

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Salvation Army Citadel

Other names/site number: Salvation Army Red Shield Lodge; VDHR ID 128-5343

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 821 Salem Avenue SW

City or town: Roanoke State: VA County: Independent City

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Civic: Charitable Organization

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE; CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Salvation Army Citadel on Salem Avenue was built in 1941. The building is composed of two parts: a rectangular, two-story south (front) block and a north (rear) gymnasium. The architect was the noted Roanoke, Virginia, firm Eubank & Caldwell – Architects. The Salvation Army Citadel is the epitome of late Colonial Revival architecture, and exemplifies the style’s distinctive features in form, details, and plan. The two-story south block presents a three-part, symmetrical façade. Cut stone pilasters with simple base and capitals flank the central entry and are capped by a stone pediment. The entry has replacement double doors and is topped by a half-circle fanlight transom, recessed in a cut stone arch-top surround with a keystone. Colonial Revival details include red brick laid in a variant of Flemish bond, brick quoins at the outside corners, cut stone at the water table, molded cornice, and jack arch lintels above windows. A triple window is centered above the primary entry. Most of the south block’s windows have 9-over-9 replacement vinyl sash while the rear gymnasium retains large windows with metal-framed, round-arched sash. The interior floor plan is organized around a center hall, which features a prominent central stair connecting the three levels. The rooms to either side of the center hall are of equal width, which give balance and order to the composition of the façade. On both the exterior and interior, the building’s materials are almost entirely original, and no additions or significant renovations have occurred. The property thus has a high level of integrity

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of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association, with integrity of materials and design slightly eroded by replacement of the original window sash and primary entry doors.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Salvation Army Citadel is located in Roanoke's West End neighborhood, which is located just west of downtown and south of the Norfolk Southern railyard. The West End historically was made up of single-family residences built in the late 19th century, but many of these were replaced with commercial and industrial buildings by the mid-20th century. The current neighborhood is a mixture of residential and industrial buildings. A two-story "corner store" type building is located on the adjacent parcel to the west of the Citadel.

Salvation Army Citadel, 1941, contributing building

Exterior

The Citadel's south façade faces Salem Avenue. The building is set back from the sidewalk with a grass lawn in front, parking at the west side, and a grassy area with trees to the rear. A chain link fence separates the front lawn from the sidewalk. Three painted wood benches are affixed to the concrete walk that leads from the sidewalk to the building's main entry. Painted metal pipe railings line the other side of the entry walk and the short flight of steps that access the entry door. A round-arched canopy with metal posts shelters the entry.

The building is composed of two volumes, a two-story building with basement to the south and a double height gymnasium to the north. The lot slopes downward to the rear (north). The floor level of the gym is at the basement level of the south block's volume. The front block's south façade is symmetrical with a pediment in the center for the main entry, suggesting a central hall floor plan inside. The exterior walls are red brick veneer laid in a variant of Flemish bond with cut stone accents. The wall structure is masonry bearing concrete block. The roof is hidden by a low parapet with stone coping.

The south block's exterior features are examples of details identified with Colonial Revival architecture. In addition to the south block's symmetrical façade, character-defining elements include a stone pediment at the entry, a base water-table course, high cornice, stone window sills, and lintels above the windows that are made of cut architectural stone, brick quoins at the outside corners, and a wood half-circle fanlight transom above the entry door. The symmetry, water-table course, lintels, and cornice continue to the south block's east and (west side) elevations. Also on the west wall, a metal fire escape leads from a second-story door (created from a window) down to the ground. One of the first-story windows is bricked in where the fire escape descends past it. The east wall is likewise symmetrical, and has a stoop that accesses a centered first-story entry.

The windows on the south façade have double-hung, double-paned sash with false muntins that mimic the appearance of 6-over-6 and 9-over-9 lights. There were likely glazed, wood-framed sashes in place at the time of the building's construction, but the extant vinyl insulated sash

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appear to have been installed within the last twenty years. The wood half-circle transom at the main entry door is original, but the earlier wood entry doors have been replaced with aluminum-framed commercial doors.

A parapet roof with stone coping conceals the gymnasium's roof and a simplified stone course extends along the upper portion of the east and west (side) walls. The gymnasium has three regularly spaced, large windows on its west, north, and east elevations. Each window opening features a keystone set in a simple brick arch and a stone sill. Most of the large windows retain their original steel-framed, multiple-light sash with half-circle tops, but for the center window on the north (rear) wall, which has been infilled with brick. A series of four brick pilasters with stone capitals are spaced along the north wall. At the gymnasium's basement level on the east and west ends are metal overhead doors placed at grade.

The roof on both building elements is low-slope wood joists covered with membrane roofing. Water is conveyed by surface gutters and downspouts at the rear (north) of the building. At the gymnasium the wood joists are on top of long-span steel trusses.

