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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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name BLEECKER, HARRY & CATHERINE, HOUSE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1707 N. West Point Road not for publication

city or town Spokane vicinity

state Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99201

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

 A B X C D

Allyson *M* 10-31-19
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X 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: _____)

Allyson Obermeyer 12/23/2019
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
	3	structure
		object
1	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS: Dutch Colonial Revival

foundation: STONE: basalt

walls: WOOD: shingle

roof: STONE: slate

other:

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Narrative Description

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

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary Statement

Built in 1909, the Bleecker House is a fine example of the Dutch Colonial Revival type with Craftsman influence. The home is a large two-story dwelling with a medium pitched side gable roof, which is prominently flared with widely overhanging eaves, tongue-in-groove wood soffits, and wood modillions. The house has a symmetrical façade with symmetrical fenestration patterns, operational louvered wood window shutters, a combination of original multi-paned casement and double-hung wood-sash windows, and a covered partial-width center front porch. Alternating small- and large-exposure wood shingles clad the exterior of the house in a double course design. The foundation is made of black basalt stone and the roof is covered with random-size gray slate roof shingles. The home's interior is characterized by Craftsman details such as a spacious reception hall and living room, dark brown-colored fir woodwork with oversized moldings and boxed ceiling beams, a wide living room fireplace with a massive bracketed mantel, oak and fir floors, unique wood paneled interior doors with colored cathedral glass lights, custom built-in dining room buffet/hutch, and a prominent reception hall staircase with cutout balusters that feature a stylized tulip motif. The property is located in northwest Spokane in the architecturally prominent Summit Boulevard-West Point Road neighborhood in the Pettet Tract Addition. The front of the property retains privacy due to a deep setback, which extends to the edge of a steep bluff that commands a panoramic view of the Spokane River and west Spokane. Well-preserved in excellent condition, the Bleecker House retains a high degree of architectural integrity in original location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION

Site

The Bleecker House is located in a prominent residential neighborhood at the far west side of the Pettet Tract Addition in northwest Spokane. Sited at the crest of a very steep bluff, the lot is 89 feet wide at the bluff's edge, 123 feet wide at the east boundary along West Point Road, and 191 feet deep. The bluff and its steep slope are part of the property and are located on a portion of U.S. Government Lot 4 in the Pettet Tract Addition, Section 12, Township 25, Range 42 East. The Spokane County Tax Assessor identifies the entire property as tax parcel number 25123.1306, which contains both Lot 3 on Block 8 and a portion of Lot 4.¹ The Bleecker House faces east and is fronted by spacious manicured grounds with lawn, shrubs, and mature deciduous trees at level grade. A black-topped paved circular asphalt driveway enters and exits the property at the northeast and southeast corners of the lot at West Point Road. The Bleecker House is surrounded by the bluff to the west, historic homes to the north, south and east, and is one of a particularly fine selection of well-preserved prominent homes that were built in the 1890s and early 1900s along Summit Boulevard and West Point Road.

House Exterior (built in 1909)

The Bleecker House follows an irregular rectangular footprint, which measures 68 feet wide and 31 feet deep. The house is two stories and has a side gable roof with flared eaves, a red brick chimney, and a symmetrically designed façade with a center front entrance. The flared eaves at the east façade and west face are widely overhanging while rakes at north and south gable ends are comparatively shallow. The widely overhanging eaves at the front and back of the house and the gable ends are accentuated with tongue-in-groove wood soffits and prominent wood modillions. A single-story double-car garage is attached to the house at the north elevation.² The roof on the house and the garage is covered with black/gray-colored random-size slate

¹ Spokane County Tax Parcel numbers 25123.1303 and 25123.0017 were merged by the current owner as one tax parcel number, 25123.1306.

² The garage was attached in 1950 as recorded in Spokane City Building Permit #B1374, Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

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shingles. Exterior walls are completely clad with alternating small and large exposure hand-cut cedar shingles (8 inches high and 4-8 inches wide) that overlap the next lower shingle by one inch at the lower edge of each shingle (double-course design). The foundation of the house is made of black basalt stone, and the foundation of the garage is made of poured concrete. Windows in the house are a combination of original multi-paned casement and double-hung wood-sash units. Nearly all of the original windows are flanked by original operational c. 1909 louvered wood shutters with intact original brass hardware and original metal shutter dogs.³

The *east façade* of the home has a symmetrical design with symmetrical fenestration patterns. A single-story covered porch is located in the center of the face, and measures ten feet wide and seven feet deep. The porch roof is supported by thick square porch posts, and the porch deck is surrounded by a short porch wall. The porch posts and porch wall are clad with alternating small- and large-exposure wood shingle siding. The porch deck is made of painted wood, and a black basalt rock foundation surrounds the foundation of the porch deck. A shed roof with a widely overhanging flared eave covers the porch. The eave is articulated with wood modillions and is supported by two sets of scroll-sawn wood brackets, three each side. Copper shingles cover the roof, and a copper gutter and downspout at the east eave divert water and snow melt from porch steps. Unique features to the porch are two built-in bench seats located on the north and south enclosed porch walls. First-floor fenestration at the home's east facade includes a center front entry door, which is flanked at each side by leaded-glass diamond-paned sidelights and two original 6/6 multi-paned windows with original wood shutters. Second-floor fenestration at the east façade is seven-ranked with a combination of original multi-paned casement, and 6/6 and 8/8 multi-paned double-hung wood-sash windows with original louvered wood shutters. The façade of the house is clad with alternating small- and large-exposure wood shingle siding, the foundation is made of black basalt rock, and a ten-inch-deep horizontal water table separates the foundation from the siding.

The *south elevation* of the house is located at a gable end and features symmetrical fenestration patterns and a gable-end roof with flared eaves, which are widely overhanging and articulated with a wood modillion course. The gable field and the first and second floors of the south elevation are clad with the same alternating small- and large-exposure wood shingle siding as the rest of the house. The foundation is made of black basalt rock. A ten-inch-deep wood horizontal water table separates the stone foundation from the wood shingle siding. Original multi-paned wood-sash awning-type basement windows are hidden below grade in formed concrete window wells at the base of the home's basalt foundation. The first floor has two 6/6 multi-paned double-hung wood-sash windows, the second floor has three multi-paned windows, and the third floor attic has two fixed multi-paned windows—all original units made with wood sash. A small louvered attic vent is located in the center of the gable peak above the windows. Original wood shutters flank the second-story windows. The original wood shutters at the first floor were badly deteriorated, and were replaced with duplicate models in 2012.

