

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000800

Date Listed: 8/8/94

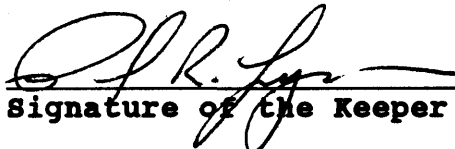
Spokane Club Building--Legion Building
Property Name

Spokane
County

WA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

8/8/94
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Criterion C should be checked off to reflect the resource's significance under Architecture. [The box for Criterion C was not checked on the original form.]

This information was confirmed with the WA SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

800

RECEIVED 413

JUN 30 1994

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018
(Rev. 10/90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Spokane Club Building; Legion Building

other names/site number Chamber of Commerce Building; Hotel Assemblée Building; Metals Building and presently Legion Building;

2. Location

street & number 108 North Washington 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 of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary M. Thompson 6/5/94
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary Thompson, State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

 See continuation sheet

 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other, (explain:)

D. R. Lugin 8/8/94

 Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Property Name Spokane Club Building Legion Building

County and State Spokane County Washington

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____ No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: _____

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: Social - Club House Sub: _____
Domestic - Hotel _____
Commerce/Trade - Business _____
- Restaurant _____
- Specialty Store _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store Sub: _____
Vacant, Floors 2 - 6 _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

Second Renaissance Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation Basalt
walls Sandstone
Brick
roof Built-up Tar Composition
other Terra Cotta

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

Property Name Spokane Club Building Legion

County and State Spokane County Washington

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History (fraternal organ)

Period of Significance

1901-1912

Significant Dates

1901

1912

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Dow, John K. - Architect, Peterson, Peter - Contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Property Name Spokane Club Building Legion Building

County and State Spokane County Washington

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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

Specify repository:

Historic Preservation Office Spokane Record Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.2

UTM References

1	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4/6/8/7/1/0</u>	<u>5/2/7/8/2/0/0</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

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

Lot 6, Block 17 resurvey and addition to Spokane Falls as per plat recorded in vol. A of plats, Page 1. Records of Spokane co. WA. The property is at the northeast corner of Riverside Avenue with 60 feet of frontage and Washington Street with 142 feet of frontage.

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

The boundary includes the lot of which the building totally occupies.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title H. J. "Jim" Kolva and David Forte, Research Assistant

organization Anderson-Kolva-Associates, Inc.

date _____

street & number W. 421 Riverside, Suite 902

telephone (509) 458-6219

city or town Spokane

state WA zip code 99201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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7. Description

The Legion Building is a five story buff-colored brick and sandstone building, with terra cotta detailing. The basement with basalt ashlar walls, granite piers in the interior corners, and steel I-beam posts (resting on granite bases) and beams provide structural support. The building's symmetrical west facade, centered on the main entry, is along Washington Street. Its seven-bay south facade, also symmetrical, fronts on Riverside Avenue. Rusticated sandstone blocks (painted) face the first and second stories, while the third, fourth, and fifth stories are faced with buff-colored brick. Creme-colored terra cotta balconies, window heads and sills, belt courses, and entablature richly embellish the brick field. Centered over the main entry and extending from the fourth floor balcony to the ornate terra cotta entablature is a Ionic colonnade of colossal order. A brick parapet completes the building. Behind the parapet wall is a flat built-up tar composition roof and partial sixth story. Two brick chimneys are at the north end and show evidence of the original steep mansard-roofed sixth story that was destroyed by fire. The east and north facades are plain and unremarkable.

At the northeast corner of Washington Street and Riverside Avenue, the Legion Building fully occupies a 60' X 142' lot with a north-south longitudinal axis. The building is five stories and approximately 74 feet from grade to the top of the parapet. (It originally had six stories and an attic within a tall mansard roof that rose to a total height of 105 feet.)

