



## REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

### 11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

#### PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.22 Lodging people
- 3.23 Catering for tourists
- 8.5 Forming associations
- 8.6 Worshipping

#### HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 404 Community services and utilities
- 406 Religion

#### 11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE\*

Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) and Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr) are fine examples of the Federation Free style and the Inter-War Georgian style, respectively, while the Peoples' Palace (fmr), located on Pier Street, is a competent example of the Federation Free Classical style. (Criterion 1.1)

Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) is a conspicuous Perth landmark with a strong vertical emphasis and is a prominent building in the city that uses the elements of the Federation Free style with exuberance. (Criterion 1.3)

Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) plays an important role in a minor precinct of late nineteenth century buildings in Pier Street between Hay and Murray Streets. Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr) is part of a much larger collection of civic and institutional historic places that are located north and south of the Murray Street stretching from Pier Street to Victoria Square,

\* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

visually terminating at St Mary's Cathedral. It plays an important role in the density of fine buildings that make up this precinct. (Criterion 1.4)

## **11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE**

Following its establishment in Western Australia in 1891, the Salvation Army quickly expanded throughout the colony and in 1899 Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) was constructed in Pier Street, Perth, as the administrative and social service headquarters of the organisation, a role it fulfilled for 90 years. (Criterion 2.1)

*Salvation Army Headquarters and Congress Hall (fmr)* was constructed by and for the Salvation Army in Western Australia. The Salvation Army is part of a world wide movement, and since its establishment in Western Australia in 1891 has provided important religious and welfare services to the community of the State. (Criterion 2.3)

## **11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE**

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## **11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE**

*Salvation Army Headquarters and Congress Hall (fmr)* is valued by the Salvation Army and wider community for its former worshipping, welfare and accommodation roles. (Criterion 4.1)

*Salvation Army Headquarters and Congress Hall (fmr)* is valued by the community for its contribution to the streetscapes of Pier and Murray Streets. Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) in Pier Street and Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr) in Murray Street are distinctive landmarks in the area. (Criterion 4.2)

## **12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **12. 1. RARITY**

Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) is a fine and unusual example of the application of the Federation Free style that makes extensive use of fortress devices. (Criterion 5.1)

### **12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS**

*Salvation Army Headquarters and Congress Hall (fmr)* is representative of the citadels and halls constructed by the Salvation Army throughout Western Australia. The buildings are large and fine examples of the Army's buildings, as befits their location in central Perth. (Criterion 6.2)

### **12. 3 CONDITION**

All parts of the areas assessed appear to receive adequate maintenance, with some sections being very well maintained. Some areas received minimum maintenance. Overall the place is in fair to good condition.

#### **12. 4 INTEGRITY**

*Salvation Army Headquarters and Congress Hall (fmr)* is much altered as a complex, with some areas retaining their original form. The previous use of the place by the Salvation Army is made clear on the building facades, but the manner in which the place was used is no longer readily apparent. The current adaptive reuses would appear to be compatible with maintaining significance and the place retains a moderate degree of integrity.

#### **12. 5 AUTHENTICITY**

*Salvation Army Headquarters and Congress Hall (fmr)* retains a good deal of authentic fabric, but has been also subject to much change also. In broad terms Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) retains a moderate degree of authenticity, the Peoples Palace to the rear of it has a low degree of authenticity, the Peoples' Palace on Pier Street retains a moderate degree of authenticity, while Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr)'s authenticity is confined to the shell with the remaining fabric being replacement so that the overall authenticity of this buildings is high externally and low internally. In an overall sense the place retains a moderate degrees of authenticity.

### 13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Jacqui Sherriff, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Philip Griffiths, Architect.

#### 13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

*Salvation Army Headquarters and Congress Hall (fmr)* was constructed in phases over a period of about 30 years. Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) building at 48 Pier Street was designed and constructed in 1899 by the Salvation Army. A Barracks building was constructed at this time or shortly after at the rear of the 69 Murray Street property. In 1918, the Salvation Army acquired a series of four shops adjacent to Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) in Pier Street. Further expansion followed the acquisition of another five shops to the corner of Pier and Murray streets in 1920. In 1929/30, Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr) was built on the front portion of 69 Murray Street and incorporated into the Barracks building. By the 1960s, the Salvation Army complex also included the Railton Temperance Hotel, which was constructed on the site of the 5 shops at the corner of Pier and Murray Streets. The Salvation Army relocated their headquarters and services to Northbridge in 1991 and the Pier and Murray Street properties were subsequently sold. In 1997, the former Congress Hall and rear of the former Headquarters were converted to residential apartments, while the remainder of the Pier Street property was used for commercial purposes.

Concurrent with the general population increase brought about by the gold boom of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was the increase in the number of churches in the colony of Western Australia. The total number of churches increased from 77 to 112 and the total number of places of worship from 156 to 231 between 1890 and 1895.<sup>1</sup> New religious groups were introduced to the colony, such as the Salvation Army, which was established in Western Australia in 1891.

The Salvation Army dates back to July 1865, when William Booth, a Methodist minister, formed the Christian Revival Society in East London. The organisation was soon renamed the East London Christian Mission, and initially preached the Christian message to the poor and underprivileged. By 1867, the mission had developed into a ministry offering basic schooling, reading rooms, penny banks, soup kitchens and relief aid to the destitute. It grew rapidly and became known as the Christian Mission, with William Booth as the General-Superintendent. His wife, Catherine firmly established equality for women to be ordained ministers and to hold leadership positions within the organisation. In 1878, the name was changed to Salvation Army and soon afterwards a regulated uniform was adopted. Full time ordained ministers were known as Officers and adopted military rank titles according to seniority. Part time ordinary

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<sup>1</sup> Captain Brad Halse, 'The Salvation Army in Western Australia – its early years: 'Ours is a fast express train'', Perth, 1990, p. 4, citing M Aveling, 'The Religious Aspect', in C T Stannage (ed), *A New History of Western Australia*, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1981, p. 593.

members were known as Soldiers and William Booth became the Salvation Army's General. The Mission Stations (churches) were called Corps.<sup>2</sup>

