# Salvation Army Citadel and Hall, 24-26 Victoria Street, Windsor

**Heritage Place:** Salvation Army Citadel and Hall
**Address:** 24, 24A, 24B, 24C and 26 Victoria Street, Windsor

**HO Reference:** HO113
**Citation status:** Final
**Date Updated:** 5 April 2024

**Designer:** Salvation Army Citadel - James Barker; Hall - Unknown
**Builder:** Salvation Army Citadel - Ayers and Packer; Hall - Unknown

**Year of Construction:** 1883, 1901



Photograph of Salvation Army Citadel and Hall. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Location map and extent of HO113.

**Heritage Group:** Religion
**Heritage Type:** Church

**Key Theme:** Community and culture
**Key Sub-theme:** Independent or Congregational Church

**Significance Level:** Local

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| **Controls:** | ☐ | External paint controls | ☐ | Internal alteration controls | ☐ | Tree controls |
| | ☐ | Include on Victorian Heritage Register | ☐ | Incorporated Plans | ☐ | Outbuildings and fences not exempt |
| | ☐ | Prohibited uses may be permitted | ☐ | Aboriginal Heritage Place | ■ | Solar energy system controls |

## Statement of Significance

### *What is significant?*

The property at 24-26 Victoria Street, Windsor (also known as the Salvation Army Citadel and Hall), is significant. Specifically, the form, detailing, scale, and fenestration of the c.1883 Salvation Army Citadel building is of local heritage significance. The c.1901 J.S Hall situated to the east of the citadel contributes to the significance of the place. Later alterations and additions to the properties, including the street front boundary fence of the c.1901 J.S. Hall, are not significant.

### *How is it significant?*

The Salvation Army Citadel and Hall is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Stonnington.

### *Why is it significant?*

The Salvation Army Citadel and Hall are of historical significance as early buildings constructed by the Salvation Army, an evangelical church with a strong commitment to welfare and community work. The c.1883 citadel building is of particular note as the first Salvation Army barracks to be erected outside of London, while the neighbouring c.1901 J. S Hall is an early youth hall that was built in relation to the earlier citadel building. The buildings form a tangible link to the development and influence of the evangelical churches in the municipality during the late nineteenth and early twentieth period. (Criterion A)

The Salvation Army Citadel is of representative significance as an early purpose-built Salvation Army Citadel constructed in the late nineteenth century. While not without alterations, it retains much of its original fabric and encompasses the principal characteristics associated with Salvation Army citadels, which were built around Melbourne in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to support the expansion of the Salvation Army church in Victoria. Key representative elements include its broad front facing gable, restrained detailing, modest façade treatment, generous scale, and hall-like appearance, which not only reflect the independent philosophy of the denomination, but also its associated welfare activities and pragmatic military ethos. The J.S Hall contributes to this value as an altered example of a youth hall built to support the activities of the citadel. Youth halls were a common feature of Salvation Army building complexes, and its retention demonstrates how Salvation Army sites were typically characterised by a complex of buildings as opposed to a standalone structure. (Criterion D)

## HERCON Criteria Assessment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *A* | *Importance to the course, or pattern of our cultural or natural history* | The Salvation Army Citadel and Hall is of historical significance as early buildings constructed by the Salvation Army, an evangelical church with a strong commitment to welfare and community work. The c.1883 citadel building is of particular note as the first Salvation Army barracks to be erected outside of London, while the neighbouring c.1901 J. S Hall is an early youth hall that was built in relation to the earlier citadel building. The |

