

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED MAR 23 1976  
DATE ENTERED JUL 30 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC *\** Browne's Addition

AND/OR COMMON

*hw* Browne's Addition Historic District (preferred)

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Browne's Addition and portions of adjoining additions to the Plat of Spokane

*Roughly bounded by Sunset Blvd, Maple, Latah Creek, & Spokane River*  
CITY, TOWN *f* Spokane

STATE Washington VICINITY OF 5th - Thomas S. Foley  
CODE 53 COUNTY Spokane CODE 063

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE Washington

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Spokane County Assessor

STREET & NUMBER

Spokane County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Spokane

STATE Washington

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE None

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

### GENERAL STATEMENT

Owing to its location in the midst of mining, timber and agricultural districts and to its status as a center of railroad transportation, Spokane had become, by the turn of the century, the metropolis of a vast inland empire extending from Canada to eastern Oregon and western Idaho; from central Washington to Montana. The city is located on the eastern edge of Washington's high semi-arid plateau, which is, in effect, a great basin bordered by the Cascade Range on the west and the Bitterroot Range on the east. Founded in 1872, the town grew up around the falls of the Spokane River, a major tributary which rises in the Coeur d'Alene Mountains thirty miles to the east and flows westerly across the basin to empty into the Columbia.

Browne's Addition Historic District in Spokane encompasses a well-preserved residential section south of the Spokane River gorge and immediately west of the city center. It was platted in the 1880's and intensively developed for well-to-do clients around the turn of the century. Within its boundaries is a concentrated architectural aggregate including nearly every residential style fashionable in the Pacific Northwest between 1880 and 1930. Moreover, the district is replete with coniferous and deciduous trees, mostly exotic stock, planted along the streets and in the neighborhood park in response to recommendations made to the Board of Park Commissioners by Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects of Brookline, Massachusetts in 1907.

Browne's Addition is not the only notable early residential area in Spokane, but its development was begun slightly earlier than that of South Hill, for example, because of its ready accessibility from the business district. Browne's Addition also is a more compact neighborhood. Its essentially level terrain was well suited for development according to a conventional grid pattern. More importantly, Browne's Addition and portions of other additions and subdivisions adjoining it are encircled by man-made and topographical barriers in a way that has contributed to the district's preservation. While some commercial development has occurred on the periphery of the district, the predominant kind of intrusion is that of modern multiple-family dwelling units. While they may not be always wholly compatible in visual terms, the newer apartment houses are generally harmonious in scale, and they are in keeping with the historic uses of the neighborhood. A peculiar characteristic of Browne's Addition is the early and somewhat widespread appearance of apartment buildings in a broad range of period styles.

The district embraces some 126 acres of peninsular tableland slightly higher in elevation than the city center. Its boundaries are sharply defined on the north and west by the contour of a high bluff overlooking the confluence of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek (also known as Latah Creek). The south and southeasterly bounds are marked by Sunset Boulevard and the Northern Pacific Railroad embankment which cut diagonally across the neighborhood's grid plan. On the east, the boundary between the district and the more developed commercial zone is Maple Street. Traffic in and out of the district is channeled through this narrow neck on the east end. The highest point of land in the district is a ridge paralleled by First, Pacific and Second Avenues. The ridge falls off steeply toward bottom land on the north and west, and, thus, properties on Riverside Avenue between Oak and Chestnut Streets are at a markedly lower level than those fronting on First Avenue. The ridge slopes off more gradually toward the south from Second and Third Avenues.

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LEGAL DESCRIPTION

All but a small portion of Browne's Addition Historic District is located in N $\frac{1}{2}$  Sec. 24, T.25N., R.42E. of the Willamette Meridian. The remainder is located in the S $\frac{1}{2}$  S $\frac{1}{2}$  Sec. 13, T.25N., R.42E., of the Willamette Meridian. In Section 24, properties occupy Lots 1 through 13 of N. W. H. Bank's Resurvey and Subdivision of Block 2 of Browne's Addition; Blocks 4 through 12 and 18 through 32 of Browne's Addition; and Lots 36 through 39, and portions of Lots X, Y, Z and V of Block 42 of Browne's Second Addition to the Plat of Spokane. In addition, properties in Section 24 occupy portions of Lots 1 through 25 of the Boulevard Addition; and Lots 5 through 12 and Lots 26 and 27 of Cannon's Addition to the Plat of Spokane. In Section 13, properties occupy Lots 1 through 27 of Block 1 of the West Riverside Addition to the Plat of Spokane.

VISTAS AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The primary landscape feature in the district is Coeur d'Alene Park, a square parcel of ten acres fronting on Second and Fourth Avenues; Chestnut and Spruce Streets. It was deeded to the city jointly by John J. Browne and A. M. Cannon, both of whom platted additions within the district. At the time of its donation in 1891, it was Spokane's first public park. Prior to 1907 the park was cared for by the City Engineer at the direction of the City Council. Its initial development was rudimentary, and native growth-predominantly ponderosa pine, was retained. In 1907 the efforts of a City Beautiful Committee under the leadership of financier Aubrey L. White resulted in the adoption of a city charter amendment which placed administration and control of all public parks under an independent Board of Park Commissioners. Among those who served on the Board and influenced the city's early park development were a number of residents of Browne's Addition, including long-time Board president Aubrey White. Mining figure Amasa B. Campbell served on the Board from 1907 to 1909. His neighbor, William J. C. Wakefield, a prominent attorney, was appointed in 1909 and served more than a decade. Well-known Spokane architect Albert Held was another long-term member of the Board.

On the recommendation of president Aubrey White, the new Board of Park Commissioners promptly solicited a comprehensive plan of park, playground and parkway development for the City of Spokane from Olmsted Brothers, the nationally renowned firm of landscape architects of Brookline, Massachusetts. The report presented to the Board in 1907 by John C. Olmsted and his associate, J. Frederick Dawson, acknowledged that Coeur d'Alene Park was not in pressing need of modification and further improvement. However, it was recommended that the native pine trees be thinned out gradually and augmented with deciduous trees which would provide optimum variety and shade and also better withstand the coal smoke generated by an expanding urban area. As a consequence of this and other recommendations by the Olmsted Brothers firm, Coeur d'Alene Park was liberally planted with fast-growing nursery stock obtained from the Eastern United States. To achieve a luxurious effect as quickly as possible, the natural understory was replaced with ornamental shrubbery, bedding plants and lawn. Facilities included fish pond and wading pool, a rustic gazebo of South Seas derivation, and a fanciful onion-domed band pavilion.

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In time, tennis courts were added at the periphery. Today, the most notable feature of the park is the array of mature coniferous and deciduous trees - both native and exotic. The lengthy list of species includes ponderosa pine, fir, arborvitae, oak, Norway maple, Western larch, black locust, horse chestnut, sycamore, dogwood, saucer magnolia, tri-color European Beech, cutleaf European alder, ginkgo, American elm, and American and liffle-leaf linden. The bandstand, gazebo, cinder paths, and bedding plants have long since been removed. However, two large urn-shaped masonry planters which were a part of the original scheme are still used at the center of the park as culptural elements. It is expected that eventually the tennis courts - in ever-increasing demand, will be consolidated in one corner of the park and upgraded.

The Olmstead report also urged more extensive street-tree planting in Spokane, a recommendation which was taken to heart in Browne's Addition. In general, the practice of uniform tree planting for a given street was followed, and sycamores, lindens and Norway maples grown from exotic nursery stock are typical of trees which line the streets of the district. Along First Avenue, between Chestnut and Poplar Streets, is a well-preserved stretch of street trees which are at such a stage of growth they virtually form a pleached alley. The view west down this alley culminates in the facade of the Colonial Revival ✓ mansion of John Finch and is one of the principal internal vistas of the district. Other major vistas are those views of Coeur d'Alene Park obtained on axis with Hemlock Street and Third Avenue. The most impressive external views are those gained from the bluff on the north and west overlooking the flood plain and the Spokane River gorge.