The *north face* of the house is dominated by a 1950 garage addition. The garage and house at the north elevation are clad with a continuation of alternating small- and large-exposure wood shingle siding, the foundation of the house is made of black basalt stone while the foundation of the garage is made of poured concrete. The roof of both garage and house is covered with slate shingles. Facing east, the garage features two carriage house-style overhead insulated metal garage doors with black metal strapping and a row of divided lights across the upper edge of the doors. An original 8/8 multi-paned double-hung wood-sash window is located at the north elevation of the garage.⁴ Original multi-paned windows and louvered wood shutters are located in the gable peak at the second story. Due to the home's deep setback of 140 feet, the north and

³ Original wood shutters exist in very poor deteriorated condition for at least five other original windows but shutters for four windows are missing. The current owner is currently searching for a millwork to manufacture the damaged and missing shutters to exactly match existing shutters.

⁴ It is thought that this window was originally located at the north elevation of the house which supported a small kitchen porch as depicted in a 1908 drawing of the house (*Spokesman-Review*, April 5, 1908).

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south elevations of the house are difficult to see from the public right-of-way at West Point Road, and in the summer months, are almost completely hidden by vegetation and the adjacent home to the south.

The *west rear face* of the house looks onto the bluff's edge. Between the bluff and the house is located an in-ground swimming pool and pergola surrounded by a concrete terrace. A small one-story pool house clad in wood shingles like the house is located north of the swimming pool at the north border of the property. The west rear of the house is clad with alternating small- and large-exposure, double-course wood shingle siding, which clads the entire perimeter of the house. The roof features a widely overhanging flared eave with wood modillions. Fenestration patterns are symmetrical and feature a combination of original and replaced windows. Two exterior doors open into the house (dining room and living room), and are original with paneled wood in the lower leaf and glazing in the upper leaf. Each door is flanked by two windows. The two windows that flank the northern-most door are original 6/6 multi-paned double-hung wood-sash units. The two windows that flank the southern-most door are fixed-pane picture windows with multi-paned transom lights.⁵ An original 6/6 multi-paned double-hung wood-sash window is located in the center of the west face. The second-floor has eight original multi-paned wood-sash double-hung windows with original wood shutters.

House Interior

According to Spokane County Tax Assessor records, the first floor of the Bleecker House contains 1,676 finished square feet, the second floor contains 1,550 finished square feet, and the partially finished basement contains 1,475 finished square feet. A wood paneled front entry door with divided lights opens from the front porch into a small interior vestibule. The vestibule has an original oak floor, original lathe-and-plaster walls and ceiling, and original fir woodwork. Light shines through original leaded-glass diamond sidelights, which flank an original paneled wood door with green-colored cathedral glass lights in the upper half of the door. This door is located at the west wall of the small vestibule and opens into a formal center reception hall. The reception hall is a square space that measures 12 feet wide and 12 feet deep. It has an original oak floor, original lathe-and-plaster walls and ceiling, and original dark brown-colored fir woodwork. A coat closet is located adjacent next north of the vestibule and is also finished with fir woodwork and a paneled door with divided lights of green-colored cathedral glass that match the door at the west wall in the vestibule. A prominent staircase is located just north of the vestibule and closet. Two steps rise to a landing and then turn and rise to the second floor. The stairway features a closed stringer, square Newel posts, cutout balusters, and a thick handrail all made of dark brown-colored fir. The cutout design in the balusters is similar to a tulip motif. The first-floor center reception hall opens north into a hallway, which leads northwest to a dining room, center west to a library/den, north to a kitchen, and south to a living room.

Located in the south third of the house, the living room is large—20 feet by 30 feet—and extends from the front east wall to the rear west wall. The focal point of the living room is a 12 foot-wide fireplace centered on the south wall. The fireplace has a large rectangular firebox with an original custom-designed screen and hand-hammered copper frame. The firebox is surrounded by red pressed bricks set with black grout. Randomly interspersed between bricks are glazed ceramic Roman/Moravian tiles with beast, horse-and-rider, and sailing galleon ship characters. The hearth is made of four-inch-square green-brown-rust glazed ceramic tiles with mottled matte finish. The fireplace with its wide horizontal width is further accentuated with a massive mantel made of dark brown-colored fir. Large scroll-sawn brackets support the mantel. A unique feature of the fireplace is curved dark brown-colored false half-timbering located above the mantel. Ceiling heights in the vestibule, reception hall, and living room are eight feet. However, massive boxed ceiling beams along with a 16-inch-deep frieze produces a low-slung appearance in the living room. The walls and ceiling are made of original lathe-and-plaster construction, the floor is made of original oak, and the woodwork is made of original dark brown-colored fir, which all match finishes and materials in the vestibule and reception hall. A door on the north wall of the living room opens into a small library/den/study, which is also finished with fir woodwork, oak floors, and lathe-and-plaster walls.⁶

⁵ These two windows are new (1998) and replaced two inappropriate c. 1960s plate-glass windows. The original windows are missing.

⁶ The original ceiling in the library/den was altered in 1941 with a dropped ceiling made of painted sheetrock (Spokane Building Permit #64425, dated April 10, 1941).

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The dining room is located in the northwest corner of the first floor. It measures 12 feet wide and 18 feet long and has original lathe-and-plaster walls and ceiling, and an original oak floor. Unlike the vestibule, reception hall, living room, and library/den/study, which were originally finished with dark brown-colored fir woodwork, the dining room was finished with painted pine or fir woodwork.⁷ Like the rest of the house, woodwork in the dining room includes original eight-inch-wide floor and crown molding, four-inch-wide door and window surrounds, and three-inch-wide vertical battens and plate rail with brackets. The focal point of the dining room is a large built-in serving buffet and hutch, which consume the entire north wall. The serving buffet features paneled wood doors while the hutch has two cupboards with leaded-glass diamond-paned doors. Three original multi-paned wood casement windows are located between the cupboards of the hutch, illuminating the dining room and serving buffet with natural light. An original exterior paneled wood door with multiple divided lights in the upper leaf opens from the center west wall of the dining room onto a terrace at the rear west face of the house.

Located on the north wall on the first floor, the kitchen was remodeled several times and most recently in 1999. It features a slate tile floor, built-in maple cabinets and cupboards, polished granite countertops, and brushed aluminum appliances. A door in the northeast corner of the kitchen opens to a small powder room, which was also remodeled in 1999. West of the powder room, a door in the kitchen opens north to an attached two-car garage built in 1950. The interior of the garage is finished with painted drywall and has a concrete floor.