Interior:

The south façade's main entry door opens to a central hall with open stair leading up to the second floor and down to the lower basement level. A glazed tile wainscot with a painted wood cap is at the lower portion of the wall. The upper portion of the wall is plaster. The flooring is tongue-and-groove oak. The stair treads are oak as well and has a simple, painted balustrade with square newel posts and balusters.

The Auditorium (Chapel) space and stage occupy the space on the left side of the central hall. The walls are plaster with a paneled wood wainscot. There are wood pilasters at each side of the stage opening. The ceiling is plaster with painted wood crown molding. The ceiling is accented by two second-floor beams that are trimmed in matching wood. The stage is a simple raised platform with a tongue-and-groove wood floor. The wood-paneled "Pine Room" is at the right (east) of the central hall. The walls are covered with in knotty-pine paneling with a clear finish. The focus of the Pine Room is a rustic ashlar limestone fireplace that extends from floor to the ceiling on the room's west wall. A second-floor beam is trimmed in matching pine boards and crown molding. Small offices, lavatories, and storage rooms comprise the remainder of the first floor. Throughout the first story, the doors are raised panel wood doors and wood casement trim, typical of the Colonial Revival interior. The original light fixtures have been replaced with surface-mounted florescent fixtures.

The second floor historically had multiple uses as well. The Roanoke organization's commanding officer had an office here, as did the assistant officer who also lived in a small apartment on the building's second floor. Other spaces on this level included small classrooms and a large room on the east side of the central hall that served communal functions. Later in the 20th century, portions of the second story were used as apartment or dormitory space as program offerings changed. The finishes are tongue-and-groove wood flooring, glazed-tile wainscoting in

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the central hall, and plastered walls and ceilings. Wood trim includes wood baseboards with a narrow band of molding, intermittent flat molding placed at a height of approximately of 5 feet, wood window sills and flat trim, and door casings with a flat architrave and narrow molding. The exterior door to the fire escape is a flush metal panel, while interior doors are raised-panel wood as on the first floor.

The south block's basement contains instructional spaces that are finished in resilient floor tile, plastered walls, and small steel windows high on the wall, opening into exterior wells. The mechanical space containing the boiler and electrical service is exposed concrete.

The rear gymnasium space is at the same grade as the south block's lower (basement) level but due to the sloping site, it is "walk out" to grade at the north. The painted concrete block walls and steel trusses are exposed in the gymnasium. A tongue-and-groove maple basketball court floor was installed on sleepers over a concrete slab-on-grade. The large, round-arched windows provide much natural light. The original pendant-mounted round light fixtures with wide enameled metal shades remain in place.

Integrity Statement:

The Salvation Army Citadel retains integrity of location and setting as it continues to be in a neighborhood of mixed residential and industrial uses. The building's design, materials, and workmanship are largely intact. No additions or significant renovations have occurred, leaving the historic structure and details largely intact. The character-defining exterior brick and architectural stone elements are in good condition. The façade's wood half-circle fanlight transom is original and in good condition, although the original entry doors have been replaced with commercial-style metal-framed doors. The south block's window sashes also have been replaced with vinyl insulated units. The gymnasium's original half-circle top steel windows remain in place but are in poor condition and in need of repair. The interior continues largely as it has been since the time of construction. The plaster walls and ceilings are generally in good condition except for some locations that have sustained water damage and are in need of repair. Glazed tile wainscots and wood trim are generally in good condition. Most of the south block's original light fixtures were replaced with linear fluorescent fixtures, while the original metal lights remain in the gymnasium. Overall the property's integrity of feeling and association are very high as the building itself and its larger setting convey a historic sense of time and place, and the Salvation Army used the building as a principal location for its charitable and religious purposes from the date of construction until 2018. Ample historic documentation has been identified that sheds further light on the activities that occurred here during the property's period of significance.

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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.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1941-1970

Significant Dates

1941

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Eubank & Caldwell, Architects

Turner, J. M. – Builder

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

The Salvation Army Citadel is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Beginning with its construction in 1941 through the late 1960s, the Salvation Army offered charitable and religious services to the surrounding community. Especially notable during a period of rigid racial segregation, the Salvation Army operated from a position of racial equality. As a local institution, the Salvation Army Citadel had an important place in improving the lives of many people through its social service initiatives. Support of the Salvation Army and its aims was widespread through local government, business, and religious leaders in the Roanoke Valley. The building is an example of Colonial Revival architecture as designed by the noted local architecture firm Eubank & Caldwell. Character-defining features include the three-part, symmetrical south façade, cut stone pilasters with simple base and capitals flanking the central entry, the entry's half-circle fanlight transom that is recessed in a cut stone arch-top surround with a keystone and surmounted by a triple window, red brick veneer laid in Flemish bond, brick quoins at the outside corners, cut stone at the water table, molded cornice, and jack arch lintels above the windows. The rear gymnasium echoes the Colonial Revival design with its large round-arched windows, brick pilasters with stone cap, and brick pediment with stone coping. The property's period of significance, 1941-1970, begins with the building's completion and ending with the traditional 50-year end date for properties where significant activities have continued into the more recent past, as the Citadel's original function continued until 2018. The Salvation Army Citadel meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties because its significance is derived from its role in provision of charitable services across decades of social change and from its architectural design as a locally important example of the Colonial Revival style.

