



United States Department of the Interior

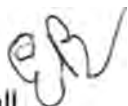
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

December 13, 2010

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.


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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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name PIOLLET, VICTOR & JEAN, HOUSE

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 606 West 16th Avenue not for publication _____

city or town Spokane vicinity _____

State Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99203

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ally M
Signature of certifying official/Title

10-25-10
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the
National Register.

☐ other (explain:) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12-13-10
Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls CERAMIC TILE

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Built in 1923 and located in the South Side Cable Addition, a prominent historic South Hill neighborhood in Spokane, Washington, the Victor & Jean Piollet House and Garage are an eclectic expression of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival-style elements are expressed in the home's two-story rectangular form with an attached single-story side wing, low-pitched hip roof, symmetrical façade design and fenestration patterns, formal center front entrance with arched pediment, wood pediment brackets, and multi-paned casement windows arranged in pairs and multiple rows. Interior Colonial Revival-style features are depicted in a center front formal reception hall with an oak staircase, a large living room with a center focal point fireplace, a formal dining room with built-in corner cupboards, and polished hardwood floors. The home's most unique feature, an exterior veneer of smooth-faced multi-colored glazed face bricks, look like oversized glazed ceramic subway tiles. The enameled bricks measure ten inches long, four inches wide, and two inches thick; are laid in stretcher bond; display a palette of soft colors from brown, tan, and crème to pale orange and gray; and completely cover the entire exterior wall surface of the house at the first and second floors. In contrast to the enameled brick cladding at the first two stories, the foundation is made of poured concrete clad with dark red pressed brick veneer. A two-car garage, built in 1928, is located behind the house and is made of glazed hollow-clay tile construction. Like the house, the garage is also a rectangular-shaped building with a low-pitched hip roof. The roof is covered with orange-red glazed ceramic tiles and is articulated with widely overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The house and garage exhibit few modifications and retain high architectural integrity in original location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as a single-family residence built in the early 1920s in Spokane, WA.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION

Site

The Piollet House and garage are located on the east half of Lot 16 and all of Lot 17, Block 5 in the South Side Cable Addition between Manito and Cannon Hill parks on Spokane's South Hill. The lot measures 75 feet wide and 130 feet deep and is sited along the north side of West Sixteenth Avenue in the middle of the block. The house and garage are built on slight southward and westward-facing slopes, and are framed by mature deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, and a manicured lawn. The property is surrounded by an architecturally and historically prominent neighborhood with tree-lined streets and single-family homes which were built between 1907 and 1945; the Piollet House is bordered by Sixteenth Avenue to the south, and historic single-family homes to the east, west, and north.

House Exterior

The Piollet House is a full two stories and measures 37 feet wide and 28 feet deep. A single-story wing is attached to the east facade of the house and measures 17 feet wide and 10 feet deep. A painted concrete full-width porch terrace abuts the front of the house with concrete steps that descend to grade at the center of

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the terrace. The Piollet House has a low-pitched hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and composition shingles. A prominent red brick chimney rises from the east facade, and a smaller red brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. Soffits are made of painted wood planks. The exterior of the house is completely clad with glazed enamel face bricks that measure four inches high by eight inches long (used as quoins), five inches high by 12 inches long, and are two inches to two-and-one-half inches thick. The glazed enamel face bricks form a kaleidoscope of earth-toned colors with brown, tan, rust, terra cotta, crème, and light gray hues and resemble a multi-colored quilt of randomly spaced rectangular-shaped blocks. Like an airbrush painting, the enamel surface of the bricks varies from soft, light shading from light to dark to solid coloration which is highlighted with crackled crazing. The foundation is made of poured concrete with a veneer of dark red brick. A water table made of crème-colored bull-nose enameled bricks separates the foundation from the first floor of the house; no horizontal separation exists between the first and second floors. The home retains a combination of original and restored windows which are a combination of 1/1 double-hung wood-sash, multi-paned casement, and fixed-sash units.¹

South Face of Piollet House (main façade)

The south face of the house is distinguished in the Colonial Revival tradition with a formal center front entrance which is surrounded by symmetrical fenestration patterns. The front entrance features an original multi-light wood front door which is capped by a gabled pediment with an arched soffit. The pediment is supported by two pairs of wood brackets and is covered with composition shingles. The front entrance is slightly recessed which produces a defined surround around the front door. The surround is clad with multi-colored glazed ceramic tiles in a variety of shapes and sizes that range from one inch square to four inches square, have a depth of one-quarter to one-half inch, and which exhibit deeper hues of the same colors used in the enameled face bricks on the house.² The deeper coloration helps outline and highlight the center front entrance as a focal point of the home's south façade. The base of the surround is covered with glazed black tiles which produce a sharp separation between the porch terrace and the surround wall. Above the door in the soffit area is a decorative sunburst or fan design or multi-colored glazed ceramic tiles.

The front entrance is flanked by two fixed-sash tripartite windows at the first floor. Three pairs of multi-paned casement windows are located at the second floor and are evenly spaced. All window sills are made of wood. The southwest and southeast corners of the home's façade are highlighted with enameled brick quoins. A single-story wing is attached to the east facade of the house and is recessed back five feet from

¹ See Section 7: pages 6-7, Original Appearance & Subsequent Modifications, in this document.

² Notice the enamel face bricks the clad the house are different from the glazed ceramic tiles that surround the front door entrance.

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the planar wall surface of the home's south façade. A row of multi-paned windows embellishes the south facade of the single-story wing, and wraps around the southeast and northeast corners of the wing, illuminating the interior of the sun porch at three facades. Across the whole façade of the main house is a wide uncovered porch constructed of poured concrete. Short concrete piers flank the entrance stairs and either end of the porch.

West Facade

The west facade of the house features symmetrical fenestration patterns, a continuation of enameled face brick exterior cladding, corner quoins, and a red pressed brick veneered foundation wall. Original multi-paned pivot windows are located in the foundation wall and open into the basement. A wooden box bay window is located at the southwest corner at the first floor and has a shed roof with widely overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails (matching eaves on the home's roof). A small pair of double-hung wood-sash windows is located next north of the box bay. Two pairs of multi-paned wood casement windows are located on the second floor.

East Facade

The east facade is dominated by two focal points: a single-story attached wing and a red brick chimney which projects through the roof eave at the second floor. The wing measures 17 feet wide and projects ten feet out from the planar wall surface of the house. Like the house, the wing is entirely clad with a veneer of enameled face brick that matches the enameled brick veneer on the house. The wing encloses a sunroom which is illuminated by multiple rows of vertical wood casement windows with multi-paned glazing. The roof of the wing is flat, providing a roof-top deck, which is protected with a plain wood balustrade.

North Facade

The north, rear facade of the Piollet House features a continuation of the same enameled face brick veneer that clads the east, west, and south facades of the house, and has symmetrical fenestration patterns with original multi-paned casement windows at the second floor, a tripartite window with fixed sash at the first floor, and a small covered back porch at the northwest corner. The porch is covered with a shed roof which has composition shingles, widely overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails. The porch is enclosed with vertical wood tongue-and-groove panels, two fixed-sash windows (installed in the 1960s-70s), and two wood doors at the east and west ends of the porch.

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According to Spokane County tax assessor records,³ the first floor of the Piollet House has 1,206 square feet of finished space, the second floor has 1,036 square feet of finished space, and the basement has a combination of finished/unfinished interior space at 1,036 square feet. A wood front door opens from the center front porch to a formal center reception hall at the first floor of the house. Ceiling height is eight feet, walls and ceiling are made of original lathe-and-plaster construction, the floor is made of solid oak planks, and the woodwork is original solid oak, burnished to a rich honey-colored hue. A formal staircase leads up to the second floor from the reception hall and features an open stringer, plain wood balusters, a thick oak handrail, and massive square newel posts with square crowns. Through arched openings in the east and west walls, the reception hall opens east to a formal living room, west to a formal dining room, and north through a doorway to a service hallway, powder room, family room, and kitchen at the back of the house.