The second floor has four bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a central hallway. The stairwell and hallway are illuminated by natural light from original windows at the east wall. The hallway has an exposed refinished fir floor. All of the woodwork on the second floor is painted white and matches the woodwork in the dining room. Both bathrooms have been remodeled several times with the last remodel in 1999. A third-floor attic is unfinished. A basement is partially finished with a laundry room and multi-purpose room, and an unfinished shop-storage-mechanical room. The home is supplied heat through original cast iron radiators, which carry hot water heated by a newer gas boiler.⁸

Swimming Pool (built in 1969) – Non-Contributing Structure

Constructed of poured concrete, an in-ground rectangular-shaped swimming pool measures 40 feet long and 15 feet wide, and is located behind the house. It was installed by Empire Pool Company in 1969.⁹ The pool has a curved water slide in the southeast corner, and a metal tubular ladder mounted at the pool's west edge.¹⁰ At the far western edge of the pool is a wood pergola which spans the length of the pool.

Shed (c. 2015) – Non-Contributing Structure

Located on the south side of the home, this is a small (approx. 8x10) front-facing gable structure. Highly detailed, the shed has coursed cedar shingles matching the home and a slightly overhanging gable roof which protects a wide solid core entry door.

Pool House (built in 2001) – Non-Contributing Structure

A single-story frame pool house was built in 2001 adjacent north of the house behind the garage. It measures 21 feet wide and 22 feet deep. It faces south with a very low-pitched roof covered with slate shingles, and is clad with double-course cedar shingle siding that matches the shingle siding on the house. A single exterior door and a double exterior door are located side-by-side on the south façade of the structure. Less than 50 years old, the pool house is considered a non-historic resource of the property, and not eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

⁷ "Attractive Home for H. L. Bleecker." *Spokesman-Review*, 5 April 1908.

⁸ Although heating fuel has been upgraded from coal to gas, the original foundation-level coal chute remains intact.

⁹ Spokane County Tax Assessor Records, Spokane County Courthouse and City of Spokane Building Permits, Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

¹⁰ The pool does not have a diving board.

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ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

An April 5, 1908 anticipatory article in the local *Spokesman-Review* newspaper featured floor plan drawings and a description of the Bleecker House before it was constructed.¹¹ The home as it currently exists today remarkably matches the drawings and descriptions featured more than a century ago in the 1908 newspaper article, including original location and view, house form, Dutch Colonial Revival design elements, exterior/interior design-workmanship-materials, windows, doors, built-ins, and an interior floor plan for the first and second floors. Exceptions include the following modifications made over the last century of use:

- 1923:** French doors were installed, which replaced two original multi-paned windows at the second floor, west rear face.
- 1941:** "Repairs and alterations" to the house, include a lowered library/den/study ceiling (Spokane Building Permit #64425, April 10, 1941). Other repairs and alterations cited in the permit are unknown but kitchen and bathrooms were two areas that may have been repaired/remodeled. Cost of repairs were \$1,500 as indicated on the permit.
- 1950:** An original covered and partially walled kitchen porch attached at the north elevation was converted to an attached two-car garage with a gable-end roof and flared eaves (the same roof design as shown in the 1908 drawing of the kitchen porch roof) for \$2,000 (Spokane Building Permit #B1374, June 5, 1950). The builder of the garage was Spokane contractor Tom Mahoney.
- 1964:** The roof on the house and garage was replaced with slate shingles (Spokane County Assessor records).
- 1969:** The swimming pool was built by Empire Pool Company in Spokane.
- 1970s:** Overhead garage doors were installed.
- 1980s:** The kitchen and bathrooms were remodeled.
- 1998-2005:** Two c. 1923 French doors were replaced with multi-paned windows that match original windows at the second floor west rear face. On the west rear face, two first-floor c. 1960s picture windows at the first floor were replaced with fixed-pane units that have multi-paned transoms. The kitchen, powder room, bathrooms and laundry room were remodeled in 1999-2000. A small multi-paned casement window was installed at the east facade next to the attached garage at the first floor (a Spokane County Tax Assessor c. 1959 photo of the Bleecker House pictured a previous window located in about the same place as the 1998 replacement casement window). The damaged front porch slate shingle roof was replaced with a copper shingle roof in 2001). All plumbing systems were upgraded. All electrical systems were upgraded. The interior of the house was repainted in 1999-2005. The wood floors were refinished in 1999. A circa-1950 west rear porch was removed in 2001. All of the original exterior shingle siding was replaced with exact duplicate (dimension, thickness, cut, material and saw lines) shingle siding in 2005. The exterior of the house was repainted in 2005.
- 2008:** The garage roof was rebuilt and repaired, reusing c. 1964 slate shingles. Overhead garage doors installed in the 1970s were replaced with carriage house-style insulated

¹¹ Ibid.

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metal garage doors in 2008. The interior of the garage was finished with painted sheetrock, and the dining room was re-painted in 2008.

2019: The cedar shingle cladding at the exterior of the house was repainted the same color in 2019.

Although it has been modified several times during the past 100 years, the Bleecker House remains well-preserved in excellent condition with a high degree of architectural integrity in original location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as an early 20th-century single-family residence, and well conveys its original design, materials, workmanship, and building methods used in the early 1900s in Spokane, WA.

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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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1909-1950

Significant Dates

1909

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

WHITE, C. FERRIS (Architect)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement

The Harry & Catherine Bleecker in Spokane, Washington is historically significant at the *local* level under Criterion C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and period of construction. The home, completed in 1909, is reflective of Dutch Colonial homes located in the Hudson River Valley and is indicative of dwellings built during the eclectic period of the early 20th century.^{xii}

Additionally the home represents the work of noted Spokane architect C. Ferris White. Over the course of his 25+ year career, he became one of the most prolific architects in the Inland Northwest and reportedly designed more than 1,100 buildings across the State. The original owners were Harry & Catherine Bleecker. Harry rose to prominence in Spokane as an early 20th-century executive of the Washington Water Power Company, the region's largest utility company.