A fire in 1939 destroyed the roof which was never rebuilt. Furthermore, all detailing above the parapet was removed. This included ornate terra-cotta-faced dormers which extended flush with the parapet wall from the top of the entablature. The dormers were aligned over the three-window grouping in the center of the south facade and the three-window groupings flanking the entry on the west facade. The extant parapet balconies fronted the three dormer groupings. Stacked over the center bay of the three-bay group was a second story barrel-vaulted dormer. The one-story flanking bays were delineated by an open balustrade. Flanking barrel vaulted single-story dormers, spaced one bay-width, completed the ensemble

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(their positions are evidenced by vertical terra cotta strips in the parapet). Semi-circular pediments with a shell pattern inside and a single leaf acroterium at the top adorned the dormers. The dormers, set against the green tile mansard roof, embellished and dramatically crowned the building.

The basement is basalt ashlar, random range, quarry faced. Seven large granite blocks are stacked to form piers at each of the building corners (quarry faced). Large granite blocks (9" X 24" X 24 ") are also used as bases to support the steel I-beam posts that form the structural framework of the building. Concrete is used for the basement floor and brick and stone for the dividing walls. Lath and plaster cover the ceiling. The north end of the basement is occupied by the no-longer-used twin William's Brothers boilers and coal storage. Otis elevator motor and cable drums are in an adjacent room. The remaining rooms were used for storage.

The first and second floors of the west and south facades are faced with dressed sandstone ashlar in 12-inch-wide courses (painted buff-gray color). The top of each stone is dressed with a 2-inch wide, 1-inch deep channel to create the rustication. Joints are 1/4" mortar. The ground floor contains three equally-divided shop bays along the south side, and two shop bays on the west side. Since the southwest corner bay fronts on Riverside, the two shops fronting Washington are north of the main entry. (The original plans indicated three shop bays north of the main entrance.)

All the original first floor door and window sash have been removed or covered. The transom windows above the fixed metal sash display windows (original sash replaced by aluminum) have been covered or replaced by a variety of materials. These include signage, opaque green and gray-green glass panels (c. 1948), T-111 plywood, wood and metal frame glass, painted corrugated metal, etc. The Time Jewelry, north of the main entry, and the shop at the southwest corner retain the materials from a circa 1948 remodel of the street level shops and main entry. The remaining fronts, doors and windows have been altered over the years by a variety of users.

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The building's main entry, centered in the west facade, is composed two glass entry doors, separated by a fixed glass panel of the same size. Flanking the doors and extending to the top of the opening are six-panel glass sidelights. Over the doors and between the sidelights is a glass transom panel divided into six segments (two columns and three rows). Framed by aluminum sash, the entry doors are inset from the facade. This arrangement, completed circa 1948, is the third configuration for the main entry. The first consisted of a three semi-circular arched sections (small-large-small) divided by square columns. Two steps provided access to the main entry landing (the entry is now at grade). A balcony similar to those extant was above the entry but was removed during the second version of the entry. This version also removed the semi-circular arches and steps. Remaining were the pilasters which framed a triple-door central entry (large arch) and fixed glass panels on each side (small arches). (A 1938 Spokesman Review photograph shows the second version of the entry.) In the 1948 remodel, the columns were removed and replaced by the round steel support columns covered with "stream-lined" aluminum cloaks (now painted black). The tops of the steel columns are exposed. The original carved stone pilasters at the corners of the entry remain. Details include honeysuckle foliage and egg and dart molding on the capitals and bead and reel molding around the recessed vertical panel of the pilaster shafts.

The arrangement of the west facade's first floor is asymmetrical. South of the main entry is a single door opening (approached by two sandstone steps and covered with plywood) and two display window bays divided by a rusticated stone pier (access on the south facade). The original transom windows have been covered with opaque glass panels, alternating rows of gray and gray-green. North of the main entry is the Time Jewelry shop with a centered two door entry (aluminum-framed glass panel) and one display window on each side. North of Time Jewelry is a smaller shop bay that is vacant. This bay consists of a centered wooden door with flanking glass block walls and display windows that are painted (this space has historically been either a restaurant or tavern). The original transoms are covered with a variety of materials.

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The second story windows of both the west and south facades are one-over-one double hung wood sash (as are all the original upper story windows). Within the symmetrical south facade are three center bays with a pair of flanking bays over each of the corner shop fronts. This arrangement extends through the fifth story.

The west facade's second story bays are essentially symmetrical. Over the centered entry are three window bays. Two-bay sections flank the entry and are, in turn, flanked by three-bay sections. Outboard of the three bay sections are two bays at the north end and a single bay on the south end. A single small window opening is inboard of the single southerly window. The eight northerly windows have been replaced with fixed single-light metal sash.