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

Criterion A: Social History

The Salvation Army Citadel in Roanoke was built in 1941 as the home to the organization's charitable activities and religious ministry to serve those in need, including providing services for women and educational programs for young people. The newspaper articles at the time of the Citadel's opening describe office space, a chapel, a game and reading room, a gymnasium, activity rooms, young people's quarters with classrooms, a home economics department, quarters for women, and an apartment for the resident staff member and his family.¹ The Citadel also hosted regional Salvation Army meetings, youth conferences, local civic group meetings, and community based athletic leagues. The Salvation Army sponsored athletic programs for underprivileged youth. There were numerous programs that provided food and clothing to those

¹ *The Roanoke Times*, "Salvation Army Opens Citadel," October 13, 1941, p. 3.

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in need. The Salvation Army offered Preschool and Kindergarten programs in Roanoke in the 1940s to improve child development, decades before the public school system followed suit.²

The Salvation Army is a religious and charitable organization whose philosophy is expressed through social work and social service.³ Founded in 1865 by William and Catherine Booth in London, England, the Salvation Army has a long history of pushing beyond traditional religious conventions, distinguished in particular by its emphasis on evangelizing to the poor and disadvantaged in the streets, dance halls, bowling alleys, and other places rather than focusing on establishing churches with regularly scheduled services. An early slogan, “Soup, soap, and salvation,” summarized the group’s focus on providing essential basic services to the urban poor in terms of food and hygiene, alongside their evangelizing. The Salvation Army also did not shy away from ministering to groups considered outcasts in many societies, such as prisoners, prostitutes, gamblers, and people with alcohol addiction. An important aspect of the organization’s outreach was use of marching bands that drew attention to its evangelizing efforts. Another distinguishing feature was the Salvation Army’s internal structure that mimicked military units, with commanding generals, officers, and soldiers, all of whom often appeared in uniform.⁴

By offering transitional housing along with skills training, the organization was a trendsetter in the effort to equip people with the means to improve their own lives. In 1880, the Salvation Army expanded beyond England to the United States, France, Canada, Switzerland, and Sweden, then, within a few years, to Sri Lanka, New Zealand, and South Africa. Another unconventional aspect of the Salvation Army’s practices was for its leadership and members to adopt local customs in terms of dress and speech.⁵ The Salvation Army’s practices thus challenged long-established social norms, for which members were sometimes met with skepticism and even violence, as local officials occasionally arrested activist members on one hand and criminal gangs physically attacked street preachers on the other hand.⁶

The organization’s egalitarian approach extended to an early emphasis on the inclusion of women and persons of color in leadership positions. After a contingent of British members met

² *The Roanoke Times*, “Delegates Gather Here Today for Opening of Salvation Army Conference,” January 7, 1945, p. 7; *The Roanoke Times*, “Many Attend Salvation Army Youth Rally Here,” January 9, 1945, p. 4; *The Roanoke Times*, “Salvation Army Chapter in Roanoke since 1884,” April 14, 1975, p. 26.

³ “The Salvation Army – An Interpretation of its Aims, Methods and Activities,” New York: Office of the National Secretary, June 1938.

⁴ Mark Tooley, “Soldiers of Mercy: The Salvation Army and the Religion of Compassion,” *The Weekly Standard* Vol. 15, No. 13 (December 2009), review of *Christianity in Action: The History of the International Salvation Army*, by Henry Gariepy; Kate Pickert, “A Brief History of the Salvation Army,” *Time* (December 2, 2008), published online at <http://content.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1863162,00.html>.

⁵ The Salvation Army International, “Transforming Lives since 1865,” published online at <https://story.salvationarmy.org/>.

⁶ National Public Radio, “The Church of the Salvation Army,” December 4, 2009, transcript of interview, published online at <https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=121086538>.