Most of the streets in the district are 75 feet wide. The exceptions, measuring 100 feet in width, are Coeur d'Alene Street, which forms a perimeter drive on the west, and Pacific Avenue, which in earlier days was the main stem of a street railway which carried passengers to Coeur d'Alene Park. Streetcar tracks are no longer extant. Original street paving brick is exposed in the gutters of street segments in the district which have particularly heavy grades, and, presumably, the reason for not overlaying these gutters is to provide better drainage for snow run-off in the wintertime. Concrete sidewalks are typical. Street lighting, for the most part, is non-existent. Overhead wiring used throughout the district is least obtrusive where street trees have been well maintained. In general, yards are neither expansive nor, in their present state, elaborately landscaped. Considerable use of trees in informal schemes is made, and, collectively, the yards provide a pleasing impression of green space.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY BUILDINGS

The initial period of development within the district, between 1881 and 1888, is represented by essentially one architectural style. There are a few smaller homes, generally remodeled, which are late examples of the Classic Revival and Rural Gothic Styles, but the typical home constructed in the 1880's was fashioned in the Queen Anne Style. These are multi-storied residences of frame construction with asymmetrical massing, pitched gable roofs, and angular bays and projections. Jig-sawed and spool-turned surface decoration related to the "Stick Style" and the Eastlake Style is occasionally seen, but far more typical are the variegated shingle siding, lunettes, Palladian windows, and leaded

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multi-paned windows which are hallmarks of the Queen Anne Revival. A majority of these homes are presumed to be the work of carpenter-builders who utilized plans and specifications from handbooks. It was not uncommon for two or more homes of nearly identical plan and stylistic detail to be constructed in succession in a given block. Of special interest in this category is the home of James N. Glover, Oregon Trail pioneer and Spokane's first permanent settler. Constructed in 1881, Glover's house is believed the oldest standing on the south side of the river. It was moved from the center of town onto its present site at W1725 First Avenue in Browne's Addition and somewhat updated in 1890. A sophisticated compound brick outside end chimney with clustered flues appears to date from the building's relocation.

The second period of development within the district, between 1889 and 1897, was occasioned by Spokane's first boom. As the unfolding hub of a number of transcontinental railroads and branch lines, Spokane experienced sudden economic growth which was reflected in the new class of expensive houses in Browne's Addition. The homes were often architect-designed and invariably represented the Queen Anne Style in its classic and later phases. A disastrous fire which destroyed Spokane's business district in 1889 marked an influx of professionally-trained architects from the Mid-West and the East. Homes in the up-to-date "Shingle Style", with their elongated plans, wrap-around features and comprehensive shingle siding appeared, as did large, clapboarded houses with Colonial Revival details such as the ubiquitous veranda with columnar porch posts and pedimented roofs. A choice example of the Queen Anne Style erected during this period is the Loewenburg-Roberts House (1890) at W1923 First Avenue. Attributed to A. J. Carpenter, the design incorporates all the classic features of the style: flare-top chimneys, round towers, simulated parquetry and half-timbering in gable ends, and russet exterior facing of brick atop a ground course of rock-faced masonry.

The third period of development within the district, between 1898 and 1905, was spurred by the town's second boom created by the opening of mines in nearby southern Canada and the Coeur d'Alenes. In this period the apogee of domestic architecture in Spokane was reached. Men who made fortunes in real estate and in mining and lumbering activities commissioned stately homes and matching carriage houses from the leading architects.

The Colonial Revival in its more academic "Adamesque" and Georgian phases and the Tudor Style typify this period, but the Mission and Chalet Styles, which enjoyed particular popularity throughout the Inland Empire, are also represented. Introduction of the latter styles to Spokane was largely due to Kirtland K. Cutter, who was trained in the East and in Europe and was the area's preeminent exponent of historic styles. Perhaps more than any other, the Chalet Style was Cutter's personal mode. His reputation had been established on a national basis by the Idaho State Building he designed for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. A large, rustic chalet of cedar logs with a stone base, the Idaho State Building was admired for its "indigenous" quality and was awarded a gold medal for its use of materials native to the region. The sloping gable roofs with their broadly over-hanging eaves supported by decorated oversized brackets were functionally appropriate in a climate which produced heavy snow loads, and the alpine chalet theme became widely popular for resort architecture in the region. Cutter's own

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home in Spokane, "Chalet Hohenstein", was studiously patterned after Swiss models. In the historic district, the three-story Chalet (1905 at 428 Hemlock Street, as yet unattributed to any particular designer) is a good example of the style.

On First Avenue is a succession of imposing homes which are prime representatives of other styles typical of this period. At W2123 First Avenue, the brick-faced home and carriage house built for Jay P. Graves in 1900 after designs by Cutter and Malmgren, and later acquired by Aubrey L. White, is the district's outstanding example of the "Georgian" Style. The John Finch mansion and the Amasa B. Campbell House, both erected in 1898 from Cutter and Malmgren designs, are the district's archetypal examples of the "Adamesque" phase of the Colonial Revival Style and the Tudor Style, respectively. With their stuccoed exteriors and curvilinear gables, the home and detached carriage house of William J. C. Wakefield epitomize the local Mission Style. The latter buildings are likewise dated 1898 and attributed to Cutter and Malmgren.

The fourth historic period of development within the district, between 1906 and 1930, is characterized by a surge of luxury apartment-house construction in a variety of period styles. The district's juxtaposition to the city center made it an ideal area for such development. Representative of an interesting indigenous type is the Duke Apartments (1910) at W2015 Third Avenue. Rectangular in plan and flat-roofed, the three-story block is capped by tile-covered pent eaves supported by oversized brackets. Exterior brick facing is given a rustic effect harmonious with its setting among pine trees through the use of random, projecting broken headers. This period is also characterized by the construction of smaller homes in styles introduced prior to 1906. Cottage-scale houses in the Colonial Revival Style with "Dutch" gambrel roofs, for example, are typical. A popular new type introduced in this period was the Craftsman bungalow. There are many variations in the district of a design which was typically moderate in scale and used sawed shakes as exterior wall cover in combination with brick or cobblestone base courses and chimneys. Double frontal gables over verandas are common, and pedestals for porch posts are invariably pyramid-shaped.

IMPACT OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT

✓ Between 1930 and the present day there has been some displacement of early residences and some filling in of subdivided and vacant lots. Commercial intrusions are clustered on the southeast perimeter around a chain grocery store occupying a full block on Third Avenue between Elm and Oak Streets. Fractional lots on the boundary south and east of the super-market are occupied by a parking lot and retail stores. Small businesses are found on the southeast and southwest corners of Pacific Avenue and Cannon Street. Flanked by parking areas, a post-Second World War school building located at the east end of a truncated lot on the periphery at First Avenue and Maple Street is presently designated Building No. 2 of the Intercollegiate Center for Nursing.

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Non-residential post-War development which has been more successfully integrated into the residential setting includes the Eastern Washington Historical Society plant adjacent to the Tudor Style Amasa B. Campbell House on the west end of First Avenue, and Emmanuel Lutheran Church at the corner of Coeur d'Alene and Spruce Streets. Regrettably, however, the church displaced the home of Oscar Laberee, a mansion of landmark quality which grandly faced Coeur d'Alene Park. Another important site in the district which was cleared in recent years was that which contained the home of John J. Browne, an Oregon Trail pioneer who homesteaded in Spokane County for a time before taking up real estate and the venture which gives the district its name.

Modern single-family dwellings are comparatively rare in the district. Of all the tertiary properties, by far the most prevalent is the modern multi-family dwelling, ranging from single-story duplexes to complexes of two, three and four stories or more. Many of the apartment buildings are oriented longitudinally on narrow lots so that only end walls and breezeways are exposed to the street. Others are less discreetly sited, depending upon the shape of the lot. A majority of the post-War apartment buildings appear to have been constructed within the past ten years. Offsetting the trend toward apartment construction somewhat is the current practice of adapting the early homes for use as duplexes or professional offices.

Owing to such factors as high-density housing and the visitation generated by the museum of the Eastern Washington Historical Society, automobile parking pressure within the district is inevitably high. Fast-moving traffic is discouraged, partly because auto parking on both sides of the street is common, and traffic lanes are thus restricted. More significantly, there are no thoroughfares through the district. Through traffic is deflected to the perimeter - to Sunset Boulevard on the south, and to Riverside Avenue on north. At the present time there is no provision in the City Code structure for landmarks or historic district preservation. The only stricture provided by current zoning in the district is the prohibition of industrial development.

Beyond the westerly point of the district is the City's Highbridge Park, the greater portion of which is at flood plain level. Because of the difference in elevation of 300 to 400 feet, only a small portion of the park on the bluff is encompassed by the district. Essentially undeveloped at present, the park is included in long range planning as a part of Spokane's total riverfront beautification project. In time, its water recreation features may cause it to be a major attraction in the urban park system. However, because access to the park is limited to Riverside Avenue and a crossing from the north side of the Spokane River, any potential increase in traffic flow is expected to have minimal impact on all but the Riverside segment of the district.

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s = Secondary Structures  
i = Intrusions  
p = Primary Structures

<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Description</u>
1613 W. First	1900	s	Simple rectangular box, two stories with Classic Revival detail.
1617 W. First	1889	s	Italianate with bracketed hipped roof, this two story house has been resided.
1621 W. First	1900	s	Simple Classic Revival cottage, resided.
1627 W. First	1929	i	A story book theme storefront with a windmill centrally located in front.
1631 W. First	1887	p	Two story transitional stick style house.
1636 W. First		i	School presently used for Intercollegiate Center for Nursing, Bldg. #2.
1701 W. First	1891	s	Classic Revival two story house, surface treatment updated, shingle and clapboard siding, wraparound porch.
1703 W. First	1891	s	Similar to 1701 W. First, with Stick Style ornament.
1705 W. First	1903	p	Two story Colonial Revival with colossal round arch and balcony centered on second story gable; fluted round columns support veranda face.
1717 W. First	1967	i	Grey two story stucco apartment complex.
1725 W. First	1881	p	The Glover, oldest house in Browne's Addition; originally owned by founder of Spokane, it was moved here in 1890. Queen Anne, double corner brick chimneys with window between linked stacks; remodeled numerous times, presently an apartment.
1728 W. First	1899	p	Large three story Queen Anne, well preserved.
1813 W. First	1893	p	Simple renovated Queen Anne.
1814 W. First	1909	p	Osmun Annex Apartments random hobnail brick work on central three story panel and on corners.



