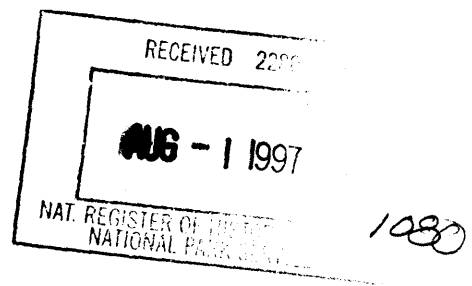


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 an 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 The Globe Hotel

other names/site number The Janet Block

2. Location

street & number 204 North Division Street not for publication

city or town Spokane vicinity

state Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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] ACTING SHPO 7.9.91
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper 12.17.98 Date of Action
Dean H. Beall

The Globe Hotel
Name of Property

Spokane County, WA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

"Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central
Business District of Spokane, WA, 1900-1910"

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE: restaurant/bar

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: specialty store & restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCIAL STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof BUILT-UP TAR

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908 - 1947

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Albert Held

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:

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

Name of repository:

Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office

The Globe Hotel
Name of Property

Spokane County, WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	1
---	---

4	6	9	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

5	2	7	8	3	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing
2

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--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing
4

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Yeomans
organization Consultant date 31 December 1996
street & number 501 West 27th Avenue telephone 509-456-3828
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99203

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Owen F. and Julia K. Clarke, Jr.
street & number 716 East 25th Avenue telephone 509-838-0607
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99203

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places
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The Globe Hotel
Spokane County, WA

7. Description

With its buff-colored, pressed-brick surface, the handsome three-story commercial style Janet Block -- commonly called the Globe Hotel -- is an excellent example of the property type "Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Hotels." Built in 1908, the Globe Hotel was constructed during Spokane's most rapid period of growth from 1900 to 1910, and offered private, furnished, ventilated rooms to the hundreds of itinerant working class men and women who helped shape Spokane. Included in the National Register Multiple Property Listing "Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, Washington, 1900-1910," the Globe Hotel retains excellent exterior integrity above street-level, and represents one of the best examples of Spokane's few remaining single room occupancy hotels. The Globe Hotel is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to Spokane's early history and growth, and under Criterion C for its distinctive interior architectural design representative of Spokane single room occupancy hotels.

1996 - Present Condition

Located on the northeast corner of Main Avenue and Division Street on the eastern edge of Spokane's central business district, the Globe Hotel is the busy intersection's focal point. The building comprises a primarily rectangular plan measuring 85 by 100 feet; a narrow 55-foot northward-projecting wing gives the Hotel an "L" shaped footprint. The block is a large brick building with nearly 10,000 square feet on each floor. A thick stone foundation supports the building and houses a full basement. Filling its property and built close to the street with a 12 to 20-foot setback, the unreinforced masonry-clad building covered in buff-colored, pressed-brick veneer retains excellent exterior integrity above street-level, and rises three stories to 47 feet. Red brick, laid in common bond variant with six stretcher rows for each header row, measures 16-20 inches thick forming the building's structural walls. Buff-colored veneer face-bricks cover the structural red bricks on the building's principal Main Avenue and Division Street (south and west) facades. Interior steel posts, girders, and "I" beams form a metal skeleton enclosed by the brick walls.

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The Globe Hotel
Spokane County, WA

Accenting the building's height and roof line, a decorative parapet with metal coping, molded brick pilasters and recessed panels crowns the building's south and west facades, hiding a flat roof of gravel and built-up tar. Each parapet elevation is embellished with a centrally placed, recessed plaque made of glazed terra cotta. The center of each plaque proclaims the block's name with incised letters spelling "Janet." A plain, stamped-tin, modillioned cornice projects out from below the roof parapet. Symmetrically placed, original eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows reveal the Hotel's interior single occupancy room placement. Each window is crowned with a terra cotta keystone and brick flat arch. Scored terra cotta window sills distinguished with an egg and dart motif support the windows. Deeply set quoins mark the building's corners and add strength to the frame. Plain, classical moldings separate the upper floors from the Hotel's street-level facade. Four commercial/retail bays all measuring approximately 20 feet wide define the building's west elevation. A recessed bay emphasizes the building's southwest corner entrance and is supported by a single cast-iron Tuscan style pillar. The storefronts are composed of a three-part arrangement with a wood-paneled base, display window, and transom. Retractable window awnings set above the transom spaces shade and protect the storefronts. The block's most prominent feature is a brightly painted, wood-framed, stamped-tin marquee that hangs from the building's western face over the Hotel's front entry. The marquee identifies the block's common name with red letters spelling "The Globe." A vertical neon sign characterized by a subtle art deco influence is suspended high on the building's southwest corner above the cast-iron pillar.