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with success in the United States in 1880, Evangeline Cory Booth, daughter of William and Catherine Booth, oversaw the Salvation Army's expansion and served as national commander here for 30 years. In the late 19th century, Salvation Army Commissioner Frank Smith denounced the color line when he said the Army "must be among the first Christian communities of America who will faithfully and wholly break down the wall of partition separating the white from the colored, whom the Lord has brought from a common captivating bondage." The extent to which the Salvation Army achieved gender and racial parity fell short of the ideals espoused by the organization, as gendered tasks continued to be a norm and in local chapters as well as national organizations, men most often held positions of authority.⁷ As a result, women's roles both conformed to and challenged prevailing notions of women's proper roles. For example, the first African-American officer, Mabel Vivian Broome, was commissioned in Chicago in 1915.⁸ Women such as Broome made house visits, helped to care for new mothers and babies, ministered to people too ill to leave their homes, mended clothes, sought donations, visited brothels and saloons to attempt one-on-one engagement with denizens, and led church services and open-air meetings.⁹

The Salvation Army's presence in Roanoke, Virginia, began in 1884. Records indicate the Salvation Army operated at several locations in the late 19th and early 20th century. When construction on the organization's first citadel in the city was under way in 1941, the cornerstone was laid by Roanoke City Councilman, later mayor, Leo Henebry on May 4, 1941.¹⁰ A local newspaper listed the total cost of the building at \$52,000. The Citadel opened on October 12, 1941, with a series of dedication services attended by local dignitaries and religious leaders, and also visiting Salvation Army representatives from Richmond, Virginia, and Atlanta, Georgia. A series of services lasting two days took place, including a mass outdoor service at the Roanoke City Market, music performances by the Salvation Army's Atlanta Ensemble, and the appearance of visiting Salvation Army officers in the pulpits of a dozen local churches. The culmination was the dedication ceremony of the new Citadel which was broadcast on local Radio stations WDBJ and WSLs.¹¹ The Salvation Army Citadel at 831 Salem Avenue served as the organization's primary location of ministries and community service from 1941 until 1980, when those activities moved to a new facility. From 1980 until 2018 the Salem Avenue Building served as The Red Shield Lodge, a shelter for men.¹²

In Roanoke, the Salvation Army welcomed all, regardless of race, even during the days of Jim Crow segregation, although the extent of integration of social activities (as opposed to religious) is not known. A now-elderly member who attended the Roanoke Citadel in the 1940s to 1960s

⁷ Andrew M. Eason, *Women in God's Army: Gender and Equality in the Early Salvation Army* (Waterloo, Ontario: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 2006).

⁸ The Salvation Army, "Remembering diversity in our history," February 10, 2015, published online at <https://salvationarmynorth.org/2015/02/february-honoring-african-americans-in-our-history/>.

⁹ Karen Young, "A 'Gideon' of the Chicago Slums," *Priority Magazine*, p. 56.

¹⁰ *The Roanoke Times*, "Henebry Lays Cornerstone for New Citadel," May 5, 1941, p. 3.

¹¹ *The Roanoke Times*, "Series of Salvation Army Services Starts," October 11, 1941, p. 4.

¹² The Salvation Army, "About the Salvation Army of Roanoke, Virginia," published online at <http://virginiasalvationarmy.org/roanokeva/salvation-army-roanoke-information/>.

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recalled examples of African-Americans who attended and served as officers.¹³ Phillip Priest, who is African-American, began attending the Salvation Army as a child with his family in the late 1940s. His association continued when he started working for the Salvation Army as an adult, eventually taking on the role of a case manager. Priest recalled that many Roanoke residents attended morning and evening church services that were held each Sunday in the Citadel's chapel/auditorium space on the main floor. Meetings and meals were held in the "Pine Room" on the main floor. The community center was downstairs. By the mid-20th century, the Salvation Army's reach extended throughout the Roanoke Valley. A bus would bring attendees to the Citadel and take them home afterwards. The Salvation Army had begun offering organized activities for young people in 1888 and this tradition continued through the 20th century. In Roanoke, programs for young people included youth basketball programs in the gymnasium, which also was made available to Roanoke City Schools as a practice space. Jefferson High School teams used the gym regularly in the 1960s and 1970s. Several other activities were offered, such as a Young People's Choir program, Sunbeams and Girl Guards for girls (similar to Girl Scouts), and Cub and Boy Scouts for boys. Programs for adults focused on education, fellowship, serving others, and worship. During the mid-20th century, many of the women's programs emphasized homemaking skills, cooking, and nutrition. Men's programs often centered on service projects in the community, promoting working together in a group. On the Citadel's second floor, classroom spaces were at each side of a large gathering area. The Commanding Officer had his office in the second's floor central hall. The assistant officer lived in the second floor apartment full-time with his family.¹⁴

As societal needs changed during the late 20th century, the Salvation Army updated its services and activities as well. During the 1970s, the Citadel hosted an adult day-program for senior citizens that included a meal, social activities, and bus transportation. Worship services continued at the Citadel until 1980, when a new Salvation Army facility was built on Dale Avenue SE at the former Belmont Public School (128-5191-0433) in Roanoke's Belmont Historic District. During the 1980s, a homeless shelter for men went into operation at the Citadel, and remained at this location until 2018, when the property was sold.¹⁵ The Salvation Army in Roanoke continues to operate its corps (church) and community center activities, including worship services, programs in the chapel, youth character building programs, adult educational classes, a community art group, seniors programs, and disaster relief programs.¹⁶

Given its direct association with the impact of decades-long efforts to improve lives and circumstances in the Roanoke region from 1941 to 2018, the Salvation Army Citadel meets Criterion A in the area of Social History.

