

OMB No. 10024-0018
1945

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

SALVATION ARMY BUILDING
Red Shield Hotel

2. Location

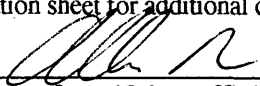
street & number
city or town
vicinity
state
code
county
code
zip code

245 West Main Avenue
Spokane

Washington
WA
Spokane
063
99201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

 _____
Signature of certifying official and title Date 10/23/00

State or Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of commenting or other official and 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 with explanation

Robert H. Beall 11-22-00

for
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources Within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Non-Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> building
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL NUMBER

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register?

0

6. Function or Use (Enter categories from instructions)

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC--HOTEL
DOMESTIC--INSTITUTIONAL HOUSING
SOCIAL--CIVIC

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE--RESTAURANT (work in progress)

7. Description (Enter categories from instructions)

Architectural Classification

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS--COMMERCIAL STYLE

Materials

foundation
roof
walls

STONE--BASALT
BUILT-UP TAR
BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for 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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance	ARCHITECTURE, SOCIAL HISTORY
Period of Significance	1921-1950
Significant Dates	1921
Significant Person	n/a
Cultural Affiliation	n/a
Architect/Builder	ARCHIBALD G. RIGG, Architect FREDERICK PHAIR, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Office | <input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> University | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Name of repository

Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office
City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Less than one acre.
UTM References	Zone 011, easting 468860, northing 5278250
Verbal Boundary Description	Havermale Addition Lot 9, Block 5
Boundary Justification	The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Salvation Army Building.
Parcel Number	35184.0909

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Linda Yeomans
organization/title	Consultant Planner
street & number	501 West 27th Avenue
city or town	Spokane
state	WA
zip code	99203
telephone	509-456-3828
email	lyeomans@uswest.net
date	19 April 2000, 10 October 2000 revised re WSADHP

Additional Documentation

Map	U.S.G.S. map, 7.5 series
Photographs	14 black and white photos (2 sets) & 8 color slides 2 (8x10-inch) black and white photocopies
Sketch	Artist's rendering, 25 August 1919 (<i>Spokesman-Review</i>)

Property Owner

name	Marty Hogberg
street & number	S. 1111 Upper Vista Drive
city or town	Spokane
state	WA
zip code	99202
telephone number	(509) 624-5226 or (509) 990-9399

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 SALVATION ARMY BUILDING
Spokane County, Washington

Narrative Description

Summary Statement

Located at the eastern edge of Spokane's central business district, the Salvation Army Building is the oldest existing structure built specifically as the headquarters for the Spokane Salvation Army. Erected in 1921, it is a three-story red brick building constructed of unreinforced masonry and is a fine example of the commercial/industrial idiom in downtown Spokane. The most significant character-defining features of the building include an original marquee suspended over the front entrance and a contiguous row of arched tripartite windows that dominate the north facade and west elevation as the windows wrap around the northwest corner of the building. The arched windows are unusual because they are located at street-level rather than on the top floor like other similar commercial blocks in Spokane. Wood carvings in the shape of a shield—a symbol of the Salvation Army—embellish each window below the arched clerestories.

Current Condition and Appearance in 2000

The Salvation Army Building fills all of its lot space and comprises a rectangular footprint that measures 50 feet wide and 142 feet deep with 7000 square feet on each floor. A basalt stone foundation measuring up to three-feet-thick supports the building and houses a full basement. A four-story brick building built in 1900 is adjacent to and shares part of the Salvation Army building's east wall. A light well separates the two buildings and illuminates the second and third floors of the Salvation Army block. The west and south elevations of the building abut alleys that separate it from a parking lot to the west and an eight-story brick building to the south. The Salvation Army Building is clad in red brick veneer laid across brick load-bearing walls that measure sixteen to twenty-inches-thick. A centrally placed, four-foot-high stepped parapet with molded cement coping rises above a plain cornice on the building's north facade. The parapet continues around the perimeter of the building, hiding a flat roof with layers of built-up tar. A brick-clad stair tower and chimney rise from the roof's east edge next to the adjacent building. Original wrought-iron fire escapes are attached to the building on the west elevation and on the south elevation. Symmetrically placed eight-over-two, double-hung, aluminum-clad (exterior only) wood-sash windows illuminate the Salvation Army Building's second and third floors on the north, west, south, and east elevations. Each window is distinguished by a flat arch, molded cement keystones, and a molded cement lugsill. A molded cement belt course separates the upper two floors from the building's street-level fenestration. A contiguous row of original arched tripartite windows highlight the north facade and west elevation of the building. Each tripartite unit is capped by an elliptical brick arch and decorative keystones constructed of molded cement. The keystones mark the corners and center of each arch. Each tripartite window features wide mullions and eight-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash units set above and below accordion-ribbed tin panels. Serving to symbolize and identify the building as the headquarters for the Salvation Army, a small wood shield-shaped cipher is attached to the center of each panel. Several south, rear elevation windows are covered with plywood and two have been filled in with brick. The east elevation of the building features multipaned windows on the second and third floors, and boarded-over arched tripartite units at ground-level. The west elevation of the building has multipaned windows on the first, second, and third floors; arched clerestory units on the first floor and mezzanine, and an ADA-accessible entrance towards the rear of the building. The north facade of the building features three sets of doors: one single door at each corner of the building that flank centrally placed double-entry doors located under a scalloped marquee suspended over the sidewalk.