Detailing of the window openings varies depending on relationship to other decorative features such as belt courses and balconies. The same relationships apply to both the west and south facades. The sides of the second story windows are framed by rusticated stone integral to the facade. Individual, slightly-projecting flat stone sills are beneath each of the windows in the single and triple bay groups, and a common sill is beneath the paired bays. The flat-arched window heads of the second floor are voussoirs defined by rustication which incorporates the two top stone courses of the second floor. A projecting flat terra cotta (light gray) belt course divides the stone-faced lower floors and the brick upper floors.

The third, fourth and fifth stories of both the south and west facades are articulated above the dividing belt course. This is accomplished by recessing eight inches from the facade plane the bays flanking the centered main entry on the west facade and the corner bays of both facades. The result is the apparent projection of the central entry and the two three-bay sections on the west and the centered three bay section on the south. The projecting balconies of the fourth floor and parapet accentuate these bays.

The third floor windows, arranged identically to those of the second floor, extend from a molded terra cotta belt course (sill

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line) set 2-feet-4 inches above the terra cotta course that divides the stone and brick sections. The sides of the openings are integral to the common bond brick facade. Flat arches framed by terra cotta molding which extends beyond the jambs frame the paired and the single windows bays. The molding includes, beneath a projecting head, a raised pattern in the form of a narrow ribbon which connects square involutes located above each window corner. The moldings of the paired windows encompass both openings. The windows beneath the balconies are headed by voussoired brick (alternating double stretchers and single stretchers with headers flanking) in a flat arch. The four consoles supporting the balcony partially frame and separate the three window bays.

The arrangement of the fourth and fifth floor windows of the west facade are slightly different than the lower floors. This results from the two story colonnade over the main entry which begins on the third floor balcony. Since its 27-foot width is greater than the entry bay, the flanking two-bay arrangement on both the fourth and fifth floors has been reduced to single window bays that are centered in the sections. In addition, the small window openings on the second and third floors of the south corner have been eliminated. The configuration of the remaining bays and the sash is the same as for the lower floors. The wall behind the colonnade is recessed approximately seven feet to form a loggia. Within each of the fourth and fifth floor walls are three paired-wood sash windows. The openings extend the same height and are the same width of the windows of the flanking bays, but they are divided and hinged vertically to form a sash pair which opens from the center, and topped with transom windows.

Ornate terra cotta detailing embellishes the south and west facades. Sills and arch moldings are described above. Beginning at the demarcation of the rusticated stone facing and brick facing is a light gray terra cotta belt course (all other terra cotta is cream colored). Above this flat course is a projecting terra cotta molding along the recessed sections of the facade. This course is omitted along the three-bay sections that are flush with the facade

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plane. A terra cotta belt course molding above the dividing belt course and forming the third story window sills noted above.

Dominating the west facade, over the main entry is a massive fourth floor balcony from which rises an Ionic colonnade of colossal order that extends to the terminating entablature. Four foliated consoles support a three-section balcony - with six balusters in each section, divided by square pedestals, and topped by flat terra cotta rails. At the facade plane are four fluted columns topped by Roman Ionic order capitals. At the fifth floor level, segmental-arch wrought iron balconies are between and appear to be supported by the columns.

Balconies are also in the two three-bay sections of the west facade and of the three bay section of the south facade on the fourth floor and the parapet. Although configured identically, these balconies are smaller, at 18 feet wide, than the main balcony. At the fourth floor level on the west facade is a wide molded belt course between the balconies. (The terra cotta consoles, balusters, and rails are deteriorating by cracking and spalling.)

Terminating the facade is a wide terra cotta entablature consisting of a molded architrave, plain frieze, block dentils, egg and dart molding, and acanthus leaf brackets. Beneath the projecting cornice and between each bracket are square coffers adorned with rosettes. The motif seems to blend Ionic and Corinthian elements.

Atop the cornice is a brick parapet wall which, in addition to the aforementioned balconies, is divided by vertical terra cotta posts. These posts mark the location of the former parapet-level dormers that were removed after the 1939 roof fire. The original terra cotta coping has been removed (or covered) by painted metal flashing.

