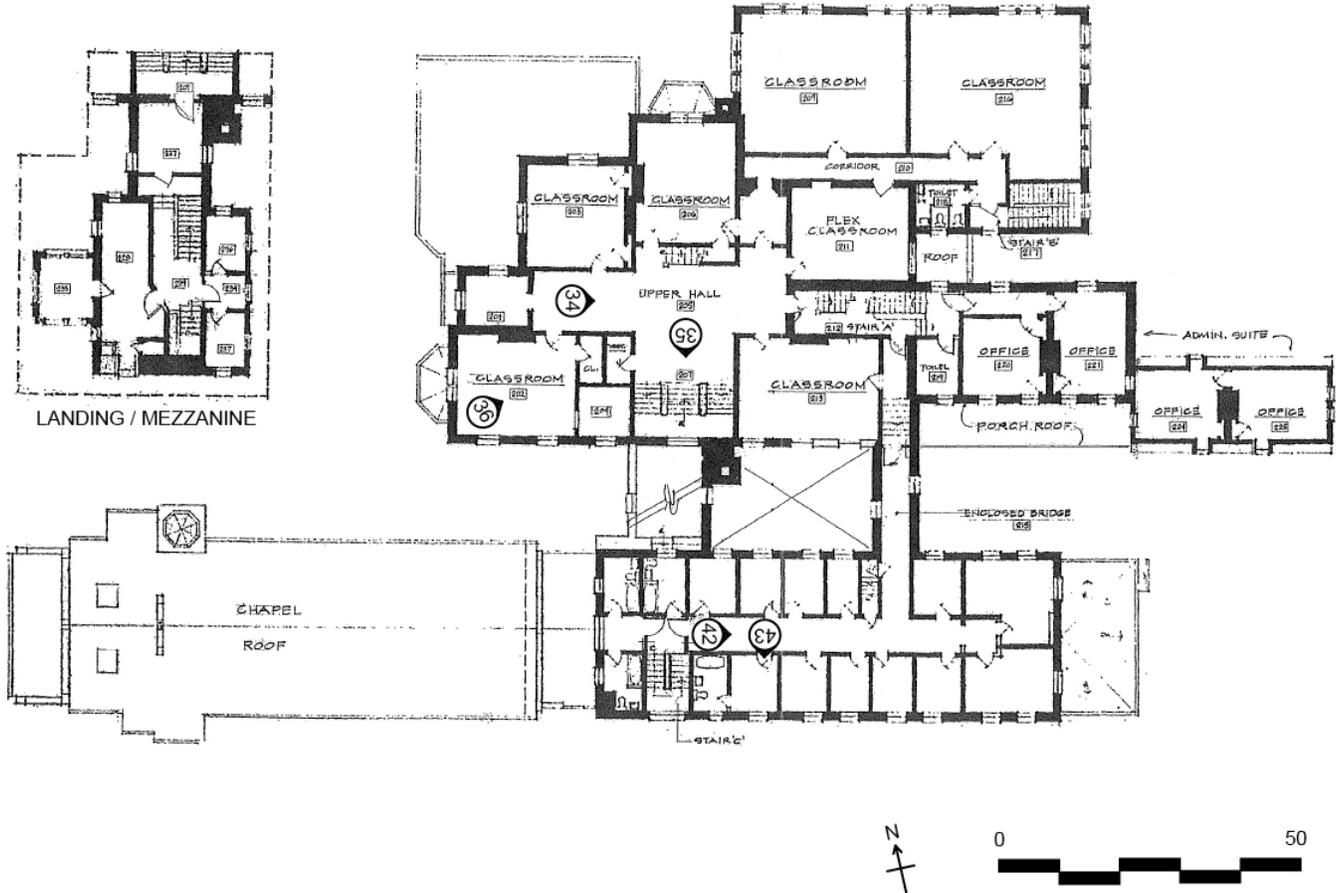


Figure F. Classroom Complex—Existing Conditions—Second Floor Plan—Keyed to Photographs