The property's period of significance begins in 1909, the date the home was constructed, and ends in 1950, the year that the original attached garage was converted into living space.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Pettet Tract Addition

The nominated home is located in the Summit Boulevard-West Point Road neighborhood, located in northwest Spokane. More than 1.5 miles from downtown Spokane, uphill and across the Spokane River, the area was initially developed as one of Spokane's first suburbs platted as the Sherwood Addition along Summit Boulevard in 1889. The Pettet Tract, the location of the nominated house, followed in 1906.^{xiii} With spectacular vistas of the Spokane River and distant wooded hills, the neighborhood was originally covered with trees, shrubs, and native grasses but is now characterized by view lots, which are located along the crest of a very steep bluff. The view lots were purchased during the late 1890s and early 1900s by affluent bankers, mining men, engineers, investors, entrepreneurs, physicians, lawyers, business owners, and businessmen in Spokane. These men and their families commissioned professional architects and builders to design large and sometimes extravagant homes for them. One of these large view-site homes is the Bleecker House.

C. Ferris White, Architect (1867-1932)

The home was designed by architect Clarence Ferris White. His designs range in style and type from homes of prominent businessmen, to working class apartments complexes, to several important commercial buildings and schools. White was born in Chicago, Illinois on August 22, 1867 and reportedly studied architecture in Chicago. Any formal architectural education is unknown. Before coming to the Pacific Northwest, he rose to the position of head draftsman for the office of W. W. Meyers, and worked in the offices of architects Sprague & Newell and W.W. Clay.^{xiv}

Around 1890, White came to Spokane under a contract to work for architect Herman Preusse. However within a month, he left the office and began working for architect Chauncey B. Seaton. Some studies suggest that White formed a partnership with Seaton but Polk Directories do not verify this. Instead he was employed by Seaton as a draftsman and then oversaw a branch office for Seaton in Bellingham. Newspaper accounts note that White independently entered the list of competitors to design the new state Capitol building in Olympia, but did not receive the commission. In 1892, he moved to Everett and opened a short-lived practice with architect William T. Moller.

^{xii} Ibid.

^{xiii} Spokane County Tax Assessor Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

^{xiv} Houser, Michael, Biography of architect C. Ferris White.

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White returned to Spokane in 1896, and again became associated with Chauncey B. Seaton. After Seaton passed away suddenly, White formed a new partnership with architect Charles A. Alexander in 1897. It was during this time that he designed the first Stevens County Courthouse (1897, demolished). Alexander passed away suddenly and White formed a partnership with architect Arthur E. Permain in 1898. They were joined by engineer John W. Strack and architect Oscar Huber but they both left the firm to work for the railroad in 1899. White continued the practice alone. It was during this early part of his career that White got into legal trouble when a suit was brought against him by engineer J.C. Ralston for a map that White had created for the mining area of Republic, WA.

Early known projects include the R.L. Webster cottage (1899); a house for M. Chase (1899); a double house for N.W. Durham and Phillip Richmond (1900); and a home for J.S. Dunn (1901) in Spokane. Outside the city he worked on a school building in Ritzville (1902); a commercial building in Newport (1903); the W.R. Cunningham Jr. House in Ritzville (1903); a commercial building in Harrington (1903); and the first Baptist Church in Coeur d'Alene (1903).

In 1903, White left Spokane for California to care for his ill wife. She passed away September 1903 at age 34. While away, he left his practice in the capable hands of architect Alfred Jones, and returned to Spokane in October. Upon his return, he designed several buildings, including an addition to a school in Sandpoint, Idaho (1903), and homes for J.C. McDevitt (1904), Frank D. Allen (1904), F.C. Uhlir (1904), and D.F. Strobeck (1904). Facing a threat of financial ruin, White filed for bankruptcy followed by a law suit filed by his new business partner W.W. Hyslop. Their partnership lasted a brief year and White continued in private practice. The case was eventually dismissed in 1906. Known designs during this time include the Spokane County Savings Bank; the L.J. Birdseye House (1906), and in 1905, his largest commission to date—the design of the entire company town of Potlatch, Idaho for the Potlatch Lumber Company (the source of dispute with W.W. Hyslop).^{xv} Reportedly White designed and erected more than 300 buildings for Potlatch, which included commercial properties, residences, a hotel, a theater, warehouse, schools, churches, and a railroad depot. Author N.W. Durham wrote that White had contract work in 1905 that amounted to \$500,000, and applauded White at that time as a most “valuable citizen of the Northwest,” displaying a “well-developed skill and ability...as a foremost architect of Spokane.”

Other projects during this time included several architecturally prominent homes such as the Frank Graves House (1906); the E.H. Ehlers House (1907); the George Wooster House (1907); the Bleecker House (1909); the E.F. Hayes House (1910); and the A.T. Kendrick House (1911). He also completed plans for numerous schools around the inland northwest in the communities of Leavenworth, Ellensburg, Waterville, Chattaroy, Oroville, and Wilson Creek.

With business booming, White diversified his portfolio and became a partner of the Spokane Wrecking Company and Windsor Café Company. He also opened a decorating business called the “Studio of Decorative Art,” and continued to purchase property around the city for investment purposes. By 1915, White took on another partner, Rowland J. Englebry. However that partnership lasted for two years. In 1918, White filed bankruptcy again due to financial trouble. In 1920, he remarried and shortly thereafter moved to Everett where he continued his architectural career until his death. White’s known projects in Everett are limited to the Labor Temple (1929), the Sevenich House (1930), and a mortuary at Pacific & Wetmore Avenues (1932).

Like many architects, White was involved in a variety of social and professional organizations throughout his career. He was a member of the Elks Club, the Spokane Athletic Club, the Inland Empire & Coeur d'Alene Boat Clubs, and was an active member of the Republican Party, serving as a Snohomish County delegate. White was also a founding member of the Spokane Architectural Club (forerunner of the AIA), and served on the Board of Directors in 1912.

^{xv} Ibid, p. 394.

BLEECKER, HARRY & CATHERINE, HOUSE

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White died suddenly in Everett of a heart attack at the age of 61 in August 1932. His obituary noted that he had designed 63 different schools in Washington State.^{xvi}

Among single-family residences attributed to White, the Bleecker House is the only example of a Hudson River Valley-inspired Dutch Colonial Revival house in his body of work. The house is similar to White's now heavily altered George Wooster House (615 e 16th Ave) which was completed a year before the nominated house. While the roofline does not have the flared eaves, it does boast the massing, symmetry, eave details, and front porch configuration of the Bleecker House.

Dutch Colonial Revival

Stylistically the Bleecker House illustrates a rebirth of interest in early rural Dutch farmhouses built in the Hudson River Valley on the east side of New York State. As a sub-style of the larger Dutch Colonial Revival style, the defining feature of the Hudson Valley River type is the lack of a gambrel roof. Instead the design utilizes a pitched side-gable roof with a prominent flared, wide overhanging eave.