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1818 W. First	1909	p	Osmun Apartments, similar to Annex.
1819 W. First	1890	s	Remodeled Queen Anne.
1824-28 W. First	1908	p	Tudoresque brick and plaster three story apartment.
1901 W. First	1889	p	Queen Anne two story dwelling, rectangular with corner veranda.
1904 W. First	1889	s	One and one-half story frame cottage, remodeled.
1909 W. First	1892	s	Queen Anne, two story dwelling with Colonial Revival portico.
1910 W. First	1889	p	Frame two story Queen Anne cottage.
1914 W. First	1889	s	Two story Queen Anne dwelling.
1920 W. First	1894	s	Stuccoed two and one-half story frame house.
1922 W. First	1968	i	Contemporary apartment complex, Cannon South Apartments.
1923 W. First	1890	p	Classic Queen Anne in rough cut granite on the ground floor with brick trim, second floor brick with granite ornament. The third floor is shingled with simulated parquetry in gable ends. W. J. Carpenter-arch.
2002 W. First	1882?	p	Remodeled two and one-half story cottage irregular roof line; original home of Frank Dallam, first editor of the Review.
2003 W. First	1889	s	Elliott Apartments, Queen Anne frame house.
2006 W. First	1889	s	Small scale Colonial Revival transitional from Queen Anne.
2011 W. First	1889	p	Queen Anne, two story frame with oversize brackets supporting eaves; vergeboards, eyebrow dormers around window in face, hipped roof with central ventilator in gable end are notable.
2014 W. First	1888	s	Stick Style frame house.
2022 W. First	1890	s	Queen Anne two and one-half story frame house, transition from Stick Style, featuring sunbursts and diaper pattern ornament.
2025 W. First	1958	i	Two story brick apartments.

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|-----------------|------|------|---|
| 2027 W. First   | 1885 | p    | Small Eastlake house, one and one-half stories with dormers on west facade; owned by the E. J. Roberts family and Loewenberg's in 1890's.   |
| 2028 W. First   | 1964 | i    | Contemporary three story apartment.   |
| 2101 W. First   | 1897 | p    | Single story house with Colonial Revival influence.   |
| 2102-6 W. First | 1965 | i    | Contemporary three story apartment house.   |
| 2114 W. First   | 1896 | p    | Intermediate size Colonial Revival featuring gambrel roof, palladian and oval windows, porch with round columns and a temple style frontal portico.   |
| 2115 W. First   | 1900 | p    | Carriage house for 2123 W. First.   |
| 2123 W. First   | 1900 | p    | Classic large scale Georgian Revival three story brick with wood ornament; Ionic pilasters and dental course are featured; owned by Jay P. Graves, mining magnate, and designed by K. K. Cutter. It was later owned by Aubrey White, developer of the City park system and editor for the Spokesman-Review. |
| 2124 W. First   | 1963 | i    | Crystal House Apartments, contemporary three story.   |
| 2201-3 W. First | 1940 | i    | Triplex, single story with gable roof.  |
| 2204-8 W. First | 1950 | i    | Brick ranch style duplex.   |
| 2205 W. First   | 1931 | i    | Single story bungalow with jerkinhead gables.   |
| 2221 W. First   | 1898 | p    | Queen Anne two and one-half story dwelling converted to apartments, wraparound porch main floor with smaller second floor balcony; porches supported by slender tapered columns; palladian windows in frontal gable, dormer on cross gable.   |
| 2225 W. First   | 1901 | p    | Large two and one-half story frame house with red tile roof; clapboard siding, bay window, multipaned to each side of the entry; progressive American architecture.   |
| 2231 W. First   | 1906 | p    | English country cottage; three stories, remodeled with simulated half-timbering.  |
| 2303 W. First   | 1905 | p    | Similar design as 2231, but shingle style treatment with chalet roof line reversed, dormer and gable.   |

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|-------------------|------|------|--|
| 2316 W. First     | 1898 | p    | Grace Campbell Memorial House - National Register; large scale half-timbered with cross gabled roof; arch.K.K.Cutter   |
| 2316 W. First     | 1955 | i    | Modern two and one-half story museum, concrete and marble linked to Campbell House, and carriage house.  |
| 2315 W. First     | 1900 | p    | Arts and Crafts Chalet with full length veranda portecochere on west; broadly overhanging eaves and frontal dormers are featured; carriage house is located to rear/   |
| 2325 W. First     | 1900 | p    | Shingle Style three story house with Colonial Revival detail; colossal arch in frontal gable with balcony, wraparound porch, bayed second floor window to each side of centrally located pair of round windows. Loren Rand designed the house for George W. Odell, real estate investor. |
| 2328 W. First     | 1898 | p    | Mission Style two and one-half story dwelling, white with red tile roof, portechere, and balconies on west face; Mission style carriage house to Northwest. Designed by K. K. Cutter for W. J. C. Wakefield, miner.  |
| 2340 W. First     | 1897 | p    | Finch Mansion presently called Virginia Apartments, three story Massive Colonial Revival with three story portico, veranda on all levels.  |
| 1707 W. Second    | 1968 | i    | Automatic Sofspray Car Wash.   |
| 1712 W. Second    | 1970 | i    | Casa Grande Apartments, contemporary three story.  |
| 1804-8 W. Second  | 1945 | i    | A single story hipped roof duplex, grey.   |
| 1814 W. Second    | 1941 | i    | Post-war frame two story, with metal covered hipped roof, quasi-commercial.  |
| 1818 W. Second    | 1967 | i    | Modern frame apartment faced with pebble-stucco exterior, carport and breezeways.  |
| 1820-24 W. Second | 1903 | p    | Two story shingle style frame dwelling; masonry basement; rusticated chimney; principal facade veranda with a second story polygonal bay.  |
| 1904 W. Second    | 1967 | i    | Contemporary apartments.   |
| 1905 W. Second    | 1907 | p    | Elm Apartments; three stories and basement; pressed brick on a granite foundation and trim, Second Renaissance Revival featuring segmental arch canopy over central entry.   |

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1911 W. Second	1900	p	Colonial Revival house with Stick Style features; frame construction, front and side porches with classical columns; cottage scale.	
1914 W. Second	1895	s	Originally Stick Style, remodeled into a quasi-Classic Revival; composition siding; steeply pitched gable, truncated. Jantzen Apartments.	
1915 W. Second	1895	s	Cottage scale, Tudoresque frame house; pseudo half-timbering original, remodeled and sided with modern shingle.	
1916 W. Second	1888	p	Stick Style frame house with second floor projecting bay, variegated shingle siding.	
1919 W. Second	1895	p	Two and one-half story Queen Anne with variegated shingles in tri-gable ends intact; Mission style store front added to ground floor.	
1923 W. Second	1892	p	Frame two and one-half story with gabled roof and wrap-around veranda with Doric columns.	
1927 W. Second	1899	p	Chalet inspired frame house, two and one-half stories.	
1928 W. Second	1905	p	Two story house with original mansard roof, wrap-around veranda supported by straight round columns; dormers are modified.	
2005 W. Second	1894	p	Twin house to 2011, stick style two and one-half story, frame dwelling with high hipped roof; central corbeled brick chimneys; palladian windows in gable ends; white and blue clapboard.	
2010 W. Second	1895	s	Grey two story structure, rectangular box, gable roof.	
2011 W. Second	1894	p	Grey and green twin to 2005.	
2016 W. Second	1900	s	Late Queen Anne two story frame house, with siding intact; interesting feature is a small dormer above a pedimented porch gable, decorated with fan motif.	
2019 W. Second	1906	p	Frame two story house with steep gable; pent eaves on offset front porches with round Doric columns; two story projecting bay east face; leaded web pattern windows.	