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|---|---|---|
| | | buildings form a tangible link to the development and influence of the evangelical churches in the municipality during the late nineteenth and early twentieth period. |
| *B* | *Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history* | This place does not meet this criterion. |
| *C* | *Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history* | This place does not meet this criterion. |
| *D* | *Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments* | The Salvation Army Citadel is of representative significance as an early purpose-built Salvation Army Citadel built in the late nineteenth century. While not without alterations, it retains much of its original fabric and encompasses the principal characteristics associated with Salvation Army citadels, which were built around Melbourne in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to support the expansion of the Salvation Army church in Victoria. Key representative elements include its broad front facing gable, restrained detailing, modest façade treatment, generous scale, and hall-like appearance, which not only reflect the independent philosophy of the denomination, but also its associated welfare activities and pragmatic military ethos. The J.S Hall contributes to this value as an altered example of a youth hall built to support the activities of the citadel. Youth halls were a common feature of Salvation Army building complexes, and its retention demonstrates how Salvation Army sites were typically characterised by a complex of buildings as opposed to a standalone structure. |
| *E* | *Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics* | This place does not meet this criterion. |
| *F* | *Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period* | This place does not meet this criterion. |

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|---|---|---|
| *G* | *Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of the continuing and developing cultural traditions* | This place does not meet this criterion. |
| *H* | *Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history.* | This place does not meet this criterion. |

## Description

- Physical Analysis

**Salvation Army Citadel (c.1883)**

The Salvation Army Citadel is located at 24 Victoria Street, Windsor. It is a double height masonry building, designed in a simple Romanesque style. The original brick façade has been finished with a smooth ashlar lined stucco render. The structure compositionally follows an arrangement typical of non-conformist churches in Melbourne constructed from the 1850s. The main hipped roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal. Simple face brick corbelled chimneys extend from the main roof.

The front façade consists of a broad symmetrical gabled form, visually spilt into three bays between four square-fronted engaged piers topped with elongated pyramidal pinnacles. The gable is raised and capped with a stilted pyramidal finial above the central bay. The openings to the façade, including the centred main entrance and five narrow fixed windows, are in a round arched Romanesque style. The timber braced main door includes a single bluestone step forming the threshold along the footpath. The main entrance and group of three widows in the centre bay are capped with curved hood moulds with precast ballflower motifs. However, these do not form part of the original detailing and were added sometime in the twentieth century. The two flanking windows present simple round arched incisions. A circular louvred vent is located at the apex of the centre bay. A memorial stone is located above the base course of the engaged pier to the right of the main entrance.

The structure is mostly freestanding with a narrow-enclosed laneway between the four-storey contemporary residential apartment to the west. An enclosed garage and internal spaces occupy the former laneway between the Salvation Army Citadel and c.1901 Hall to the east. In addition to the garage, the east elevation includes interspaced buttressing and simple rectangular shaped sash windows. The west elevation is finished in a concrete render. A two-level contemporary extension is located at the south of the structure along the west facing roof.

The Salvation Army Citadel occupies most of the allotment with no setback from Victoria Street. The structure is currently used as a mixed commercial and residential building and has been internally altered for this contemporary use. The structure is in good condition and the original front façade form, and some detailing remains. The garage and contemporary upgrades to the flanking laneways are visible from the street front, however the upper-level residential additions

are obscured from street level. The Salvation Army Citadel is of moderate integrity due to the changes to the façade including rendering, the addition of the curved hood moulds and later rear additions.

**J.S Hall (c.1901)**

The J.S Hall is located at 26 Victoria Street, Windsor, east of the Salvation Army Citadel. It is a single-storey masonry building, designed in a Classical Revival style. The face red brick structure is laid with a Flemish bond. The main hipped roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal.

The front façade presents a symmetrical open gable form, visually split into three bays with cement quoining to the edges. The centre bay slightly projects forward and includes the main entrance, consisting of double two-panel doors with an eight-pane rectangular fanlight. The rectilinear architrave with keystone, expressed in a concrete render around the door, forms a recessed square pattern exposing the contrasting red brick underneath.

The two flanking bays each consist of a single six-pane fixed and awning window with an expressed concrete sill and lintel with keystone. The end bays include imitation quoining and a pronounced cornice with paired brackets. The cornice forms a flat parapet with return on the side elevations. The gable form extends above the cornice parapet. It includes a centred, recessed, rendered rock-faced block, and expressed rendered shield reading 'J.S HALL 1901,' framed by the imitation quoining.