In Australia, the Salvation Army was first established in South Australia in 1880, followed by New South Wales and Victoria in 1882, Tasmania in 1883 and Queensland in 1885.<sup>3</sup> The establishment of a corps in Western Australia was first proposed in Sydney in 1888; however, serious consideration was not given to the matter until 1891. In October that year, the Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army in Australia wrote in his *War Cry* column that Major Jeffries would soon be leaving Adelaide for Albany '...on a reconnoitering tour and to secure buildings for opening where possible'.<sup>4</sup>

Jeffries arrived in Western Australia on *S S Victorian* the same month and met with interested Albany residents during his six-hour stop over on the way to Fremantle. After arriving in Fremantle, he immediately set out for Northam, where two public meetings were held in the Northam Temperance Hall. Jeffries visited York before returning to Perth, where he met with a number of Salvationists who had emigrated west. Before returning to Adelaide, Jeffries took out a 12 month lease on a former skating rink at 57 Murray Street. This building became the temporary headquarters of the Salvation Army in Western Australia.<sup>5</sup>

At a large congress meeting held in Melbourne in November 1891, ten single officers (six women and four men) were given field appointments in Western Australia under the leadership of Adjutant and Mrs Earnest Knight and their assistant, Captain Amos Harris. The group travelled overland to Adelaide and then by ship to Albany, from where the officers sailed on to Fremantle while recently promoted Staff Captain Knight and his wife travelled overland to Perth.<sup>6</sup>

Meanwhile, the *War Cry* ran an editorial expressing the Army's intentions for Perth and Western Australia:

To the people of the new colony where we now make our appearance for the first time, we have much to say which will, we trust, beneficially effect not only themselves but the future well being of Western Australia. It may well be that our motives and actions will be maligned, and that those who should be the very first to rally round our banner will be most open in the censure of our methods, but while we do not court opposition, neither do we fear it, our work is to do the will of Him who gave up his life for poor suffering humanity, to carry into every nook and corner of the land the glad tidings of salvation, to cheer and raise the fallen and criminal outcasts, pointing them to better ways of life, to succor the tempted and tired, and to heal up the broken hearted, in all this warring "not against flesh and blood", but against the powers of darkness and evil. We come with a message of salvation for every poor lost sinner, to uphold the religion of humanity – the religion of the man Christ Jesus, and to instil into the minds of others the same

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<sup>2</sup> [www.salvationarmy.org.au/museum/history/](http://www.salvationarmy.org.au/museum/history/) accessed 21 January 2004.

<sup>3</sup> [www.salvationarmy.org.au/museum/history/](http://www.salvationarmy.org.au/museum/history/) accessed 21 January 2004. By the 1890s, there were Salvation Army corps in many countries, including America, Ireland, France, Canada, India, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, New Zealand, Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Norway, Belgium, Argentina and Uruguay.

<sup>4</sup> Halse, 'The Salvation Army in Western Australia – its early years', op. cit., p. 5. Citing *War Cry*, 3 October 1891, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pp. 5-6; *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1897, p. 244.

<sup>6</sup> Halse, 'The Salvation Army in Western Australia – its early years', op. cit., p. 7.

blessed truths which we ourselves have received, and which have proved the power of God unto our salvation...The prodigal, the harlot, the rogue, the thief, and the vagabond, all may find in our Lord a Saviour [sic] who is almighty to save and as mighty to keep. We come with the message of love and deliverance to all such, and in the hope that our presence and work in Western Australia may have a mighty influence and stimulating every branch of the Christian Church to renewed activity and zeal in the Master's service.<sup>7</sup>

The ship board passengers arrived on 17 December 1891 and the first meeting was held in the Murray Street premises on 19 December. The evening meeting was preceded by a march around the central city and two street meetings, one in Wellington Street and one in Murray Street. These first meetings were a great success, with hundreds attending the Saturday night meeting and returning to three meetings held the next day. Captain Mary Barnett and Lieutenant Emma Piper were put in charge of the Perth corps. Staff Captain Knight reported to Melbourne:

Place opened with a bang: the whole city stirred, people glad to welcome us...God's power and presence were manifest. We rejoiced over six souls for salvation, two of which testified from the platform in the afternoon. Battle raging...<sup>8</sup>

By the end of January 1892, four more corps had been established in Fremantle, Northam, York and Guildford. Three of these five corps (including Perth) were 'manned' by female officers. According to Halse, this was something 'new and different and added to the initial appeal of the Salvation Army'.<sup>9</sup> By April 1892, there were 147 soldiers (those who had accepted full membership to the movement) and 95 recruits (those in preparation and training to become a soldier) in Western Australia.<sup>10</sup> During 1892, more officers arrived from the east, more corps were opened and more converts won (Bunbury, Albany and Geraldton).<sup>11</sup>

When the Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army in Australia, Commissioner Coombs visited in mid-1892, he said rather optimistically that the Salvation Army had the potential to become the strongest religious organisation in Western Australia.<sup>12</sup> Many corps opened on the Murchison, Yilgarn and Eastern Goldfields with ranging longevity (only Kalgoorlie remains today). The Army had a positive relationship with the Western Australian government, receiving land grants in York, Northam, Geraldton, Fremantle, Southern Cross and Coolgardie in 1894.<sup>13</sup>

By the late 1890s, the Salvation Army was in need of larger premises for its administrative and social work. The organisation purchased two undeveloped lots in Pier Street, central Perth, in 1898.<sup>14</sup> The following year,

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 8, citing *War Cry*, 12 December 1891, p. 8.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 9, citing *War Cry*, 25 December 1891, p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p.12.