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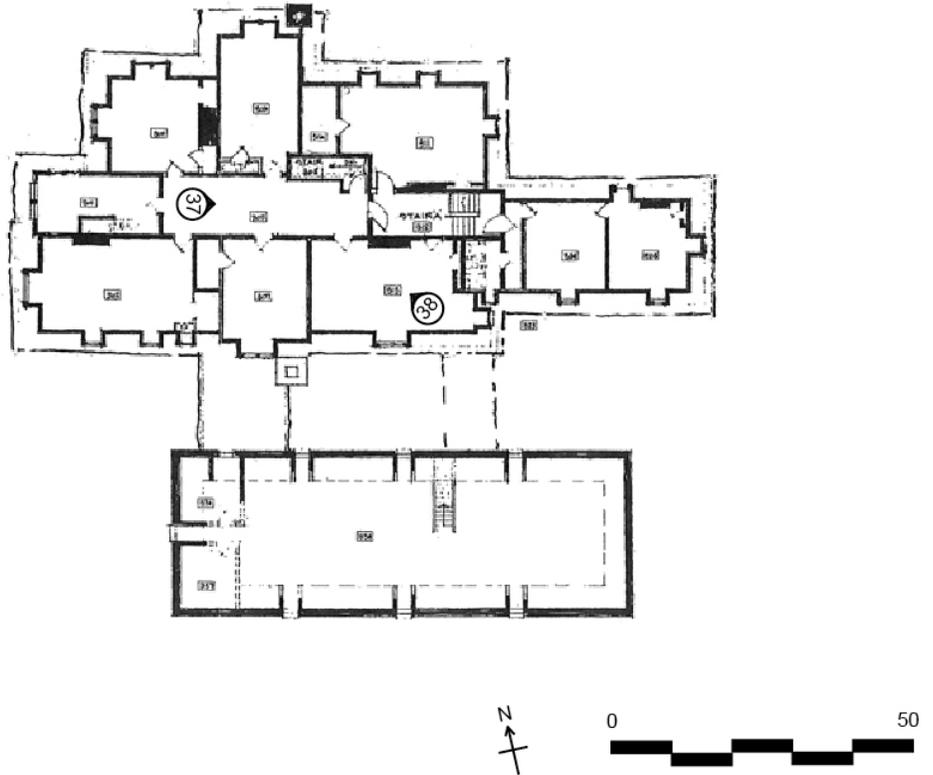


Figure G. Classroom Complex—Existing Conditions—Third Floor Plan—Keyed to Photographs

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Figure H. Historic photo of west façade of Main Classroom Building circa 1897, showing the original L-shaped front porch and four-story central tower, camera facing southeast (The Catholic World, vol. LXVI, October 1897-March 1898. New York: The Office of the Catholic World, 333).



Figure I. Historic photo of west façade of Main Classroom Building circa 1910, showing the recently built Auditorium, at right, camera facing southeast (Archives of the Ursuline Sisters of Louisville, KY).

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Figure J. Historic photo of rear yard circa 1910, showing the recently relocated Outbuilding, at right, and Carriage House, at left, camera facing southeast (Archives of the Ursuline Sisters of Louisville, KY).



Figure K. Historic photo of interior of student dining room in Classroom Addition, circa 1940, camera facing northwest (Archives of the Ursuline Sisters of Louisville, KY).

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Figure L. Historic photo of west façade of Friendship House (former 219 South Winebiddle Street), circa 1950s, showing the original front porch, camera facing east (Archives of the Ursuline Sisters of Louisville, KY).



Figure M. Historic photo of the interior of the southwest room of the first floor of the Friendship House (former 219 South Winebiddle Street), circa 1950s, showing, camera facing west (Archives of the Ursuline Sisters of Louisville, KY).

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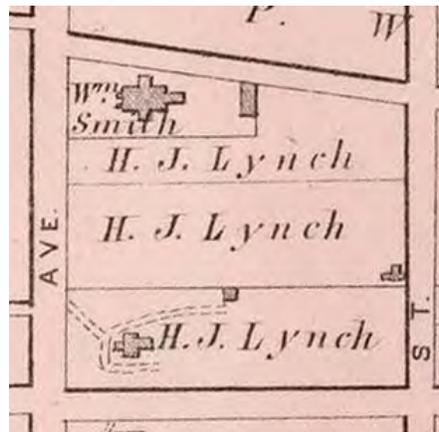


Figure N. 1872 Hopkins Real Estate Map. Showing the recently constructed mansion that would become the Ursuline Academy (at the time owned by William Smith).