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2024 W. Second	1888	p	Queen Anne frame two and one-half story dwelling with classic front porch and offset loggia.
2028 W. Second	1941	i	Single story cottage; modern frame and concrete construction.
2114 W. Second	1955	i	Red brick, contemporary, two story apartment.
2118 W. Second	1901	p	Two and one-half story ashlar foundation and brick dwelling with hipped roof and frontal gable; dormers; broadly overhung, bracketed eaves; leaded glass fan window with keystone in frontal gable; round tapered columns; Colonial Revival style.
2124 W. Second	1889	p	One and one-half story frame house with steeply gabled and broken roof line; variegated shingle and clapboard siding; Arts and Crafts cottage.
2128 W. Second	1891	p	Stick Style house with clapboard and variegated shingle siding on two and one-half stories; wraparound veranda, bayed corner; jigsaw decoration on posts; frieze and venting intact.
2208 W. Second	1897	p	Patrick Clark Mansion - Francis Lester Inn; National Register, 1975. Eclectic blend of styles in Cutter's most flamboyant effort.
2222 W. Second	1894	s	Remodeled Queen Anne with slightly projecting bay and hooded entry; shingle siding.
2308 W. Second	1891	p	Pinehurst Apartments/stucco veneer over two stories of this frame house; green shingle siding on upper gables and corner polygonal tower; the tower is turretted, a bayed corner on the wrap-around veranda is matched on the upper level by a bayed balcony.
2314 W. Second	1897	p	Colonial Revival frame house, two and one-half stories with clapboard siding; it features an enclosed sunporch with bayed end; excepting porch, the facade is formal making use of polygonal bay windows, palladian windows and other classical motifs.
2315-25 W. Second	1948	i	Westwood Arms Apartments; three story brick apartment complex with straight entablature, flat roof.

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2320 W. Second	1887	s	Two story frame structure; clapboard and shingle siding; colonial revival porch beneath frontal gable; evidence of early remodeling.	
2328 W. Second	1898	s	Radically remodeled Colonial Revival house; large two story with veranda filled in, etc.	
2404 W. Second	1905	p	Mediterranean inspired brick and stucco house with overhanging eaves.	
2405 W. Second	1966	i	Frame and brick contemporary apartments.	
2414 W. Second	1909	s	Gambrel roof and frontal pitch gable on a two story Colonial Revival house; features porch supported by two massive Doric columns.	
2418 W. Second	1912	p	Mediterranean two and one-half story frame house with rusticated shingle siding and broadly overhanging eaves and a central dormer.	
2421 W. Second	1889	p	Queen Anne frame house; two and one-half stories with variegated shingles in gable end and veranda across facade; porch posts are decorated and pierced.	
2424 W. Second	1883	p	Jerkinhead gables indicate this is one of the oldest homes in Browne's Addition; shingle and Tudoresque vergeboards are modifications of the original house.	
1805 W. Third	1965	i	Single story concrete block structure.	
1903 W. Third	1927	i	Craftsman bungalow with stucco facing.	
1907 W. Third	1901	p	Three story frame house, overhanging eaves, and veranda across face.	
1908 W. Third	1887	s	Originally Classic Revival but greatly remodeled; porch filled in, etc.	
1913 W. Third	1890	s	Two story frame house on a brick foundation; steeply pitched transverse gable; two story polygonal tower, straight entablature.	
1914 W. Third	1889	s	Simple two story frame house with detail derived from Classic Revival; gable balanced by porch on frontal facade.	
1917 W. Third	1937	i	Single story bungalow of scribed-brick.	

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1918 W. Third	1902	s	Resided two story house with overhanging gable end; off-set polygonal bay with pyramidal roof and pent eaves on facade.	
1921 W. Third	1896	s	Similar in certain details to 1927, this two story frame house has offset frontal herkinhead gable; elongated dormer.	
1926 W. Third	1967	i	Two story pebble stucco with wood trim.	
1927 W. Third	1896	s	Similar to 1921, possessing addition projecting from the east face wraparound veranda, variegated shingles.	
2003 W. Third	1896	p	Later rural Gothic house with transverse gables pierced by large central dormer and gablets.	
2006 W. Third	1905	p	Simple example of Colonial Revival, two and one-half story frame dwelling with hipped roof, eaves bellcast; central vaulted dormers suggest borrowing from Mission Style.	
2007 W. Third	1895	p	Two and one-half story Queen Anne but similar in certain details to 2003, such as porch, hipped roof with dormers on side elevation, the three story projecting bay is surmounted by large dormer with palladian windows.	
2012-14 W. Third	1897	p	A three story frame house with elements of shingle and colonial revival styles for example shingle siding and bayed corners used in frontal gable end, and fluted round columns used in porch.	
2015 W. Third	1910	p	Duke Apartments; four story brick apartment building rectangular in plan; features rusticated brick on ashlar foundation, ribbon windows on frontal section, flat roof eaves and shed porch roof carried by oversize brackets.	
2020 W. Third	1902	p	Three story frame structure on stone foundation, similar to 2012, but in smaller scale; a second floor balcony is sheltered by an eyebrow hood.	
2025 W. Third	1961	i	Three story white stucco veneer apartment with frontal lanais.	
2308 W. Third	1898	p	Massive Georgian Revival three story brick masonry on a rusticated stone foundation. Cresting along the mansard roof is missing; buff brick is contrasted by quoining and terra cotta. Grand two story portico is carried by	





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2013 W. Fourth	1901	7	Small Colonial Revival cottage, hipped roof with overhanging eaves, dormer frontal facade; porch with round tapered Corinthian columns.
2017 W. Fourth	1900	s	Shingle Style two story house with cross gambrel roof; rock foundation rises to form supports for wraparound porch.
2025 W. Fourth	1902	p	Massive three story Colonial Revival house featuring wraparound porch, portecochere supported by fluted Corinthian columns; frieze decorated, brackets support overhanging eaves; garland motif in frieze; Victorian dormers.
2103 W. Fourth	1898	s	Remodeled Queen Anne; interesting features are swept dormer on east face, three story corner towers and palladian windows in frontal gable.
2109 W. Fourth	1898	s	Colonial Revival, three story remodeled house; features are wraparound porch; round tapered columns on porch; garland motif in frieze of third floor frontal balcony.
2121 W. Fourth	1969	i	Steel and concrete, three story apartment.
2209 W. Fourth	1887	p	Pine View Group Home; resided three story house with irregular roof line; originally home of Judge James Moore, early civic leader.
2215-17 W. Fourth	1924	i	Dutch Colonial, with gambrel roof.
2227 W. Fourth	1950	i	Concrete three story apartment; Victor Manor Apartments.
2103 W. Fifth	1904	s	Single story chalet-like cottage.
2110 W. Fifth	1909	s	Single story stucco cottage; chalet influence.
2112 W. Fifth	1912	s	Remodeled cottage with Colonial Revival influence shown in the frontal porch columns.
2117 W. Fifth	1922	i	Single story frame cottage with a stone foundation; frontal porch supported by brick and wood pillars.
2118 W. Fifth	1890	s	Vastly remodeled two story frame house.
2121 W. Fifth	1922	i	Frame stucco cottage with bracketed eaves supporting a hipped roof.

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2124 W. Fifth	1899	s	Queen Anne house with frontal porch featuring round columns and pedimented gablet surmounted by second story central bay.	
2127 W. Fifth	1956	i	Frame two story apartment house with brick facing.	
2128 W. Fifth	1900	p	Mediterranean style house featuring bracketed eaves and central dormer on a hipped roof.	
2217 W. Fifth	1891	p	Two story Queen Anne retaining much of original ornament, i.e., colored glass and scrollwork frieze.	
2218 W. Fifth	1895	p	Two story shingle house with polygonal corner; pyramidal roof has central dormer.	
105 S. Cannon	1964	i	One and one-half story frame duplex located longitudinally on the lot with basement garage.	
144 S. Cannon	1958	i	Single story concrete block store, bayed northwest corner.	
145 S. Cannon	1905	s	Bungalow greatly modified with addition of dormers on south gable slope.	
180 S. Cannon	1908	p	Marlboro Apartments; four story brick apartment. Principal feature is a recessed central panel with segmented arch canopy supporting corinthian columns.	
215 S. Cannon	1922	i	Dutch Colonial revival, small gable dormer to each side of frontal dormer on gambrel slope.	
317 S. Cannon	1905	s	Queen Anne Cottage.	
320 S. Cannon	1946	i	Two story Colonial Revival - mid 20th Century with fluted shadow pilasters on each side of entry.	
321 S. Cannon	1905	s	Single story house modified by second floor addition.	
148 Chestnut	1954	i	frame duplex, gabled hipped roof with white composition siding.	
151 Chestnut	1941	i	Single story frame house with attached garage.	
176 Chestnut	1889	p	The Elkhorn Apartments; Queen Anne, three story house remodeled; original shingles of decorated gables partially exposed; massive brackets support overhanging eaves; three story bay on east facade.	