<sup>10</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *ibid.*, p. 13, citing E A James, 'Conquests in Western Australia', in *All the World*, 1892, p. 248.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> Certificate of Title, volume 146, folio 110, registered 18 March 1898; City of Perth Rate Book, 1899, folio 3. Lots 9 and 10 of Perth Town Lot A11 were purchased in the name of Herbert Henry Booth and William Perth, Salvation Army Officers. Perth Town Lot A11 ran along

the headquarters moved from the old skating rink to 252 Murray Street, with Major Gover in charge.<sup>15</sup>

A building licence for the Salvation Army Fortress (Headquarters building) was issued on 14 February 1899 and work commenced soon after.<sup>16</sup>

The Salvation Army Fortress was opened on 14 August 1899:

The ceremony of opening the new fortress, which has been erected in Pier-street as the headquarters of the Salvation Army in Western Australia took place yesterday afternoon. The weather, contrary to the prognostications of many professedly learned in the vagrancies of the climates, proved delightfully fine, and enabled the ceremony, which was conducted in the open-air in front of the fortress to be carried out with the utmost satisfaction of all concerned. The gathering which witnessed the proceedings was a large one.<sup>17</sup>

Officials at the ceremony included visiting Commandant Booth, Premier Sir John Forrest, Commissioner of Crown Lands, George Throssell, and President of the Legislative Council, Sir George Shenton. In his speech, Commandant Booth declared that he thought that 'this edifice will stand as a perpetual monument of the promises of God...':

The Army had only been six years amongst them in Western Australia, and had made such good strides, and had fought, and begged and taken up collections – "which we can do", the Commandant parenthesised amidst much laughter – until they had been able to raise a sufficient portion of the money to enable them to erect this block of buildings. It stood as a memorial to the ability of their own architect. They had designed it with their own "Salvation Army" brain, and built it with their own builders, and, said the Commandant, "we have done it very well, and it reflects very much credit upon the sagacity and wisdom of the Salvation Army"...The Commandant then declared the Fortress a harbour of refuge for those in need, and declared that its doors would never be closed against anyone, however humble or degraded.<sup>18</sup>

Commandant Booth, Sir John Forrest and George Throssell each laid a marble tablet to mark the occasion and the first meeting was held in the hall that evening.<sup>19</sup> Unfortunately, the article did not include a description of the new building. An illustration of the building in the *War Cry* shows a three storey building with a four storey tower with two shop fronts. The words 'Salvation Fortress' were above the northern shop, while the words 'Trade Depot' (employment bureau) were above the entry to the southern shop.<sup>20</sup> Thiel also provides a brief description of the new building:

The structure is an ornamental one of three storeys, the "citadel" being devoted to the necessary suite of offices, the large "fortress" being at the rear. In front on the

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Pier Street with frontages to Murray and Hay Street (then Goderich and Howick streets) and was originally granted to William Careio of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot in November 1833. Although having a number of owners, it was not developed and was subdivided in 1898. See Certificate of Title, volume 54, folio 42.

15 *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1899, p. 720.

16 City of Perth, Building Licence Application 118/1899, State Records Office of Western Australia (SRO); *War Cry*, 4 March 1899, p. 13. The licence application was for two buildings on Lots 9 and 10 of A12, but no designer or builder was named.

17 *The West Australian*, 15 August 1899, p. 7.

18 *ibid.*

19 *ibid.*

20 *War Cry*, 18 March 1899, p. 3.

ground floor is a spacious shop, in which tea is sold, the whole of the profits from which are devoted to the fund for carrying on the mission work.<sup>21</sup>

A number of citadels or fortresses were constructed throughout Australia at this time, including Norwood, Adelaide City, Sydney, Brisbane and Collingwood.<sup>22</sup>

In 1901, the Salvation Army purchased the adjoining lot with a frontage to Murray Street (Lot A12).<sup>23</sup> It is not clear whether the Salvation Army had already constructed a building at the rear of this lot (as the building licence application dated February 1899 was for two buildings) or if a building was constructed at this time. Various known as the barracks, headquarters and citadel, the building is shown on a sewerage diagram dated 1906. This diagram shows a residence at the front of the lot and a large building to the rear of the lot labeled 'Salvation Army Barracks', which was connected to the rear of the fortress at 48 Pier Street by a covered 'arch' or passage.<sup>24</sup> This diagram shows the Pier Street buildings, including the fortress and adjoining four shops. Lots 1 to 3 (later amalgamated to form Lot 21) to the corner of Pier and Murray streets is vacant.

By 1910, there were 25 corps, 31 outposts (akin to small local churches) and approximately 60 officers in Western Australia.<sup>25</sup>

In 1911, the People's Palace was opened in the Perth Fortress building (Headquarters Building). It was designed to meet the needs of Salvationists as well as the travelling public.<sup>26</sup> People's Palaces were established throughout Australia (the first was established in Sydney in the 1890s), initially to provide housing for the homeless. However, the Palaces soon found that their main purpose was to provide cheap accommodation for travellers and visitors to the city 'away from an environment of liquor and gambling, which was so often prevalent at cheap hotels'.<sup>27</sup>

Prior to World War I, other activities at Perth Fortress (Headquarters Building) included a soup kitchen organised by Adjutant Tom Satney to deal with the needs of those affected by a local economic depression. This was one of the many strategies developed by the Salvation Army to provide direct relief to the chronic poor in times of hardship and to those affected by short term unemployment.<sup>28</sup>

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21 *Twentieth Century Impressions of Western Australia*, P W H Thiel & Co, Perth, 1901, p. 153.

22 *War Cry*, 8 July 1899, p. 16.

23 Certificate of Title, volume 101, folio 29, registered 30 April 1901.

24 MWSS&DD WA, The date of construction or details of the building have not been ascertained as no relevant information is included in either the City of Perth Rate Books or *Wise's Post Office Directories*.

25 Halse, 'The Salvation Army in Western Australia – its early years', op. cit., p. 14.

26 Battye, op. cit., p. 102; *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1912, p. 364.

27 Lowell Tarling, *Thank God for the Salvos: The Salvation Army in Australia 1880 to 1980*, Harper and Row, Sydney, 1980, p. 33.

28 Barbara Bolton, *Booth's Drum: The Salvation Army in Australia 1880-1980*, Hodder and Stoughton, Sydney, 1980, p. 129.