The east and west elevations include paired timber sash windows with a flush rendered lintel. The structure includes a single-storey contemporary extension to the rear. The Hall is slightly set back from the street and a low temporary timber and steel post fence with metal wiring demarcates the front boundary.

The Hall originally featured a detailed and highly ornate pediment and parapet which was removed sometime post 1983.

J.S Hall is currently used as a residence. The structure retains its original form and massing, although the façade has been altered through the removal of the original pediment and parapet detailing. It is in good condition and of moderate integrity.

## • Alterations and Additions

Salvation Army Citadel:

- Hood moulds added to tripartite windows and main entrance door (by 1983).
- Face brick finish rendered with cement (by 1983).
- Upper-level residential addition to the south extent of the structure (after 2007).
- Contemporary upgrades to the west laneway including a new gate and mailbox (by 2009).
- Garage added to the east laneway (by 2009).
- Front façade re-rendered (ashlar lines retained) (by 2009).
- Interpretation panel located beside the front door (by 2009).

J.S Hall:

- Crenelated parapet and pediment removed (post 1983).

- Security mesh added to the front windows.
- Temporary front fence added.
- Single-storey rear extension added.
- Wall mounted HVAC services added to the side elevations.

## History

### • Historical Context

The area presently known as Stonnington is the traditional home of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung and Bunurong peoples of the East Kulin Nation. Formerly characterised by pre-contact plains, grassy woodland, and floodplains on the banks of the Yarra River (Birrarung), Gardiners Creek (Kooyong Koot) and Hawksburn Creek (now channelised), this once thriving habitat provided Traditional Owners access to a range of water, plant and animal resources integral to their way of life. The onset of colonialism not only saw the transformation of these landscapes, but also Woi wurrung and Bunurong displacement through violence and land dispossession, as is evident in the establishment of George Langhorne's Aboriginal Mission Station Reserve along the southern banks of the Yarra River in present day Prahran and Toorak. Operating under the guise of 'protection', this reserve ultimately became a focal point for segregation, dislocation, and colonial control of Aboriginal people's lives (Context Pty Ltd 2009, 31).

Despite decades of ongoing dispossession, the rich cultural heritage of Traditional Owners in Stonnington has an enduring presence to this day. Through continued resistance and the passing down of Indigenous knowledge, the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung and Bunurong people maintain an ongoing connection to, and care for Country.

The first Crown Land Sales in what would become the suburb of Windsor took place in 1849-50, including the subdivision of land bounded by present day Toorak Road, Orrong Road, Dandenong Road and Punt Road into fifty-one allotments (Context Pty Ltd 2009, 39). The land encompassing present-day Windsor, being bound by High Street, Kooyong Road, Dandenong Road and Punt Road, comprised twenty-two of these allotments. Formerly known as Prahran South, the area was later re-named Windsor in 1891. While higher ground overlooking the Yarra to the north of Prahran was quickly acquired and settled by the colonial elite from the 1840 Crown Land Sales, Windsor, being of poorly drained low-lying land characterised by wetlands further to the south, was primarily set aside for farming and housing for the working and lower middle classes. By 1856, the land encompassing Windsor was primarily characterised by a mixture of undeveloped land and small timber and brick workers cottages set on narrow allotments (Surveyor-General's Department 1856). The high level of natural deposits of alluvial clay in the area meant that pockets of low-lying land were used as brickyards (Context Pty Ltd 2009, 17). An early suburban railway station also opened in Windsor in 1859 as part of the Hobsons Bay line, which encouraged further housing development in the vicinity. The area was distinguished by its strong market garden character during its early period, with much of the land awaiting development being used for cultivation during the 1850s and 1860s (Malone 1983, 12).