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- | Item Number       | Year | Type | Description   |
|-------------------|------|------|---|
| 301 Chestnut      | 1965 | i    | Three story contemporary frame apartment complex; Parkside Apartments.  |
| 415 Chestnut      | 1905 | p    | One and one-half story colonial revival with wraparound porch supported by round tapered columns; porch gablet has scroll applied ornament; eaves are bracketed.  |
| 420 Chestnut      | 1909 | s    | One and one-half story cottage with cross gables, remodeled.  |
| 421 Chestnut      | 1897 | s    | Frame two and one-half story frame house with colonial revival and shingle characteristics; partially remodeled.  |
| 424 Chestnut      | 1910 | s    | Chalet cottage with braced brackets supporting eaves with verge boards pierced.   |
| 428 Chestnut      | 1909 | s    | Twin to 424; frontal porch enclosed.  |
| 214 Coeur d'Alene | 1907 | p    | Two story frame hipped roof with central brick chimney and dormer; formal organization of facade suggests possibility of original use as a double house; first story clapboard, second shingle; basket arch canopy over entries either side frontal elevation.  |
| 218 Coeur d'Alene | 1907 | p    | Mission style, cottage scale, white stucco exterior wall surface; red brick porch pavement; hipped roof with bracketed overhanging eaves; distinctive feature of facade is the central projecting section on which massive round columns and shadow pilsters are used; influence of Mission or Mediterranean style suggested. |
| 223 Coeur d'Alene | 1940 | i    | Two story frame structure with straight entablature, bayed two story corner lanai and bullseye windows are featured.  |
| 317 Coeur d'Alene | 1898 | p    | Chalet inspired two story house, with entries on west and south faces; overhanging bracketed eaves and wide verge boards, bracketed pitched porch canopy; grey stucco exterior wall covering most probably not original   |
| 331 Coeur d'Alene | 1963 | i    | Outrigger Apartments; frame apartment with partial brick veneer; board and batten siding on two stories.  |
| 358 Coeur d'Alene | 1964 | i    | Grey stucco frame apartment.  |

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364	Coeur d'Alene	1896	p	Large three story frame Queen Anne house on a fieldstone foundation with a corner tower and broken, complex roof line; featuring dormers, oval, round and diamond windows; bayed end veranda makes use of clustered round columns.
406	Coeur d'Alene	1900	p	El-Ro Terrace; large three story frame house with clapboard and shingle hipped roof and large central dormer; broadly overhanging eaves shingle and clapboard siding round columns and porch.
409	Coeur d'Alene	1950	i	Frame post-war apartment with hipped roof.
416	Coeur d'Alene	1898	p	Two story frame structure in Queen Anne style featuring bracketed overhanging gable ends; louvered stilted arch vents in gable ends with lunette.
417	Coeur d'Alene	1940	i	Single story frame cottage.
420	Coeur d'Alene	1905	s	Colonial Revival house with cross gabled gambrel roof shingle siding of upper floor intact; lower floor composition siding; palladian windows on frontal gable end.
504	Coeur d'Alene	1972	i	Sandpiper Apartments; frame and stucco two story structure with central breezeways and carport on east face.
511	Coeur d'Alene	1956	i	Sunset View Apartments/frame two story with brick facing; frontal breezeway.
515	Coeur d'Alene	1957	i	Skywest Apartments; brick and clapboard facing on three story frame structure; shed roof.
11	S. Elm	1911	s	Cottage with hipped roof and frontal porch.
12	S. Elm	1895	s	Cottage.
107	S. Elm	1889	s	Remodeled cottage with hipped roof.
108	S. Elm	1889	s	Cottage scale with horizontal plank siding, porch located centrally in L-plan.
145	S. Elm	1903	s	Queen Anne cottage with hipped roof and large central dormer; porch on right offset.
147	S. Elm	1889	s	Remodeled cottage.
159	S. Elm	1906	s	Shingle style house with cross gables.

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216 S. Elm	1950	i	Quinn Apartments; single story concrete apartment house.	
108 S. Hemlock	1940	i	Frame duplex single story.	
144 S. Hemlock and 2200 block of West Pacific.		i	New building under construction; three floor frame structure.	
145 S. Hemlock	1905	p	Arts and Crafts Chalet with bracketed broadly overhanging eaves; frontal porch.	
404 S. Hemlock	1955	i	Ranch style frame house; basement garage.	
424 S. Hemlock	1945	i	Two story frame house on concrete foundation.	
425 S. Hemlock			Two story remodeled Queen Anne.	
428 S. Hemlock	1905	p	Shingle Style with porch formed by overhang of upper two floors; chalet influence.	
504 S. Hemlock	1891	s	Remodeled Queen Anne with front and side porches.	
511 S. Hemlock	1956	i	Two story concrete apartment house.	
512 S. Hemlock	1928	i	Single story frame bungalow.	
518 S. Hemlock	1949	i	Two story apartment building.	
6 S. Oak	1953	i	Duplicate to 5320 Cannon; two story frame apartment with gablet hipped roof.	
104 S. Oak	1939	i	Two story brick apartment building.	
144 S. Oak	1898	s	Queen Anne dwelling, two and one-half stories with recessed front porch; roof of porch has pent eaves; overhanging frontal gable with inset lunette.	
146 S. Oak	1905	s	Partially remodeled chalet exhibiting shingle influence in swept corners of frontal balcony.	
152 S. Oak	1903	s	Mediterranean style three story house; remodeled by enclosing porch, etc.	
155 S. Oak	1907	p	Four story apartment building featuring stringcourse and parapet above fourth floor; central courtyard; Spanish Colonial Revival exterior surface in stucco and concrete.	

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1603 W. Pacific	1900	s	Two story house with Queen Anne characteristics; partially shingled; joined to single story Greyhound dormitory.	
1609 W. Pacific	1901	s	Two story Queen Anne structure with classic details; shingles in pedimented gable.	
1612 W. Pacific	1895	s	Remodeled Queen Anne; virtual twin to 1614.	
1613 W. Pacific	1902	s	Two story frame house, clapboard with frontal veranda supported by round tapered columns; recessed second floor gallery; steep chalet roof.	
1614 W. Pacific	1895	s	Remodeled Queen Anne; twin house to 1612.	
1616 W. Pacific	1887	s	Pacific Food Center; unclear if store front merely covers original building; horizontal plank and composition brick.	
1617 W. Pacific	1903	p	Mediterranean frame house with green clapboard siding; two story frontal veranda to each side of entrance arch; double dormers located centrally on hipped roof.	
1623 W. Pacific	1908	s	Chalet style two story with clapboard first floor; plaster second; massive lattice beaming of frontal porch.	
1624 W. Pacific	1900	s	Shingle Style house with cross gables; two stories; frontal porch supported by round tapered columns; garland motif in porch gable.	
1629 W. Pacific	1906	s	Two story; plank and clapboard base siding on first floor; shingle style featuring round, square and oriel windows; modernized.	
1630 W. Pacific	1900	p	Cross gable frame house with Mediterranean influence; shingle and clapboard siding; similar in certain details to 1624.	
1631 W. Pacific	1900	s	Shingle influenced frame house; two stories modernized.	
1632 W. Pacific	1895	s	Modernized Queen Anne with classic details.	
1634 W. Pacific	1899	s	Greatly remodeled frame two story house.	

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| 1635 W. Pacific    | 1904 | p    | Classical and shingle detail featured on a two story frame house; outstanding feature is projecting pedimented gable with bayed west corner window.  |
| 1700-10 W. Pacific | 1939 | i    | Brick two story apartment with Mission influence.  |
| 1707 W. Pacific    | 1900 | p    | Structure with Queen Anne influence; gable ends shingled; frontal porch supported on round tapered columns and returns on gablet; gable bayed three floors west elevation.                                       |
| 1714 W. Pacific    | 1887 | s    | Frame two story house with hipped roof; pebble-stucco exterior probably a modification of 1930's; veranda first and second floors.   |
| 1715 W. Pacific    | 1901 | p    | Stucco exterior on a two and one-half story Queen Anne; wraparound porch first floor, two and one-half story polygonal turret; diamond motif in frontal gable.   |
| 1717 W. Pacific    | 1889 | p    | Classic Queen Anne with variegated shingles; colored glass panes in windows; fan motif to each side of chimneys; frontal porch supported by spool columns and balusters.   |
| 1718 W. Pacific    | 1899 | p    | Classic detail on a two and one-half story Queen Anne; round tapered columns in frontal porch.   |
| 1725 W. Pacific    | 1895 | p    | Arts and Crafts chalet designed by K. K. Cutter for banker R. Lewis Rutter; small dormer to each side of large central dormer with balcony cut into roof line; foundation and first floor rough cut field stone. |
| 1730 W. Pacific    | 1897 | s    | Mediterranean house with brick veneer on two and one-half stories; remodeled.  |
| 1803 W. Pacific    | 1888 | p    | Wide overhanging eaves on two and one-half story frame house; leading in upper sash of windows.  |
| 1807 W. Pacific    | 1888 | p    | Three story remodeled Queen Anne with frontal gable facade over hanging each floor below; wraparound porch on brick piers.   |
| 1812 W. Pacific    | 1895 | s    | Stucco frame house showing Mediterranean influence; hipped roof; features half circle window in frontal gable Mollendorf Apartment.  |