Opposite the block's principal south and west facades, the building's east and north elevations are clad in red brick. A three-story brick building built after the Globe Hotel, once stood next to the Hotel's east wall. After the adjacent building was demolished in 1970, a sign advertising the Globe Hotel was uncovered. Stenciled in black and white paint over the red bricks, the billboard sign announces the Globe Hotel and lists its many "modern" 1908 amenities. Still visible, the painted commercial continues to laud the Globe Hotel of decades past.

The interior space of the Globe Hotel follows the popular pattern found in many SRO hotels: street-level commercial/retail bays, a centrally located lobby with an

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The Globe Hotel
Spokane County, WA

office and wide stairwell, interior and exterior light wells, and upper floors consisting of small, single rooms with or without baths. The large, decorative marquee suspended from the building's western face emphasizes the Hotel's front entrance into the central lobby. Decorative metal balusters support a handworn wooden banister and newel cap, and protect a wide staircase that leads to the upper floors. The lobby's most prominent feature -- an ornamental, stamped-tin ceiling -- remains in good condition. Highlighting its decorative design, the tin ceiling is colored in green, gold, and cream paint. In addition to the lobby, the two bays north of the lobby contain their original stamped-tin ceilings.

The upper-floor hotel rooms have not been used for more than 30 years, and the second floor was completely gutted in the 1970s. Most original exterior windows remain on the second floor, but they show damage and decay. Second floor ceilings, walls, floors, and staircase have been altered and damaged.

The third floor was stripped of its furnishings and fixtures; plumbing, heating, and lighting systems have been dismantled. Although plaster is badly deteriorated on both walls and ceilings, the original hotel rooms, windows, and doors remain and clearly convey the historic use of the building as a single room occupancy hotel. Over 30 hotel rooms with private or shared bathrooms remain extant. The rooms and hallways wrap around a large interior light well and stairwell forming a modified "U" shaped floor plan. Two exterior light wells on the building's east wall contain boarded windows and measure 5 feet by 27 feet. Ceiling heights measure 10 feet; hallway widths measure 4 to 5 feet. Remnants of plaster and lathe cover the ceilings and walls. Mopboards, window, door, and chair rail moldings are stained a black-walnut tint, and are made of fir. Stained-fir, five-paneled doors are anchored by textured-glass transoms that open for ventilation. Many transoms are intact and operable. Most rooms measure 12 feet by 12 feet and contain a transomed door. Each room has one or two windows that open to the building's exterior elevations or to interior light wells; nearly all interior bathrooms contain a small window that opens to a shaft leading to the roof and a supply of fresh air. Evidenced by exposed drain pipes, wall basin bracing and a few remaining fixtures, some rooms contained a private toilet, but most rooms were joined by a shared bathroom with

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The Globe Hotel
Spokane County, WA

a toilet and clawfoot bathtub. Stenciled doors reading "Ladies" and "Gents" open to common bathrooms that contained a toilet and tub. Unusual for the time, some rooms contain closets or storage space closed with a door. Wiring and light fixture remnants show that each room contained a telephone and electric lighting.

Outside, a graveled parking lot runs the length of the Hotel along its eastern elevation; an alley abuts the building to the north. The "L" shaped Globe Hotel forms a pocket at its northwest, inside corner where a two-story brick building, built in 1904, stands abruptly next to Hotel. A sound and sturdy building, the Globe Hotel survives with sufficient integrity to convey its historic and architectural significance as a single room occupancy hotel.

Nearly a century old, the Globe Hotel has sustained damage, decay, and alterations over the years. The following delineations define changes made to the Hotel.