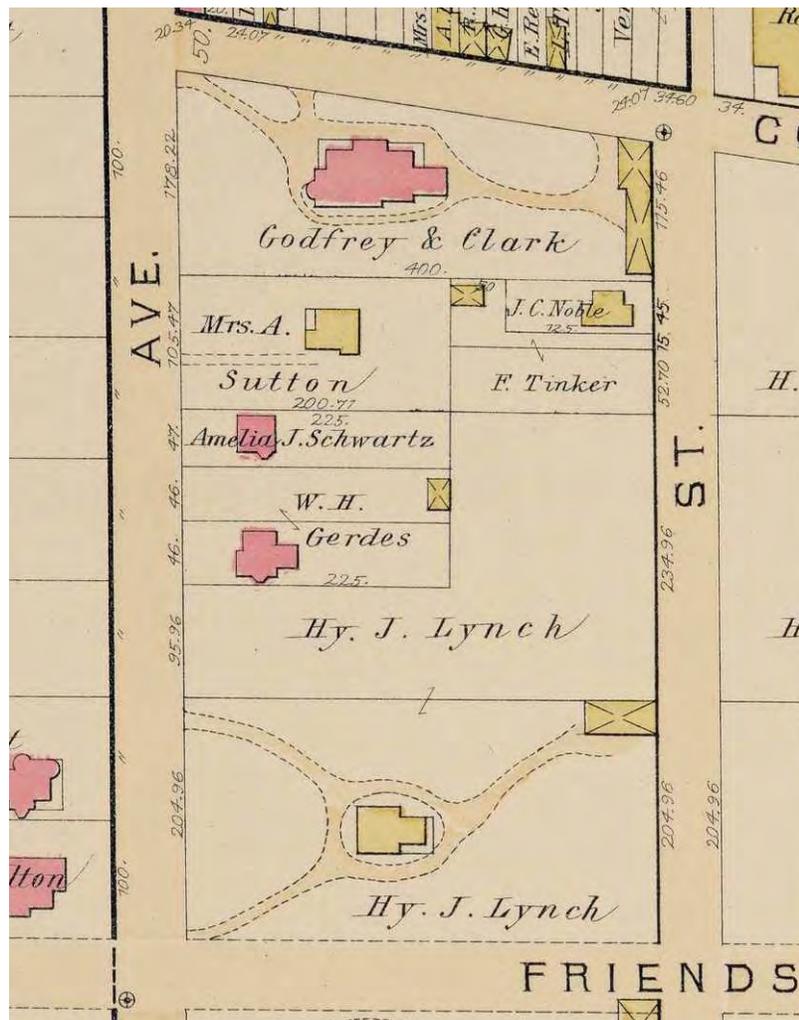


Figure O. 1890 Hopkins Real Estate Map. Showing the future Academy owned by Godfrey and Clark. The future Friendship House (owned by Mrs. A. Sutton) has been constructed to the south.

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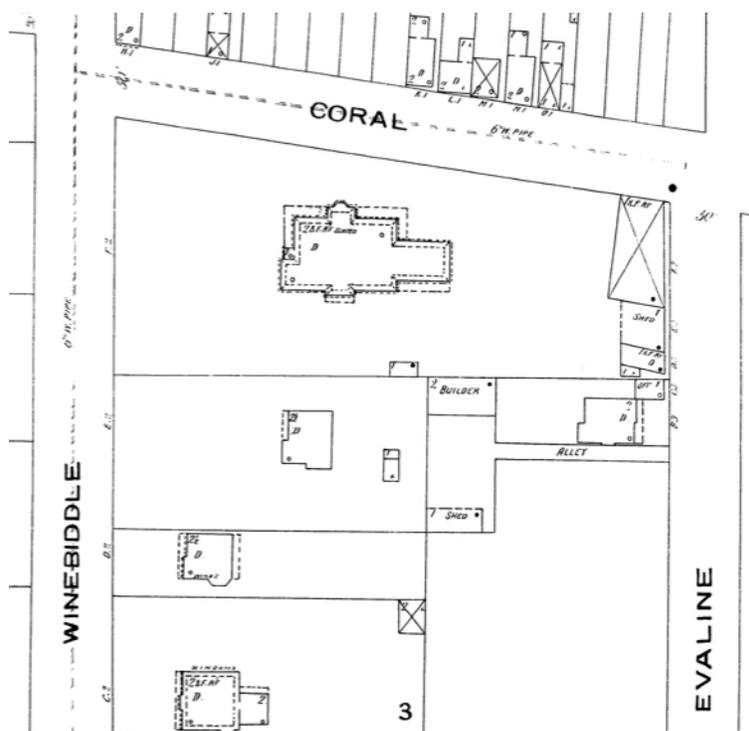


