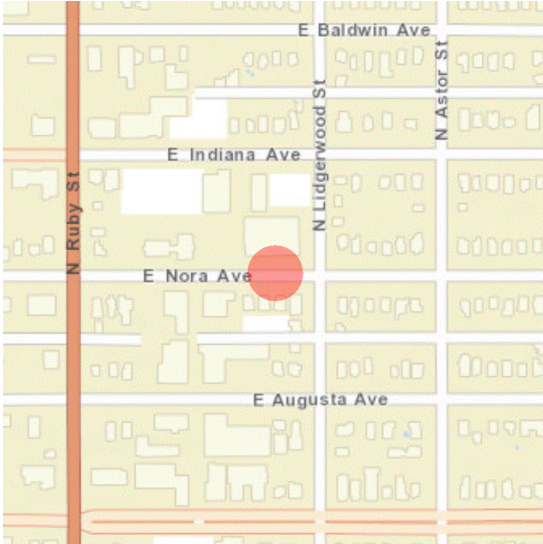


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Salvation Army Headquarters

Property ID: 710427

Location



Address: 223 E Nora Ave, Spokane, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Spokane Certified Local Government, Spokane County, T25R43E08, SPOKANE NW Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1972	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Social	Social - Meeting Hall
Religion	

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Trogdon-Smith
Builder	Goebel Construction Inc.



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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-12-08751, , Spokane Mid-20th Century Modern Survey 2016	6/27/2017		

Photos



South and east facades



Ridgeline of church, south side



Spire detail



Main entry, front (south) facade

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Sign at main entry, front facade



South (front) facade, west side



South (front) facade, east side



East facade, north side



East facade, windows, typical



ADA ramp, northeast corner

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North (rear) facade



North facade, east side



North (rear) facade with ramp



North (rear) facade, secondary entry



Entry sign, north side



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Inventory Details - 6/27/2017

Common name: Salvation Army Headquarters

Date recorded: 6/27/2017

Field Recorder: Diana Painter

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Church
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Material	Clay Tile

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement	Neo Expressionism

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: History. The former headquarters of the Salvation Army was located in downtown Spokane at 245 W Main Avenue. Listed in the Spokane and National Registers in 2000, the building is described as follows on the City/County of Spokane Historic Preservation Department's website: "Regarded as a social service work pioneer, the Salvation Army constructed its first permanent Spokane headquarters in a three-story red brick building built in 1921. The facility doubled as the Salvation Army's service center and as a single room occupancy hotel known as the Red Shield Hotel. It housed itinerant men and boys for nearly 60 years, and was the site for church services, boys clubs, free health and legal services, and war relief efforts. The Salvation Army building was one of Spokane's longest-running community aid facilities rendering practical help to those in need as advertised in their crusade for "soup, soap, and salvation." The building was designed by architect Archibald Rigg and built by Rigg and general contractor Frederick Phair, two of Spokane's most accomplished building professionals."

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A January 23, 2014 Spokesman-Review article on the building noted that the Salvation Army was founded in 1865 as “an organization to help the poor and homeless and to spread spiritual salvation . . .” The organization came to Spokane in 1891 and began its work in the same neighborhood where it would erect its headquarters building in 1921. They purchased the lot in 1919 for \$40,000 and were able to erect the building by 1921, financed through a two-year campaign that raised \$125,000. The Salvation Army built its present headquarters north of downtown in the Logan neighborhood in 1972 and sold its downtown building in 1973. The new Headquarters building and Community Center was to include a church, offices, gymnasium, swimming pool, and day-care center, according to a letter regarding planning variances from the Spokane City Plan Commission to Salvation Army Brigadier Howard Sloan, dated June 4, 1971. The old Headquarters building now houses Luigi’s Restaurant.

Architectural Context. The Salvation Army Headquarters building is designed in the Neo-Expressionism style. Neo-Expressionism generally reflects the “reinvention” of pre-World War II Expressionism in the mid-twentieth century or post-World War II era. Of the pre-World War II examples, architect Erich Mendelsohn’s 1920 sketch of the Einstein Tower at Potsdam (never realized) is probably the most iconic image (Pehnt, 1964:97). Neo-Expressionist architecture is intended to evoke an emotional, rather than an intellectual response. It is typically sculptural and theatrical in appearance, often exploiting the best qualities of concrete. Neo-Expressionism is most commonly seen in religious and public buildings from the period (Alaska Department of Natural Resources, “Neo-Expressionism”).