A living room is located along the east wall of the house and extends from the front of the house to the rear. It features white-painted woodwork and a focal point fireplace which is located on the east wall between flanking multi-paned French doors. The fireplace is articulated with a white-painted wood mantel, fluted pilasters, a brick surround, and a glazed ceramic tile hearth. The two flanking French doors open east into a single-story sunroom which is built on the east facade of the house. A fireplace is located on the west wall of the sunroom, and shares a flue with the fireplace which is on the other side of the wall in the living room. The fireplace has a solid wood mantel, a brick surround, and a glazed ceramic tile hearth. Like the living room, the woodwork in the sunroom is painted white, the floor is made of oak planks, and the walls and ceiling are original lathe-and-plaster construction.

The reception hall opens west to a formal dining room. The dining room is finished with white-painted woodwork, oak floors, and is embellished with matching twin built-in corner cupboards (southwest and northwest corners of room). The corner cupboards have two wood-paneled doors, one drawer, and two glass doors which protect three display shelves. A wood door on the north wall in the dining room opens to a kitchen in the northwest corner of the house. The kitchen was remodeled in the 1980s and features built-in cupboards and cabinets made of oak, built-in appliances and sink, and a built-in breakfast nook on the north wall below a contemporary window (contemporary window replaced original window). The kitchen leads northeast to a hallway which opens to a powder room, back entrance, and a family room at the north wall.

The formal staircase in the reception hall is distinguished with an "dog leg" design as it rises to a landing, turns 180 degrees, and ascends to the second floor in the center of the house. The stairwell is open in a

³ Spokane County Tax Assessor Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

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center hallway at the second floor and is protected with a plain wood balustrade. Like the first floor, the second floor has eight-foot-high ceilings, original lathe-and-plaster construction in walls and ceilings, oak floors (except for tile in bathroom), and painted woodwork. Doors are original two-panel designs with original brass and crystal doorknobs. There are four bedrooms (one in each corner of the second floor) and one main bathroom off the center hall on the second floor. The basement is partially finished with a recreation room, laundry room, mechanical room, and storage space. Heat is dispersed throughout the home through an original hot water radiator system which is fired by natural gas.

Garage

Built in 1928 for a reported cost of \$150,⁴ a two-car garage is located behind the house in the northwest corner of the property. It measures 18 feet wide and 20 feet deep, and is accessed by a paved driveway which extends north to the rear of the lot from West Sixteenth Avenue at the front of the house. Illustrating the Craftsman style, the garage has wide eaves with exposed rafter rails, a low-pitched hip roof which is covered with red-orange-colored glazed ceramic tile, and is built of hollow-core glazed ceramic tile blocks which are exposed at the west, east, and north facades. The south façade of the garage is clad with variegated dark red brick veneer laid in stretcher bond. A soldier course water table of bricks mark the separation of exterior brick veneer cladding from the building's poured concrete foundation at the south facade. An original paneled-wood overhead garage door opens from the south façade of the garage. The garage is in excellent condition, reveals no modifications, and is a contributing resource of the property.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

The original 1923 appearance of the Piollet House is unknown as no historic photographs could be found except one black-and-white photo taken in 1959.⁵ The 1959 photo pictures the south façade and partial east facade of the house which all appears to be nearly unchanged today. A 1926 Sanborn Map pictures an illustration of the home's footprint for that year (three years after the house was built) and reveals that the home's existing footprint (except for the back porch) matches the 1926 footprint. While the 1926 map pictures the absence of a back porch at the north facade of the house, a 1953 Sanborn Map pictures the addition of a back porch attached to the rear north facade of the house, matching the home's current footprint. The enclosed back porch of the Piollet House must have been built between 1927 and 1953 (unfortunately, no building permit could be found to determine the construction date for the back porch).

Modifications to the Piollet House include the following:

⁴ Spokane City Building permit #31991, dated 10 May 1928. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

⁵ Spokane County Assessor's Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

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- 1927-1953 Back porch constructed and built onto rear, north facade of house.
- 1940 Original wood shingle roof was replaced with wood shingles.⁶
- 1954 Kitchen remodeled with new cabinets, back hall remodeled.⁷
- 1960s-1970s Single-pane fixed windows added to back porch.
- 1980 Kitchen remodeled; wood chair rail molding installed in foyer.
Windows: Original wood casement windows removed at first floor south facade, first floor west bay, first floor rear northwest corner, and first floor rear northeast corner (tripartite window), and replaced with fixed sash units except for northwest corner which was replaced with a contemporary slider. Roof recovered with composition shingles.
- 1990 Due to severe wood rot and unsafe conditions, original plain wood balustrade on deck of east wing was replaced with a similar plain wood balustrade (new balustrade conforms to required Spokane building codes and safety regulations which mandate a taller balustrade height and more closely spaced balusters).
- 2004 Second-floor bathroom remodeled.
- 2005 First-floor powder room remodeled.
- 2009-2010 Window restoration: windows at first floor south facade, west bay, and rear northeast corner of house were replaced with casement units and match original multi-paned casement units that were removed in the 1980s (see above-referenced description).

The Victor & Jean Piollet House retains good exterior architectural integrity in original design, materials, and workmanship as evidenced by its original two-story form, original symmetrical facade design and fenestration patterns, original wide roof eaves, original exposed rafter tails, original multi-colored brick

⁶ Spokane building permit #62448, dated 9 Sept 1940. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

⁷ Spokane building permit #21406, dated 10 Feb 1954. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

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cladding, original brick veneer at foundation, original front porch terrace, original front entrance gabled pediment, original prominent pediment brackets, back porch addition (now more than 50 years old), and most of its original multi-paned casement windows. The house retains excellent integrity in its original location, setting, feeling, and original association as a single-family home built in the early 1920s in Spokane, WA.

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

1923-1933

Significant Dates

1923, 1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Chitty, Artes J., (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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 Engineering
- ☐ Record# _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Paragraph

Constructed in 1923, the Victor & Jean Piollet House is a unique expression of the Colonial Revival style. The most striking feature of the home is its exterior cladding—a decorative veneer of high-quality multi-colored glazed enameled face bricks which completely cover the first and second floors of the two-story house. Glazed enameled face bricks were sometimes used in Spokane as exterior veneer material on commercial buildings and only rarely on single-family homes, mostly as decorative embellishment at front entrances. It appears the Piollet House may be the only dwelling in Spokane which is entirely clad with enameled face brick. The garage, built in 1928 behind the Piollet House, is made of hollow-core ceramic tile block construction and is covered with a glazed red tile roof. The garage's hollow-core ceramic tile blocks and glazed ceramic roof tiles along with the home's enameled face bricks were all made by the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company, one of the largest brick manufacturing facilities in the state of Washington in the early 1900s. The company was in production in the Spokane region for more than 70 years.¹ When Victor Piollet purchased the house in 1923, he was the vice president and sales manager for the Washington, Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company. He and his wife, Jean Piollet, lived in the house for nine years from 1923 to 1932 which defines the property's period of significance. The Piollet House and garage are historically significant under Criterion C as a fine example of the Colonial Revival style and as a tangible demonstration of early 20th-century construction techniques, workmanship, and the use of materials, including glazed enameled face bricks, hollow-core ceramic tile blocks, and glazed roof tiles. The house possesses high artistic values as seen in the unusual use of glazed enameled face brick veneer for the entire exterior of a dwelling.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

South Side Cable Addition

Before it was platted in 1891, the South Side Cable Addition was undeveloped land located on the Manito Plateau which is sited atop a high basalt bluff one mile south of downtown Spokane.² At that time, the area was characterized with hilly terrain, basalt outcroppings, scattered stands of pine and cedar trees, scrub brush, wildflowers, and native grasses. In 1906, W. H. Kiernan, a prominent real estate speculator/developer and owner of the Kiernan Land Company in Spokane, purchased the South Side Cable Addition on Spokane's South Hill, an area bounded by 14th Avenue to the north, 18th Avenue to the south, Wall Street to the west, and Division Street to the east. A small irregular "leg" of the Addition extended south from 18th Avenue and was bounded by 21st Avenue at the south, Bernard Street to the west, and