The Hudson River Valley-influenced Dutch Colonial Revival designs began with Dutch settlers who arrived in the New World in the 1700s. They congregated mostly in New York, New Jersey, and especially in the Hudson River Valley where they built rural farmhouses from field stone that was abundant in the area, and designed homes with pitched gable-end roofs and flared eaves. Architectural historian Lester Walker in his book, *American Shelter*, explains that "by 1700 the flaring eave, traced to the 'flying gutter' found on cottages in Flanders, began to appear on houses built at first by the Flemish and then by their Dutch and French Huguenot neighbors. The roof was extended to overhang the front and rear of the house, protecting entrances and mud mortar used in stone walls and foundations from rain."^{xvii}

As told by Spokane historian Nancy Compau, Ferris most likely chose to model the house in the sub-type due to "the fact that Mr. Bleecker was of Dutch descent."^{xviii}

The larger Dutch Colonial Revival style has its roots in the first settlements in the United States during the colonial period. Architectural historian Carole Rifkind refers to "dwellings with little or no stylistic pretensions" constructed from 1670 to 1820 as "Colonial."^{xix}

The [American] continent was vast, travel was difficult, populations were isolated. Through a century and more, the colonial experience tempered the building traditions brought by English settlers, and by the Dutch, Flemish, Huguenots, Swedes, Germans, French, and Spanish. Though as different from each other as they were from their European antecedents, the homes of these wilderness orphans were, nevertheless, recognizably American. With rare exceptions, colonial economy, colonial lifestyle, and colonial technology dictated that dwellings be of a similar modest scale and elaboration.^{xx}

Architectural elements at the Bleecker House that were borrowed or "revived" from early Dutch farmhouses include a simple rectangular house form, widely overhanging eaves; a center front entrance; symmetrical fenestration patterns; multi-paned double-hung windows; operable window shutters; and attached wings (such as the garage added to the Bleecker House in 1950).

Like many homes of the eclectic period, the Bleecker House also contains details from other styles. Craftsman elements are depicted in the use of cedar shingle siding applied as a "ribboned" double shingle course in addition to a black basalt stone foundation, prominent scroll-sawn porch brackets, and built-in porch bench seats. Interior Craftsman influence is revealed the home's open floor plan, large center reception hall

^{xvi} Houser, Michael, 2012.

^{xvii} Walker, Lester. *American Shelter*. New York: The Overlook Press, 1996, pp. 58-59.

^{xviii} Compau, Nancy. "The Bleecker Home." *Nostalgia Magazine*, June 2001, p. 29.

^{xix} Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: Penguin Publishing, 1980, p. 3.

^{xx} Ibid.

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and spacious living room, massive boxed ceiling beams, deep cornice-crown-floor moldings, wide fir woodwork, wood floors, a prominent fireplace with a massive wood mantel and mantel brackets, a glazed green-rust-brown mottled matte-finish ceramic tile hearth, a hammered copper firebox frame, a built-in buffet/hutch, and paneled wood interior doors with upper-leaf green-colored divided lights.

The Bleecker House was described on April 5, 1908 in a local newspaper one year before it was built in an anticipatory article in the *Spokesman-Review*. The property's house type was called "Dutch Colonial" and the home was to be finished with "green shingled [exterior] walls, white window and door dressings, cream-colored wooden shutters, and a massive white cornice..." The article continues:

The principal feature of the front [east] elevation is the porch, shingled like the rest of the building and covered by a lean-to roof, ending in a white-painted cornice, supported on wooden braces... The front door and the small windows on each side of it have leaded diamond panes; elsewhere the windows throughout the house are divided by wooden bars. To the right [north] of the façade and forming part of it is the kitchen porch...A double-hung gateway stands to the extreme right [north] and gives entrance to the kitchen court.

To the [rear] west side of the house is a veranda with doors leading to the living room and dining room, and from here a magnificent view maybe observed.

The plan of the house has been so arranged that every inch of space is utilized to the best advantage. In the center of the building is a hall entered from the [front] porch and vestibule, and giving entrance to all the rooms on the first floor. The living room extends the entire depth of the house and is crowned by two large beams. The principal feature of this room is a fireplace 12 feet broad, faced below the mantelshelf with red brick interspersed with antique Roman tiles, and above the shelf with half-timbering panels of Japanese grasscloth.

In the dining room the walls will be paneled to a height of five feet. The woodwork will all be painted white and the panels laid with Japanese grasscloth with stencil design. At the north end of the dining room is a built-in [side]board two feet broad... In the center are three casement windows and on each side are cupboards with leaded glazing in diamond pane.^{xxi}

The Bleecker House is the only known design associated with Hudson River Valley-influenced Dutch Colonial Revival style in the city.

Ownership History

Harry & Catherine Bleecker had purchased the lot from Caroline Pettet (widow of William Pettet, who died just before the Pettet Tract plat was recorded) in 1908 for \$4,000.^{xxii} They chose a property just south of William & Caroline Pettet's home (1735 N. West Point Road). The lot commanded breathtaking panoramic views from a high bluff and included the bluff's steep hillside, which sloped down to the banks of the Spokane River. Harry Bleecker was a successful businessman at the time, and was employed as an executive secretary for the Washington Water Power Company (WWP now Avista), the most prominent and longest-running utility company in Spokane. His employer, William Pettet was the founder of WWP. Around the same time the house was completed Bleecker was promoted to a vice president position at Washington Water Power. According to Spokane city directories, the Bleecker's lived in the house at 1707 N. West Point Road for nearly five years until they decided to rent a smaller house on Rockwood Blvd.

Dr. John Cunningham and his wife, Claudia Cunningham, purchased the house in August 1913. Dr. Cunningham practiced in Spokane for 41 years and at different times was the assistant chief surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad, physician/surgeon for the Eastern Washington State Department of Labor & Industries, and "house physician" for the Davenport Hotel. As described in his 1939 obituary, Dr. Cunningham

^{xxi} "Attractive Home for H. L. Bleecker." *Spokesman-Review*, 5 April 1908.

^{xxii} "New Home Cost \$10,000" *Spokesman-Review*, 22 February, 1908.

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was “an outstanding member of his profession, as well as in the business and social life of the city...”^{xxiii} The Cunningham’s divorced in 1921, and Claudia Cunningham leased the property to various renters for several years, including military men and women who were stationed across the Spokane River at Fort George Wright.