The area underwent a period of rapid change following the 1880s Victorian land boom. This spurred residential development on farming land and the replacement of modest mid-nineteenth century wooden dwellings with more ornate, single-fronted Victorian and Edwardian style brick and timber cottages, some joined as terraces, that could house the influx of factory workers as part of the area's growing manufacturing industries (Malone 2000, 20). While both post-war

'slum' clearance and gentrification from the 1970s saw the loss of many of these Victorian-era and Edwardian-era cottages, a significant number have survived intact. Beyond the small group of modest c.1920 factories concentrated around the intersection of Frederick and James Street, Windsor's working-class history can primarily be found in the form of several surviving 1850s and 1860s cottages, as well as in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century single-fronted cottages and dwellings concentrated on streets between Chapel Street and Punt Road.

- Place History

The Salvation Army Citadel and Hall at 24-26 Victoria Street, Windsor is located on land that formed part of the Crown Portion 56 (Surveyor General's Department 1849). Plot 56, located at the High Street and Chapel Street corner, was bought by H. Glass and T. B. Payne at £7.10 per acre (Malone 2001, 29). The blocks sold quickly, and development began soon after due to the land's proximity to Chapel Street, which was already an important through road (Malone 2001, 39). Glass and Payne sold the western two-thirds of the plot in the 1850s, and the new owner subdivided this section into small blocks and narrow streets, one of them being Victoria Street (Malone 2001, 39). The 1855 Kearney and the 1856 Surveyor General's Department maps show the presence of a lone structure on the site (Surveyor General's Department 1856) (see Figure 1).

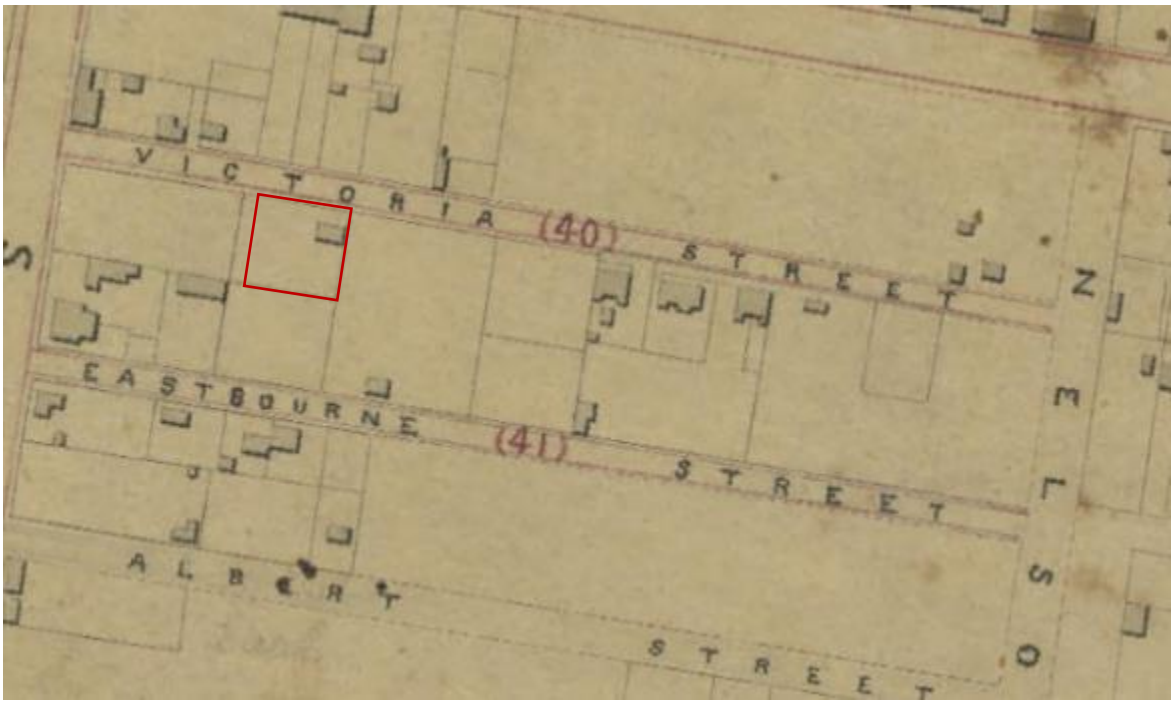



Figure 1. 1856 map showing the approximate location of present day Salvation Army Citadel (then occupied by another structure) in red, and scattered buildings on adjacent streets. *Source:* Public Record Office Victoria.