1908 - Original Historic Condition

As viewed in an 8 November 1908 *Spokesman-Review* newspaper article announcing the Globe Hotel, the building's south and west facades remain unchanged above street-level, and appear as they did when the block was built in 1908. The photograph shows multi-paned, leaded-glass transom windows above four street-level, picture-windowed, recessed bays. A single, cast-iron Tuscan style pillar supports a recessed bay at the Hotel's southwest corner. The building's south street-level elevation originally supported three, small rectangular windows with terra cotta windows sills. A recessed commercial bay, flanked on its west side by a small window and door, was located at the eastern edge of the Hotel's south street-level facade. Retractable window awnings appeared above the bays' transom windows. The west elevation storefront adjacent to the southwest corner entrance opened to the Hotel's lobby. The lobby originally contained a quarter-sawn-oak hotel registration counter and desk. A wide staircase with decorative iron balustrades led to second floor hotel rooms. Ornamental stamped-tin, coved ceilings adorned the lobby and west elevation bays. Metal ceilings made of tin were often installed to protect interior rooms from leaking and burst water pipes set above the ceiling. Applied over the red bricks in black and white paint, a billboard sign on the building's east wall

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The Globe Hotel
Spokane County, WA

advertised the Globe Hotel's many first-class amenities, and is visible today. Paved sidewalks abutted the building's south and west facades, and turn-of-the-century, three-story brick buildings stood adjacent to the Hotel's east and north walls.

The Globe Hotel rises three stories, but was constructed with sufficient foundation strength to accommodate three additional floors (*Spokesman-Review* - 8 November 1908). A thick stone foundation supports the building and houses a full basement. The basement's west wall opens to a vertical shaft that rises to street-level sidewalk lights. Originally operating as a loading dock device, a pulley-driven dumbwaiter contained in the shaft transported merchandise from street-level to basement storage. The Hotel was originally heated by coal-fired steam, and provided heat and hot water to each hotel room.

Originally built as a single room occupancy hotel, the Globe Hotel housed a reported 72 single occupancy rooms, over 30 private bathrooms, and offered natural light and fresh air in each room. A dark-stained fir staircase wound from the second to the third floor and was lighted from a leaded-glass ceiling skylight. Interior and east-wall light wells opened to the roof and provided necessary light and air. Each hotel room was equipped with a telephone, electric ceiling light, and a washbasin. Some rooms offered private toilets, but most rooms shared a bathroom space with a toilet and clawfoot bathtub. Common bathrooms used by hotel lodgers and guests were located on each floor. Equipped with modern 1908 conveniences, rooms were heated by hot-water steam radiators, and were comfortably appointed with brass beds and quarter-sawn-oak furnishings.

1939 - Condition/Alterations

Continuing its intended use as a single room occupancy hotel, the Globe Hotel stands in stark relief in a 1939 black and white photograph. New additions to the building included retractable window awnings over the upper floor hotel room windows, transom space and commercial bay bulkhead alterations, and signage. The most prominent change to occur between 1908 when the Hotel was built, and 1939 when the photograph was taken, was the addition of attached signage. Seen by motorists and pedestrians, a large neon sign announcing the Globe Hotel was suspended high over the

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The Globe Hotel
Spokane County, WA

building's southwest corner and was designed with a subtle Art Deco influence. A wood-framed, stamped-tin, decorative marquee with letters spelling "Globe Hotel" was hung from the building's west face, and spanned a 25-foot area over the Hotel's lobby entrance. The recessed lobby entrance was changed to accommodate an entry space that projected outward from the wall. The multi-paned, leaded-glass transom windows above the lobby bay were removed and replaced with plate glass, and the wainscoted kick was covered with decorative, glazed tilework. The two bays north of the lobby sustained transom alterations as well, where signage panels replaced and covered the transom spaces.

1970 - Condition/Alterations

Extensive alterations were made to the Globe Hotel in the 1970s. The most significant change was the removal of interior walls, doors, windows, plumbing-heating-lighting fixtures, and hotel furnishings on the second floor as the building changed from a single room occupancy hotel to a warehouse/workspace/showroom housing an automobile windshield and custom glass replacement business. Fixtures and furnishings were also stripped from the first and third floors. The stairwell skylight leaked, and was covered with plywood. The second and third floor interior spaces were used for storage, and sustained damage and deterioration to the walls, ceilings, floors, windows, doors, and stairwell. Windows were boarded and covered with plywood, and the interior light well, once providing fresh air and natural light, was partially covered.