¹ Sebright, William. *Clayton Public School National Register Nomination, 2003*. From internet website: http://www.claytondeerparkhistoricalsociety.com/custom3_5.html

² Spokane County Assessor's Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

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Division Street to the east. The southeast corner of the "leg" was never developed but was instead deeded to the City of Spokane which continues to maintain it as part of Manito Park, a public parkland and open space. As pictured on a Spokane City Plat Map, the South Side Cable Addition was platted with 19 city blocks, 24 lots to a block, with more than 450 lots ready for residential development at the turn of the 20th century. To ensure planned architectural compatibility and exclusive single-family residential use in the addition, Kiernan created protective property covenants as early land use controls. The covenants mandated the following stipulations:

- Each residence built must cost at least \$2,500.
- Each residence must be of "modern style of architecture."
- No "outhouse or barn shall be erected and used as a dwelling before the construction of the main dwelling house."
- "No building erected on said lot shall be used for business purposes of any kind."³

In addition to establishing protective neighborhood covenants, Kiernan and developers of other surrounding neighborhoods in the area invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in the development and implementation of neighborhood infrastructure systems. Water and sewer lines were laid and buried, electric service was installed and supplied to lots and building sites, trees were planted along streets, sidewalks were paved with concrete, and roads were paved with street paving bricks. In addition, elementary schools were built, public green spaces like Manito Park and Cannon Hill Park were designed and landscaped, and electric street car lines traversed the neighborhood, efficiently connecting the suburban South Hill to downtown Spokane.

Interested real estate speculators, investors, architects, and builders were attracted to the South Side Cable Addition. They submitted promotional advertisements in builder's magazines and regional newspapers and in some cases, directed their marketing approaches towards a specific clientele of potential homeowners. A 1910 advertisement in the *Spokesman-Review* read:

³ Spokane warranty deed #646677, book 385, page 378. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

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*More Business & Professional Men Have Bought Lots in
SOUTH SIDE CABLE ADDITION
than in Any Other Addition in the City.*

Business men and professional men are discriminating buyers.

*An addition must have the attractive features, must be on sale at right prices, must be improved with
substantial improvements or such will not buy.*

Slick advertising, in-place infrastructure, and area amenities beckoned a bevy of businessmen and other professionals, including bankers, lumbermen, lawyers, merchants, and miners to the neighborhood who bought lots and erected homes. A range of architectural styles were designed and built, including Arts & Crafts, Craftsman, American Foursquare, and Colonial and Tudor Revivals, distinguishing a variety of small bungalows, medium and large two-story dwellings, and larger two and one-half-story residences. Developed with single-family homes built mainly between 1907 and 1945, the South Side Cable Addition is considered today to be an architecturally and historically prominent neighborhood and retains some of the city's most significant historic domestic architecture. The Victor & Jean Piollet House, built in 1923, is one such example.

The Victor & Jean Piollet House

Victor Piollet

Victor Piollet is first listed in Spokane city directories in 1910. At that time he resided at 706 W. 6th Avenue and was part owner/real estate agent of the Walker L. Bean Real Estate Company with offices in the Lindelle Block in downtown Spokane. By 1912, Victor Piollet and his wife, Jean Piollet, resided in a home at 924 S. Lincoln Street, and Victor was employed as sales manager for the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane. He worked as the company's sales manager and later, as a company vice-president, for a span of 20 years from 1912 through 1932.

Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company

Established in 1888, the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company was one of the earliest pioneer businesses in Spokane. Beginning with limestone quarries in Washington and Idaho, the company owned some of the country's best limestone deposits, and produced "W. W. W." which stood for "Washington White Lime Warranted," the brand by which the lime was known. The company was not only a prominent manufacturer of lime products but was also "the largest brick manufacturer in the West" in the 1880s and 1890s, and was credited with making the bricks that were used to rebuild Spokane's downtown central business district after the devastating Fire of 1889. A featured photograph and article in the *Spokesman-Review's* 1892 "Spokane Spokesman Annual Illustrated Supplement" stated the following:

"This [Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe] Company is not only the manufacturer of lime

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but is also the largest brick manufacturer in the west. This part of its plant, or the brick works, is located on the hill one mile south of the city of Spokane, and here⁴ the company manufactures not only a superior quality of common brick but also pressed, fired, and enameled brick. It was the enterprise of this company and the large capacity of its works that made the rapid rebuilding of Spokane possible just after the fire [of 1889]".⁵

The Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company had numerous offices and plants, including those in Bayview, ID and in Clayton, Spear, Freeman, and Dishman (Spokane Valley), WA. According to newspaper articles and an illustrated map printed in the *Spokesman-Review*,⁶ the company regularly shipped products to cities and towns across the country and especially throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Canada. An advertisement in a 1910 city directory (p. 882) announced that the company specialized in "lime, plaster, and cement" and was "prepared to make a prompt delivery in large or small lots of lime, cement, plaster, hair, lath, brick, terra cotta, sewer pipe, drain & partition tile, and building materials of all kinds." The company had offices in downtown Spokane for 60 years until 1948 during which time operations moved to the Dishman plant at 7621 E. Sprague Avenue in the Spokane Valley. After 70 years of continuous production, the company closed in 1958. It was acquired by a prominent competitor, the Gladding McBean Company, who moved all manufacturing operations and products to the small town of Mica in the Spokane Valley.⁷

Artes J. Chitty, Home Builder

In 1921, Spokane builder and real estate agent, Artes J. Chitty, bought on speculation the east half of Lot 16 and all of Lot 17 on Block 5 in the South Side Cable Addition on Spokane's South Hill. He acquired two short-term mortgages at \$500 and \$3,500 from Spokane Savings & Loan with which to help pay for the lots and construction of a house at 606 W. Sixteenth Avenue. He hired various subcontractors, including the John Rubedew Lumber Company, Drury Brothers Contractors, and Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company, who supplied and installed the home's unique veneer of glazed enameled face bricks. For an estimated building permit price of \$7,000 reported for the house,⁸ construction of the house was initiated in 1922 and completed in 1923. According to city directories, Chitty only worked in Spokane for a short time

⁴ The brickyard was located in what was developed later in 1907 as Cannon Hill Park at Shoshone Place & Lincoln Street on Spokane's South Hill.

⁵ "The Spokane Spokesman Annual Illustrated Supplement, Second Year." *Spokesman-Review*, January 1892, p. 52.

⁶ "Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company." *Spokesman-Review*, circa 1922-23.

⁷ Letter from the *Spokesman-Review*'s "Reader Service" on 24 August 1958.

⁸ Spokane building permit #16338, dated 3 April 1922.

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during the early 1920s and in 1922, placed the following advertisement in the *Spokesman-Review* in the "real estate & home builder" section of the newspaper:

Now Is the Time to Start Building
Let us submit plans, prices, and terms.
Our houses are built to specifications and our specifications are above standard.
Small payment down and easy monthly payments.

A. J. Chitty & Co.
Builder of Original Homes
307 Spokane Savings & Loan⁹

Chitty's newspaper advertisement clearly indicated that he was a builder of "original homes" and also implied in the ad that he may have custom-designed houses with his advertisement's invitation to prospective homeowners, which said, "Let us submit plans..."¹⁰ Chitty did not list an architect on the Spokane building permit he obtained in 1922 when he began construction of the property so perhaps he was responsible for the home's design in addition to its construction. This was a common practice in Spokane during the early 1900s when homes could be designed and built by builders at more affordable prices than by professional architects/builders.