In 1918, the Salvation Army purchased the adjoining four shops (50-58 Pier Street) that had been constructed in 1903 for owner Mohamed Bux.<sup>29</sup> The upper floor of the shops were used as part of the People's Palace (Coffee Palace), increasing its capacity from 30 to 75.<sup>30</sup> The ground floors remained shop fronts to various Salvation Army offices, including the Women's Social Department, Men's Social Department and the Salvation Army Trade Department.<sup>31</sup>

Between 1901 and 1920 the Salvation Army was particularly strong in establishing social centres and programmes. By 1920, the Army had three girls' homes, one maternity hospital, one workmen's home, one prison gate and inebriate's home, one aged men's retreat, two boys' homes, a People's Palace (Fortress building) and a programme of assistance for immigrants to Western Australia.<sup>32</sup> The social wing of the Salvation Army also addressed other issues such as unemployment, aged care, alcohol and drug addiction, child abuse and family violence.<sup>33</sup>

In December 1920, the Salvation Army also purchased a series of five shops to the corner of Pier and Murray Streets (Lot 21). These were variously tenanted or used by the Salvation Army over the years.<sup>34</sup> A photograph of these corner shops was reproduced in the War Cry c. 1920, with a headline reading 'Key Position Secured for Development in Westralia's Capital City'. The caption provided further information:

A far-seeing policy has included the purchase of potential sites for the inevitable future expansion of The Army. The above is a typical case. We hold 327 feet of frontage to two streets, and the buildings are temporarily used for Divisional Headquarters, Citadel (not seen in the above photo), Offices for the Men's and Women's Social Secretaries, Trade Department and People's Palace.<sup>35</sup>

By 1925, officers of the Salvation Army occupied houses at 67 and 69 Murray Street and their Headquarters were recorded as being at 69 Murray Street.<sup>36</sup>

In June 1929, *The West Australian* reported that the Salvation Army had commenced work on the construction of a new Congress Hall in Murray

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<sup>29</sup> Certificate of Title, volume 699, folio 79, registered 1 November 1918; volume 260, folio 72, registered 28 November 1902.

<sup>30</sup> *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1919, p. 229; Halse b, p. 24.

<sup>31</sup> *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1930, p. 71.

<sup>32</sup> Captain Brad Halse, 'The Salvation Army in Western Australia: 1901-1920', Perth, 1990, p. 12.

<sup>33</sup> *ibid.*, pp. 23-25. The first of the Salvation Army social institution anywhere in the world was established in Melbourne in 1883, when James Baker took out a lease on a small house in Lygon Street, Carlton, to provide accommodation for prisoners discharged from Melbourne's gaols. A 'Rescued Sisters Home' was established in Melbourne the following year and in 1889 Australia's first free employment service commenced when the Salvation Army opened a Labour Bureau at 53 Latrobe Street, Melbourne. See [www.salvationarmy.org.au/museum/history/](http://www.salvationarmy.org.au/museum/history/) accessed 21 January 2004.

<sup>34</sup> Certificate of Title, volume 764, folio 51, registered 23 December 1920; City of Perth Rate Book, 1920, folio 78; 1922, folio 84. The shops at 62-70 Pier Street were built for Matilda Osbourne and David Harwood c. 1906.

<sup>35</sup> Halse, 'The Salvation Army in Western Australia: 1901-1920', *op. cit.*, p. 21.

<sup>36</sup> *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1925, p. 239.

Street (Lot A12). Preparatory work included the demolition of a cottage on the site:

The Congress Hall will consist of two storeys, with a frontage of 47 ft and a depth of 90ft and will accommodate about 200 people in the gallery and 650 on the ground floor. A platform will be provided for the brass band, and on the street frontage there will be one room for the commanding officer and one for the local officers.

Constructed in brick, the hall will have cement exterior facings and an iron-roof, ornamental fibrous plaster ceilings, white plaster interior walls, and natural lighting from both sides of the building. The front wall will be tiled to a height of about 5ft and the entrance floor will be done in terrazzo.

The fortress at the back (96ft by 45ft) which will be joined to the new buildings, will be altered on the ground floor to provide a young people's hall (34ft by 21ft), primary section (19ft square), Bible class students' room (8ft square), and room for the Home League. On the upper floor there will be a bandsmen's room (27ft by 18ft), and the remaining space will be converted into 24 single bedrooms, a bathroom and a sitting room for the use of the patrons of the People's Palace.

The new hall and alterations were designed by Staff Captain P Dale, of Melbourne, and the building will be constructed by Mr T H Thomas, who has erected most of the Salvation Army's big structures for the past 30 years.<sup>37</sup>

Governor, Sir William Campion, Mr Walter Padbury and the Head of the Salvation Army's southern territory in Australia, Commissioner Hugh S Whatmore, each laid a foundation stone in August 1929. *The West Australian* reported that the building of the new hall was

...designed to be the first step in a scheme which provides for the demolition of the greater portion of the old buildings of the Army' headquarters block in the city and the erection of a new People's Palace as well as remodelled offices for the divisional headquarters and a new trade department.<sup>38</sup>

The new hall was opened in March 1930, with Commissioner Whatmore and the Lord Mayor of Perth, J T Franklin, in attendance. Commissioner Whatmore stated that he hoped the hall would

...be used as a base from which...an attack [on evil] can be strongly launched...You must make this hall a battleground, a place of assault against everything that is wicked. It must also be a place of prayer...<sup>39</sup>

The City of Perth Rate Book for 1931 records the Salvation Army Coffee Palace and Shop at 54-56 Pier Street, a shop at 62-64 Pier Street owned by the Salvation Army and leased by Eileen and Leslie Lovelace (second hand dealers), and shops from 66 to 70 Pier Street owned and occupied by the Salvation Army.<sup>40</sup>

In October 1937, Hobbs, Forbes and Partners, Architects, accepted a tender of £12,154 from Hawkins and Sons

...for extensive alterations to the People's Palace and the administrative offices of the Salvation Army at the corner of Pier and Murray streets, Perth...The alterations will include an additional two-storey building at the corner and the remodelling of the facades on both streets. The whole of the property will be

<sup>37</sup> *The West Australian*, 22 June 1929, p. 8; See also *Building and Construction Journal*, 28 June 1929, p. 17;

<sup>38</sup> *The West Australian*, 5 August 1929, p. 4.