The building's exterior street-level facades were changed from 1970 to 1975. The southwest corner's recessed entrance, supported by an exposed cast-iron pillar, was enclosed and covered with plate glass windows. The four commercial bays originally held recessed entrances, but were changed to support entries flush with the exterior wall surface. Transom spaces were further altered and replaced with wood panels. South-facing, street-level, buff-colored bricks were painted. The storefront and doorway by the building's southeast corner were replaced with a garage door. The building's southwest corner neon sign reading "Globe Hotel" was removed, and replaced by electrically lighted metal and plastic signs mounted on the block's west and south facades. The marquee, once spelling "Globe Hotel," was changed to read "Glass," describing the Hotel's changed use.

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The Globe Hotel
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The turn-of-the-century, three-story brick building adjacent to the Hotel's east wall was demolished exposing the Globe Hotel's black and white billboard sign painted over red bricks. The black wrought iron fire escape anchored to the south face of the building succumbed to rust and deterioration rendering it unsafe and unusable. Grit and grime clung to the Hotel's buff-colored bricks causing them to turn a brown-gray color. Pigeon droppings, misuse, and years of neglect caused interior and exterior damage, and the Globe Hotel suffered decay and deterioration as a result.

1995 - Condition/Alterations

The Globe Hotel's current owners washed and cleaned the buff-colored bricks, repaired the roof, repainted the metal parapet coping and exterior trim, removed the deteriorated fire escape and repaired the damaged bricks, uncovered the cast-iron corner pillar, and rehabilitated the west and south wall commercial bays. Contemporary plate glass windows and oak/glazed doors, transom and wainscoting panels, and protective retractable window awnings were installed, and are compatible with the building's architectural design. With the vertical corner neon sign removed and lost, a similar sign was made and hung at the building's southwest corner. The marquee was repaired, repainted, and spells "The Globe" in red letters. The garage door located on the building's south facade near the southeast corner was removed, and a contemporary/compatible storefront was built. South-face, street-level bricks and east-face light wells were repainted. Two contemporary/compatible entrances were installed, and open from the Hotel's east wall.

The Globe Hotel's first floor interior spaces have undergone contemporary/compatible rehabilitation work. The southern-most bay was redressed to house a supermarket and delicatessen. Original stamped-tin ceilings were repaired in the lobby bay and the two bays northward. Restrooms and service areas behind the bays were rebuilt and secured to meet present code requirements. Heating, plumbing, and electrical systems were upgraded and installed. Basically untouched since alteration work in the 1970s, the second and third floors have been stabilized and remain vacant. They continue to reveal their intended use as single occupancy hotel rooms. The Globe Hotel retains excellent original integrity on its facade above street-level, and together with its contemporary/compatible rehabilitated commercial/retail bays, establishes sufficient integrity to convey its

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The Globe Hotel
Spokane County, WA

historical and architectural significance as an early Spokane single room occupancy hotel.

8. Statement of Significance

The three-story brick, commercial-style Janet Block -- commonly called the Globe Hotel -- is historically significant under Criterion A for its long association with Spokane's central business district and the forces that helped shape the city. Built in 1908, the Globe Hotel was constructed during Spokane's most rapid period of growth from 1900 to 1910. The Hotel was designed to serve the scores of itinerant workers who flocked to Spokane seeking fame and fortune. Advertising the most modern turn-of-the-century conveniences, the Globe Hotel offered private, furnished, ventilated rooms and a large street-level lobby, cigar shop, restaurant and saloon. Included in the National Register Multiple Property Listing "Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, Washington, 1900-1910," the Globe Hotel retains excellent exterior integrity on its upper floors and is significant under Criterion C for its representative interior SRO design. The Globe Hotel continues to pay tribute to the hundreds of men and women who helped build Spokane and survives as one of Spokane's finest and well-preserved examples representing a single room occupancy hotel.