¹³ Phillip Priest, Roanoke Salvation Army employee, oral history interviews taken on January 17, 2019, and March 21, 2019

¹⁴ Priest, 2019.

¹⁵ Priest, 2019.

¹⁶ The Salvation Army, "About the Salvation Army of Roanoke, Virginia," published online at <http://virginiasalvationarmy.org/roanokeva/salvation-army-roanoke-information/>.

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Criterion C: Architectural Significance

The design of the Salvation Army Citadel in Roanoke, Virginia, is Colonial Revival. This became a significant style movement beginning with the 1876 Centennial and continuing through the first half of 20th century as social and technological changes were occurring at a rapid pace. Colonial Revival forms were associated with the time of the founding of the United States as well as harkening back to the classical Greek and Roman era. A Colonial Revival building could be seen as a way for its owner to make an association with the ideals of the nation's founding and the concept of democracy. The year 1941 was a turbulent time following the economic trauma of the Great Depression and with the global political upheaval leading up to the United States entering World War II. The style's association with American ideals and stability made Colonial Revival a much sought-after style for many institutions, government agencies, and even private dwellings. The balance and symmetry that characterized Colonial Revival style also was, in part, a reaction against the exuberant styles of the Victorian era, such as Second Empire, Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Italianate. Informed by the preceding Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles, Colonial Revival also was based on academic studies of ancient Greek and Roman architecture. It joined other classically-derived architectural styles that proliferated during the early twentieth century, such as Beaux Arts, Neo-Classical Revival, Georgian Revival, and the second phase of Italian Renaissance Revival. In Virginia, other character-defining features such as red brick walls, white trim, classically-inspired ornamentation, multiple-pane window sash, and symmetrical fenestration, are found on countless buildings throughout the Commonwealth. The primary entrance typically is highlighted with columned entrance porticoes, pilasters, sidelights and transoms, and pediments.¹⁷ These stylistic aspects of Colonial Revival are clearly evident at the Salvation Army Citadel in Roanoke.

The construction of the Salvation Army Citadel at Salem Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia is documented in newspaper articles from 1941. The architect was the noted Roanoke firm Eubank & Caldwell.¹⁸ Eubank and Caldwell, architects of the Salvation Army Citadel, was formed by architect Beaufort N. Eubank (active from 1914-1953) and engineer James A. Walker Caldwell (active from 1912-1942) in late 1919 or early 1920. Eubank had previously worked as a draftsman; Caldwell had worked as a draftsman with the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company and, in 1919, as a civil engineer; and both men had worked for or with Roanoke architect George R. Ragan prior to forming their own firm. In January 1920 they announced in the *American Contractor* that they had "opened an office for the practice of architecture in the Express Building, Roanoke, Va., under the firm name of Eubank & Caldwell, and desire samples and catalogues of all kinds of building materials." A 1920 Roanoke directory described their business as "bldg service, architecture and construction." According to the website of Eubank and Caldwell's successor firm SFCS, Eubank and Caldwell "handled both architecture and construction for homes, churches, schools, and theaters throughout Southwest Virginia." In Wells and Dalton's *The Virginia Architects*, the firm is listed as architects and/or contractors for various local projects, and is credited with designs for dozens of projects over several decades

¹⁷ Chris Novelli et al., *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940* (Richmond: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2015), 88-91, 94, 104, 107-108.

¹⁸ *The Roanoke Times*, "Salvation Army's Plans Approved," February 9, 1941, p. 35.

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when both men were active. Most projects were small to medium-sized institutional or commercial projects in southwest Virginia. The firm's Virginia projects concentrated in Roanoke and Salem with other commissions ranging from Richmond in the east to Marion in the west and Martinsville in the south.¹⁹

Eubank and Caldwell designed many significant local buildings during the firm's tenure.²⁰ Examples of their work that have been listed in the NRHP showcase Eubank's and Caldwell's versatility in design and expertise with a range of project types. They include William Byrd High School in Roanoke County (149-5013; NRHP 2017); the Commercial Style H. L. Lawson & Son Warehouse in Roanoke (128-5191-0006; NRHP 2008); Hotel Lincoln, a Colonial Revival building, in Smyth County (119-0010; NRHP 1995); a relatively modest, segregated library, the Gainsboro Branch of the Roanoke City Public Library, in the Tudor Revival style (128-0256; NRHP 1996); The Highlands, a Tudor Revival mansion in Henry County (044-5576; NRHP 2018); Glencairn, another Tudor Revival mansion in the Luke Mountain Historic District (003-5006; NRHP 1998); a Colonial Revival dwelling in Richmond's Oakwood-Chimborazo Historic District (127-0821; NRHP 2005); and a Tudor Revival apartment building, the Windsor Avenue Apartments in Roanoke (128-6164; NRHP 2010). The firm continues to operate today as the architecture and engineering firm SFCS.