The interior of the Salvation Army Building has been altered over the years. It features a full basement, a first floor and mezzanine, and two upper floors. The basement is partially finished and has a large room designed as a gymnasium. Windows along the ceiling in the gym were covered from the outside when the alley was re-graded. The first floor of the building features a street-level lobby accessible from the north entrances. The lobby extends halfway back to a flight of stairs that rise to a large open auditorium with a barrel-vaulted ceiling that follows the curvature of the arched clerestory windows. The auditorium floor is constructed of fir planks. A mezzanine is located between the first and second floors

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Spokane County, Washington

at the front of the building. The mezzanine is a brightly lit space and is illuminated by arched clerestory units on the west and north elevations. The woodwork in the mezzanine is painted fir. A plain interior staircase finished in painted and walnut-finished fir rises to the second and third floors, and to an entrance that opens to the roof. The second and third floors are duplicate floor plans that feature five-foot-wide hallways, an elevator shaft, and the remnants of small single occupancy rooms that measured seven-feet-wide and ten-feet-deep. Each room was finished with plaster walls and fir woodwork and featured a window, a closet, and a door with a transom light. Remnants of these rooms only exist in the front, north half of the building. The rear, south half of the upper two floors is currently one large room supported by brick and concrete columns and shows evidence through wall marks on the ceiling where single occupancy rooms once existed.

Original Appearance and Alterations

Built in 1921, the exterior of the Salvation Army Building retains its original design, stepped parapet, brick wall cladding, marquee, fire escapes, and some of its original windows. Original multipaned windows located at street-level along the north facade and the northwest corner of the building were replaced with single-pane storefront windows in the 1950s. Several windows on the rear, south elevation were covered with plywood boards and two windows were filled in with brick veneer in the 1960s. Due to increased vandalism, all street-level windows on the north, west, south, and east elevations were covered with plywood boards during the 1970s and 1980s. The original doors on the building's north facade were replaced with plain plywood doors when the windows were covered. Beginning in the 1970s, the interior of the building was changed to accommodate various uses including a tavern and a movie set. The lobby and auditorium were painted black and some of the woodwork and plaster covering the walls and ceiling was removed. Most of the single occupancy rooms on the second and third floors were enlarged, and half of the rooms were removed in the rear, south portion of the building. No original light fixtures or plumbing fixtures remain. The Salvation Army Building stood vacant for nearly twenty years and reveals extensive interior damage, decay, and deterioration in walls, ceilings, floors, and windows.

Beginning in 1999, the Salvation Army Building underwent an adaptive reuse and extensive rehabilitation guided by the National Park Service's *Guidelines for Rehabilitation*. The exterior brick walls were cleaned with a cold water wash and the cornice, keystones and lug sills were repainted. Due to excessive deterioration, 90% of the building's original windows were replaced with multipaned, double-hung, aluminum-clad (exterior only) wood-sash units that duplicate the original window design. The first-floor interior of the building was renovated to accommodate a lobby in the original area designed as a lobby, and to accommodate a restaurant in the large, barrel-vaulted auditorium once used as a soup kitchen. The mezzanine, illuminated by original multipaned, arched clerestory windows, was finished to serve as extra dining space. The stairwell will be restored, and the existing rooms on the second and third floors will be renovated as office space in 2001-2002. Original woodwork, doors, and transoms salvaged from the building will be reinstalled and restored where possible. The exterior of the Salvation Army building retains good to excellent integrity. The building's historic and common name, and series of red shield symbols that embellish the exterior of the block indicate its use as a community aid facility once owned by the Salvation Army. In addition, the interior extant rooms of the upper two floors and symmetrical arrangement of windows convey an historic use of the building as a single room occupancy hotel.