<sup>39</sup> *The West Australian*, 24 March 1930, p. 10.

<sup>40</sup> City of Perth Rate Book, 1931, SRO.

remodelled and modernised, additional bedrooms, new lavatories, and a new hot water system provided and the dining room remodelled. The buildings known as the Fortress will be remodelled to provide for administrative offices and other conveniences and for more up-to-date bedrooms. The whole of the property has a frontage of 185 ft to Pier Street and 50 ft to Murray Street.<sup>41</sup>

A comparison of the 1906 and 1943 sewerage diagrams shows that the new building proposed for the corner site was not constructed. In 1943, the Salvation Army complex comprised the brick People's Palace at 46-48 Pier Street (with basement), brick shops at 50 to 58 Pier Street (also the People's Palace), a series of five brick shops facing Pier Street to the corner of Murray Street (numbers 62 to 72), and the brick Salvation Army Headquarters at 79 Murray Street. A covered archway gave access from the rear of the People's Palace at 48 Pier Street to the back of the Headquarters.<sup>42</sup>

In May 1963, the Salvation Army announced plans to build a nine storey steel and reinforced concrete hotel at the corner of Pier and Murray Streets. Designed by Forbes and Fitzhardinge, it was the prototype for similar projects throughout Australia aimed at providing 'modern hotel and tourism accommodation'. Demolition of the shops and 'half of the Coffee Palace' (1903 shops) commenced in September 1963 and the new hotel was opened by Premier David Brand in December 1964. Called the Railton Temperance Hotel, it was the first hotel built in Perth after World War II and had 105 serviced bedrooms, a basement car park, combined lounge and conference room, administration offices, dining room, kitchen and coffee shop for light meals on the ground floor.<sup>43</sup> The hotel was sold in 1981 and since that time has had a number of owners and names.<sup>44</sup>

Meanwhile, the Salvation Army offices in Pier Street continued to provide for the administration of the organisation in Western Australia and for community services. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Salvation Army headquarters and appeal office for the Red Shield Appeal was located at 48 Pier Street, with the Counselling and Referral Centre (Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services) at 52 Pier Street and the Family Welfare Centre at 54 Pier Street, where 'all types of family problems and needs' were dealt with.<sup>45</sup> The Salvation Army also provided police court and prison visitation and counselling, a missing persons service and a migrant welfare service from the Pier Street premises. A Christian Counselling Service also operated from 69 Murray Street.<sup>46</sup> Major additions and alterations were carried out c. 1970 under the guidance of architects Forbes and Fitzhardinge.<sup>47</sup>

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41 *Building and Construction Journal*, 22 October 1937, p. 4.

42 ; MWSS&DD WA, Sewerage Plan of Perth, 1943, Cons 4156, Sheet 24, SRO.

43 *The West Australian*, 4 May 1963, p. 1; 25 September 1963, p. 9; 21 December 1964, p. 20.

44 Certificate of Title, volume 1604, folio 982, registered 4 November 1981; see also volume 1785, folio 720.

45 Salvation Army (WA), Information Service Booklet, c. 1970, PR8598/3, Battye Library.

46 Salvation Army (WA), Pamphlet, c. 1980, PR8598/3, Battye Library.

47 HCWA file: 2057.

The Salvation Army moved to the Taimac Building in Northbridge, a former video studio, in 1991. It was reported at the time that one of the reasons for the move was the cost of maintaining the old Salvation Army buildings in Pier and Murray streets.<sup>48</sup> The Congress Hall in Murray Street and the offices (original fortress/headquarters building) in Pier Street were subsequently sold.

The Pier Street property (original Fortress/Headquarters and adjoining shops) was purchased by Vistula Pty Ltd in 1991.<sup>49</sup>

Following vacation by the Salvation Army, the former Congress Hall at 69 Murray Street was occupied by the Christian Outreach Centre as a drop in centre, food collection depot and meeting place before it was purchased by a group of developers in 1993. The place was then redeveloped into 11 residential units of varying size and is now known as Congress Hall Apartments. The rear of the Pier Street property was incorporated into the development, with a footbridge connecting the Pier and Murray street properties.<sup>50</sup>

Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr) at 69 Murray Street was classified by the National Trust of Australia on 1 December 1975.<sup>51</sup> The place is also included in the Murray Street East Precinct, which was classified by the National Trust and subsequently included in the Register of the National Estate on 21 March 1978. The Precinct was also included in the City of Perth Planning Scheme in December 1985 and in the City of Perth Municipal Heritage Inventory on 13 March 2001.<sup>52</sup> In March 2001, Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) in Pier Street was included in the City of Perth Municipal Heritage Inventory with a recommendation that it be considered for entry in the Register of Heritage Places.

In 2004, the place continues to be used for residential and commercial purposes.

## 13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

*Salvation Army Headquarters and Congress Hall (fmr)* is a group of buildings in phases over a period of about 30 years. Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) at 48-50 Pier Street was designed and constructed in 1899 by the Salvation Army. It is a three and four-storey Flemish bond brick and stucco building, with a basement and corrugated iron roof in the Federation Free Style, with overtones of a fortified building, including battlements.

A Barracks building was constructed at this time or shortly after at the rear of the 69 Murray Street property and this section was converted to apartments

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<sup>48</sup> *The West Australian*, 20 September 1990, p. 38.

<sup>49</sup> Certificate of Title, volume 1894, folio 521, registered 9 January 1991.

<sup>50</sup> Brian Klopper Architect, 'The West Australian Heritage Conservation and Property Value Award: Salvation Army Congress Hall 69 Murray St., Perth', HCWA file: 2057; Certificate of Title, volume 1982, folio 626, registered 13 December 1993.

<sup>51</sup> HCWA database: 2057.

<sup>52</sup> HCWA database: 2045.

in 1997. This is a utilitarian Federation period building of brick with a metal roof, extensively modified in the course of its adaptive reuse.