Just after construction of the property was completed, Victor & Jean Piollet purchased the house at 606 W. Sixteenth Avenue. The house, which was uniquely clad with ceramic bricks (larger than ceramic tile), provided a strong statement of "double-duty advertising" as a showcase property for Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company, the manufacturer of the home's unique enameled face brick veneer, and as the residence of Victor Piollet, the vice-president and sales manager of the brick company. Perhaps to further market the brick company's products, the Piollets replaced the original wood-frame garage (built in 1923) with a hollow-core, ceramic tile block-construction garage in 1928. In addition to its hollow-core tile-block construction, the garage was clad with a pressed face brick veneer (not ceramic brick like the house) at the south façade and with an orange-red glazed ceramic tile roof, demonstrating Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company's expertise with brick and tile products. Victor Piollet and his wife, Jean Piollet, owned and resided in the house on West Sixteenth for ten years from 1923 to 1933, during the time that Victor was vice president/sales manager at the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Company.

⁹ *Spokesman-Review*, circa 1922.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

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Subsequent Property Owners

In 1934, Clayton & Johanna Tucker purchased the house and leased it in 1934 to Robert & Leila Breene, and in 1936 to Rosalia & James Johnson, a superintendent for the Northern Pacific Railway. After three years of leasing the property, the Tuckers moved into the home in 1937 and resided there for 39 years until 1976. Clayton Tucker was listed in city directories as an insurance agent for New World Life Insurance Company, and later as an engineer and an appraiser for the Federal Land Bank in downtown Spokane. In 1976, the Tuckers sold the property for \$43,000 to William & Wendy Budge who remain the current owners in 2010.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion C

The Victor & Jean Piollet House is architecturally significant as an eclectic illustration of the Colonial Revival style executed in the early 1920s. The use of glazed face bricks as an exterior veneer to the house is unique and displays a high artistic value.

Colonial Revival Style

According to architectural historians, Lee & Virginia McAlester, the Colonial Revival style was popular in America from 1880 to 1955, and refers to "the entire rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard."¹¹ House forms and architectural details borrowed from 18th and 19th-century Georgian and Adam prototypes, and influences from English and Dutch examples are "freely combined in many examples so that pure copies of Colonial houses are far less common than are eclectic mixtures."¹²

This idiom is well demonstrated at the Piollet House which is an eclectic fusion of stylistic elements and influences. The exterior of the Piollet House reveals defining features of the Colonial Revival style which include a two-story, rectangular box-like form with formal massing; a low-pitched hip roof; an attached single-story side wing; a symmetrical façade design; symmetrical fenestration patterns; accentuated center front door; a decorative crown (pediment) which extends forward slightly over the front door and is supported by brackets; an overhead fan design at the front door; and multi-paned windows arranged in pairs and rows. Craftsman-style influence is found in wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and French Eclectic-style influence is seen in quoins at the outside corners of the house.

¹¹ McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, p. 324.

¹² Ibid, p. 324.

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Brick and Tile

Brick and tile expert, Norman Karlson, claims in his book, *The Encyclopedia of American Art Tiles*, that "the making of ceramic tiles, many of which were glazed bricks, began in China between 1,000 and 200 B.C., in Egypt between 1,500 and 1,100 B. C., and in Mesopotamia and Babylon between 600 and 300 B. C."¹³ The craft spread and advanced in Spain, Italy, Germany, Turkey, Holland, and throughout Europe during the 14th through 17th centuries, and became popular with the English and French during the 18th and 19th centuries. Tile making first began in America with the first commercial products manufactured by a Pittsburgh company. "Many of the first American tiles" were made in New England, New Jersey and Ohio, and were "very similar to English products" as was their example.¹⁴ "As the industry moved west, the tradition evolved to a new American style with bolder colors and more varied decoration. When the industry finally arrived in California in the 1920s, the English influence was gone and replaced by a large Hispanic Moresque influence coinciding with the local architecture."¹⁵ A more Mediterranean look was achieved with the use of plain glazed enameled face bricks and highly decorative ceramic tiles. The glazed enameled face brick veneer at the Piollet House depicts this trend in the 1920s towards Mediterranean-inspired earthy terra cotta colors.

The application of decorative glazed enameled face bricks at the entire exterior of a residential home in Spokane is unique to the Piollet House. The bricks at the Piollet House measure four inches high by eight inches long (used for quoins at corners), and five inches high by twelve inches long (used on the main body of house). Both bricks are two to two-and-one-half inches thick and are glazed on one the long face. The larger bricks have a hollow core (shaped like a U) while the smaller bricks are solid. The bricks are in contrast to glazed ceramic tiles made by the same company and many other companies across the county because the bricks are many inches longer, wider, thicker, and heavier than glazed ceramic tile.

No other dwellings were found in Spokane that are completely clad with a veneer of enameled face brick. The bricks range in color from crème, tan, brown, and pale melon to light gray and black—all colors that were achieved in the firing process from natural clay deposits found in and around Spokane. No colored tints were added to the clay or glaze to form the enameled bricks. This was confirmed in a 1925 *Spokesman-Review* newspaper article which stated deposits found in "the Spokane country" are "exceptionally endowed with superior clays of the colors so fashionable with architects and builders. These run to the lighter shades mainly, and no artificial coloring is ever necessary."¹⁶

¹³ Karlson, Norman. *The Encyclopedia of American Art Tiles*. Pennsylvania: Schiffer Publishing, 2005, p. 5.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 5.

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 5.

¹⁶ "Works of Beauty from Spokane Clays." *Spokesman-Review*, 30 Aug 1925.

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The glazed enameled bricks at the Piollet House reflect superior quality. After 85 years of droughts, ice storms, and dramatic weather conditions, the original brick veneer and grout work are well-preserved with no chips, cracks, or shrinkage. The surface texture of the bricks is smooth and clean, and the coloration of many bricks is softly shaded from light to dark like a professional airbrush painting. Some bricks are crazed while others are not; the crazed bricks were chosen specifically by the bricklayer and artfully mixed with the uncrazed bricks.¹⁷ Like blocks in a multi-colored patch-work quilt, the brick veneer of the Piollet House presents a kaleidoscope of soft earth-toned hues with colors arranged in an artful random pattern.

Summary

The Victor & Jean Piollet House is architecturally significant as an embodiment of high artistic values and as an artful, eclectic expression of the Colonial Revival tradition.

¹⁷ "Crazing" is defined as "fine cracks in a glaze" which were intentionally desired and produced "by the uneven shrinking of the glaze and the body." *The Encyclopedia of American Art Tiles*, p. 219.

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>68</u> <u>417</u> Easting	<u>5</u> <u>276</u> <u>509</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

Liberty Park Addition, Lot 23, Block 6

Boundary Justification

Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Yeomans, Consultant
organization Historic Preservation Planning & Design date June 10, 2010
street & number 501 West 27th Avenue telephone (509) 456-3828
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99203

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**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.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name William & Wendy Budge
street & number 606 W. 16th Avenue telephone (509) 624-7579
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99203

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http://www.claytondeerparkhistoricalsociety.com/custom3_5.html
- Spokane City building permits. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.
- Spokane County records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.
- Newspaper Articles**
- "Bricks Not Through Yet." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 18 July 1968.
- "Now is the Time to Start Building: A. J. Chitty & Co." *Spokesman-Review*, 1922.
- "The Spokane Spokesman Annual Illustrated Supplement, Second Year." *Spokesman-Review*, January 1892.
- "Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company Map." *Spokesman-Review*, c. 1922-23.
- "Works of Beauty from Spokane Clays." *Spokesman-Review*, 30 Aug 1925.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of property: Less than one acre.

Verbal boundary description: South Side Cable Addition, east half of Lot 16 and all of Lot 17, Block 5 in Spokane, Washington.

Boundary justification: Nomination property includes the entire parcel & urban legal description.

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs were taken by nomination author, Linda Yeomans, in 2009 and 2010. A compact disc of the following images along with additional images was sent with nomination materials to the Washington State Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation in 2010.

Photo 1 South face of property, looking north in 2010.

Photo 2 West elevation of house, looking east in 2010.

Photo 3 Detail of front entrance at south face of house in 2010, looking north.

Photo 4 Rear north elevation of house in 2010, looking south.

Photo 5 Rear north elevation of house in 2010, looking west across back of house.