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Section 8 Page 3 SALVATION ARMY BUILDING
Spokane County, Washington

Summary Statement

Regarded as a pioneer in area social work, the Salvation Army constructed its first permanent headquarters--the Salvation Army Building--in 1921 in downtown Spokane. The building doubled as the Army's service center and also as a single room occupancy hotel known as the Red Shield Hotel. It housed itinerant men and boys for nearly 60 years, and was the site for church services, boys clubs, free health and legal services, and war relief efforts. The Salvation Army Building was one of Spokane's longest-running community aid facilities, rendering practical help to those in need as advertised in the Army's crusade for "soup, soap, and salvation." A fine example of commercial/industrial style architecture built in Spokane during the first quarter of the twentieth century, the building was designed and built by architect Archibald Rigg and general contractor Frederick Phair. The building retains good integrity in original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with Spokane's homeless as a community aid facility and a single room occupancy hotel. Historically and architecturally significant, the Salvation Army Building is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

Historical Context

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army was founded in 1865 by Reverend William Booth, a Methodist minister working in London, England, and his wife Catherine. Their purpose was to relieve the plight of the impoverished, homeless, and child laborers, and spread spiritual salvation. Based on the Holy Bible and Christian doctrine, the Salvation Army is an international religious and charitable movement organized and operated on a quasi-military pattern. The motivation of the Salvation Army is love of God and a practical concern for the needs of humanity. It is both a church home for many and a center for senior citizens, homeless families needing emergent care, unwed mothers and children, education of homemakers, family counseling, youth camps and clubs, disaster relief, and for relief of drug and alcohol addiction. The mission of the Salvation Army spread quickly, and today it is one of the largest service providers in the world. The Salvation Army has helped pave the way for the establishment of other community aid facilities and helped start the United Service Organization (USO). In 1998, the Salvation Army housed more than 620,000 people in its shelters, and served over 32 million people.

In 1891, the Salvation Army came to Spokane where it began work from offices in a building at 420 West Main. With ever greater needs and increased membership, the Army moved from building to building until it finally erected permanent headquarters at 245 West Main Avenue in the city's downtown business district. In 1919, the Salvation Army purchased the lot for the building for \$40,000 from the Vera Land Company and commissioned Spokane architect Archibald G. Rigg to design it, and contractor Frederick Phair to build it. An article dated August 25, 1919 appeared in the *Spokesman-Review* and pictured the architect's sketch for the proposed building. The estimated cost to build the Salvation Army building was \$125,000, and a campaign was organized to raise the necessary funds. The campaign was successful, and three years later construction of the Salvation Army building was completed. The new center was designed to meet specific Army needs and provided a gymnasium and showers in the basement; two large multi-purpose rooms for classes, church services, and assemblies located on the first floor and the mezzanine; and Army offices complete with a clinic that offered free legal and health services located on part of the second floor. The remaining part of the second floor and all of the third floor were dedicated as a "workingman's club, or hotel" and was listed in the *Spokane City Directory* as the Red Shield Hotel. There were 22 single-occupancy rooms on the second floor and 31 rooms on the third floor. Subsidized by the Salvation Army, each room was available at a "nominal cost" and was furnished with a bed and bureau (*Spokesman-Review*). In addition to furniture, every room was designed with a wall-mounted sink, a closet, and a window for fresh air. Like most single room occupancy hotels, residents shared communal lavatory facilities.

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Spokane County, Washington

The new Salvation Army service building was dedicated on April 3, 1922, and promised the following proclamation in the *Spokesman-Review*:

"This building shall be a lighthouse whose rays shall beckon through the fog to the homeless and unfortunate to come and make it their home where they may have the best of care physically and morally." The building's "doors will always be open to the people of Spokane, and here no person in need shall be turned away."