Located on the northeast corner of Main Avenue and Division Street, the Globe Hotel stands at the eastern edge of Spokane's central business district. Nestled next to and named for the cascading waterfalls spilling from the Spokane River, the early community called "Spokan Falls" began in the 1870s as a small cluster of frame shacks, a sawmill and a trading post. With the advent of hydroelectric power and the arrival of transcontinental railway lines, Spokan Falls grew from a small settlement of fur-traders, pioneers, and Indians (Spokan Tribe for whom the town was named) to over 36,000 people by 1900. With its name shortened to Spokane, the bustling community began to gain increasing recognition as a center for mining, lumber, agriculture, and rail transport. The community's economic climate, and nationally improved

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The Globe Hotel
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financial conditions, led to a burgeoning Spokane building boom. By 1905, Spokane laid claim second only to Chicago in nationwide construction rate increase, and by 1908 nearly 3000 Spokane building permits were issued. Experiencing phenomenal growth, Spokane's population tripled from 36,000 in 1900 to a purported 104,000 by 1910. Thousands of men, women, and children arrived in Spokane with no place to stay. Local historian Orville Pratt recounts, "So many homeless men were thronging in that the hotels and lodging houses could not care for them. Many slept on chairs or floors in hotels and saloons." Working class housing was at a premium. Answering the call for living space, lodging houses, rooming houses, and hotels were built to house the growing number of homeless immigrants, laborers, and fortune seekers. The Globe Hotel was designed to accommodate the housing needs of the itinerant, working class men and women who helped shape Spokane.

Built in 1908, the Globe Hotel was constructed during Spokane's greatest building boom and period of population increase. In February 1905, Henry F. Sorg purchased lots 15 and 16 on the northeast corner of Main and Division Streets for \$10,000 from the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Northwestern and Pacific Hypotheekbank Bank. Three years later on 19 October 1908, Henry Sorg opened the doors to his grand hotel. Named after his wife Janet, Sorg called his new building the "Janet Block," proclaiming her name on recessed terra cotta plaques set high in the building's roof parapet. The common name attributed to the Hotel was the "Globe" - an indicator of the Hotel's desire to extend hospitality to people worldwide. Completed at a cost of \$80,000 -- an immense amount of capital in 1908 -- the well-built Globe Hotel offered 72 rooms, 32 private baths, and fresh air and natural light in every room. The Hotel was elegantly appointed with brass beds and quarter-sawn-oak furnishings reported to cost \$15,000. A large billboard sign painted on its east wall extolled the Hotel's many modern conveniences and amenities: "steam heat, hot and cold water in every room, private baths [and] telephones." Four street-level commercial bays offered a front entry hotel lobby and office, a drug store, a fruit and cigar shop, and a bar. Sorg promised a dining room would be added later behind the lobby. The front page, Section Two of the 8 November 1908 Spokane *Spokesman-Review* featured a photograph of the new Globe Hotel, and announced its use and purpose: "A first-class hotel at moderate rates." Rooms could be rented for "75-

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The Globe Hotel
Spokane County, WA

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cents and up." Promoted to the public, advertising was essential, and Polk's 1909 *City Directory* listed the Globe Hotel in enlarged, boldface type in two sections of the directory.

Henry F. Sorg relocated to Spokane in 1901 from San Francisco. He became part-owner of the Club Combination Cafe, a restaurant and bar located at 112-114 South Howard Street in downtown Spokane. Gaining knowledge and experience that would serve him in his Globe Hotel venture, Henry Sorg was acting secretary/treasurer and operations manager for the Cafe. He developed a keen business sense, and created his own real estate investment company called Inland Investment Real Estate.

Spokane was a rough and tough turn-of-the-century town during 1900 to 1910. With abundant natural resources, land for homesteading, and unlimited job opportunities, Spokane became a magnet for thousands of immigrants, laborers, farmers, and fortune seekers. Numerous railroad lines offered reduced rates from the eastern United States, and brought masses of men, women and children in search of a better life to Spokane. The need for clean, safe, inexpensive housing was critical. Cheap rooming and lodging houses became overcrowded and filthy, while expensive, grand hotels remained out of reach from the working class citizen's pocketbook. Henry Sorg realized the immediate need for affordable working class housing. Not willing to miss his opportunity, Sorg, through his real estate investment company, purchased land strategically located a few blocks from the railroad depots, and built his Globe Hotel in 1908. Offering first-class accommodations and reasonable rates, the Globe Hotel quickly became home to hundreds of working class men. The *1910 United States Census Report* lists hotel lodgers and patrons from all states of the nation: Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon and Ohio as well as Missouri, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Men from as far away as England, Ireland, Austria, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden rented rooms at the Globe Hotel. Of the lodgers counted in the 1910 census, 87 percent were single men with an average age of 33. A plethora of livelihoods was represented among the lodgers, but the most common occupations included merchants, salesmen, and railroad men: brakemen, laborers, repairmen, and engineers. Sprinkled among the railroad men and merchants were insurance agents, bartenders, carpenters, cooks, and a stage singer.