The east and north facades are brick without significant detailing. A two-story building is along the east side. The facade is common brick with several window openings corresponding to the stairway,

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and sporadically, fifth and sixth floor rooms. The north facade is along an alley and has a door and two high window openings on the first floor. Five windows (groups of two sharing a sill, and three sharing a sill) and an emergency exit door are on the second story (door is on west end). The exit door replaced and widened an original window opening that was approximately half the size of the others. An identical window is intact, directly above, on the third story. With the exception of the west window of the fourth story, the configuration of the remaining window groups of the third and fourth floors is the same as the second floor (sills extend beneath all the bays except the west end). On the fourth floor, the western window is the same size as the others of that floor. The fifth floor two bays aligned over the two eastern bays of the lower floors, and three individual bays. The sash are wood one-over-one double-hung. The top of the openings are segmental arches with four rows of voussoired headers. Sandstone sills are beneath the windows of the first and second stories. White terra cotta is used for the sills beneath the third, fourth, and fifth stories windows. The fifth story window openings are formed by the terra cotta entablature which terminates the building.

Rising approximately 31 feet above the parapet at the north end of the building are two red brick chimneys. White terra cotta molding with dentiled projecting cornices cap the chimneys. They exhibit evidence of the former roof line.

Interior

The second and third floors which were originally the Hotel Assemblée have been completely altered and retain no integrity. The fourth and fifth floors, although having been altered, retain varying degrees of integrity. The predominant feature of the fourth floor is the central hall which is distinguished by white hexagonal tile edged by a fretwork of black and white square tiles. Marble base strips and oak trim (painted) contribute to the richly detailed corridor. Also contributing to the character of the hall are oak glass panel doors with original hardware, glass panel transoms, and glass panels flanking the doors.

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An open stairwell of pine connects the fourth and fifth floors. The original drawings indicate that the stairs have been repositioned adjacent to the south of the original location.

The ascent from the fourth to fifth floor is via a relatively plain stairway that emerges on a landing beneath a low arched oak trimmed nook. The nook opens to a magnificently detailed oak "grand stairway" that climbs to the remnants of the sixth floor. This segment of stairway and carved oak posts and beams, bridges back to the original Spokane Club. Based on original floor plans and photographs, it is apparent that the original landing over the nook, as well as the nook itself were shortened, and that the vertical run from the landing to the sixth floor was shifted to replace the landing. This was done to accommodate the addition of a second elevator to the south of the original. Nonetheless, the integrity of design and craftsmanship remains strong.

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Built by businessman, mining tycoon, and yachtsman F. Lewis Clark to house the Spokane Club, the building is significant on the local level for architecture and its associations with the commercial and social/fraternal growth of the city. The building is a manifestation of the wealth generated by the Coeur d'Alene mining district, and of the most significant period of the city's growth. F. Lewis Clark, a charter member of the Spokane Club, offered to the Club a building which would house its membership and bear its name. His intent in hiring J.K. Dow as architect was to build and furnish one of the finest club quarters on the west coast. Built at the same time as the Empire State Building (NHR), also owned by Clark and his partner Charles Sweeny and designed by J.K. Dow, the Spokane Club Building touted fireproof structural steel construction and high speed electric elevators. Thus, along with the Empire State Building, it was one of the first two buildings in Spokane to incorporate these elements of the modern technological era.

Architecturally, the symmetrically-arranged building is well proportioned and richly detailed in the Renaissance Revival mode. Grounded by stately rusticated stonework which transitions to a buff brick field festooned with terra cotta molded balconies, an Ionic colonnade of colossal order, belt courses, windows sills and heads, the building terminates in an ornate molded entablature with an overhanging cornice. The components combine into a building that has no parallel in the downtown core. Unfortunately, a fire in 1939 caused the removal of its original effusively ornate dormer-encrusted French roof of green Akron tile. The building was truncated at the existing parapet which is now capped by painted metal instead of its original molded terra cotta coping. In spite of the loss, it retains good exterior integrity and remains a significant and important downtown building.