The promise proved fruitful, and the Salvation Army has been recognized for over 109 years as one of the most successful community aid facilities in the Spokane region. A Spokane newspaper noted the Salvation Army "has been the city's pioneer cornerstone in social service work and [has] achieved a record of practical Christianity with its crusade of 'soup, soap, and salvation'."

Numerous social service organizations have operated throughout Spokane since the late 1890s. These include churches and synagogues, children's homes and orphanages, benevolent societies like the Independent Order of Oddfellows, the Masons, the Elks Club, Volunteers of America, and the Salvation Army. All of these organizations provided some sort of relief and aid to their membership, but the Salvation Army opened its doors to anyone needing help whether they were a member or not. During its period of significance from 1921 to 1950, the Salvation Army Building not only rendered help in the form of food, clothing, legal services, and spiritual counseling, but also offered shelter found in single occupancy hotel rooms. Except for long-term housing found in orphanages, no other benevolent society or community aid facility provided semi-permanent housing like that offered by the Salvation Army.

The Great Depression of 1929 marked the beginning of federal government intervention with the organization of America's huge welfare system. By the 1950s-1960s, people began turning away from help offered by churches and benevolent societies, and instead sought relief through food stamps and cash allowances offered by the federal government. Fraternal organizations like the Elks, Mason, and the Oddfellows began to see declining memberships. In contrast, the Salvation Army's method of help proved effective and the organization expanded worldwide. In Spokane, the Army grew to include seven facilities including a home for unwed mothers and a hospital. The Salvation Army's Red Shield Hotel housed itinerant men and boys for nearly 60 years. In comparison to other social service organizations in Spokane, the Salvation Army is regarded as one of community's largest and longest-running benevolent institutions.

In 1972, the Salvation Army moved their headquarters to a new facility located in the Logan neighborhood at 222 East Indiana Avenue. Even though the administration offices relocated, the Salvation Army Building on West Main continued to offer single occupancy rooms to men and boys in need, and was also used as a meeting place for the Red Shield Boys Club, the Salvation Army's Citadel Corps, and as a soup kitchen called the Shiloh Revival Center. Beginning in 1971, the Red Shield Hotel, was so successful that the Salvation Army leased additional rooms for hotel use in the four-story brick building next door to the east.

In 1973, the Salvation Army sold the building on West Main Avenue to the Shodon Investment Company owned by Donald Olivera and attorney George Shoemaker, and in 1978, Shodon sold the building to Richard and Robin Burris who opened the Galax Tavern in the auditorium on the first floor. The building continued to house itinerant men, but was no longer affiliated with the Salvation Army's Red Shield Hotel. In 1981, the property reverted back through foreclosure to the Shodon Investment Company. The building stood vacant for 17 years until Luigi's Restaurant owner Marty Hogberg bought it in 1999. Committed to the building's preservation, Hogberg is rehabilitating it under guidelines written by the

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**Section 8 Page 5 SALVATION ARMY BUILDING
Spokane County, Washington**

National Park Service for use as a restaurant and office building. Architects Ron Tan and Marv Moore were commissioned for design work, and Lydig Construction was retained as the general contractor.

Architectural Significance

Building Design

The Salvation Army Building is one of the finest examples of the commercial/industrial building type in Spokane. A significant architectural quality of the building is the exterior window treatment reflected in multipaned windows with keystones and brick accents and a contiguous row of arched windows at street-level. The building is distinctive when contrasted to other similar commercial/industrial style brick blocks built during the first quarter of the 20th century in the area around the Salvation Army Building in downtown Spokane. For example, the two buildings located directly west across the street from the Salvation Army Building are both built of brick and are embellished with similar keystone and brick accents. In contrast, the brick and keystone accents have been painted in non-historic colors, the windows have been replaced with contemporary units not compatible with the building's historic architecture, and both building's facades have been inappropriately altered. Two other brick buildings are located east adjacent to, and south directly behind the Salvation Army Building. They are similar in style to the Salvation Army Building, but their windows have also been replaced with inappropriate treatments. In addition, none of the similar historic buildings located in the general vicinity of the Salvation Army Building have the distinctive arched window design characteristic of the Salvation Army Building nor do they retain outstanding exterior integrity like the Salvation Army Building.