Photo 6 View of southeast corner of detached garage in 2010, looking northwest.

Photo 7 View of formal staircase in first-floor reception hall, looking north in 2009.

Photo 8 View of center reception hall on first floor in 2010, looking south.

Photo 9 View of dining room in 2010, looking west.

Photo 10 View of fireplace in living room in 2010, looking east.

Photo 11 View of sunporch in 2010, looking north.

Photo 13 View of fireplace in sunporch in 2010, looking southeast.

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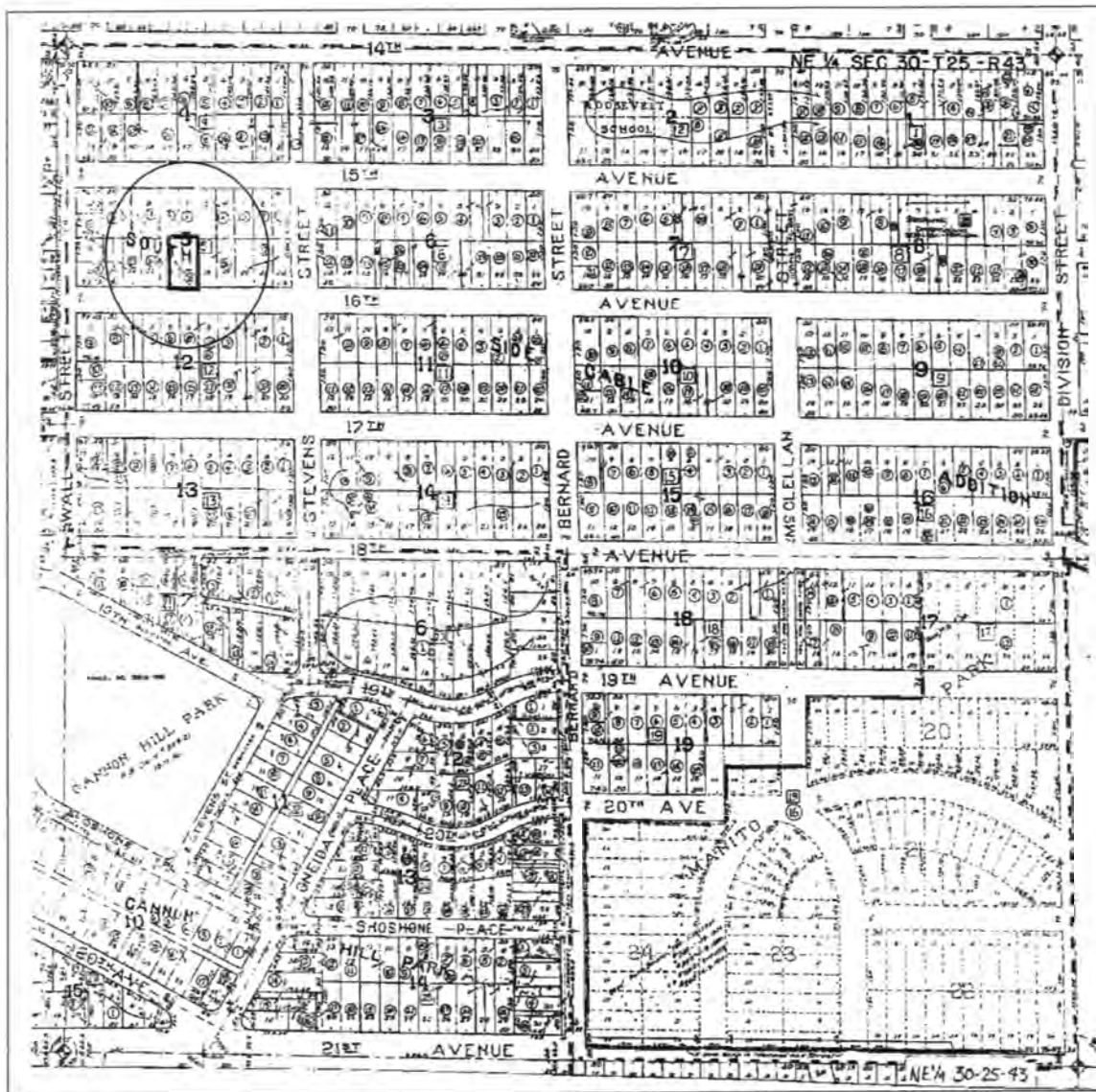
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Spokane City Plat Map in 2010



Lot which Piollet House is sited is indicated in bold black outline
at 606 West 16th Avenue between Wall and Bernard Streets.

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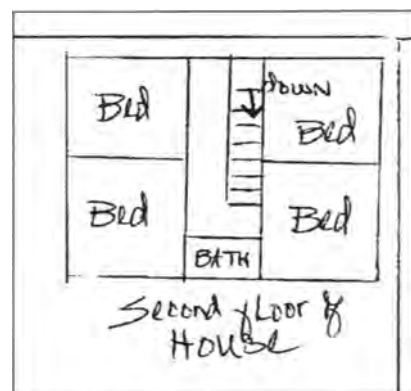
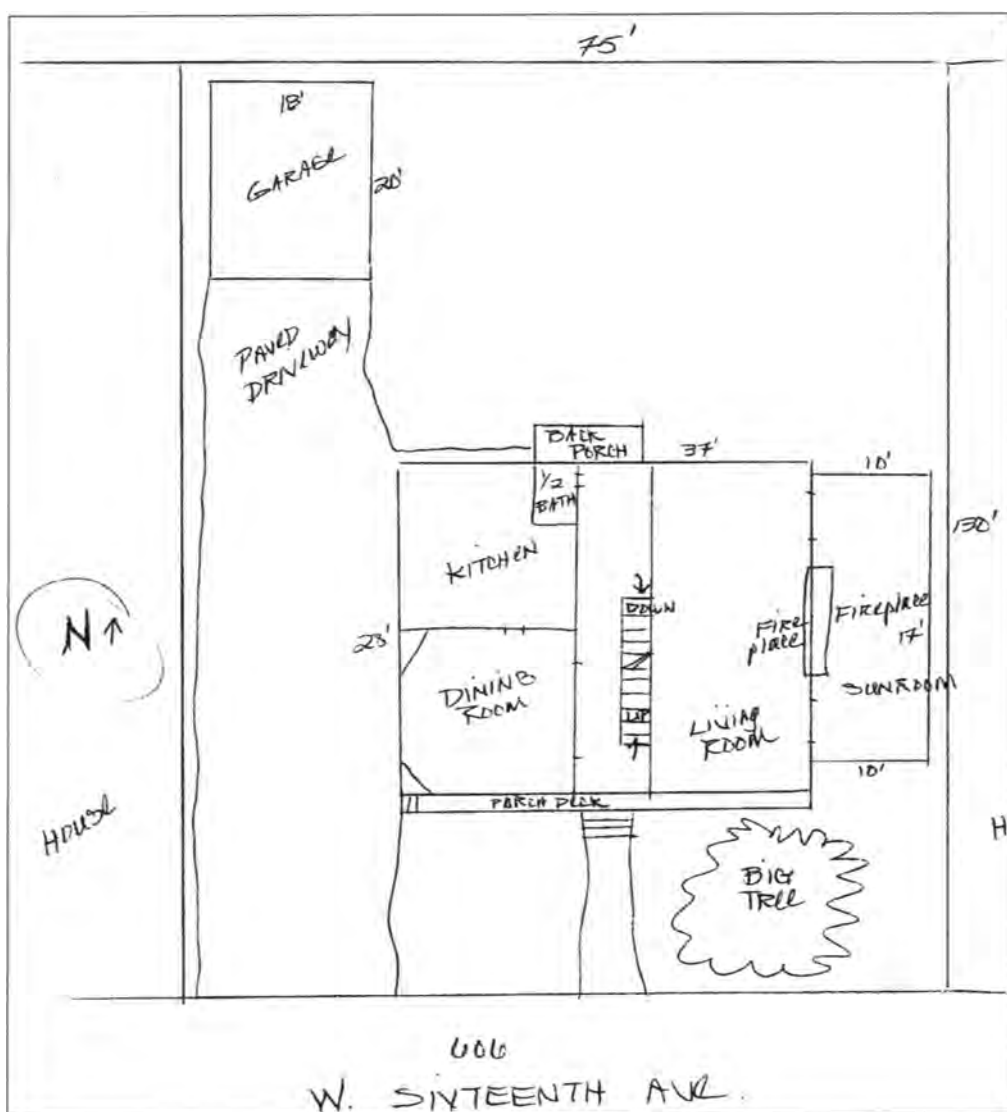
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Site plan and floor plans for Piollet House in 2010