Shops acquired 1918 (constructed 1903) adjacent to the Fortress/Headquarters in Pier Street. This building is a restrained Federation Free style building in stretcher bond brickwork, with stucco detailing and very restrained use of classically derived decorative motifs.

Further expansion followed the acquisition of another five shops to the corner of Pier and Murray streets in 1920 (demolished for the Railton Temperance Hotel) and there is no physical evidence of this building.

In 1929/30, Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr) was built on the front portion of 69 Murray Street and incorporated the c. 1900 administrative offices and this section was also converted to apartments in 1997. The façade of this building is constructed in brick with stucco decorative work in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style.

There are two distinct contexts for the group of buildings; the Pier and Murray Street streetscapes.

The Pier Street context comprises three further buildings constructed in the Federation period to the south of the former Salvation Army buildings, together with the 1960s Railton Temperance Hotel to the north. On the west side of the street there are several Federation Period buildings, together with the late twentieth century Sebel Perth Hotel. Both hotels are restrained pieces of architecture, with the latter presenting a very plain face to the street. The remaining Federation period buildings form a pleasant Federation period streetscape, with the Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) forming the highlight near the centre of the grouping. This grouping is of predominantly commercial buildings.

Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr) is part of a much larger collection of historic places that are located north and south of the street stretching from Pier Street to Victoria Square, visually terminating at *St Mary's Cathedral*. The grouping includes *Government Printing Office fmr*, *Government Stores*, *Royal Perth Hospital Administration Building and Kirkman House* and the remains of Jewell's Colonial Hospital, together with *Young Australia League Building*, *Fire Brigade No. 1 Station 1 fmr*, *House 55 Murray Street*, *Public Health Department fmr*, and a massive Moreton Bay Fig Tree. This is a precinct of government, and institutional buildings, with a small number of residences, together with the cathedral. It has a much larger scale than Pier Street and the buildings make much more individual statements and are constructed of high quality materials. The buildings are larger in plan area, taller and are imposing individual architectural pieces. Collectively they form an important streetscape of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings, as well as a number of convict period buildings (Colonial Hospital and parts of *St. Mary's Cathedral*.) *Salvation Army Congress Hall* has a boldly detailed Inter-War Georgian Revival style façade and it plays an important visual role in the collection of places.

### **Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) (1899)**

Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) at 48-50 Pier Street is a three and four-storey Flemish bond brick and stucco building, with a basement and corrugated iron roof in the Federation Free Style, with overtones of a fortified building, including battlements at the front of the site, and a single and two storey building at the rear.

The façade is divided into two planes, with the entrance to the north being set forward of the remainder of the façade to the south. The entrance is given a strong emphasis with thick pilasters, a deep impost with acanthus leaves under the cornice, and then an arch, with the words "SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS" in bas-relief around the curve of the arch. A three storey high oriel window over the arch, visually supported by giant stucco acanthus leaves, further draws the eye and emphasizes the entrance. Iron gates extend across the entrance, with slate steps down to the street from the entrance lobby. A pair of aluminium framed doors is set below the original timber framed fanlight. To the south of the entrance there is a shop with a replacement timber shop front, designed to give the appearance of being an early piece. A curved shape fabric awning with the name of the business extends over the pavement and a ceramic tile floor has been laid over the shop's threshold. The upper part of the ground floor wall is finished with a textured stucco.

The upper floors diminish in height through the rise of the building. The first floor has stucco ashlar quoins, a stucco cornice and architraves around openings, Flemish bond brickwork panels, and pairs of three pane casement windows, with awning lights over them. The oriel window section is finished with stucco, with rosettes beneath the first floor windows and bas relief swags over them. Decorative stucco battlements either side of the oriel further emphasize the importance of the entrance bay. Similar motifs are employed at first floor level, with a deep bracketed cornice visually terminating the storey, in combination with a crenellated parapet to the southern side of the third storey. The words 'ERECTED TO THE GLORY OF GOD' appear in bas relief over the southern windows. The third floor is the final flourish and this is simply a single room tower. The oriel terminates at this level with a crenellated parapet, but the wall plane extends almost half a storey further and terminates with battlements and a further crenellated parapet. A stucco panel beneath the crenellations contains the words 'SALVATION ARMY' in bas relief. The tower has the same treatments on the northern and southern faces, with the east face differing to the extent that the lettering has been omitted. The side elevations to first floor level are masked by adjoining development at the front of the lot, with the exposed upper walls in plain brick, without openings. Second floor windows facing east are six pane double hung sashes. The rear extension is simply constructed in stretcher bond brickwork, with a mixture of louvred and single pane double hung sashes to the northern elevation, differing sized double hung sashes to the eastern gable facing on to the rear lane, and a mixture of multi pane pivot and double hung sash windows facing south.

The plan almost covers the lot, with a small area to the rear of the entrance section of the building providing a light well to it, and a larger area in the middle of the building providing a small yard.

There is a basement under the front third of the lot and it extends from the north to the south lot boundaries. It is divided into two sections, with a series of brick arches between the two rooms. Lightwells extend the pavement, though the pavement lights above them have been removed. The basement has painted English bond brick walls, a concrete floor, and rolled steel joist and sprung corrugated iron soffit. A single flight of timber steps leads up to ground floor level.

The ground comprises the main entrance and entrance stair, a long corridor leading to the rear of the site (previously to the old Citadel to the east), a shop to the south, a lightwell and accommodation arranged around a courtyard.

The entrance has a diaper pattern black and white marble floor, a section of granolithic floor, moulded skirtings, plastered walls, a dropped beam supported on consoles, lath and plaster ceiling, a ceiling rose, and run plaster cornices. The present timber stair replaces an earlier stair and is a utilitarian piece of work made up of a series of flights and quarter landings. A pair of flush doors screens the remainder of the old corridor to the east. The shop has timber floors, a bressemer to carry the walls above, lath and plaster ceilings and run cornices. The corridor extends the full length of the north side of the place and has a sloping concrete floor, plaster skirtings, plastered walls and a pressed metal.