J.M. Turner was the General Contractor for the Salvation Army Citadel construction project. Their bid was reported to be \$40,000.²¹ J.M. Turner & Company, Inc., was founded in 1939 by J.M. Turner Sr. as a small residential contractor. During the 1940s, the company shifted its concentration to commercial and industrial construction. In 2012, J.M. Turner & Company and Blueprint Construction Services, Inc., of Sterling, Virginia, formed a strategic alliance to become Turner Long Construction, Inc.²²

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has no records of other Salvation Army-owned buildings in Virginia that carry the designation of "citadel." In the Fredericksburg Historic District, the Salvation Army Church (111-0387) at 821 Lafayette Boulevard is an example of Gothic Revival architecture and dates to ca. 1920. In Lynchburg's Courthouse Hill/Downtown Historic District, a ca. 1923 commercial building (118-5163-0134) associated with the Salvation Army displays a mix of revival styles. Evidencing the organization's continued social services across the Commonwealth, in Newport News, a family shelter within a ca. 1900 Queen Anne dwelling (121-0284) has been identified, and a ca. 1960 commercial building (123-5371) in Petersburg that functions as a men's shelter. In Richmond's Broad Street Historic District, a Salvation Army thrift store was identified at 2-6 E. Broad Street, a modest ca. 1880 commercial

¹⁹ Wells and Dalton, *The Virginia Architects*, 63, 133-134; *American Contractor*, January 24, 1920; *Roanoke, Va. City Directory, 1920-21*, 304; Blanton, "East Church Street/Starling Avenue Historic District," 15-16.

²⁰ "Eubank and Caldwell," O. Winston Link Museum, published online at <https://hswv.pastperfectonline.com/bysearchterm?keyword=Eubank+and+Caldwell>.

²¹ *The Roanoke Times*, "Citadel's Cost Above \$40,000," January 17, 1941, p. 4.

²² Turner Long Construction, "About Us," published online at <https://turnerlongconstruction.com/about-us>.

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building (127-0375-0002) and in a 1935 commercial building (133-0072-0254) at 157-159 W. Washington Street in the Suffolk Historic District. The Salvation Army currently operates a building designated a “citadel” at 5327 Orcutt Lane in Richmond and at 1804 Mount Vernon Avenue in Alexandria. The Richmond citadel is a sprawling, u-shaped, ranch style one-story building, while Alexandria’s is a two-story, gable front, Postmodern building. Thus, based on currently available information, it appears that the 1941 Salvation Army Citadel is the only example in Virginia of a historic building constructed by and for the Salvation Army’s operations.

A ca. 1950 photograph of the building (below) demonstrates how little the building has changed over the years. But for the replacement of window sash on the south block and the primary entry doors, and minor updates such as the canopy that currently shelters the entrance, the Salvation Army Citadel remains today much as it was originally designed. With its high level of integrity and its retention of character-defining features of the Colonial Revival style, and as an example of the locally prominent architectural firm of Eubank and Caldwell, the property meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture.



Figure 1. Ca. 1950 Photo of the Salvation Army Citadel in Roanoke, VA (image courtesy of Salvation Army).

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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South Architectural Press, 1997.

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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

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Name of Property

City of Roanoke, VA
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR ID 128-5343

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.03

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.273550 | Longitude: 79.956420 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The historic boundary encompasses the perimeter lines of the following tax parcels as recorded by the City of Roanoke: 1111010, 1111011, 1111002, 1111003, and 1111004. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map and Sketch Map/Photo Key.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary is drawn to contain the contiguous parcels associated with the Salvation Army Citadel since its construction in 1941, thereby taking in the property's historic setting as well as all known associated historic resources.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David C. Venable, AIA
organization: Spectrum Design, PC
street & number: 10 Church Ave SE, Suite 1
city or town: Roanoke state: VA zip code: 24011
e-mail: cvenable@spectrumpc.com
telephone: 540-342-6001
date: February 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Salvation Army Citadel
City or Vicinity: Roanoke
County: (independent city) State: VA
Photographer: Chris Venable
Date Photographed: 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 13

Salvation Army Citadel
Name of Property

City of Roanoke, VA
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Description: South façade, camera facing north/northwest

Photo 2 of 13

Description: South façade, camera facing north

Photo 3 of 13

Description: West (side) elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 4 of 13

Description: North (rear) elevation, camera facing south

Photo 5 of 13

Description: West (side) and north (rear) elevations, camera facing southwest

Photo 6 of 13

Description: Auditorium, camera facing north

Photo 7 of 13

Description: Auditorium, camera facing west)