While Victoria Street, Windsor remained sparsely scattered from the 1850s onwards, the 1880s Victorian land boom years bought more land speculators into the housing business as the population of Prahran increased (Malone 2001, 4). As part of this development boom, the Salvation Army Citadel was erected at 24 Victoria Street to a design by James Barker in 1883 (National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 81). Designed in the Romanesque style, the building was

the first Salvation Army citadel to be erected outside of London and reputedly remained as one of the largest in the world (National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 81). Generous in scale and restrained in terms of detailing, the pared back ecclesiastical and hall-like appearance of the building not only reflected the independent philosophy of the denomination, but also their military ethos and practicality (Muratore & Willis 2015, 81). Importantly, the newly erected building provided a meeting space for the Salvation Army, who had up until then held their meetings on streets or in hired halls (Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd 2017, 1).

Built under the supervision of Ayers and Packer and constructed by trainee ministers, the structure originally comprised a brick building with stone foundations (The Telegraph, St Kilda, Prahran and South Yarra Guardian 1883, 5; Tuck 2001 (see

Figure 2). The citadel opened just three months after the foundation stone was laid and was described as an 'economic construction whilst possessing every convenience for the purpose for which it is to be used' (The Telegraph, St Kilda, Prahran and South Yarra Guardian 1883, 5).




Figure 2. 1915 view of Salvation Army Citadel showing original brickwork. *Source:* Unknown.

As an evangelical church with a particular focus on providing welfare to homeless children, single mothers and aged men, the Salvation Army played a prominent role in what was then a predominantly working-class area (Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd 2017, 2). While the services they provided earned them a degree of respect, this was not always the case, and they at times aroused hostility among the public, with many objecting to the noisy street processions and preaching (Tuck 2001).

At the opening of the citadel in 1883, Major Barker had declared intentions to purchase the adjoining allotment of land (The Telegraph, St Kilda, Prahran and South Yarra Guardian 1883, 5), which at time in use as private residences (MMBW 1896) (see Figure 3).