Even though the interior has been significantly altered by various transitions in use, the fourth floor retains elements from the remodel of the former Spokane Club apartments to offices in 1913, and the fifth floor retains elements from the original Spokane Club. The fourth floor hallway retains its original octagonal

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white tile, embellished by an edge strip of square black and white tiles in a fretwork pattern, terminated by a marble base molding. Also intact are the original office fronts along the west side of the hallway with glass panels, oak doors and trim and glass transom windows. (These features most likely date from 1912-1913 when the original Spokane Club apartments were remodeled and converted to offices.) The fifth floor contains the altered, but the largely intact grand Spokane Club stairway between the fifth and sixth floors. The extant stairway, posts and beams, and other moldings are exquisite elements of the original Club. Octagonal end posts dripping with foliation, spindle balusters, deeply paneled beams, capitals adorned with egg and dart and dentil moldings, foliated brackets, and cove corners accentuated by molded oak trim still convey the lush ambiance of the formerly elegant grand entry.

Although having retail uses on the street level, the building was built as a men's club and a hotel. The Club occupied the fourth, fifth and sixth floors. The fifth and sixth floors, especially, created the rich ambiance appropriate for Spokane's finest club. Indeed, the local press extolled the well appointed club as one of the best in the west. The tenancy of the Spokane Club in the building was short and by 1912, the Club had moved to its new Kirtland Cutter-designed building on the west side of the business district. The Chamber of Commerce and businesses occupied the fourth and fifth floors of the building while the Assemblée Hotel continued to operate on the second and third floors.

As a legacy of the social, fraternal, and commercial order of Spokane, as the original Spokane Club Building, and later as the Chamber of Commerce Building, the Legion Building is associated with the economic progress of Spokane. The period 1900 to 1910 was one of flamboyant growth, both in population and in grand buildings, for the city. The population increased from 36,000 to over 100,000 during this span. Mining, lumber, and railroad tycoons were making their mark on Spokane through robust building. Clark's and Sweeny's Empire State Building, the Hutton Building, Paulsen Building, Old National Bank Building, Carnegie Library, Federal Building, and others proclaimed Spokane as a rising

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business and cultural capital of the Inland Northwest. Clark's Spokane Club Building, built within one year his elegant commercial edifice, the Empire State Building, was his eloquent pronouncement of Spokane's social/cultural position. With its soaring French-roof and its elaborately detailed dormers, the building made as grand a mark on the Spokane skyline as the Spokane County Courthouse and the Spokesman Review Building.

Several prominent buildings from the same era as the Spokane Club/Legion Building are nearby and support its position. The seven-story Hutton Building (1906, NHR) is one block south, the two Paulsen Buildings are kiddy-cornered at Riverside and Washington (15-story, 1928 and 11-story, 1906), the Old National Bank Building (15-story 1909) is one block west, and the Jensen Byrd Building (7-story, 1905) is one/half block east. These buildings represent the boom in Spokane's commercial skyline. The 1906 J.K. Dow-designed Paulsen Building, cloaked in rusticated terra cotta, was Spokane's first skyscraper and boasted the largest cornice west of the Mississippi. The 1909 ONB Building, clad in white terra cotta, was designed by Burnham and Root of Chicago. The Hutton Building, also designed by Dow, in buff brick with terra cotta trim includes a main entry embellished by an architrave consisting of four engaged fluted Ionic columns supporting an entablature topped with an open balustrade. This entry element is quite similar to that of the Spokane Club/Legion Building.

Other Second Renaissance Revival buildings in the downtown area include the Federal Building (NHR, 1908) at 904 West Riverside, the Roman Catholic Chancery (1910, remodeled 1923) at 1023 West Riverside, and former Elk's Temple at 1116 West Riverside (1920). Each building is distinctive, each possessing unique characteristics that contribute to their place in Spokane's architectural legacy. The combination of elements composing the loggia above the main entry of the Spokane Club/Legion Building is not duplicated in these other buildings. The projecting fourth floor balcony and Ionic colonnade of colossal order which rises through the fifth floor to a richly detailed entablature characterize the imposing stature of the building.