The remaining rooms at this level are arranged around the corridor and courtyard and comprises elements of original fabric and altered fabric. Timber floors, plaster skirtings, pressed metal ceilings, lath and plaster ceilings, and most double hung sash windows indicate original structure, while several areas such as the north east office, with its plasterboard ceiling and coved cornice, indicate rooms that have been renovated or formed by repartitioning original spaces. Rooms have been either combined to accommodate the current functions including the south-eastern office space and the toilet arrangement adjacent to the lightwell.

The first floor comprises the stair, with a further separate stair to the second floor, front offices, and entrance to the 1903 building to the north. There is also a long narrow strip over the ground floor corridor as noted above, and a further strip to the southern boundary that extends almost to the eastern boundary.

The front part of the building is divided into a series of small rooms, with chimney breasts in the front rooms, carpeted timber floor, plastered walls, four panel doors, and suspended ceilings set well below the level of the original ceilings. A matchboard timber and glass enclosure shrouds the stair to the second floor level. The rear rooms along the northern side are arranged around a narrow corridor and comprise a series of small rooms previously used by guests, and bathrooms. Most of the rooms have been paired up to form larger rooms than the original sleeping cells. There is a recent addition to the north east corner of this arrangement. The original

rooms have pressed metal ceilings, with plastered walls and timber floors. Old room divisions are clearly discernible. The addition to the north-east has a plasterboard ceiling, lined on the rake, with timber floors and this replaces a former verandah. The rooms to the southern boundary were not available for inspection. A series of bathroom and toilet areas line the northern side of the corridor.

The second floor comprises four rooms and the stair access, comprising a bathroom, kitchen, and two living rooms facing onto the street frontage. The stair is timber construction and has a wreathed handrail. Each tread has the initial 'S A' set into it in a pattern of nails. The rooms have timber floors, skirtings, plastered walls, lath and plaster ceilings and recent kitchen and bathroom fittings. There are blocked in fireplaces in the three principal rooms.

A further narrow timber stair with a timber lined soffit leads to the tower, which comprises a single room which has a four panel door, casement windows with hopper lights, and an exposed herring bone strutted soffit. A timber ladder leads to the deck over the turret.

This building has undergone numerous small changes and a number of major ones. The exterior has been painted over, the shop front has been modified, and the front doors to the headquarters changed. The main stair has been replaced and the corridor along the northern boundary turned into accommodation. Fireplaces have been blocked in and mantles removed, and a number of rooms have been joined together, or re-partitioned. Modern services have been introduced and sanitary fittings introduced and/or changed. There are many other minor changes.

This section of the building has been well maintained and is in reasonably good condition.

### **Barracks Building (1899/1900)**

The barracks building is a simple barn shaped building constructed in Flemish bond brick, with substantial modifications that were carried out in 1997 to form apartments. The additions are readily apparent and have been carried out in stretcher bond red pressed brick. The building has been increased in height and the roof changed to a series of gables with wide eaves overhangs. The southern wall has a skin of cored bricks that have been cut away, leaving a gable wall that has a honeycomb texture. The new and old buildings have a similar language of predominantly vertical format windows, with painted stucco sills. A former open area along the west face of the building that ran the full length of this building and extended to the right of way has been filled in to form a verandah for the dwellings that have been created by the division of the building. The building was gutted and the external wall lines retained, then the six new two storey apartments constructed inside the shell. To the east side a new building line was established some 4 metres back from the existing wall face to create courtyards, while the western face was simply modified to suit the new arrangements. Each apartment has an entrance, kitchen and laundry on the west side, living and dining on the east, and two or three bedrooms in the loft over the ground floor. The living areas look out over the courtyard.



This building comprises more adaptation than original fabric and is in fair to good condition.

### **Peoples' Palace 1903 (acquired 1918)**

The section of building referred to as the Peoples' Palace is located at 48 Pier Street, immediately north of the Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) and is connected to it. It is a two-storey stretcher bond brick and stucco structure with an iron roof in a very restrained rendering of the Federation Free Classical style. This is a five bay building comprising a central entrance pedimented bay, two flanking shop bays and a first floor that reflect the same rhythm. The ground floor comprises four shops, with steel and aluminium framed shop fronts, all products of the late twentieth century, replacing the original shop fronts. The entrance doors that once served the upper floor, now simply open into a corridor that has been incorporated into the shop immediately to the north of it. There is a full-length awning across the front of the building and this is suspended off the building façade with an integral structure as suspension rods. At first floor level, a stucco bay is thrust forward of the remaining wall plane and has a pair of pilasters either side of a single window of double hung sashes. Either side of this bay there are two bays of stretcher bond brick panels, broken up with stucco pilasters. Within these bays, there are pairs of double hung sashes with stucco architraves, and string lines at sill, meeting rails and half way up the height of the top sash. A stucco entablature extends across the full width of the façade, and this is topped by a brick panel and stucco coping, except for the central bay which is empathized by being stucco, with pilasters and a plain pediment at the top with the date 1903 in bas relief. The brickwork and stucco have been painted to match the adjoining headquarters building. Parts of the north elevation are exposed to view and are plain stretcher bond brickwork, with double hung sash windows, while the rear elevation comprises the fibrous cement plank clad verandah and a series of lean-to and skillion roof brick construction extensions to the backs of the four shops.

The ground floor comprises four shops with a variety of extensions for kitchens and workrooms, and the former entrance that is now amalgamated with the adjoining shop to the north. The two southern shops have been combined to form a restaurant, then a second restaurant is located to the north with a locksmith at the northern end. Two staircases up to the first floor have been removed and access to the office above is now via the headquarters building to the south. The upper floor comprises a range of office spaces along the eastern and western exterior walls, open offices in the centre, the remains of the stair hall and two corridors that once serviced the offices.

The southern pair of shops has timber floors, plastered walls, with four arched openings linking the two shops. There is a plasterboard and cover strip ceiling, picture rail, cornices, and ceiling roses. There is patching in a number of locations in the floor indicating change. A large air conditioning duct runs along the rear of the shop at high level. There are modern shop fittings including counters, a decorative dado, mild steel railings, refrigeration, and so on. Four panel doors lead out to a male and female

toilet in the south-east corner and a kitchen to the rear of the both of the former shops. The kitchen is fully tiled and fitted out with modern stainless steel equipment, a flush plasterboard ceiling and full width high level windows facing east.