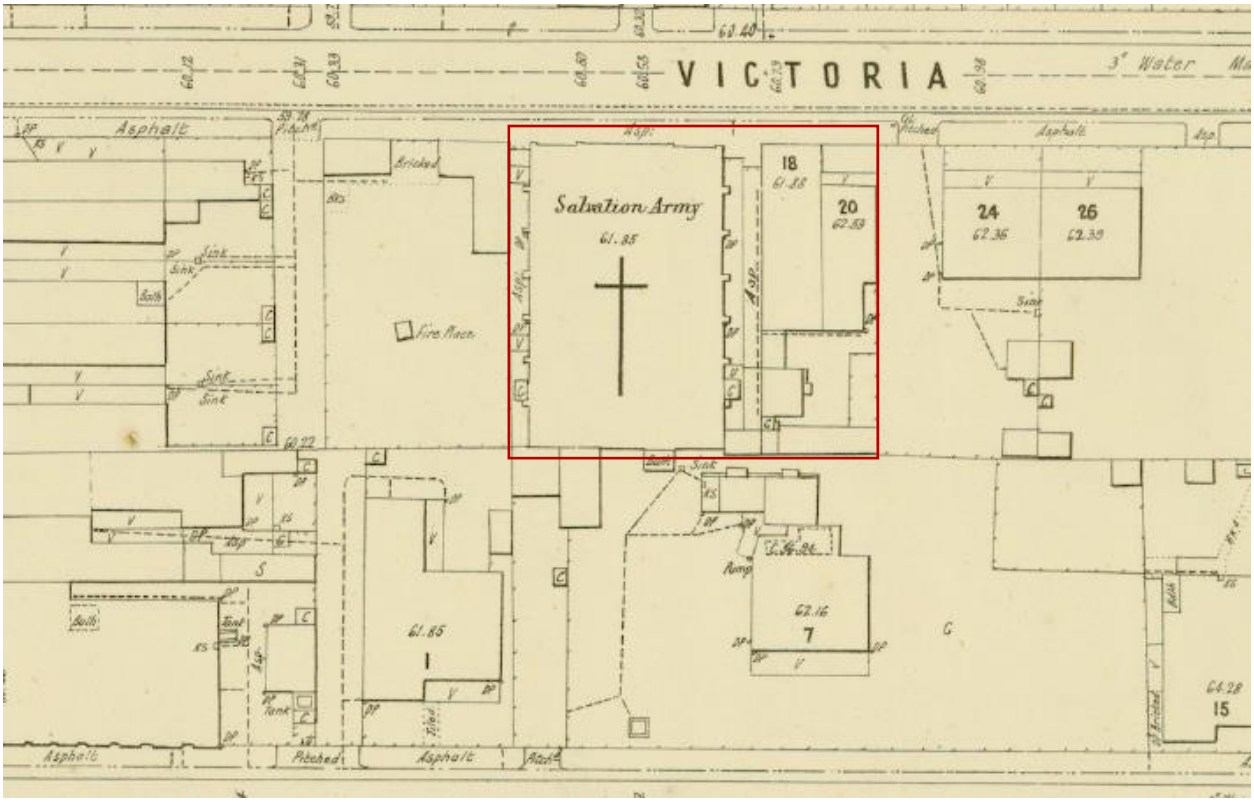



Figure 3. 1896 MMBW map showing the Salvation Army Citadel and the site of the C.S. Hall (then occupied by semi-detached private residential dwellings) in red. *Source*: State Library of Victoria.

It was ultimately purchased by the 1900s, which saw the subsequent construction of the J.S Hall building in 1901 (Tuck 2001). Constructed as a Salvation Army Young People's Hall, the building would have facilitated young people's involvement in the organisation (Muratore & Willis 2015, 79). As Willis and Muratore note, most Salvation Army sites across Australia featured a young people's hall, a primary hall and/or a senior hall, as well as a main hall or citadel, allowing for children to be separated from adult meetings within the Corps (Muratore & Willis 2015, 79).

In 1977, the citadel building was purchased by Prahran City Council and from 1981 until 2001, the building accommodated the Migrant Resource Centre, which has since relocated to Grattan Gardens Community Centre (Tuck 2001). The citadel has been converted and is currently being used for commercial and residential purposes, whilst the hall has been converted to a residence and is privately owned.

## Comparative Analysis

Built in 1883 and subsequently expanded in 1901 following the erection of a neighbouring Young People's J.S Hall, the Salvation Army Citadel and Hall not only encompasses the key characteristics associated with early Salvation Army complexes, but also forms a tangible link to the prominent role the organisation played in this area of Prahran/Windsor during the late

nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Within the City of Stonnington, there is one other Salvation Army Citadel building that the Salvation Army Citadel and Hall can be directly compared to:

- **Former Salvation Army Citadel, 53 Grosvenor Street, South Yarra (HO126).** Constructed in the 1910s, the former Salvation Army Citadel at 53 Grosvenor Street, South Yarra comprises a single-storey Edwardian Free Classical style building with red brick walls and a gabled roof. While it is of a later construction date and of a different style, it shares several key similarities with the Salvation Army Citadel building on Victoria Street, including a broad, front facing gable, generous scale, central arched entrance door, restrained use of detailing, symmetrical arrangement, and hall like appearance. Although more intact than the Salvation Army Citadel at Victoria Street, owing to its retention of its original face red brick, the Salvation Army Young People's Hall that formerly sat adjacent to the site has since been demolished.