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BUILDING OWNER/BUILDER

F. Lewis Clark was born in Bangor Maine in 1861 to a prominent New England banking family. After graduating from Harvard in 1883, Clark ventured west to Spokane to found the C & C Flour Mills along the bank of the Spokane River. (In 1904 his original mill and the Post mill were destroyed by fire; he built a new brick and stone mill, the Spokane Flour Mill.) He also found fortune with his partner Charles Sweeny, in the rich mines of the Coeur d'Alene's. It is reported that a single deal brought the partners \$13,000,000. In 1890 Clark was president of the Spokane Industrial Exposition. The Illustrated history of Spokane County (Edwards, 1900) listed Clark as vice presidents of Washington Water Power Company, the Spokane Country Club, and Exchange National Bank. He was also a charter member of the Spokane Club.

Clark was not only a prominent businessman he was also known as a bon vivant, aristocrat, world traveler, and yachtsman. At the helm of the "Spokane," Clark raced in royal regattas and was guest of and was presented second place trophy cups by Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. In Spain he won three cups and was feted by King Alfonso.

His real estate ventures besides the Spokane Club, considered one of the finest non-commercial structures in the city, included the Empire State Building (NHR, West 901-905 Riverside) built in 1900 and considered one of Spokane's finest commercial structures. Clark believed in having the best in terms of both technology and design. His Empire State Building completed a year ahead of the Spokane Club Building was touted as the first fireproof building in Spokane. Both buildings boasted fire proof Carnegie steel-framed structure and modern electric elevators. Indeed, in Western Progress, in an article entitled "Spokane, Washington, The Queen of the Inland Empire (Murphy, 1902) stated: "The Empire State and Spokane Club Buildings would grace any city in the land for they represent the latest and finest type of construction, no luxury, convenience or comfort being spared in their erection." The article included photos of both buildings.

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Mr. Clark mysteriously disappeared in Santa Barbara 1914; he was last seen on the night of January 16th. Only his hat was found in the surf the following day.

ARCHITECT

John K. Dow, although some sources list Charles Z. Hubbell as architect or jointly as architect, is the name lettered on the plans for the "Spokane Club Building," August 7 '00. Dow was born in Gaylord, Minnesota in 1862. He arrived in Spokane in 1889. Here he practiced on his own and in partnership with several other architects including C.Z. Hubbell, and L.L. Rand. The Spokane Club and Empire State Buildings for Clark and Sweeny were his first major commissions. He followed with the Masonic Temple (original portion), August Paulsen residence, August Paulsen Building, Hutton Building, and M.M. Sellars/Jensen Byrd Buildings. The Paulsen, Hutton, and Sellars/Byrd buildings are within a block of the Spokane Club/Legion Building. He practiced in Spokane until 1937 when he moved to Seattle. He died on June 2 1961 at the age of 99 in a Kirkland, Washington nursing home.

SPOKANE CLUB/AMERICAN LEGION BUILDING - TIMELINE

A May 7, 1900 article in the Spokesman-Review reported a special meeting of the Spokane Club at which F. Lewis Clark's proposal to build a permanent home for the Club was accepted. The new home of the club was to be "...in point of arrangement, style of architecture and furnishings...a source of pride to both the city and the members of the organization." The fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of Mr. Clark's building would be occupied by the club. The interior finish would be oak or other hard wood, except for the kitchen and servant's quarters which would be pine. The floors of the dining rooms, billiard hall, card rooms, library and reception hall would be polished oak. According to the article, the club, "Looking at the matter of finance and the wider field of future usefulness of the club, and its great prestige as a social organization..." voted to amend its by-laws and expand its membership to 200 from its present 94 (pg. 8).

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An August 8, 1900 Spokane Daily Chronicle article announced that Peter L. Peterson had been awarded the contract to build the new Spokane Club Building. The contract amount was between \$125,00 and \$140,000. The steel needed for the construction of the building was expected within two weeks and construction was anticipated to progress rapidly. According to the article, the building would be seven stories, including the pitched roof, and have a twelve-foot ceiling height in the basement. The 60 by 142 foot base was nearly as big as Lewis' other new building, the Empire State Building, and making the Spokane Club Building "...one of the largest and best in the city." The article goes on to describe in detail the architectural style of the building. Prior to construction of the building the Spokane Club had signed a ten-year contract for the all the building above the third floor. The fourth floor would be divided into 30 "member" apartments. The fifth floor would be club rooms with a library along the front and a billiard room on the north. No mention was made of how the sixth floor was to utilized by the club. The second and third floors would be used as offices and gentleman's quarters. The rooms along the north were to be supplied with baths and the other rooms utilized as offices. Author D. Jones was in charge of renting the rooms and some of the offices had been rented prior to construction. At street-level six storefronts were planned.