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1813 W. Pacific	1898	s	Stucco three story house; shingle in gable ends intact, originally Queen Anne with classic details.
1819 W. Pacific	1893	s	Mediterranean influenced frame house with stucco exterior, however shingle in dormers is intact; bayed castellated east corner; pedimented porch gablet.
1820 W. Pacific	1939	i	Two story frame house with brick facing on single story frontal portion; remainder clapboard siding.
1825 W. Pacific	1967	i	Capitana Apartments; frame and pebble-stucco structure with central stair and breeze way; three stories.
1830 W. Pacific	1889	s	Queen Anne dwelling with overhanging frontal gable supported by ornamental dual consoles; porch enclosed.
1905 W. Pacific	1886	p	Classic Queen Anne; two and one-half stories with centrally located brick chimneys, clapboard and shingle siding, and bayed east corner; one of the least altered houses in Brownes Addition, even the landscaping is intact; owned by the Dwight family since construction.
1906 W. Pacific	1960	i	Park Manor Apartments, frame and brick two story structure.
1919 W. Pacific	1961	i	Greentree Apartments, stucco and frame three story apartment with terraces on east and west.
1920 W. Pacific	1887	s	Stucco cottage greatly altered.
1924 W. Pacific	1890	p	Brick facing on this house is original; variegated shingles in dormers; frontal porch is supported by rock and wooden pillars; flat porch, roof forms balcony for the second floor.
1925 W. Pacific	1900	p	Mediterranean two and one-half story house with colonial details; frontal porch has round tapered columns, and a porch gablet with returns; additional features are central hipped dormer and east face bay.
1928 W. Pacific	1901	p	Two and one-half story house with both Mediterranean and colonial revival influence shown in use of central hipped dormer and wraparound porch.
1931 W. Pacific	1940	i	Elk Drug Store; orange brick single story store front building; shops on both corner faces.
2003 W. Pacific	1911	s	Stucco store front; display windows on inverted bayed corner.



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2004 W. Pacific	1891	p	Large two and one-half story Queen Anne House with stucco exterior facing; massive dormers overhang two story bays; pedimented gables broadly overhanging are supported by brackets.
2009 W. Pacific	1909	p	Avenida Apartments; Spanish colonial red brick apartment with wooden ornament. Three story veranda project to each side of the entrance arch; fluted trios of round columns support the veranda.
2012 W. Pacific	1895	s	Cottage with shingle and horizontal plank siding.
2017 W. Pacific	1927	s	One and one-half story dwelling with stucco exterior; bayed east corner.
2020 W. Pacific	1894	s	Stucco three story house with central gable; ogee arch entrance canopy.
2024 W. Pacific	1904	s	Extensively remodeled two and one-half story dwelling.
2025 W. Pacific	1968	i	Onlet West Apartments; stucco and frame structure; balconies frontal facade.
2028 W. Pacific	1897	i	Remodeled Queen Anne; two and one-half stories.
2105 W. Pacific	1973	i	Frame and stucco office building with gablet hipped roof and rustic contemporary detail.
2108 W. Pacific	1900	p	Tudoresque three story dwelling with fieldstone foundation and first floor painted black; shingle second floor and plaster third, with half-timbering; balconies on second floor; dormers on a gable roof.
2109 W. Pacific	1909	s	Frame house with frontal porch on square pillars; central dormers on main facade.
2117 W. Pacific	1903	p	Dwelling exhibiting Mediterranean influence; two and one-half stories with broadly overhanging eaves exposed beams; wide frontal dormer.
2126 W. Pacific	1960	i	Coronet Apartments; red brick and wood ornament.
2127 W. Pacific	1892	s	Ontario Apartments; remodeled Queen Anne, three floors.
2204 W. Pacific	1957	i	Frame three story apartment faced with tan brick.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	JUL 30 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

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- | Address                | Year | Type | Description   |
|------------------------|------|------|---|
| 2208 W. Pacific        | 1901 | p    | Graystone Apartments; Queen Anne house on a fieldstone foundation, painted black; principle feature is flat topped corner turret.                                 |
| 2230 W. Pacific        | 1926 | i    | Kingsbury Apartments; two story red brick structure with classic motif.   |
| 2236 W. Pacific        | 1899 | p    | Two story Arts and Crafts chalet with half-timbering for Tudor effect; wraparound porch with bayed corner; designed by K. K. Cutter for Dr. H. B. Luhn.           |
| 2301 W. Pacific        | 1905 | p    | Westminister Apartments; large, five story, Tudoresque apartments with half-timbering and multi-gable facade.   |
| 2306 W. Pacific        | 1908 | p    | Westgate Apartments; Spanish Colonial with small arches on second floor frontal facade to each side of large central arch above entrance.                         |
| 2312 W. Pacific        | 1904 | s    | Remodeled Shingle Style; two story dwelling with a frontal porch beneath each of the gables.  |
| 2318 W. Pacific        | 1910 | sp   | Cardiff Apartments; remodeled Queen Anne with overhanging frontal gable facade, bracketed. <i>See 6/83 correspondence</i>   |
| 2327 W. Pacific        | 1896 | p    | Massive three story brick home with Mediterranean influence and Colonial Revival detail; wraparound porch with round tapered columns and garland motif on frieze. |
| 2328 W. Pacific        | 1921 | i    | Colonial Revival two story house with frontal porch on square pillars.  |
| 2404 W. Pacific        | 1893 | p    | Frame Colonial Revival dwelling; three stories featuring wraparound frontal porch, side porch, and third floor sun roof; carriage house to rear.                  |
| 2403 & 2407 W. Pacific | 1931 | i    | Two story brick cottage with frontal and two side porches; similar in style to large three story apartment on west, which is joined to it by a breezeway.         |
| 2408 W. Pacific        | 1901 | p    | Arts and Crafts cottage with exposed beam eaves, frontal swept dormer, portecochere on west.  |
| 2413 W. Pacific        | 1898 | s    | Three story shingle style house with frontal gable, bracketed overhanging eaves at second floor; central recessed balcony on frontal gable.                       |

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2414 W. Pacific	1922	4	Single story cottage with shingle first floor stucco upper; half timbering painted over.
2417 W. Pacific	1900	p	Two and one-half story dwelling with Mediterranean and Colonial Revival details such as wraparound porch and central dormer.
2424 W. Pacific		s	Arts and Crafts Cottage; small front porch decorative shutters
2425 W. Pacific	1898	p	Dutch Colonial Revival; massive two and one-half story dwelling with clapboard, stucco exterior on a fieldstone foundation. Wraparound porch; large frontal dormer; decorative window surrounds.
104 S. Poplar	1897	p	Virginia Apartment Annex; carriage house for Finch Mansion-Virginia Apartments.
144 S. Poplar	1930	i	Brick one and one-half story house with double frontal dormers.
1604 W. Riverside	1905	s	Queen Anne with shingle style characteristics; two and one-half story frame house with long pitched cross gable roof; corbeled flare top chimneys.
1614 W. Riverside		i	Two story reinforced concrete structure; commercial.
1624 W. Riverside	1895	s	Queen Anne house with Colonial Revival detail; white clapboard; diamond window in gable
1630 W. Riverside	1898	s	Single story bungalow with variegated siding
1715 W. Riverside	1899	s	Remodeled Shingle Style, wraparound porch added to structure.
1719 W. Riverside	1899	p	Large scale Colonial Revival, two stories with wide veranda and leaded glass in windows.
1721 W. Riverside	1903	p	Example of Queen Anne with Colonial Revival features such as wraparound veranda; three stories, clapboard on a stone foundation.
1722 W. Riverside	1900	s	Vastly remodeled Mediterranean house; one and one-half stories with low hipped roof.
1730 W. Riverside	1903	s	Simplified chalet with cross gables on a stone foundation.

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1740 W. Riverside	1945	i	South Bank Apartments; brick concrete structure.
1807 W. Riverside	1948	i	Small pink gable house with basement garage.
1809 W. Riverside	1970	<sup>1</sup> i	Three story stucco and frame building
1811 W. Riverside	1892	s	Queen Anne cottage; remodeled.
1812 W. Riverside	1962	i	Sunset House Apartment; concrete structure with pre-dominance of glass.
1816 W. Riverside		s	Grandview Apartments; pebble stucco; two story loggia; round colossal pilasters; hipped roof
1819 W. Riverside	1892	s	Simple Queen Anne with shingled second floor; early owner Bryon Riblet inventor of Riblet tramway system.
1826 W. Riverside	1941	i	Riverside Court Apartments; modern brick with gable roof.
1827 W. Riverside	1891	p	Good example of Queen Anne styling; gable roof; most interesting features are horseshoe arches of balcony and stained glass of windows.
1828 W. Riverside	1901	s	Similar to neighboring house 1834, with bayed corner tower.
1834 W. Riverside	1903	s	Twin to 1828, with balcony on second floor of frontal facade.
1907 W. Riverside	1947	i	Donnick Apartments; two story concrete block yellow with green trim.
1910 W. Riverside	1946	i	Carlo Apartments; red brick; commercial style.
1916 W. Riverside	1905	p	Paloma Apartments; Mission Style apartment complex with false gables of red tile eaves, segmental brick arches over windows.
1917 W. Riverside	1967	i	Kingston House; two story concrete structure with wood trim
1920 W. Riverside	1905	s	Queen Anne dwelling with hipped gable roof; radiating sun pattern in porch gablet and arch above third floor windows.
1926 W. Riverside	1899	s	Large Queen Anne; shingled on upper of three floors.