In 1941 Henry McManus Johnston and his wife, Patricia Johnston, bought the property. They ran a wholesale coffee distribution business in Spokane called the “Coffee Man.” In 1956, the Johnstons sold the house for \$20,000 to Harry & Betty Hennessey. Harry Hennessey was a “well-known Spokane lawyer” who helped organize the legal firm of Hennessey & Curran, and was the son of Emmett Hennessey, founder of the Hennessey Funeral Home.^{xxiv} Mary Elizabeth “Betty” Hennessey was a “long-time civic activist” in Spokane. She taught school, participated in state and city politics, sold real estate, and served on the Spokane Planning Commission, the Spokane Arts Commission, the parish council for Our Lady of Lourdes Cathedral, and several university boards.^{xxv}

Betty Hennessey sold the Bleecker House in 1975 to Arnold & Jean Nielsen who sold the property in 1982 to Gregory & Connie Lipsker for \$155,500. In 1998, current owners Timothy & Terri Lewis purchased the property for \$371,900. Tim Lewis is a mechanical engineer and his wife, Terri Lewis, is a Spokane physician and radiologist.

^{xxiii} “Dr. Cunningham Taken by Death.” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 28 March 1939.

^{xxiv} “Civic Activist Betty Hennessey Dies.” *Spokesman-Review*, 20 July 2001.

^{xxv} *Ibid.*

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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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"Attractive Home for H. L. Bleecker." *Spokesman-Review*, 5 April 1908.
"Bleecker is Taken by Death." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 11 December 1918.
"Bleecker Dies in New York." *Spokesman-Review*, 12 December 1918.
"Bleecker Estate Value is \$22,500." *Spokesman-Review*, 14 January 1919.
"Civic Activist Betty Hennessey Dies." *Spokesman-Review*, 20 July 2001.
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"Dr. Cunningham Taken by Death." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 28 March 1939.
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"Harry Bleecker Dies in New York." *Spokesman-Review*, 12 December 1918.
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McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf Publishing, 1989, pp. 112-119, 320-341.
"New Homes Cost \$10,000." *Spokesman-Review*, 22 February 1908.
Polk, R. L. *Spokane City Directories, 1890-2008*.
Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: Penguin Publishing, 1980.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1910 and 1950.
Spokane City public records. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.
Spokane County public records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.
Walker, Lester. *American Shelter*. New York: *The Overlook Press*, 1996, pp. 58-61.

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: Spokane City/County Office of Historic Pres.
-
-
-

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>47.673005°</u> Latitude	<u>-117.446502°</u> Longitude	3	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude
2	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude	4	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude

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

The nominated area is located in Section 12, Township 25, Range 42 East, of the Willamette Meridian in Spokane County and is legally described as Lot 3 and part of Lot 4 of Block 8 of the Pettet Tract. It is otherwise identified as Spokane County tax parcel number 25123.1306

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the Bleecker House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Yeomans, Preservation Consultant (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization Historic Preservation Planning Consultant date Sept 4, 2019
street & number 501 West 27th Avenue telephone 509-456-3828
city or town Spokane State WA zip code 99203
e-mail lindayeomans@comcast.net

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12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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



Google Earth Map

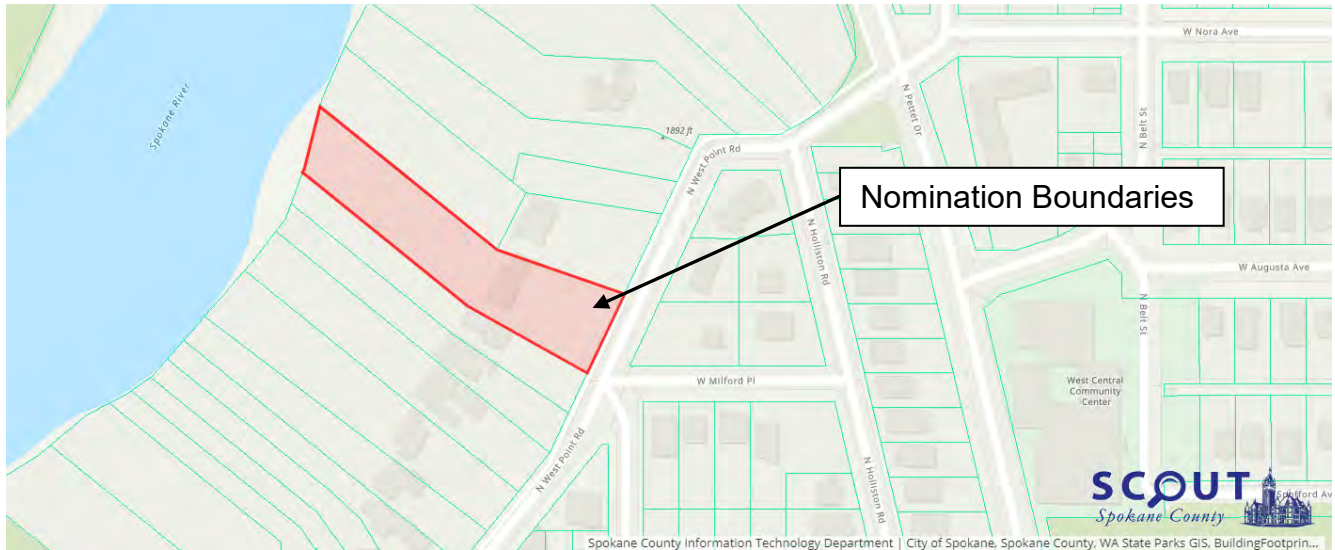
Bleecker House
1707 N. West Point Road, Spokane, WA

Google Earth - Edit Placemark

Name:	Bleecker House	
Latitude:	47.673005°	
Longitude:	-117.446502°	

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2019 Plat Map of Pettet's Addition of Bleecker House property highlighted in red
Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor Records



2019 Site Plan of Bleecker House
Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor Records

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1959 Spokane County Tax Assessor Photo
Bleecker House
1707 N. West Point Road