The Spokane Club Building was first listed in the 1901 Polk Directory. At this time the building was still under construction and the Club was sill at its 1st Avenue location. Construction activity at the building site was progressing rapidly according to a Spokesman-Review article dated February 7, 1901. Completion was set for 1 August but, "Everyone around the big structure is rustling as if the appointed time were May..." Workers were placing the roof rafters, and internal work was set to begin soon. The article exclaims that "When the big six story structure is done the Spokane Club will boast one of the finest buildings in the city and one of the finest club apartments in the country." It further details the club's current home in the Lamona Building and extrapolates on how the new club building might be furnished. "Nothing yet has been done toward making arrangements for the

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furnishing of the new quarters, but if the equipment of the rooms in the Lamona building is any criterion the future home will be magnificent."

By April the interior finish plans had been set and were detailed in a April 9, 1901 Spokane Daily Chronicle article. The J. K. Dow designed interior would be dominated by oak and would be "...one of the best finished buildings to be found in the northwest." The second and third floors were to be arranged for apartments and most of the rooms supplied with baths. The fourth floor would be similar to the lower floors except used exclusively for club members. The fifth floor would be the principal rooms of the club with "...the grand hall [the] most imposing feature..." A library, committee rooms, card rooms, and billiard rooms were also on this floor. The sixth floor would have additional apartments, including ladies quest rooms, main and private dining rooms, and kitchen. (The plans for the Spokane Club Building. list John K. Dow, architect, August 7 '00.)

With completion and occupation of the new club building set for around September 15th, the club began a membership drive in increase its membership. According to a August 14th Spokesman-Review article, the club's president, F. H. Manson had sent of letters out to a number of Spokane gentlemen. The letter stated that the club had secured a "...very favorable lease of the entire building above the third floor." And that the club quarters would be "...handsomely furnished and equipped throughout at an expanse of \$12,500, with furniture, rugs, carpets, curtains, draperies and electric fixtures of special and novel designs....The Spokane Club in its new home will be most thoroughly modern and up to date; will contain many novel features and there will be few clubs in the country which will excel it in beauty and artistic appointments. It will be a splendid advertisement for Spokane."

Opening of the new Spokane Club Building was set for October 19th according to a October 7th Spokesman-Review article. "The club's new quarters rank as the most elegant in the whole west." The "living rooms" or "sleep chambers" are on the fourth floor.

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Thirteen suites, with attached bath, are along the Washington Street side of the building. The grand stairway connecting the fifth and sixth floors and the "elegant library" were detailed in the article.

On the 26th of October "...the members of the club will entertain their men friends with a smoker" to celebrate the semiformal opening of the club according to a October 26th Spokesman-Review article. A "ladies night" would be set "...later in the season...when the quarters will be thrown open to the women friends of the members." "The opportunity to see the sumptuous new apartments in the club building...has been eagerly welcomed by those receiving invitations, and a large attendance was expected..." according to the article. It further detailed the fifth and sixth floors of the club. The library, visitors' room, writing room, directors' room office, card room, billiard room and "mixologist's department" were on the fifth floor. The dining room and ladies reception area would be on the sixth floor according to the article.

The Spokane Club occupied the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of their namesake building with the Hotel Assemblée on the second third floors. The hotel operated until 1948, but occupied only the second floor for most of that time. At street-level, W. W. Dreyfoos (furnisher and hatter) occupied the W342 Riverside Avenue corner storefront until 1917. W 340 Riverside Avenue was occupied by Club Pharmacy (Polk 1903, 1904).

By January 1912 the Spokane Club had moved to its own new Kirtland Cutter-designed building in the western end of downtown. The building was identified for a short time as the "Old" Spokane Club Building (Polk 1912).