Other comparative examples are located outside of the municipality, and include:

- **Salvation Army Hall, 256 Albert Street, Brunswick (City of Merri-bek (formerly City of Moreland) HO253).** The Salvation Army Hall at 256 Albert Street, Brunswick is directly comparable to the Salvation Army Citadel as an example of an early 1880s purpose-built Salvation Army building. As with the Former Salvation Army Citadel in South Yarra, it also shares with the Salvation Army Citadel on Victoria Street a broad, front facing gable, generous scale, central arched entrance door, restrained use of detailing, symmetrical arrangement, and hall like appearance. However, unlike the Victoria Street Salvation Army Citadel, the Brunswick Hall was built as a standalone Salvation Army building, and retains a more formal appearance owing to its deeper setback, raised sitting and stone and metal front boundary fence. Both structures have undergone alterations since their construction and are moderately intact but in good condition.
- **Salvation Army Hall and Sunday School, 710 High Street, Thornbury (City of Darebin HO285).** The Salvation Army Corps complex at Thornbury comprises a 1914 Federation Free Classical style brick citadel, a neighbouring Sunday School building and a rear gabled weatherboard hall. While constructed later than the Salvation Army Citadel on Victoria Street, it nevertheless compares well as a complex of buildings that formed a base for the Salvation Army's activities in a former working-class area. As with the Salvation Army Citadel, the Thornbury citadel, albeit more intact, is also defined by a broad, front facing gable set between four square-fronter piers. The neighbouring Sunday School building, while of a similar scale and sitting to the J.S Hall, has since been obfuscated by the erection of a post-war building along its façade.

While the Salvation Army Citadel and Hall on Victoria Street are not the most intact nor aesthetically distinguished pair of buildings, they nevertheless demonstrate the key features associated with Salvation Army building complexes. The Citadel is of particular note, and while its original brick finish has since been lost, it has retained its symmetrical façade, hall like appearance stemming from its generous scale and broad, front facing gable set between four square-fronted piers, arched windows and central entrance door with curved hood moulds. As with the above comparative examples, its pared back ecclesiastical appearance reflects the independent philosophy of the denomination, its associated welfare activities, and military ethos

(Muratore & Willis 2015, 81). Lastly, its extant neighboring Young People's 1901 J.S Hall, which has been demolished or obfuscated in comparable examples, illustrates the operational history of the site as a complex as opposed to an individual building.

## References


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## Limitations

1. Access to all heritage places was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not accessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain as well as desktop resources.
3. The historical notes provided for this citation are not considered to be an exhaustive history of the site.

## Images



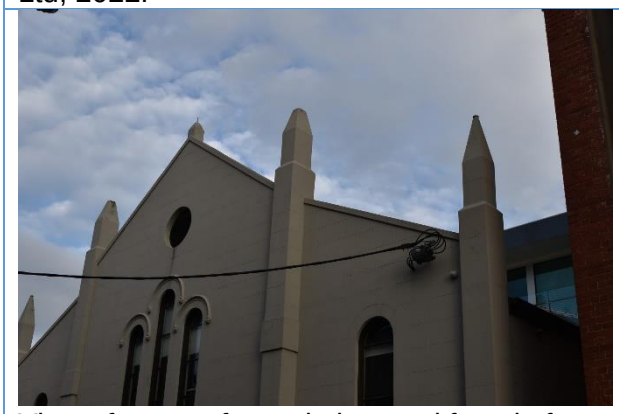

1983 view of Salvation Army Citadel and J.S Hall showing original crenelated parapet and pediment detailing. *Source:* Unknown. 1983. *Salvation Army Citadel and Hall*. Graphic materials. Prahran Collections, ref no. PH14109. Stonnington History Centre.



