

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2203 S. Manito Boulevard

not for publication

city or town Spokane

vicinity

state WA

code WA

county Spokane

code 063

zip code _____

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria

___ A ___ B C ___ D

[Handwritten Signature]

10-30-14

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

[Handwritten Signature: For E. Colson M. Beall]

12-16-14

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: basalt
walls: WOOD: weatherboard & shingle
STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT
other:

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Narrative Description

*(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)*

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1907, the William Otto & Stella May Seligman House is a unique, custom-designed interpretation of the bungalow house type with Craftsman-style embellishment. The property is located in Spokane, Washington's prominent residential South Hill. The house faces west as it fronts the east side of Manito Boulevard, a city street separated by a tree-lined boulevard green belt that links the Manito neighborhood to Manito Park. Defining stylistic features of the Seligman House include a low-slung bungalow house form, low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, exposed eave rafters, full-width covered front porch, massive curved porch brackets, and a combination of wood shingle siding, horizontal wood clapboard siding, and false half-timbering with stucco infill. With little modification, the home retains a high degree of integrity in original location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION

Site

Sited on the southeast corner at the intersection of West Twenty-Second Avenue and South Manito Boulevard, the Seligman House was built in the center of Lot 16, a level parcel of land on Block 24 in the architecturally prominent Manito Park Addition on Spokane's South Hill. The lot has a rectangular footprint and measures 50 feet wide and 150 feet deep. The property faces west onto Manito Boulevard, a public parkway developed in the early 1900s with manicured green lawn, evergreen trees, and deciduous trees. The Seligman House is surrounded by historic single-family homes built during the period from 1900 to 1945, with most of the homes erected before World War I.

House Exterior

The Seligman House has 1.5 stories with a very low-pitched hip roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and supports four hip dormers. The roof and dormers are accentuated with widely overhanging eaves and exposed rafters with beveled ends. The principal roof extends forward to produce an inset full-width front porch on the west façade. The house is clad with horizontal bands of wood clapboard and wood shingles. Between the tops of windows on the first floor and the bottom edge of the roof is a four foot horizontal band with false half timbering and stucco infill that gives the roof room to sit a little higher than normal—this feature allows for more room under the eaves in the second floor. The foundation is made of basalt rock. Most of the windows are original and include 4/1, 6/1, and 8/1 multi-paned, wood-sash, double-hung windows.

West façade focal points include the home's symmetrical design, low-pitched hip roof, wide eaves, exposed rafters, and a full-width covered front porch. The porch is ten feet deep and has a wood deck. The ceiling is made of tongue-in-groove paneling. An eight-foot-wide wood staircase leads to the center of the front porch from a paved walkway. A small shed roof is located over the front porch steps below the porch eaves, and is supported by massive curved brackets anchored to massive octagonal pillars. The porch wall is clad in horizontal wood clapboard which continues around the perimeter of the house. The second floor above the front porch is clad with vertical false half-timbering with stucco infill. A front door at the first floor is located just north of center and is flanked by a fixed-pane picture window to the south and multi-paned double-hung wood-sash windows to the north. Located above the front porch, a center dormer is inset and has a clipped hip roof. The dormer's roof eaves are wide and are supported by curved brackets that mimic the massive brackets that support the shed roof on the front porch.

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The north elevation of the house is dominated by three horizontal bands of different cladding and by a large, wide dormer in the center of the roof. Although built as one feature, the design for the dormer is composed of three parts: a center inset dormer with a shed roof which is flanked by two hip-roof dormers at the corners. The corners have battered walls while the center inset section does not. The dormer is clad with false half-timbering and stucco infill. The first floor is clad in a combination of basalt rock at the foundation, horizontal wood clapboard and wood shingle siding at the first floor, and false half-timbering with stucco infill at the second floor. Fenestration is asymmetrical and includes multi-paned, double-hung, wood-sash windows.

The south elevation of the house is identical to the north elevation with one exception: the south elevation has a chimney. The chimney is made of clinker brick with basalt cobbles and has a stepped design. It projects through the roof eave at the first floor and the roof eave of a center dormer.