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1927 W. Riverside	1900	s	Remodeled Shingle Style dwelling, two and one-half stories on a foundation of fieldstone.
2001 W. Riverside	1893	p	Fine Queen Anne house retaining colored glass panes of windows, oriel windows, tower gingerbread ornament; spired carriage house intact.
2008 W. Riverside	1927	i	Remodeled craftsman bungalow.
2014 W. Riverside	1899	s	Remodeled clapboard cottage.
2019 W. Riverside	1893	s	Queen Anne with bayed corner.
2020-30 W. Riverside	1891	p	Colonial Apartments; multi-gabled townhouses with mansard roof; Queen Anne style in fact; each is two and one-half stories in height, polygonal bayed windows to each side of the recesses.
2027 W. Riverside	1898	s	Shingle Style three story house with Colonial Revival treatment.
2036 W. Riverside	1899	s	Radically remodeled two story house.
2103 W. Riverside	1948	i	Evergreen Apartments; contemporary two story concrete apartment complex.
2112 W. Riverside	1973	i	Frame and concrete apartment complex. <i>all brick</i>
2115 W. Riverside	1950	i	Concrete and brick apartment complex.
2117 W. Riverside	1900	s	Late Queen Anne house; three stories; highly remodeled; set well back from the street.
2136 W. Riverside	1970	i	Aqua View Apartments; concrete and glass structure full half block in length. <i>all brick</i>
2203 W. Riverside	1949	i	Donoion Arms; green stucco and concrete two and one-half story sturcture.
2222 W. Riverside	1897	s	White two story structure with gable roof; brick trim; shed roof for porch.
145 S. Spruce	1910	s	Mediterranean frame house; variegated shingle siding on all three floors; hipped central dormer.

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314 S. Spruce	1957	i	Emmanuel Lutheran Church; red brick with steep pitched gable; spire on onrth; single story north wing.
N. 2008 Sunset Boulevard	1950	i	Lilac Motel; concrete block three story; Motel Style.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) TOWN
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			Founder (James N. Glover)
				Architects: Cutter and Malmgren, Loren L.
SPECIFIC DATES	1881-1930	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Rand, Albert Held, A.J. Carpenter, R. C. Sweatt, et al	

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Spokane is today one of a hundred middle size American cities but at the turn of the century it was one of the richest and most rapidly growing towns in America, and Browne's Addition was the home of Spokane's millionaires. Today the area is partially isolated from the surrounding city. But in 1900, Browne's Addition was the most socially correct address in the city. Earlier residents had been satisfied to live near their businesses along the Falls; later society leaders would increasingly live above the city on the South Hill. J. J. Browne developed a district of large homes and tree-shadowed streets forming a sharp contrast to the nearby homes of working families. As Browne's Addition lost prestige, luxury apartments were constructed in the district, then practical apartment complexes and finally various commercial establishments. But Browne's Addition is today what it has been for forty years: a district of beautiful houses and high population density. It has been saved from deterioration by its partial isolation from heavily traveled streets as well as by the continued desirability of the district as a residential area.

When J. J. Browne arrived in Spokane in 1878, the 35 year old lawyer homesteaded in an area that had a population of less than 75 people. The 160 acre homestead was the foundation of Browne's real estate holdings that covered the Inland Empire. The University of Michigan graduate came after the Nez Perce war and remained to see the city incorporated in 1881, through the railroad expansion of the 1880's to the Great Fire of 1889. When the fire destroyed 36 blocks of the city center, many thought the city was dead. But as the city burgeoned after the fire, so did Browne's riches.

Browne's acres began to sell as the population of the city swelled in 1890. The census showed that the recovered city had a population of 19,922; a growth of 85% brought the city's population to 36,848 in 1900. An even more amazing record was the growth by 1910 to 104,402 or 183.3% growth in ten years; 300% in 20 years. An astonishing record for a city that today has population of less than 180,000. With this population came a demand for houses. Browne's Addition was a reality, not just a real estate promoters dream.

Browne's own home was built on the western edge of the district, in what was a woody hillside in 1885. His brick house was built in the early 1880's and stood until 1975. While Coeur d'Alene Park was the playground for adults of Browne's Addition, its youth played on Browne's estate with his children. Until the late 1890's only J. J. Browne owned a home on the four city blocks of his estate.

The division of this block of land resulted in one long concentrated block of high quality architecture, remarkable even in Browne's Addition. When Browne moved to what is now known as Browne's Mountain, his house was sold to Robert Strahorn. It was remodeled by Kirtland Cutter and generally referred to as "Strahorn Pines". On the same side of the street, Cutter completed, in 1898, three outstanding houses: Campbell House

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Spokane, The City Beautiful: A Souvenir of Spokane, Washington, and the Inland Empire  
 (Spokane: George W. Jones and Co., circa 1907)  
 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Spokane, Washington, 1891-1913. Includes the  
 1907 report to the Board of Park Commissioners by Olmsted Brothers Landscape  
 Architects, Brookline, Massachusetts.

(continued on attached sheet)

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 126 acres, more or less

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>1,1</u>	<u>46,715,2,0</u>	<u>5,217,718,9,0</u>	B	<u>1,1</u>	<u>46,615,8,0</u>	<u>5,217,712,8,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<u>1,1</u>	<u>46,616,0</u>	<u>5,217,719,5,0</u>	D	<u>1,1</u>	<u>46,716,0</u>	<u>5,217,813,7,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(see attached sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Patsy M. Garrett and Elisabeth Walton Potter, Historic Preservation Specialists.

ORGANIZATION Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation DATE January 1976

STREET & NUMBER P. O. Box 1128 TELEPHONE (206) 753-4117

CITY OR TOWN Olympia STATE Washington 98504

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL      STATE XX LOCAL     

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *David L. Lauren*

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE March 15, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	<u>7/30</u>
<u><i>W. M. ...</i></u>	DATE <u>7/26</u>
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE <u>7/26</u>
ATTEST <u><i>Charles ...</i></u>	DATE <u>7/30</u>
CLERK, OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	



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(National Register), Wakefield House, and the Finch Mansion.

No other district in the city compressed so many luxurious and prestigious residences in so small an area. Those who wished more room built on the South Hill, like the city's founder, James Glover. But steep roads and winding streets discouraged the less dashing until the turn of the century. Development on the Hill continued until the Depression, and resumed in part after World War II. From D. C. Corbin, developer of the Inland Empire railroads, to Henry J. Kaiser, the luxurious homes and grounds of the properties typified the development of South Hill. In recent years the oldest portion of South Hill has suffered most from encroachment. The extensive hospital district (Spokane is the fourth ranked city nationally in the performance of open heart surgery) has increasingly forced removal of older homes as well as the development of apartment complexes close to the district.

A second district of Spokane that had an effect on the development of Browne's Addition is Peaceful Valley, the small working class district of the city which lies beneath Browne's Addition along the Spokane River. It was recommended by the Olmstead Brothers at the turn of the century that beautification of the city would be enhanced if the district was purchased as a park. They felt that the extreme isolation of Peaceful Valley as well as the crowded building conditions of this poor section of town were dangerous in case of fire or any natural disaster. The haunt of Spokane's poorest citizens, Peaceful Valley was known until the turn of the century as "Poverty Flats". Ambitious citizens demanded that a more mellifluous name be chosen. Peaceful Valley was selected in honor of a popular play of the era. From this district, in the heyday of Browne's Addition, working girls and men climbed the steep cliff stairs to work in the homes of families like the Dwights, Clarks, and Campbells. Peaceful Valley is still a sharp contrast to Browne's Addition but for differing reasons.

Compared to life in Peaceful Valley, life in Browne's Addition was very pleasant but then compared to almost any life style, Browne's Addition was very pleasant. With trolleys that came by every twenty minutes from Coeur d'Alene Park to the city, one could visit anywhere without the need of a carriage. Of course, most people in the district had their own horse and landau, or perhaps a more spectacular rig. If you were Amasa Campbell you had footmen to hold your horses and help your wife from the carriage. In the summer, bands played in Coeur d'Alene Park, the first of the city park system, and at that time the best park. Picnics were arranged as entertainment for the young children. If a young lady wished a private school she might attend Brunot Hall, only a block south of the park; if her parents were more democratic she could ride the trolley to old South High. If she happened to be on vacation she might pay a call to the South Hill on Thursday; on Wednesday she could stay home for the day. Wealth was a byword of the district. As an indication of the money that it might cost a young lady at home to run her affairs, Carolyn Richards, in 1904, felt that the monthly allowance of \$15 and \$20 for her horse simply was not enough when compared to the other young ladies of Browne's Addition. A community within a community, Browne's Addition was a very pleasant place indeed before 1917.