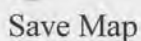




Location:

[change coordinate system and units]

Untitled



Proulx House
4016 W. 14th Ave
Spokane, WA 99203



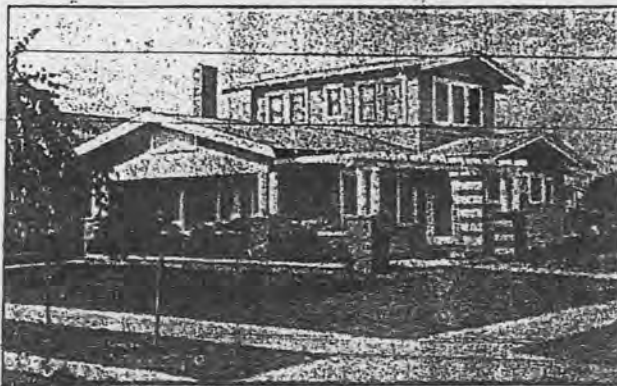
Victor & Jean Piollet House
606 W. 16th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99203

"Now Is the time to Start Building: A. J. Chitty & Co." *Spokesman-Review*, 1922.

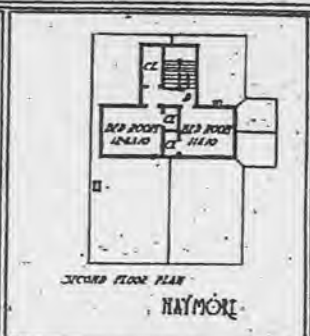
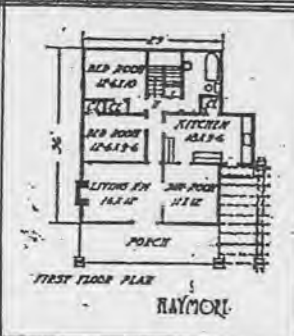


The Home Builder

BUILD YOUR HOME NOW AT REASONABLE COST



This handsome reception-type bungalow can be built at a very moderate cost.



Bring Joy to Kitchen

NEW VENTILATORS MAKE ROOM COMFORTABLE.

Average Housewife or Cook
Spends 20 Hours a Week
Over Stove and Sink.

Some statistically inclined
gyns whose interest in what
he eats extends beyond the
dining room table to the
realm of the cook has figured
that the average woman who
does her own housework
spends from 20 to 35 hours of
a 24-hour week in her kitchen
preparing meals and washing
up after them.
Thirty hours a week in a
kitchen, with a hot range at

one hand, a tableful of work
constantly before her, and a
pen of dirty dishes in pros-
pect, explains in part why
women are usually tired at
the end of the day.

In the light of all this it is
not surprising to learn that
the household type of ventila-
tor is increasingly popular,
for it has proved to be an
effective means of reducing the
discomfort of the over-
heated kitchen.

Briefly, an electric fan, de-
signed especially for the
kitchen, is now available in
several sizes and types and it
is being found to be an ever in-
creasing number of homes.
It overcomes disagreeable
cooking odors and the heat
thrown off by the range by
discharging all the air of the
kitchen through the window.
There are two general types

of kitchen ventilators. One is
a simple fan designed for in-
stallation in the window
frame. The upper sash may
be permanently lowered and
the fan frame built into the
opening above the lower
sash, the upper sash being
dropped when the fan is in
operation.

A fan of this type draws the
kitchen air and dis-
charges it through the win-
dow opening. Air so removed
is replaced by an equal
amount of fresh air which
enters the house through the
natural openings.

The other type of ventila-
tor consists of a blower in-
stalled in a duct which leads
directly from a canopy over
the range and discharges
either through the window or
into the chimney flue.

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VAPOR-STEAM OR HOT WATER
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Our Heating Plants give satisfac-
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solved by installing a HOMER PIPELESS FUR-
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tilates and is most economical in first cost as well
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attractive appearance and surface protection as well for several years.
Paint now, before the fall rains begin, as best results for outside work
can be secured when the surface is dry.

A simple means of getting good work, by practical experienced artisans
is by consulting a master painter from the list attached.