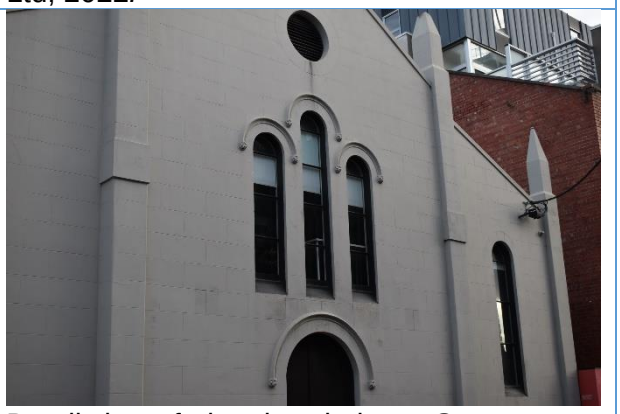
South-east facing overview of Salvation Army Citadel and Hall. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



South-west facing overview of Salvation Army Citadel. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



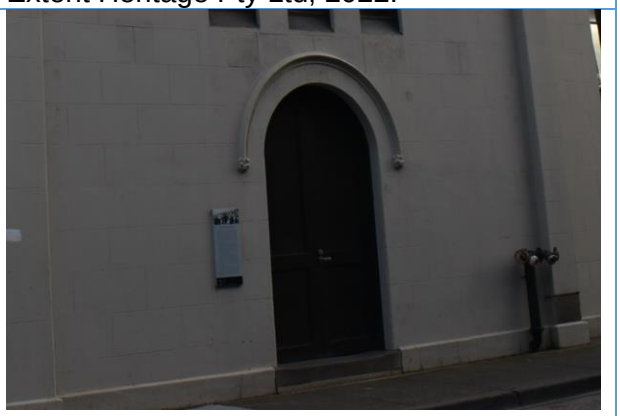
View of square fronted piers and façade form. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of tripartite windows. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of corner square fronted pier. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of main entrance door. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



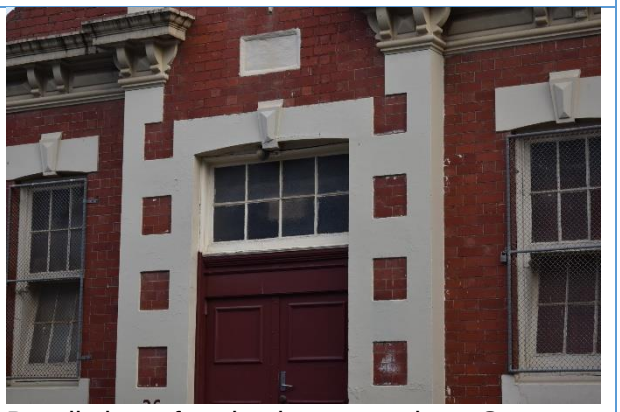

South-east facing overview of Salvation Army Citadel and Hall. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



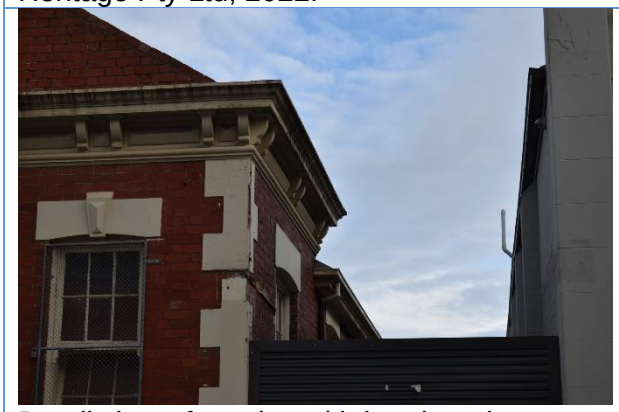

Overview of J.S Hall façade. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.




Detail view of expressed rendered shield reading 'J.S HALL 1901'. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of projecting centre bay. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of cornice with bracketed eaves. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.




Street front boundary fence. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.

## Authors

**Former citation prepared by:** N/A
**Updated citation prepared by:** Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Vivian Lu, Larika Desai and Reuel Balmadres), 2023.
**Quality assurance review conducted by:** Michelle Bashta and Corinne Softley, 2023.