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Spokane's growth pattern had astounded the world in the pre-World War I days. With the third largest bridge in the world in 1911, the Monroe Street span, the city felt justifiably that it would be a leading city in the twentieth century. With the end of the First World War, America changed and so did Spokane.

Browne's Addition slumbered from 1919 until the 1970's. Large luxury apartment houses built in the early decades of the century were joined by the subdivision of mansions into apartments. The colonial mansion of John A. Finch was converted to apartments in 1927. Families with children did not leave the district as early as those with no descendants, like Finch. The Cowles family home remained until the 1970's when they razed it. The Daniel Dwight House is still the residence of his daughter, the poet Mary Dwight. But there are few other single family dwellings remaining in the district; even cottages such as Doctor Luhn's are usually apartments.

Spokane's population between wars gradually spread outward from the city center. While the City of Spokane's population increased less than 70 thousand in 60 years, the Standard Metropolitan Area grew to over 250,000. The sole reversal of this trend within the city was the steady growth of population in the Browne's Addition area. The trend has proceeded at a faster rate since a housing shortage has become more acute in the central portion of the city. Today the population density of Browne's Addition is much greater than any other section of the city. The large houses are filled to their roof-lines with people of every age, race and occupation.

Because recent years have revitalized the core business district, apartments have been at a premium in the districts close to the city. Its isolation from the city traffic and generally acceptable winter conditions (compared to the nearest comparable district, the South Hill), have made it a good district for child rearing. Equally its nearness to recreational facilities and traffic patterns have made it ideal for single residents. Newer structures have increasingly replaced older homes therefore retaining the high residential standard locally. In effect, the desirability of the district counteracted the trend towards high density population.

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The Western Architect, Vol. 12, No. 3 (September 1908). Includes several illustrated features on Spokane architecture. The journal was published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, seat of the western railroad empire in which Spokane was a prime location.

Durham, N. W., History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country, Washington. (Spokane, Chicago, Philadelphia: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912). 3 vols.

Edwards, Jonathan, An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington (W. H. Lever, 1900).

Telephone interview, January 20, 1976: Richard Courtney, Landscape Architect, City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Agency.

Interview, January 14, 1976: Rod W. Zoske, Director of Operations, City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Agency.

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Beginning at a point on the NE corner of Block 1 of the West Riverside Addition to the Plat of Spokane; thence south along east boundary line of said Block 1 to point of intersection with common Section line of Sections 13 and 24; thence east along said Section line to NE corner of Lot 13 of N.W.H. Bank's Resurvey and Subdivision of Block 2 of Browne's Addition; thence south along east property line of said Lot 13 and the eastern edge of Maple Street to the northwest corner of Block 17 of Browne's Addition; thence southwesterly along rear property lines of Lots 1 through 3 of Block 18 of said Addition; thence westerly along rear property lines of Lots 5 and 6 of said Block 18 and Lots 1 through 3 of Block 19 of Browne's Addition; thence south along the property line between Lots 9 and 10 of said Block 19 to the centerline of second Avenue; thence west along said centerline to the centerline of Elm Street, thence south along the centerline of Elm Street to a point opposite the alley dividing Block 6 of Cannon's Addition; thence easterly along said alley to the property line between Lots 8 and 9 of said Block 6; thence south to the centerline of Fourth Avenue; thence west to the western edge of Cannon Street; thence south to the rear property line of Lot 1 of Block 11 of Cannon's Addition; thence southwesterly along the rear property lines of Lots 9 through 12 of said Block 11; thence west along the north edge of Fifth Avenue to the west edge of Hemlock Street; thence south to the property line between Lots 10 and 11 of Block 27 of Cannon's Addition, thence west to the intersection with a straight line between the SE corner of Lot 25 of the Boulevard Addition and a point approximately 120 feet, more or less, west-southwest from the NE corner of Lot 1 of said Addition; thence northwesterly to the end of said straight line; thence northwesterly to include approximately the east 120 feet of Lot V of Browne's Second Addition; thence north along rear property lines of Lots 1 and 2 of Block Z and Lots 1 through 5 of Block Y of said Addition; thence east along north property line of Lot 5 of Block Y of said Addition to rear property line of Lot 6 of said Block Y; thence north to centerline of Riverside Avenue; thence northeasterly and southeasterly along centerline of Riverside Avenue to a point opposite the west boundary line of Block 1 of the West Riverside Addition; thence north along said boundary line to NW corner of said Block 1; thence east along north boundary line of said Block 1 to point of beginning.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on the NE corner of Block 1 of the West Riverside Addition to the Plat of Spokane; thence south along east boundary line of said Block 1 to point of intersection with common Section line of Sections 13 and 24; thence east along said Section line to NE corner of Lot 13 of N. W. H. Bank's Resurvey and Subdivision of Block 2 of Browne's Addition; thence south along east property line of said Lot 13 and the eastern edge of Maple Street to the centerline of Sunset Boulevard; thence southwesterly along centerline of Sunset Boulevard to a point opposite the south boundary lines of Block 26 and Block 27 of Cannon's Addition, thence west along south boundary lines of said Blocks 26 and 27 to SE corner of Lot 25 of the Boulevard Addition; thence in a straight line northwesterly to a point approximately 120 feet, more or less, from the NE corner of Lot 1 of said Addition; thence northwesterly in a straight line to include approximately the east 120 feet of Lot V of Browne's Second Addition; thence north along rear property lines of Lots 1 and 2 of Block Z and Lots 1 through 5 of Block Y of said Addition; thence east along north property line of Lot 5 of Block Y of said Addition to rear property line of Lot 6 of said Block Y; thence north to centerline of Riverside Avenue; thence northeasterly and southeasterly along centerline of Riverside Avenue to a point opposite the west boundary line of Block 1 of the West Riverside Addition; thence north along said boundary line to NW corner of said Block 1; thence east along north boundary line of Said Block 1 to point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

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Page 1

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

National Register Property: Browne's Addition  
Historic District  
Spokane, Washington  
UTM references:  
A 11 467520 5277890  
B 11 466580 5277280  
C 11 466160 5277950  
D 11 467160 5278370

Current Owner: Rosemary Leaver  
W. 2318 Pacific  
Spokane, WA 99203

Proposed Change: That the 1910 building identified as Cardiff Apartments at W. 2318 Pacific, Page 25 of Item 7 of the nomination form, be changed from the rank of secondary (s) to primary (p) and hereafter be identified as the Vachel Lindsay House.

Justification: Since the Browne's Addition nomination was written in 1976, information regarding the property at W. 2318 Pacific has surfaced which proves it to have been the home of Vachel Lindsay, esteemed American poet of the 1910s and 1920s.

Lindsay was wellknown for his General William Booth Enters Into Heaven and Other Poems, The Chinese Nightingale and Other Poems, and The Congo, by the time he arrived in Spokane. He was the first American poet to be received for readings at Oxford and Cambridge.

A local attorney and patron of the Arts, Ben Kizer, invited Lindsay to Spokane where he enjoyed the support of a small circle of intellectuals for the five years he spent in the city. For a time Lindsay lived at the Davenport Hotel, subsidized by Kizer and the hotel.

Lindsay met and married a Spokane high school teacher, Elisabeth Connor, in 1925. They had two children, Susan, born in 1926 and Nicholas, born in 1927.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Browne's Addition

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It was after the birth of their first child that the Lindsays moved to the first floor apartment at West 2318 Pacific. Vachel kept his suite at the Davenport as a studio. The apartment on Pacific was reportedly the scene of wild and eccentric poetry-reading parties. The living room walls were decorated with images from the Egyptian Book of the Dead and Lindsay's own art was abundantly displayed. He would recite, dressed in a black Chinese robe, before an illustration of Coleridge's Xanadu and the pleasure dome of the great Kubla.

The Lindsays and their guests, dressed in swimsuits and scarves, often danced around a red sun disc painted on the bare floor, chanting Vachel's poems. Famous visitors to Spokane who were entertained at W. 2318 Pacific by the Lindsays included: Roland Hayes, Harriet Monroe, John Erskine, and Gene Tunney.

But by 1928, Lindsay's sojourn in the Northwest was turning sour. He was evicted from his suite in the Davenport and left in October of that year for a tour of the east and midwest without his family. In March of 1929 he returned for Elisabeth and the children and moved back to his native Springfield, Illinois, where he died at age 52 in 1931. During his five years in Spokane, Vachel Lindsay completed and published four volumes of verse and a number of periodical pieces.

Even as he left, he commemorated the city in verse, The Rimrock Way. Though the final parting was less than friendly -- Lindsay wrote bitterly of his eviction -- Lindsay had accomplished important work in Spokane and had given it a brief affair with a Bohemian artist of note. For this reason, his home at West 2318 Pacific deserves recognition as one of Spokane's especially significant historic resources.

Sources: Ruggles, Eleanor. The West-Going Heart: A Life of Vachel Lindsay. New York: Norton Company, 1959. Pp. 369-370.

Simon, Walter. "Poet in Residence: Vachel Lindsay at the Davenport", The Arts.

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