Photo 8 of 13

Description: Pine Room, camera facing west

Photo 9 of 13

Description: Gymnasium, camera facing northeast

Photo 10 of 13

Description: Central stair, camera facing north

Photo 11 of 13

Description: 2nd floor hall, camera facing northwest

Photo 12 of 13

Description: 2nd floor, camera facing west

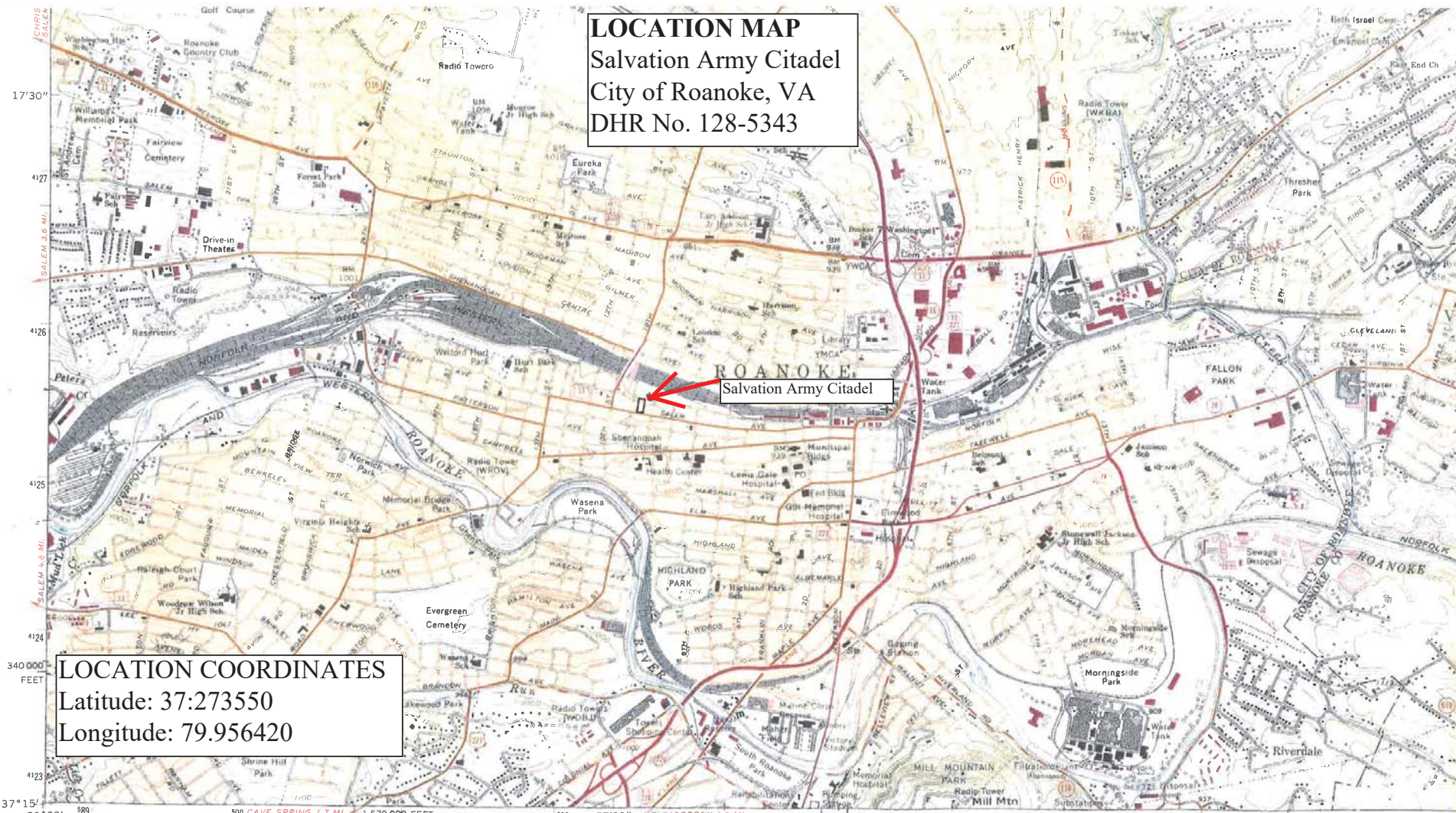
Photo 13 of 13

Description: 2nd floor office/dorm room, camera facing south

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

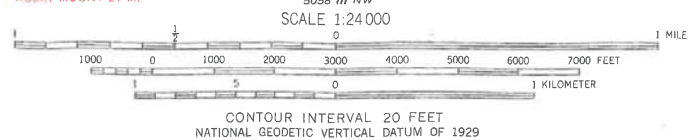
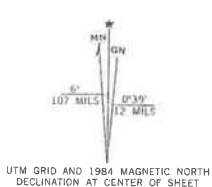
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