Figure P. 1893 Sanborn Map. Showing the plan of the original front and rear L-shaped porches and the future Outbuilding Addition in its original location at the southeast corner of the property (center right).

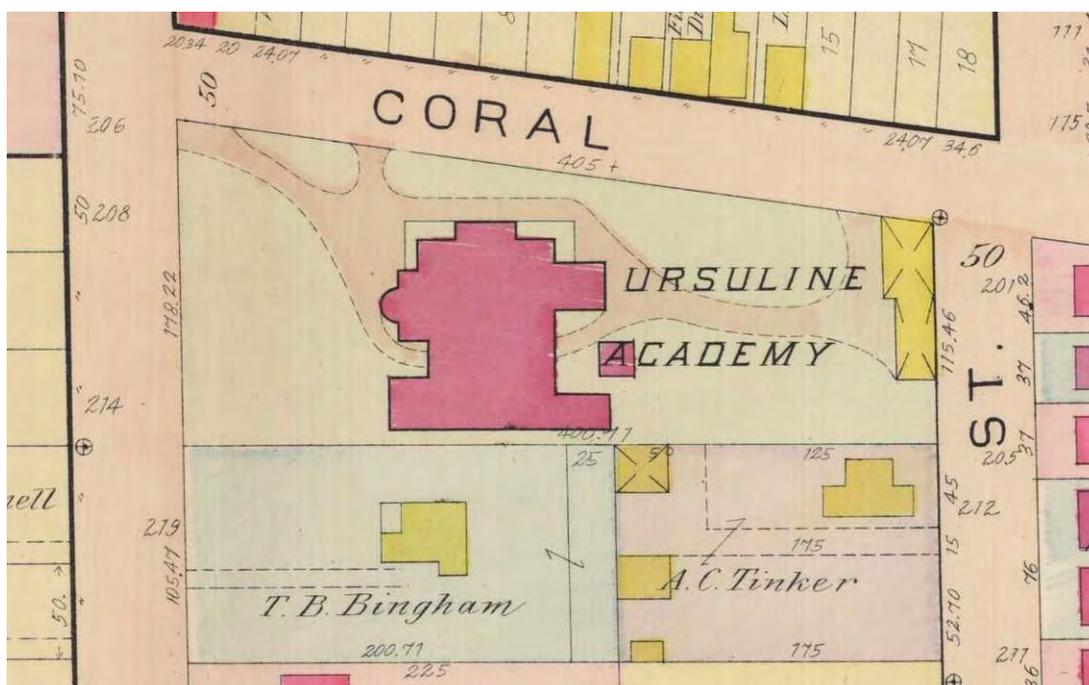


Figure Q. 1904 Hopkins Map. Although the massing is not quite right, this is the first known map to show the addition of the Auditorium to the south of the Main Classroom Building.