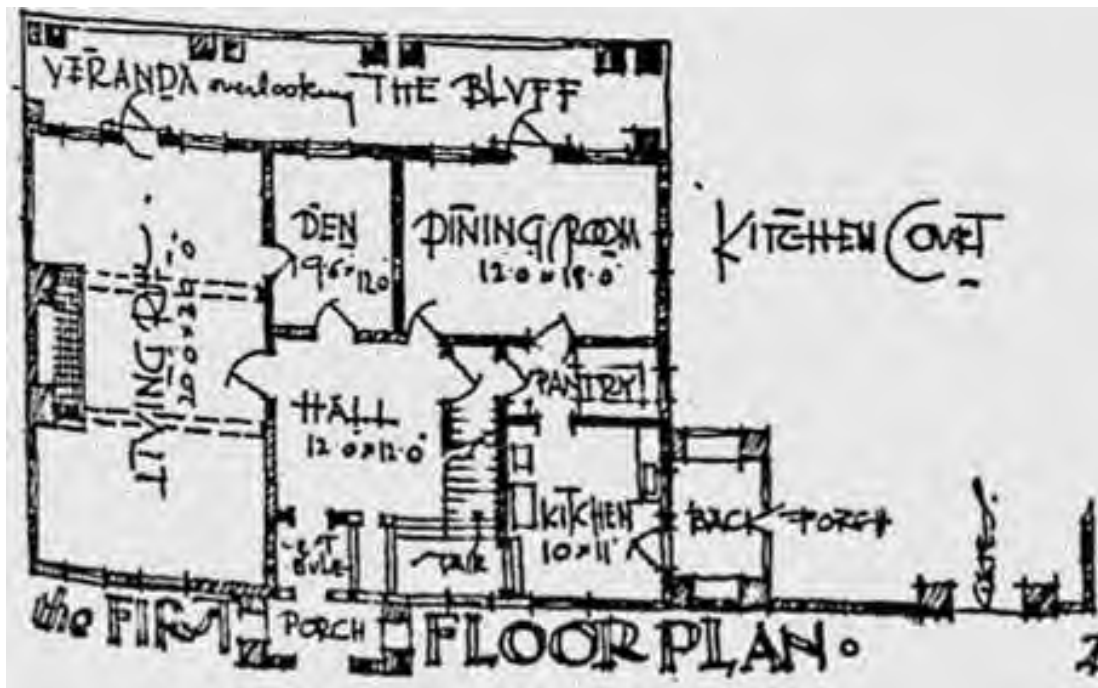


Portrait of Harry Bleecker
"Bleecker is Taken By Death"
Spokesman-Review,
11 December 1911

BLEECKER, HARRY & CATHERINE, HOUSE

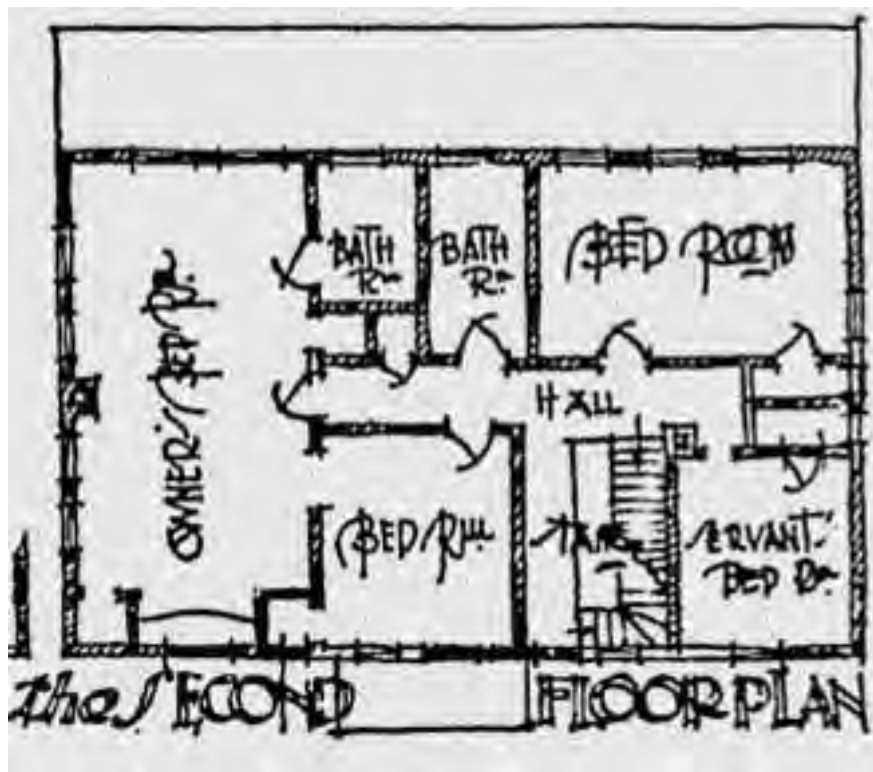
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“Attractive Home for H. L. Blecker.”

Spokesman-Review,
5 April 1908



“Attractive Home for H. L. Blecker.”

Spokesman-Review,
5 April 1908

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ATTRACTIVE HOME FOR H. L. BLEECKER

TO BUILD DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE AT NETTLETON STREET AND WEST POINT.

HAS EXQUISITE DECORATIONS

Sober and Quiet in Lines and Color in Both Interior and Exterior Finish—Fine View.

The accompanying drawings show the design of a residence for Harry L. Bleecker, secretary of the Washington Water Power company, to be located at the head of Nettleton street, on West Point avenue. The house is of the Dutch colonial type, which Russell

Sturgis, the celebrated writer on architectural subjects, has called "quite the most satisfactory style of domestic architecture that has yet been employed in the United States."

In design the building shows no attempt at garish display, no meaningless ornament or tawdry detail; the object of the architecture has been to reproduce the sober, quiet lines and good proportions characteristic of the first Dutch settlers on the Hudson and the Delaware. In color, too, the old colonial tradition has been followed; the facade is of the well-known Philadelphia type, with green shingled walls, white window and door dressings and cream colored wooden shutters, with a massive white cornice surmounting the whole.

The principal feature of the front elevation is the porch, shingled like the rest of the building and covered by a lean-to roof, ending in a white painted cornice, supported on wooden braces of a Georgian character. The front door and the small windows on each side of it have leaded diamond panes; elsewhere the windows throughout the house are divided by wooden bars.

To the right of the facade and forming part of it is the kitchen porch, which, although slightly less ornate, follows the design of the front entrance and is continued by a shingled wall with white painted balustrade on top. A double hung gateway stands to the extreme right and gives entrance to the kitchen court.

"Attractive Home for H. L. Bleecker."

Spokesman-Review,
5 April 1908

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All Space Is Utilized.