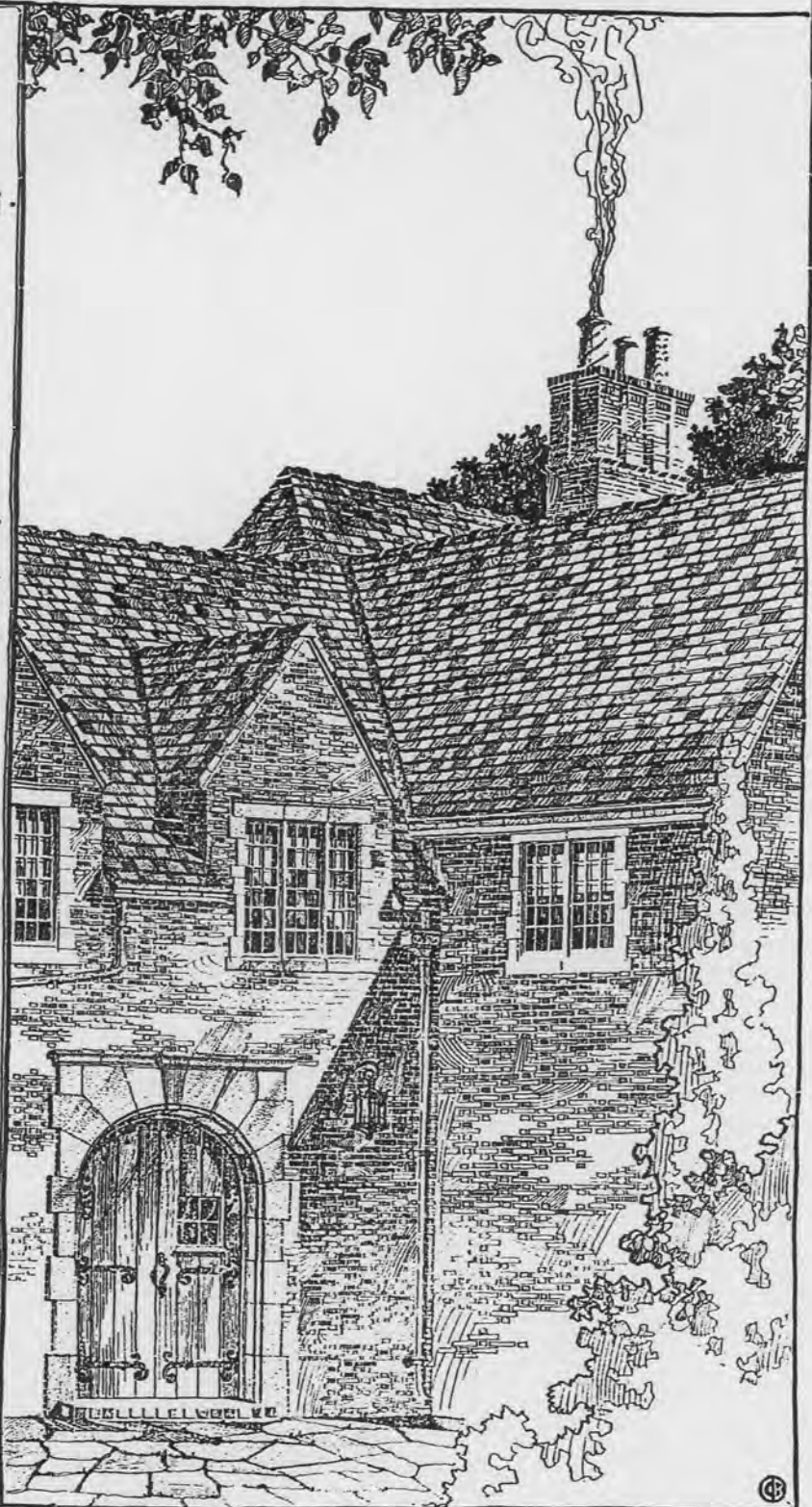
· FLORENTINE · TILE ·
· SHINGLES ·

· A · PRODUCT · OF · THE ·
· WASHINGTON · BRICK · LIME · & · SEWER · PIPE · CO ·
· SPOKANE · WASHINGTON ·

· ECONOMY ·
· DEMANDS ·
· CONSIDERATION ·
OF
· WACO ·
· FLORENTINE ·
· CLAY ·
· SHINGLES ·

THE · PRACTICAL · ROOF ·
· FIRST · COST · WITHIN ·
· REACH · OF · ALL ·
· INSTALLATION ·
· REQUIRING · NO ·
· SKILLED · LABOR ·
NO · SPECIAL · ROOF ·
· CONSTRUCTION ·
· PERMANENCE ·
· SURPASSED · BY · NO ·
· OTHER · MATERIAL ·
· MADE · FROM · THE ·
· FINEST · CLAYS ·
· COLOR · TO · MEET ·
· EVERY · DEMAND ·
· RED · SHADES ·
· FIRE · FLASHED
DUTT
DROWN
GREEN
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· FIRE · PROOF ·
· WATER · PROOF ·
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· INSULATION ·
· BEAUTIFUL ·

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Victor & Jean Piolet House

606 W. 16th Avenue

Spokane, WA 99203

Polk, R. L. 1923 Spokane City Directory. p. 773.

773

BROWN BROS.

Riverside Av., Cor. Grant. Tel. Riv. 117

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WASHBURN

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Frank r S324 Lincoln
Fred lab r N602 Washington
Fred C (Nettie M) carmn SURys h E907 Queen av
Fred (Pauline) switchmn GNRy i 341 North av Hillyard
Gardie H (Mina) clk HSTenny h E3707 29th av
Geo h N1412 Lindeke
Ileva M r W2008 Mansfield av
Henry L r W1011 Augusta av
Henry W (Cynthia E) eng h E 1927 Bridgeport av
Herbt E (Clara J) electn M A McIntyre h N5024 Madison
I Clay (Gertrude) h W1711 Nora
as A student r N1616 Cedar
as J (Nancy J) farmer h N1616 Cedar
as S (May W) prin Willard sch i W1203 Kiernan av
ane Mrs drsmkr W2008 Mansfield
essie G (wid Saml) h W1114 College av
Josephine r W721 Trent av
e Roy G clk h E1117 13th av
lae O nurse E1927 Bridgeport
lary (wid Otis) r W1908 Gardner
aul B (Cora G) clk UTC Co h W 1628 Dalton av
eba J bkpr ONBk r N1616 Cedar
owena nurse St L Hosp r N 319 A
oy A traffic agt Chicago & Great Western Ry r E1927 Bridgeport
uml bicycle rpr r 1023 2d av
m H (Mary E) pres-mgr Pigeon Pkg Co r N1412 Lindeke
m J r S301 Howard
erna E sten CraneCo r W1006 Mansfield av
ick Clara r E2808 Pacific
iner Percival H (Zada P) carrier
LO - N5411 W. 11

Waseca Aug A bkpr r N2803 Mayfair
" Aug H r N2803 Mayfair
Washam Frank car insp h6, W1108 4th av

" Jas (Lucy) driver h E3703 Princeton av
Washburn Alma E sten r E1804 Cataldo av
" Chas R boiler mkr r 426 Sanson av Hillyard
" Jno S (Anna C) contr E2630 18th
" Robt S (Minnie E) boiler mkr h N2603 Lee
" Thos J (Addie L) h E1804 Cataldo
Washington Apartments N1417 Washington

" Apple Orchards Co Ltd F W Dewart sec 801 Old Natl Bk bldg
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WASHINGTON BRICK, LIME & SEWER PIPE CO, A B Fosseen Pres-Gen Mgr, V E Piolet V-Pres and Sales Mgr, E C Van Brundt Treas, Offices and Warehouses Washington ne cor Pacific Av, Tel Riv 400

" Childrens Home Society Rev F O Hess supt N1129 Hamilton
" College of Music Ernest A Evans director 630 The Rookery

WASHINGTON DRUG CO (Jas R O'Neil) W327-329 331 2d Av, Tels Riv 45 and Riv 625

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Victor & Jean Piollet House

606 W. 16th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99203

"Merits of the Face Brick House." *Spokesman-Review*, 1922.

Merits of the Face Brick House

1. Structurally, brick are the soundest possible material. In the first place, the size and form of brick make them an easy material to handle and adaptable to the master mason's skillful craftsmanship. He builds them one by one into a solid wall fabric, strong and durable. Then the brick themselves, hardened and matured in fire, submit to the heaviest pressures and resist both the attacks of flame and the corrosions of time. Brick may well be called an everlasting material because they neither burn nor decay. Their history affords sufficient testimony, and the scene of any conflagration shows the brick walls and chimneys as solemn witnesses of their enduring strength.

2. From an artistic point of view, brick can make equally strong claims to consideration. An endless variety of color tones and textures are offered for your choice, which you may use in uniform shades, or, preferably, in blended shades of the most delicate and charming effects. No other building material can approach face brick in the possibility of color schemes for the wall surface, either within or without—and the colors last, for they are an integral part of the enduring brick.

But to the artistic effect of the brick texture and color must be added the artistic effects secured by the treatment of the bond and mortar joint. The manner in which the brick are made to overlap in the wall has a decided influence on the result, and the mortar joint, in color, size, and kind is so important that we strongly urge you to talk the matter over with some experienced face brick salesman before building. The mortar joint may spoil or make the beauty of your wall.

3. The economic merits of the face brick house are striking. From the very nature of the material and its construction you save on upkeep or maintenance, on depreciation, on insurance rates, on fuel, and even on doctor's bills. Brick do not decay, they require no paint, their depreciation is practically nil, they make a tight wall that saves fuel, and a sanitary one that prevents vermin.

When it comes to sentimental reasons, your sense of satisfaction in having a substantial and attractive house, of justifiable pride and self-respect in possessing a home of distinction which your friends and neighbors admire, is a sort of imperishable value really worth more than money.

WASHINGTON BRICK, LIME & SEWER PIPE CO.

Manufacturers WaCo Clay Products

Victor & Jean Piollet House

606 W. 16th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99203

"Real Economy in Building of Brick and Tile." *Spokesman-Review*, 1922.

Real Economy

IN

Building of Brick and Tile

FRAME HOUSE		BRICK HOUSE
\$3500	Initial Cost	\$3750
600	Lot	600
Total Investment		\$4350
\$2000	Cash Required	\$2000
Balance Due on House and Lot		\$2350
\$2100	Approximate amount to be added for interest, upkeep and insurance until house and lot are cleared of debt.	\$1300
\$4200	Total cost of house and lot to be paid at \$35.00 per month.	\$3650
9 Years	Time required to pay total balance.	7 Yrs.-4 Mos.

Upkeep cost on the above figured on basis of 8 per cent per annum. Painting on frame house, \$75.00 a year; brick house, \$10.00 a year.

From competent heating engineers, 20 per cent is saved in fuel, due to the weather tightness and insulation of the tile backing.

Depreciation on frame house, 3 per cent per year, beginning with the first year, while on a brick house the depreciation is 1 per cent a year, starting after the house is five years old.