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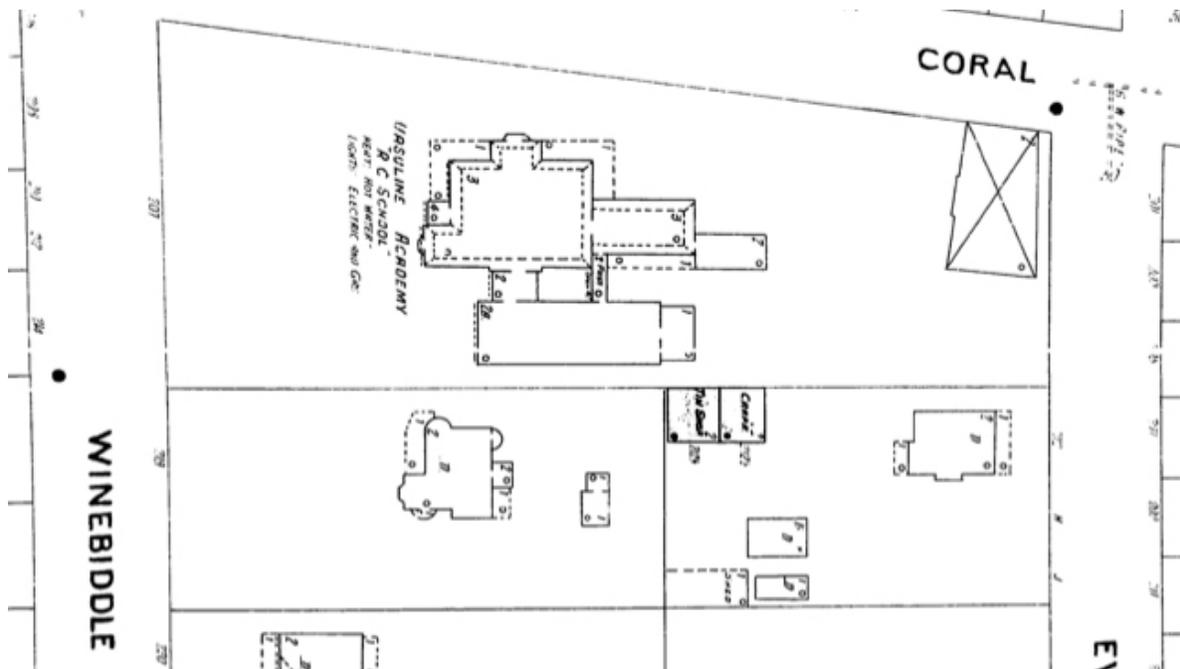


Figure R. 1905/06 Sanborn Map. Showing the new Auditorium (with much greater accuracy than the 1904 Hopkins map) and the recently attached Outbuilding Addition.