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Continuation Sheet**

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The Globe Hotel
Spokane County, WA

Immediately successful, the Globe Hotel proved a catalyst sparking increased business for other hotels, lodging houses, and enterprises in the area. The *Spokesman-Review* reported that property owners along North Division Street, concerned about increased street traffic and unacceptable road conditions, circulated a petition to the City of Spokane calling for the street to be paved to the North City Limits (8 Nov. 1908). Division Street was eventually paved, and the Globe Hotel continued to prosper. Mr. Wallace Gamble, an old-timer and former Spokane taxicab company owner and driver, remembers the Globe Hotel had a fine reputation. To attract hotel patrons, first-class hotels in Spokane sent runners, also called solicitors, to the railroad depots. These men wore large badges announcing their hotel and acted as porters bringing passengers and their belongings to the hotel. Mr. Gamble remembers the Globe Hotel had no trouble in attracting lodgers to its doors. He recalls that even though less-expensive lodging houses and the Empire, Saranac and Great Falls Hotels were a few blocks away, the Globe Hotel remained the "hotel of choice" for most people wishing to find lodging accommodations in the area.

Henry Sorg left his mark on Spokane when he built his single room occupancy Globe Hotel, and could be called an urban pioneer. In addition to the Globe Hotel, Henry Sorg also built the Globe Annex in 1912 -- a multi-story brick apartment building just north of the Globe Hotel, and located on the northeast corner of Trent and Division Streets. Coupled with his investment company and hotel proprietorship responsibilities, Henry Sorg served his community through philanthropic interests. He was an active member of the Elks Lodge, the El Katif Shrine, and Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Cathedral and parish. Stretching his hand to help boys and young men, Henry Sorg was treasurer of the Fraternal Order of Eagles for a number of years. Dedicated to multi-family, mixed-use urban living, Henry Sorg and his wife Janet did not follow Spokane's popular trend of the time and build a house on the South Hill. Instead, the Sorgs called the Felix and Altadena Apartments their home. By the 1920s, the Sorgs had moved to the Culmstock Arms Apartments on West Eighth Avenue. Henry Sorg died 16 September 1941. He was survived by his wife Janet who continued to manage her husband's real estate investment company for a few years after his death. In 1944, Janet Sorg sold the Globe Hotel and retired.

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The Globe Hotel
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With its buff-colored face-bricks, glazed terra cotta windows sills, and classic lines, the Globe Hotel appears to be an architect-designed building, and can probably be attributed to Albert Held. An article in the 17 June 1909 *Spokesman-Review* describes prominent Spokane architect Albert Held and his accomplishments. Counting hotels designed by Held, the article lists a "three-story building at Main and Division" -- believed to be Henry Sorg's Globe Hotel.

At the turn-of-the-century when the article was written, business addresses were often recorded as geographical coordinates rather than street numbers. The Globe Hotel's address is noted in numerous editions of Polk's *City Directory* as "Main Avenue Northeast Corner Division" (1909). Hotel Division and the Louvre Hotel (now demolished) also stood at the intersection of Main and Division Streets. Even though building permits indicate sewer and water lines fed the Division and Louvre Hotels, Polk's *City Directory* does not list them until many years later. Neither the Division nor the Louvre Hotels were announced in the local newspaper, indicating they were establishments of lesser consequence than the well-noted and publicized Globe Hotel. Built as a single room occupancy hotel with modern 1908 conveniences, the Globe Hotel exhibits superb craftsmanship and design. Logical deductions assume the Globe Hotel was built by Spokane architect Albert Held, and was the article's intentioned hotel. In addition to the Globe Hotel, Albert Held was responsible for many other prestigious Spokane buildings: the Holley-Mason building, Lincoln School, and the San Marco, Breslin, Bachelor, Knickerbocker and Ammann Apartments.