LOCATION MAP
 Salvation Army Citadel
 City of Roanoke, VA
 DHR No. 128-5343



LOCATION COORDINATES
 Latitude: 37:273550
 Longitude: 79.956420

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1960. Field checked 1963
 Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Virginia
 coordinate system, south zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 17, shown in blue
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 10 meters south and
 15 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



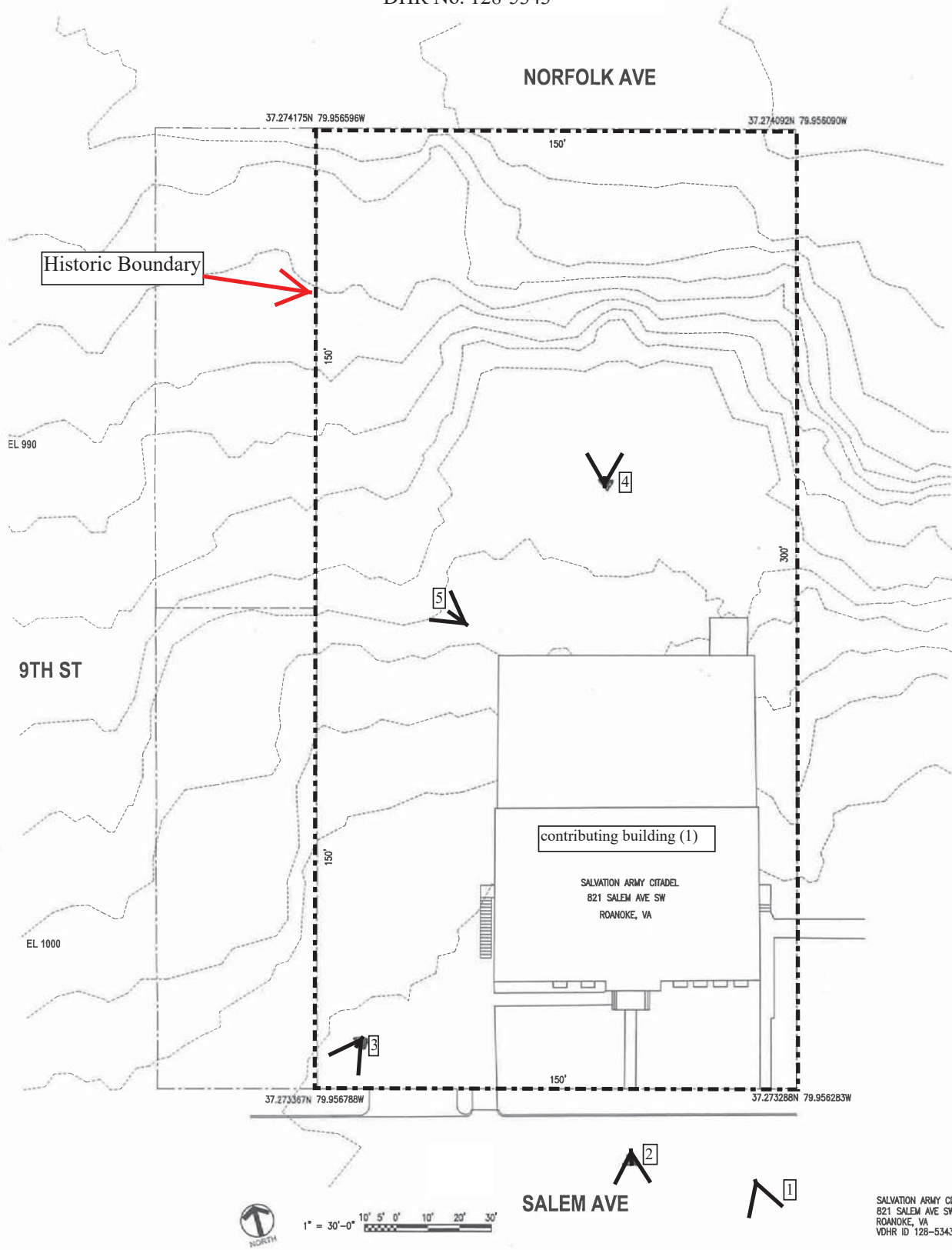
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

MALCOLM BLUE PRINT
 P. O. BOX 1178 — 24006-1178
 632 2nd ST., S.W.
 ROANOKE, VA 24011
 703-342-6703



Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in coop
 Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs

**Sketch Map/ Photo Key
(exterior views)**
Salvation Army Citadel
City of Roanoke, VA
DHR No. 128-5343



SALVATION ARMY CITADEL
821 SALEM AVE SW
ROANOKE, VA
VDHR ID 128-5343

PHOTO KEY
▲ 1 NUMBER & DIRECTION