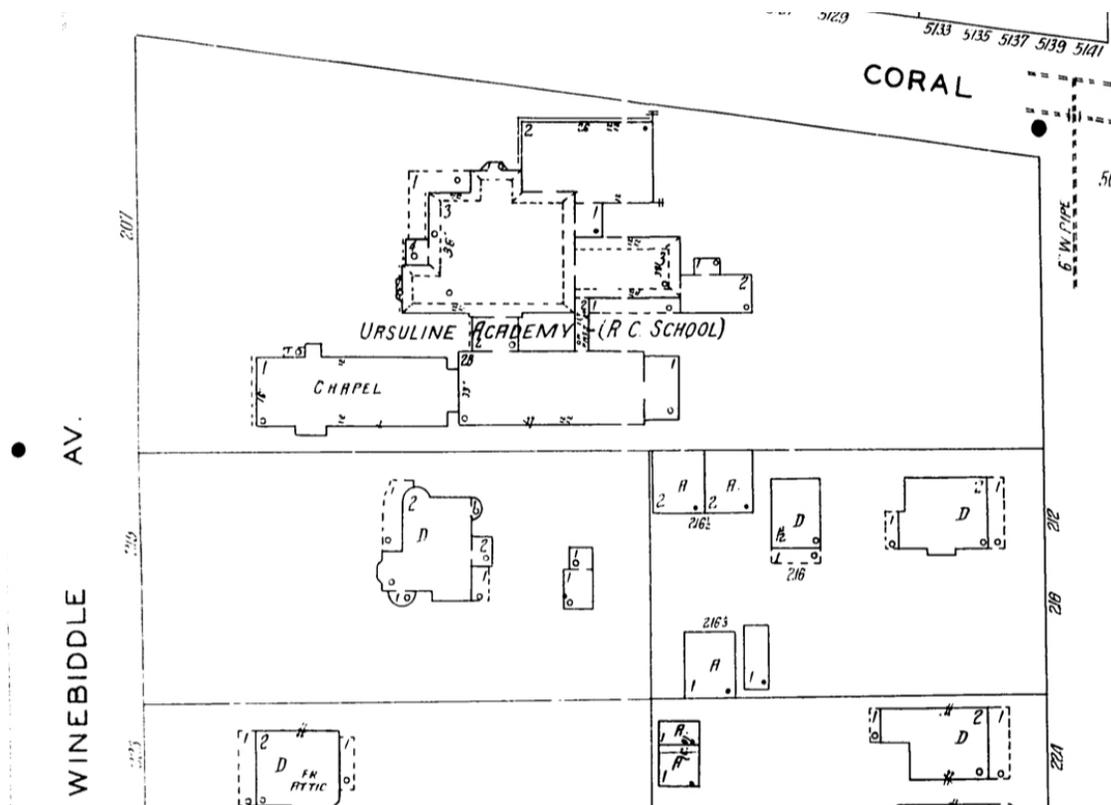


Figure S. 1924/27 Sanborn Map. Showing the 1913 Chapel and circa 1924 Classroom Addition.

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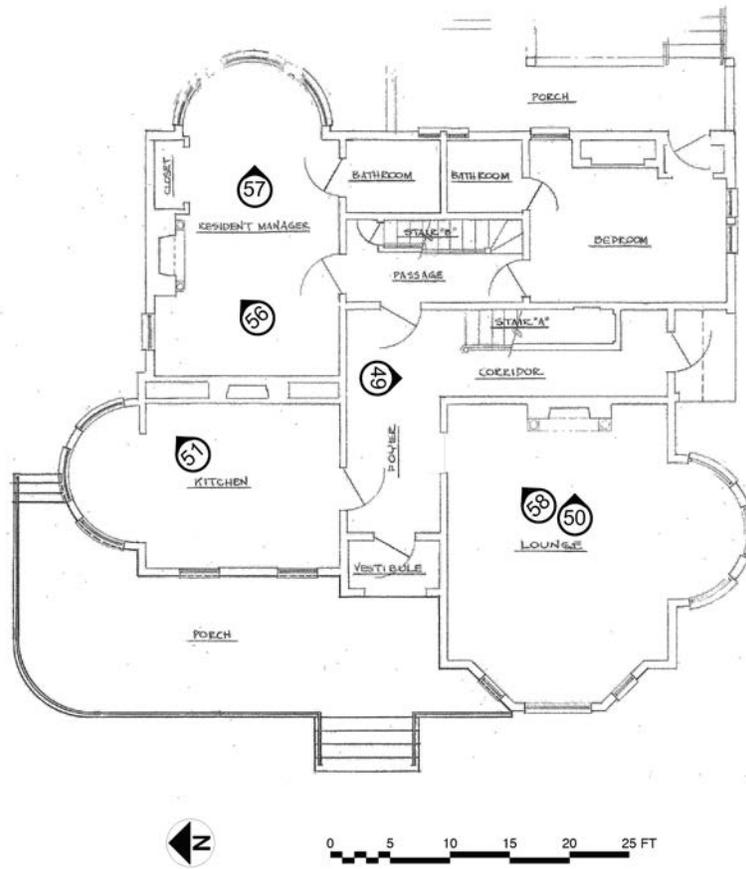


Figure T. Friendship House—Existing Conditions—First Floor Plan

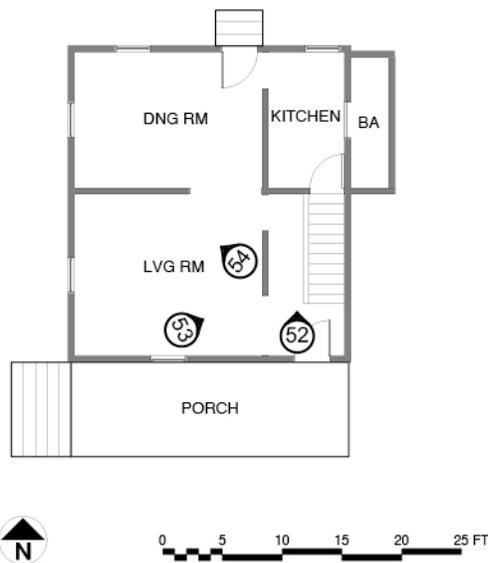


Figure U. Former 216 S. Evaline Street—Existing Conditions—First Floor Plan



Allegheny Valley Lake
Academy
Allegheny County, PA

VTM Reference

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See Facing Northing
27 30'

SBURGH



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