Iconic Neo-Expressionistic buildings and their architects from the post-war years include the Finnish architect Eero Saarinen’s buildings from 1956 and 1961, which, according to architectural historian Marcus Whiffen, “. . . revived the assertive forms of German Expressionism of the early 1920s, particularly those of Mendelsohn.” Examples of Saarinen’s Neo-Expressionistic work from this period include the 1955 Kresge Auditorium at MIT; the 1956 Ingalls Hockey Rink at Yale University; the 1958-1962 Dulles International Airport; and, perhaps best known, the 1962 Trans World Airline (TWA) Terminal at Kennedy Airport (Whiffen, 1981:38). Italian engineer Pier Luigi Nervi was also considered a master of the style, with St. Mary’s Cathedral of San Francisco, designed with Portland architect Pietro Belluschi, being an excellent example. Another well-known Neo-Expressionist structure is the 1956-1962 United States Air Force Academy by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. A dramatic visual statement and soaring forms are key characteristics of all these buildings.

Neo-Expressionism is identified by sweeping, curved wall surfaces and rooflines, the bold use of geometric forms – often with faceted, concave, or convex surfaces – and arched or vaulted spaces. Additional character-defining features that may be seen on a Neo-Expressionistic structure include building articulations that are subservient to the overall form of the building and/or a representation of interior functions in the building form.

Architects. William Henry Trogon was born in Aberdeen, Washington on January 31, 1925. He earned a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington in 1951, the same year he was awarded the Alpha Rho Chi Medal. In 1953 he received his Master of Architecture degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Design, where he studied under Walter Gropius and traveled on the Julia Armory Appleton Traveling Fellowship. For the next couple of years, he worked as a designer and draftsman for a number of firms, including Carl Koch & Associates and The Architects Collaborative in Cambridge,

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Massachusetts, and, back in the Seattle area, for Waldron & Dietz. Trogdon arrived in Spokane to work with Brooks and Walker on the design of the Washington Water Power Central Services Facility, which won a national AIA award in 1959; at the same time, he became a partner in Walker, McGough & Trogdon from 1955 to 1960. He opened his own practice in 1961, eventually adding B. Russell Smith (Trogdon-Smith) and Robert J. Grossman (TSG Architects). The firm merged with Tan Brookie Kundig in 1983 to form NAC Architecture, which continues today. Trogdon's noteworthy projects include the McCutcheon residence, Spokane (1961); the Sonneland residence, Spokane (1966); the Spokane International Airport Passenger Terminal with Warren Cummings Heylman (1965); Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Moscow, Idaho (1968); and the Bank of Washington, Spokane (1969).

Physical description:

Location and Setting. The Salvation Army Headquarters at 223 E Nora Avenue is in north Spokane just east of Division Street, a major north-south arterial, and two blocks north of Mission Avenue, a major east-west arterial. Indiana Avenue, another important east-west street, bounds the north side of the block on which the Salvation Army Headquarters is sited. A wide variety of businesses are located in the area, including numerous restaurants in the vicinity of Division Street. The area east of the Salvation Army Headquarters is dominated by residential neighborhoods. The complex also includes the Salvation Army Community Center at 222 E Indiana. Also on the grounds are the John T. Little Youth Center and the Salvation Army Citadel Corps. Only the 1972 Headquarters Building is recorded here. Additional buildings on the block also belong to the Salvation Army.

Materials. The Salvation Army Headquarters in Spokane is a concrete building clad in brick veneer in a variety of patterns. The roof is finished in clay shingles, and features a stained-glass window. Windows and doors are anodized aluminum, with the exception of the main front doors, which have wood frames. ADA railings are tubular steel in a bright blue color. Signage is concrete and concrete aggregate. The foundation of the complex is concrete and the flat portions of the roof are built-up.

Massing and design. There are two buildings on the 1.49-acre parcel at Nora Avenue and Lidgerwood Street, the main Salvation Army Headquarters building and a newer (1988) office building to the north. Only the 1972 Salvation Army headquarters building is recorded here. The Salvation Army Headquarters is a 23,207-square-foot building that is one story with a basement. It has a rectangular footprint with rounded corners and a parapet roof, with the exception of the church. The church, which rises from the southeast corner of the building, has a steeply pitched, asymmetrical, side gable roof. Large triangular windows are located at the ridgeline at each gable end, and a round stained-glass window is located on the east face; above, a cross is mounted on the ridgeline. Another exception is a gabled portion within the east side of the roof that is a skylight. The Salvation Army Headquarters occupies the south portion of its lot, which in turn occupies the eastern portion of its block. The formal entry is off Nora Avenue, to the south. The entrance from the parking area is on the north side of the building, which is the entry for the Community Center. Additional structures belonging to the Salvation Army occupy the block as well, forming a large building complex. The Neo-Expressionist building was designed by Trogdon-Smith and constructed in 1972.



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Changes over time. Interior alterations were made to the building in 1974. The Youth Center and Day-Care Center was issued a Certificate of Occupancy on August 19, 1976. A 162-square-foot addition associated with the pool was constructed in 1978. The pool was apparently filled in in 2012. No additional changes were noted in permit records. Additional changes are apparent on site, such as ADA improvements, the addition of energy-efficient windows, and some window replacements, but were not recorded in available permit records.

Landscape and site design. The site is landscaped primarily by street trees along the sidewalks that bound the site, but also features some plantings in the parking lot area.

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