From 1913 to 1931 the Spokane Chamber of Commerce occupied the fifth floor and the building became known as the Chamber of Commerce Building (Polk 1914-1931). The fourth floor was converted to offices after the club moved. At ground-level, McNabb Pharmacy replaced Dryfoos in the corner storefront and a hardware store was

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in the N110 Washington Street storefront (Polk 1918). With McNabb Pharmacy, drug stores under various owners would occupy the corner storefront for more than sixty six years until 1984. Similarly, hardware stores under different ownership would occupy N110 until 1942.

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce moved from the building around 1932, leaving the Hotel Assemblée the primary tenant. For two years the building was called the Assemblée building. The remaining upper floors were offices with a mixture of tenants. At street-level the tenants included a variety of retail shops and services.

By 1934 the building was renamed the Metals Building after its owners the Metals Bank & Trust Company of Butte, Montana which had bought the building in 1926 (SDC 1979). Between 1934 and 1947 an assortment of mining companies and other businesses had offices on the fourth and fifth floors. A number of workers union organizations shared the fourth floor with the mining companies. The sixth floor was a laboratory. At street-level during this period, the uses gradually shifted towards taverns as three of the five storefronts were occupied by taverns by 1947. The storefront at W338 Riverside Avenue changed tenants a couple of times from a ladies clothing shop to a barber and beauty shop by the late 1940s (Polk 1934-47).

In April 1938 the building was sold to H. B. Gillingham for around \$100,000 according to a April 21st Spokesman-Review article. The article stated that the building was 93 percent occupied and that "The purchase of the Metals Building is a reflection of the great confidence in the future of Spokane...a city unequaled in opportunities and outstanding now among the cites of the county."

Around 7:00 am on March 2, 1939 a three-alarm fire started that destroyed the roof of the Metals Building. Between \$25,000-\$50,000 in fire and water damage resulted from the fire which most likely started in the grease flue from the sixth floor kitchen according to March 2nd Spokane Daily Chronicle article. Tenants of the

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Assemblee Hotel had to be awoken by firemen to evacuate the building. According to the article, the first floor could still be occupied and possibly the second floor hotel. H. B. Gillingham, the owner of the building stated that "We will be starting in today to recondition the building. The repair work will be rushed as fast as is possible." The roof and sixth floor were redesigned during the fire repair work.

The building was sold by H. B. Gillingham to C. C. Williams of Kennewick according to a September 18, 1941 Spokesman-Review article. The deal included cash and land transactions for a total value around \$80,000. The article stated that the building was 96 percent occupied. Two floors were devoted to a hotel, two to office space, with the top floor devoted to medical offices. Street-level was occupied by five stores.

Around 1948 the Hotel Assemblee ended its long tenancy of the second floor as the modern namesake of the building, the American Legion, moved in (Polk 1948). The upper floor offices were occupied by a variety of occupations during the 1950s. Over 25 separate businesses, and no vacancies, are listed in the 1952-53 Polk Directory. Starting around this time the first governmental offices became tenants. At street-level there was little change in the storefront uses. Time Jewelry moved into the N110 storefront between 1948 and 1949 (Polk 1949 and 1963) and remains a current tenant of the building.

During most of the 1960s the American Legion Building had an increase in government services occupants on the third, fourth, and fifth floors. The sixth floor would remain vacant from around 1960 to present. By 1967, however, the number of tenants listed in the Polk Directory was down to seven including the Legion: three were governmental services. From 1968 to 1973 the American Legion was the sole occupant of the upper floors of the building: but, businesses continued to operate at street-level. According to a June 1, 1973 Spokesman-Review article, the American Legion sold the building to the Pacific National Capital Company of Spokane for approximately \$175,000. In 1979 the building was sold by Pacific

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Security to a group of Spokane investors for \$550,000 according to a January 22nd Spokane Daily Chronicle article. The investment group had planned on restoring the building for office use but sold it to the Legion Group Ltd. in July 1981. Career Path Services on the third floor was the sole occupant of the upper floors in 1984 and with their departure the next year, the upper floors would remain vacant. Only the corner storefront at W342 Riverside and Time Jewelry on Washington occupy the building. Metropolitan Mortgage and Securities Company, Inc. purchased the building from the Legion Group, Ltd. in July 1989.

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