THERE IS A REASON

Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company

MANUFACTURERS OF WACO BRAND OF CLAY PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Piollet, Victor & Jean, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, Spokane

DATE RECEIVED: 10/27/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/30/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/15/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/12/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001019

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12.13.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



1. PIOLLET HOUSE

606 W. 14th Ave
Spokane, WA
Spokane County



2. PIOLLET HOUSE

600 W. 16 Ave
Spokane, WA

Spokane County



3. PIOLLET HOUSE

600 W. 16 Ave
Spokane, WA

Spokane County



A. Piollet House

606 W. 120 Ave
Spokane, WA 99203

Spokane County



5. POUET House

600 W. 120 Ave.

Spokane, WA



4. PLOUET HOUSE

604 W. 14 Ave
Spokane, WA



7.

Pioneer House

1204 W. 14 Ave
Spokane, WA



B. Piolet House

6040 W. 126 Ave
Spokane, WA



9. Pioneer House

6006 W. 14th Ave
Spokane, WA



10. Pioneer House

6020 W. 16 Ave
Spokane, WA



11. Piolet House

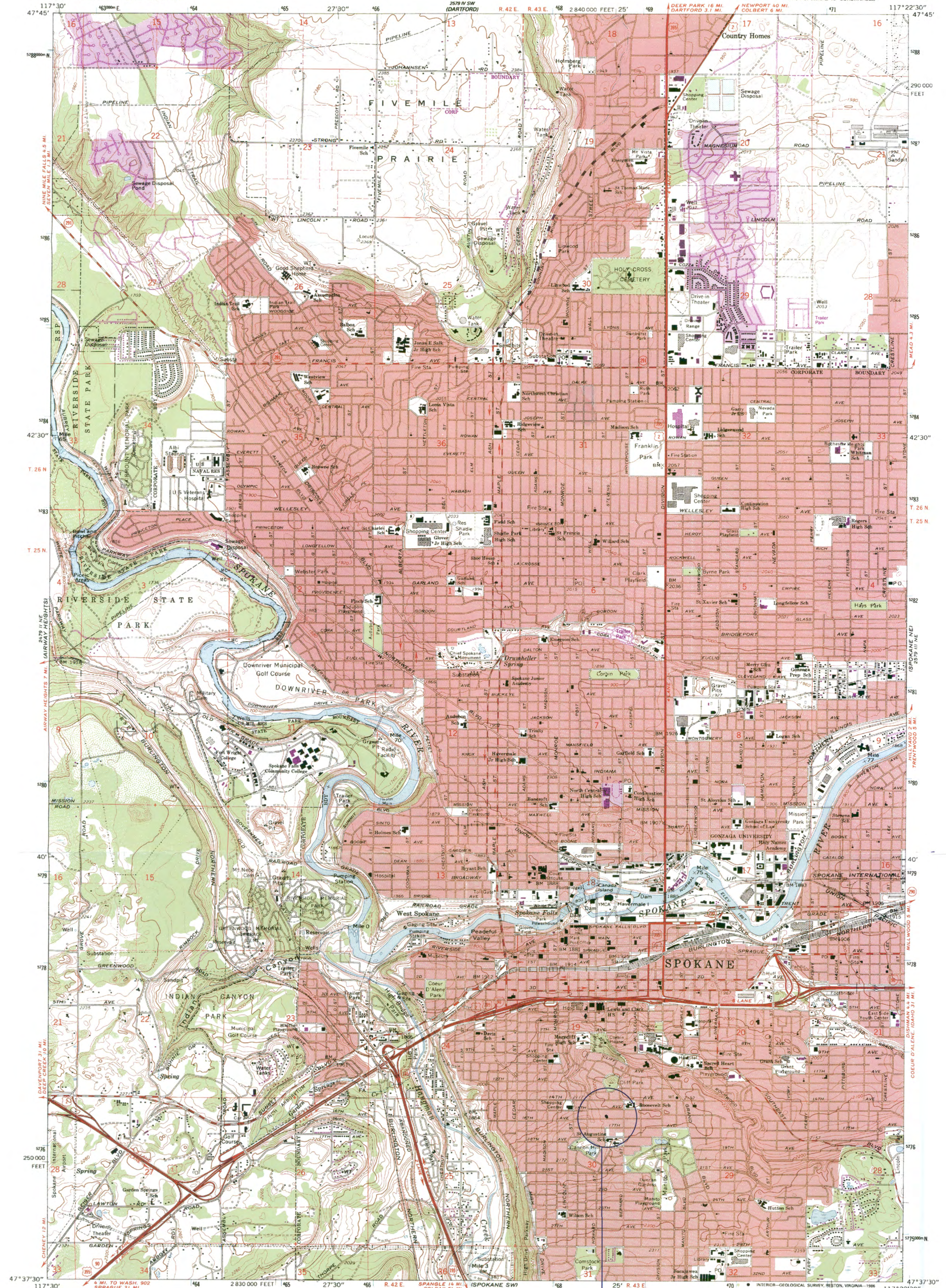
606 W. 14 Ave
Spokane, WA



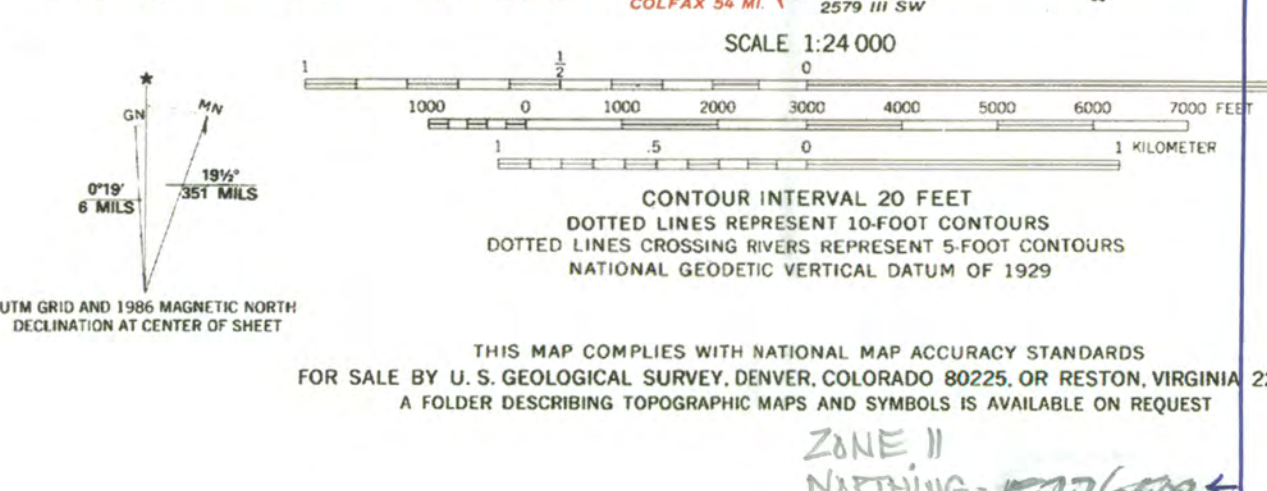
12. Piolet House

6026 W. 126 Ave
Spokane, WA

99203



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1946 and planetarium surveys 1950. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1974
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Washington coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 15 meters north and 79 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route
Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route
SPOKANE NW, WASH.
NW/4 SPOKANE 15' QUADRANGLE
47117-F4-TF-024
1974
PHOTOREVISED 1986
DMA 2579 III NW-SERIES V891
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edited 1986
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas
QUADRANGLE LOCATION
WASHINGTON
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST
ZONE II
NORTHING-5276509
EASTING-468417
PIOLLET, VICTOR & JEAN, HOUSE
606 W. 16TH AVE., SPOKANE, WA 99203



STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 - Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

October 26, 2010

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed three new National Register Nomination forms for

- **Hewitt Ave. Historic District, Snohomish County, WA**
- **Washington Hall, King County**
- **Piollet House, Spokane County**
- **President Hotel, Skagit County**

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