The plan of the house has been so arranged that every inch of space is utilized to the best advantage. In the center of the building is a hall entered from the porch and vestibule, and giving entrance to all the rooms on the first floor—the living room, dining room, den, kitchen and pantry. The living room extends the entire width of the house, and is crowned by two large beams, supported on each side by wooden braces. The principal feature of this room is a fireplace 12 feet broad, faced below the mantelshelf with red brick interspersed with antique Roman tiles, and above the shelf with half-timberwork panels of Japanese grass cloth. All woodwork in the living room, dining room and hall will be stained green, and green will be the predominant note of color in the decoration throughout.

In the dining room the walls will be paneled to a height of five feet. The woodwork will all be painted white and the panels laid with Japanese grass cloth with stencil design. At the north end of the dining room is a built-in board two feet broad, which is shown in the accompanying drawing. In the center are three casement windows and on each side are cupboards with leaded glazing in diamond pane. The space below the ledge of the sideboard has also been utilized for cupboards, and the panels of the doors will be made to match the wall paneling.

The kitchen and pantry are placed conveniently to the right of the dining room.

To the west side of the house is a veranda with doors leading to the living room and dining room, and from here a magnificent view may be obtained of a picturesque bend in the Spokane river. In summer the veranda will be enclosed and used as an open-air dining room.

From the hall a staircase leads to the second floor, which consists of four bedrooms, one running the entire width of the house, and two large bathrooms. Ample closet accommodation has been provided for each bedroom. A storeroom in the attic is reached by a staircase from the second floor.

In the basement are the coal cellar, storeroom and laundry. This floor is partially excavated and laid with concrete.

The house will cost about \$8500. C. Paris White is the architect and the decoration will be carried out by the Studio of Decorative Art, of which Mr. White is director.



The Dining Room

Sideboard in H. L. Bleeker's residence.

"Attractive Home for H. L. Bleeker."
Spokesman-Review,
5 April 1908

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13. Photographs:

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

Name of Property: BLEECKER, HARRY & CATHERINE, HOUSE

City or Vicinity: Spokane

County: Spokane **State:** WA

Photographer: Linda Yeomans, preservation consultant and nomination author

Date Photographed: 2019



1 of 30

WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0001.tiff
East façade of Bleecker House in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0002.tiff

East façade and northeast corner of Bleecker House in 2019, looking west



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0003.tiff

East façade of Bleecker House, looking west in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Blecker House_0004.tiff
Enclosed front porch at east façade of Blecker
House in 2019, looking northwest



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WA_Spokane County_Blecker House_0005.tiff
Built-in bench seat located in enclosed front
porch of Blecker House, looking south in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0006.tiff

Coat closet door and vestibule door in front reception hall of Bleecker House, looking east in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0007.tiff

Reception hall on first floor, looking north in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0008.tiff
Living room on first floor, looking south in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0009.tiff
Living room on first floor, looking southeast in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0010.tiff
Living room on first floor, looking southwest in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0011.tiff
Dining room on first floor, looking north in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0012.tiff
Dining room, looking south in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0013.tiff
Kitchen in 2019, looking northwest

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0014.tiff
Kitchen, looking south in 2019



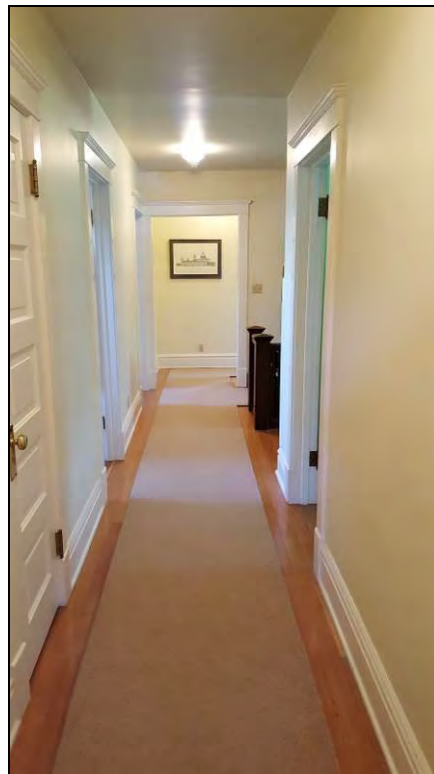
15 of 30
WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0015.tiff
Staircase to second floor from reception hall in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Blecker House_0016.tiff
Staircase on second floor in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Blecker House_0017.tiff
Hall on second floor, looking north in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0018.tiff
Master bedroom, looking southwest in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0019.tiff
Master bedroom, looking northwest in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0020.tiff
East wall bedroom on second floor, looking east in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0021.tiff
West wall bedroom in 2019

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0022.tiff
Northeast corner guest bedroom on second floor in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0023.tiff
Swimming pool and pool house behind west rear of home, looking northwest in 2019

BLEECKER, HARRY & CATHERINE, HOUSE

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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0024.tiff

Swimming pool and pergola behind west rear of house, looking southwest in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0025.tiff
West rear of house and pool, looking south in 2019

BLEECKER, HARRY & CATHERINE, HOUSE
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Spokane County, WA
County and State



26 of 30
WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0026.tiff
West rear face of Bleecker House in 2019



27 of 30
WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0027.tiff
South façade of pool house, looking north in 2019

BLEECKER, HARRY & CATHERINE, HOUSE

Name of Property

Spokane County, WA

County and State



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0028.tiff
Southwest corner of pool house, looking northeast in 2019



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0030.tiff
Northeast façade corner of shed next south of Bleecker House in 2019, looking southwest

BLEECKER, HARRY & CATHERINE, HOUSE

Spokane County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



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WA_Spokane County_Bleecker House_0031.tiff
Close-up view of cedar shingles in 2019

14. Property Owner:

name Timothy M. & Terri H. Lewis

street & number 1707 N. West Point Road

telephone (509) 220-0498, (509) 953-2033

city or town Spokane

state WA

zip code 99201

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





























A
Mission
to Save
B Subtop

































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/4/2019 Date of Pending List: 12/6/2019 Date of 16th Day: 12/23/2019 Date of 45th Day: 12/19/2019 Date of Weekly List: 12/30/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 12/23/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit Discipline _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer



November 5, 2019

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1849 "C" Street NW, MS 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: **Washington State NR Nominations**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new NR nominations for:

- **Fraternal Order of Eagles Hall - Anacortes - Skagit County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Freeway Park - King County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Harry & Catherin Bleecker House - Spokane County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **William & Ella Warner House - Spokane County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on these properties.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076

E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