Another dominant architectural quality of the Salvation Army Building is the marquee suspended over the front entry from the north face of the building. Very few buildings in Spokane's central business district retain their original marquees. The marquee on the Kress Building was destroyed, but marquees attached to the Crescent Department Store, the Davenport Hotel, the Janet Block (Globe Hotel), and the Salvation Army building exist. Marquees are a significant architectural element. Besides serving to protect a building's entry, they also become unique architectural features that help render individual identity to each building.

In addition to a community aid facility, the Salvation Army Building also served as a single room occupancy hotel. The original design for the building included single occupancy rooms with a window in each room. Even the windows on the east elevation where the building shares a common wall with an adjacent four-story building had access to light and fresh air through a light well. The building's floor plan is similar to the building type single room occupancy (SRO) hotels as defined in the multiple property listing *Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, WA, 1900-1910*. These hotels were usually two or three-story unreinforced masonry structures with commercial bays at street-level and small rooms designed for a single occupant on the upper floors. Each room had a window, and communal bathrooms were located on every floor and were shared by all residents. Even though the Salvation Army Building was built in 1921--eleven years *after* the period of significance identified for the property type, the building conveys its use as an SRO through extant second and third-floor rooms, window placement, evidence of original rooms through newspaper documentation and historic photographs, and the building's contiguous use for nearly 60 years as the Red Shield Hotel, a workingman's hotel owned by the Salvation Army.

Architect Archibald G. Rigg

The design for the Salvation Army Building was created by Spokane architect Archibald G. Rigg. A highly educated man, Rigg was born in 1878 in Canada and studied at Trinity College in Toronto, Columbia University in New York, and the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. He came to Spokane in the early 1900s and was employed first as a draftsman for the architectural firm Cutter and Malmgren, and later for architect Albert Held. Rigg partnered with Spokane architect Julius Zittel in 1912, and later with Roland Vantyne. Projects designed by Rigg and Vantyne in Spokane include the

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Masonic Temple enlargement, Hillyard Masonic Lodge, St. Luke's Hospital and Shriner's Hospital, Edgecliff Sanitorium, Hutton Elementary School, and the Riverside Mausoleum. Alone, Rigg designed the Harriet Cheney Cowles Memorial Library at Whitworth College and his own home at 827 East Overbluff Road. His commercial building designs spanned various styles and influences including classic revival (Masonic Temple enlargement), Mediterranean (Hutton Elementary School), and industrial/commercial block reflected in the Hillyard Masonic Lodge and the Salvation Army Building--one of his best industrial/commercial block designs.

General Contractor Frederick Phair

Frederick Phair worked in Spokane as a building contractor from 1890 until his death in 1932. He built many homes and commercial blocks throughout Spokane including the Exchange Bank (demolished), Spokane Dry Goods, and the Salvation Army Building. Phair's most significant work in Spokane is one of the city's most celebrated landmarks--the Cathedral for St. John the Evangelist. Phair was hired by one of Spokane's most famous architects Kirtland Cutter to build the Idaho State Pavilion at the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1892. An outstanding success, the building's design and construction won "best of show."

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Section 9 Page 7 SALVATION ARMY BUILDING
Spokane County, Washington

Bibliography

- Eastern Washington State Historical Society, archives and photo collection.
Edwards, Reverend Jonathan. *An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington*, Spokane: W.H. Lever, 1900.
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Hyslop, Robert B. *Spokane's Building Blocks*, Spokane: Standard Blueprint Company, 1983.
Polk, R. L. *City Directories*, Spokane, 1889-1999.
Salvation Army Office, Spokane, photographs and newsclippings.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1900-1952.
Spokane County Assessor's Files.
Spokane Spokesman-Review, various articles.

Additional Information

Photographs

<u>photo number</u>	<u>date of photo</u>	<u>photographer</u>	<u>negative location</u>	<u>description</u>
1	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	northwest facade
2	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	northwest facade
3	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	north facade
4	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	west elevation
5	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	west elevation
6	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	west elevation
7	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	rear, south elevation
8	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	east elevation
9	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	first-floor interior
10	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	mezzanine
11	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	2nd floor stairs
12	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	2nd floor hall
13	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	2nd floor hall
14	March 2000	Linda Yeomans	Spokane HPO	2nd floor looking west (representative of 3rd floor)
15	1970	Salvation Army	Salvation Army	north facade
16	1950	Salvation Army	Salvation Army	single occupant room

Drawing

A	1919	A. G. Rigg	<i>Spokesman-Review</i>	rendering of proposed bldg.
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