The Globe Hotel realized its heyday from 1908, when it was built, to the years following World War II. The street-level commercial spaces were leased to various concerns, and served as a bar and tavern, a kitchenware distribution center, home to a custom drapery manufacturer, a meeting place for the Japanese-American Club and the Scandinavian Salvation Army, a furniture showroom, and a second-hand furniture and collectibles shop. By 1965, the area around the Hotel had deteriorated, and the Globe Hotel was no longer in operation. A custom glass shop purchased the Hotel in 1969, and altered its interior to accommodate business demands. In 1996, the current owners began an extensive rehabilitation agenda resulting in new plumbing-heating-

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electrical systems, commercial bay renovation, and exterior restoration. Currently, two bays provide space for an organic foods deli/supermarket and a book store specializing in educational and technical books.

For 60 years the Globe Hotel met the housing needs of many Spokane working class citizens and travelers requiring lodging. Even when other single room occupancy hotels and lodging houses in the area succumbed to the flop-house stage, the Globe Hotel retained its excellent reputation. Today, Henry Sorg's turn-of-the-century single room occupancy hotel symbolizes the hundreds of men and women who journeyed to Spokane and stayed to help build the city into the largest community in Eastern Washington. Henry F. Sorg's business savvy and willingness to provide housing for the great influx of itinerant workers that flocked to Spokane has rendered the Globe Hotel one of Spokane's finest and few remaining, well-preserved single room occupancy hotels.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Property Assessment Worksheets. Spokane County Assessor's Office, County Courthouse, Spokane.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Spokane Public Library, Spokane, 1910 and 1952.

Spokane City/County Building Permits on Microfilm, City Hall, Spokane.

Spokane City/County Plat Map, Courthouse, Spokane.

Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, "New Globe Hotel Opened at Main and Division," 8 Nov. 1908.

Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, "Globe Hotel Will Open," 18 Oct. 1908.

Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, "Albert Held-Architect," 17 June 1909, Anniversary Issue.

Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, Henry Sorg Obituary, 17 September 1941.

United States Census Records. On Microfilm, Spokane Public Library, 1910.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Railroad 3rd Addition Part of L15-16 B 105 Exc N54ft of W16ft of L15 Exc N54ft of L16

Boundary Justification

The legal boundaries include the building. There are no elements contributing to the property's significance outside the stated boundaries.

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11. Additional Documentation

Maps

USGS Map showing location of property, 1982.

Spokane City/County Plat Map showing location of property,
1996.

Photocopies and Photographs

Photocopy of 1908 Photograph - SW Corner of Globe Hotel
The Spokesman-Review, 8 November 1908.

Photocopy of 1939 Photograph - SW Corner of Globe Hotel.

Photocopy of 1996 Photograph - SW Corner of Globe Hotel.

Twenty 1996 Color Slides of Globe Hotel, exterior and
interior.

Twenty-two 1996 Black and White Photographs of Globe Hotel,
exterior and interior (site location/elevation listed
on back of photo).

The Globe Hotel
204 North Division Street
Spokane, WA 99201

1966 Photograph - SW Corner





The Globe Hotel
204 North Division Street
Spokane, WA 99201

1939 Photograph - SW Corner

THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW.

SUNDAY MORNING.

NOVEMBER 8, 1908.

New Globe Hotel Opened at Main and Division



Interest has been renewed in the business district in the east part of the city which centers at Division street between Riverside and Front avenues. A number of modern and substantial buildings have been erected in that part of the city within the last few months and among them is the new Globe hotel at the northeast corner of Main avenue and Division street, recently opened by Henry F. Sorg.

This is one of the most attractive three-story buildings in the city and was erected on a foundation that will carry three more stories when business demands such an addition. The building was erected at a cost of \$50,000. There are 75 rooms and more than 39 private baths. The hostelry has been furnished at an outlay of more than \$15,000, with brass beds and elegant quarter-sawed oak, the purpose being to establish a first-class hotel at moderate rates catering to the better class

of patrons who do not feel that they can pay the rates demanded by first-class hotels in the downtown district. Every room has steam heat, hot and cold water and most of them have veranda light.

Since this hotel has opened for business other business rooms in that part of the city have rapidly filled up and property owners of North Division street are circulating a petition to have the street paved to the north city limits.

1908 Photograph - SW Corner

The Globe Hotel
204 North Division Street
Spokane, WA 99201