The next shop north contains the former entrance hall and a shop, with large openings joining the two spaces at the front of the building. The corridor has been retained at the rear of the premises to provide a narrow galley kitchen. The floors are the original timber, with plastered walls and a plaster Art Deco style ceiling and cornice in the shop and the pressed metal ceiling and deep pressed metal cornice retained in the corridor. There is a series of three rooms behind the front room of the shop, with each of the walls having been altered in some way, some with early doors and highlights, but most with large timber columns and beams, indicating that the latter work was a late change. There is a small lobby in the last room that screens an outside door that leads into the yard and a toilet that is a very late addition. Staircase scars can be seen on the walls at the rear of the kitchen area. The rear rooms have ripple iron ceilings.

The last building at the northern end of the building that once comprised the shop and three other rooms. One room has been completely amalgamated into the shop and the remaining two rooms to the rear have large openings in them to link them together. The floors are carpeted timber, the walls plastered, the ceilings plasterboard with Art Deco cornices, though the rear rooms have ripple iron ceilings.

The first floor has a largely cellular plan office arrangement, with carpeted timber floors, skirtings, plastered walls, blocked in fireplaces in most rooms, suspended ceilings, a fluorescent lighting throughout. Traces of the old main stair can be seen on the walls of the old corridor at the centre of the building. The rear verandah has been filled in with a series of windows facing to the east. The original brick walls have been painted, floor carpeted and soffits lined. Doors and windows have been retained. A new corridor was created to give access from the office interior spaces to this verandah area.

Generally this building receives adequate maintenance and varies in condition from fair to good. There have been numerous alterations to the shops and to the offices, but the underlying fabric is authentic. The upper level elevation is relatively intact.

### **Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr) (1929/30)**

Salvation Army Congress Hall (fmr) is a two storey tuck pointed stretcher bond brick and stucco building with a custom orb roof in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. It was altered significantly in the 1993 works that saw the Salvation Army functions removed, the façade retained and the internal areas reworked to a substantial degree.

The façade of the building makes a very bold statement. It is divided into a major central bay and minor flanking bays. The foundations are given an exaggerated emphasis with heavily rusticated stone, the a rendered dado up to window sill height, with pick faced stucco quoins. The central bay

thrusts forward to give the wide entrance bay further visual emphasis. Granite steps lead up to the entrance, which now comprises the original stained glass fanlight with a new front door and sidelight arrangement beneath. The entrance wall are finished with stucco, leading out to two oversized stucco finished Tuscan pilasters that support a stucco archivolt. A broad stucco band then extends across the bay with the words 'THE SALVATION ARMY' in bas-relief picked out in red. There are three pairs of windows, with the centre set raised above either flanking ones and finished with a label mould. The windows are double hung sashes divided into six panes. The stucco work continues from window head up the underside of the broken pediment that terminates the building's gable. The entablature is carried by plain brackets, while the interior of the gable is decorated with the Salvation Army emblem, with 'BLOOD AND FIRE' over crossed swords, surround by a stylized sun and topped with a crown. The flanking wall panels are finished in back tuck painted brick and white tuck pointing that is apparently a repair. There are paired windows, cartouches in stucco over the ground floor windows, a wide rendered spandrel panel with cast iron and glass lights, then a further pair of windows, label moulds and the entablature. The side elevations are moiré simply treated, and beyond the first bay, the brickwork reverts to cut and struck joint stretcher bond. The side walls are buttressed, and there are original four pane double hung sash windows, as well as new doors, and a major grilled door to the 1997 car park in the centre of the building.

There are two small apartments at the front of the building, a 10 bay car park and a further four apartments at the upper level. This work involved the removal of almost all the interior structure and the insertion of new fabric to achieve the present arrangement.

This building comprises more adaptation than original fabric and is in fair to good condition.

### **13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION**

The Salvation Army constructed many citadels and halls throughout Western Australia in the twentieth century. The Heritage Council database lists a small number of these, including citadels in Katanning (1928) and Northam (c. 1900) and halls in Collie, Midland and Albany. As the headquarters of the movement in Western Australia, the fortress building on Pier Street and the later congress hall in Murray Street are large and superior examples of the buildings owned by the Salvation Army in Western Australia.

The People's Palace at 308 Edward Street, Brisbane was constructed in 1900 to provide working class residential accommodation. It was erected on a prominent street corner with the three upper storeys having cast iron balconies and an octagonal tower flanked by dormer windows. It is planned around a quadrangle. There is currently no other readily obtainable information on other surviving buildings in other States.

In the late 1890s and through the first decade of the twentieth century, in the wake of the Western Australian Gold Boom, there was considerable re-development of the central business district of Perth. In the late nineteenth

century and the pre-World War One period, Pier Street was subject to re-development and many of the current buildings in this section of the street were built in this time.

Many of the commercial buildings erected in Perth in the Federation period, c. 1890-1915, were designed in the Federation Free style and Federation Classical style, most being of two or three storeys. The two-storey Peoples' Palace built in 1903 is among those designed in the latter style and its external presentation is a fine example of the style.

Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) at 48-50 Pier Street is a three and four-storey Flemish bond brick and stucco building, in the Federation Free Style. This is a style that captures a wide range of architectural expression. However, Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) is interesting for its use of the fortress decorative motifs and has few comparatives in Western Australia. *Albany Bell Castle* (HCWA Place No. 2429) designed by Wright, Powell and Cameron was completed in 1914 and used the same decorative motifs on a much larger complex. This example was later, applied to a larger complex, and the language was used in a more restrained manner. The sheer size of the complex and its mode of applied decoration are remarkable. By comparison, Salvation Army Headquarters (fmr) is a more compact and taller building, with a much richer layering of applied decorative motifs and wider use of the elements of the language.

#### **13. 4 KEY REFERENCES**

No key references.

#### **13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH**

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