The east elevation is at the rear of the property and is partially hidden from sight by a garage, six-foot-high wood privacy fence, and foliage from shrubs and trees. Fenestration is asymmetrical, exterior cladding is a continuation from the north and south elevations, and a center hip-roof dormer projects from the roof. A small enclosed back porch projects ten feet from the northeast corner of the house at the first floor. A shed roof (built in the 1970s) spans the width of the back of the house from the south side of the enclosed back porch to the south end of the house.

House Interior

Finished interior space includes 1,280 square feet at the first floor, 970 square feet at the second floor, and 1,000 square feet in the basement.¹ Protected by the covered front porch, the front door of the house is located on the west façade. The door is original and is made of solid wood vertical boards that are held together with applied wood strapping in the shape of a Z. Round wooden pegs anchor the strapping to the door. A 2/2 divided, leaded-glass window is located in the upper leaf of the door. The door opens to a small interior vestibule and hallway. An original hammered copper and brass light fixture with a glass globe is suspended from the ceiling in the vestibule. The glass globe is made of opaque yellow-green/opalescent antique Vaseline glass. From the vestibule, a hallway leads to a dining room in the northwest corner of the house, a living room in the southwest corner, a kitchen in the northeast corner, a center staircase, a bathroom, and a bedroom in the southeast corner of the house. A back door is located between the bedroom and the kitchen.

Except for the kitchen and bathroom which are covered with vinyl and ceramic tile respectively, the first floor of the house has an original oak hardwood floor. The woodwork in the entry hall, dining room, and living room is ebony-finished fir and includes floor molding, window and door surrounds, crown molding, and boxed beams in the living room and dining room. The woodwork is plain and square cut with no embellishment. The woodwork in the kitchen, stairwell, bathroom, and bedroom is painted pine. The walls and ceilings are made of original lathe-and-plaster and measure eight feet high. The living room is large at 16 feet wide and 20 feet deep. A clinker brick fireplace is located on the south wall and is flanked by two built-in bookcases with multi-paned glass doors. Small multi-paned, double-hung, wood-sash windows are located above the bookcases. The hearth is made of four-inch-square green-gold-brown-colored, matte and mottled ceramic tiles. An ebony-finished fir mantel caps the fireplace and is supported by wood brackets. The north, inside wall of the living room features two small 6/6 multi-paned, leaded-glass windows with yellow-green stained glass lights that illuminate the center hallway.

A formal dining room is located across the hall from the living room on the north wall. It features a built-in china cupboard with glass doors that match the doors on the built-in bookcases in the living room. A small alcove is located at the west end of the dining room. The ceiling has boxed beams made of ebony-finished fir. An ebony-finished fir plate rail supported by small wood brackets encircles the room. A door in the dining room opens east to the kitchen in the northeast corner of the house. Remodeled in 2004-2005, the kitchen

¹ Spokane County Tax Assessor Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

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has built-in cabinets and casework painted white, a vinyl floor (Marmoleum), and period light fixtures. A breakfast room is located in what was originally a back porch (enclosed in 2004-2005).

A flight of stairs located in the center of the house on the first floor ascends to a landing which is illuminated by a pair of double-hung windows. The dogleg style stairs turn and rise to a second-floor hallway. The staircase is articulated with a square newel post and square balusters (three to a tread) and features an open stringer. The second floor has three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and an enclosed sleeping porch/balcony (enclosed in 1922)². The woodwork is painted pine, the floor is made of fir, and the walls and ceilings are made of a combination of original lathe-and-plaster construction and contemporary sheetrock. The basement has an unfinished storage/mechanical room, and a finished family room, office, bedroom, and bathroom.

Garage (non-contributing)

Built in 1965, a single-story double-car garage is sited east behind the Seligman House. The building is frame construction with a low-pitched front gable roof and horizontal wood clapboard siding. An overhanging garage door opens at the north façade of the garage. A paved concrete driveway leads from the garage to Twenty-second Avenue. The garage is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

MODIFICATIONS

- 1922 The west center dormer sleeping porch/balcony was enclosed. The dormer's original pyramidal hip roof was rebuilt with a clipped hip roof.³
- 1950s-60s The kitchen, bathrooms, and two second-floor bedrooms (SW and SE corners) were remodeled. A new bathroom was installed in the SE corner of the second floor.
- 1969 The original wood shingle roof was removed and a composition roof was installed.⁴
- 1970s A shed roof were built on to the back of the house. Badly deteriorated, multi-paned windows in the west center dormer were replaced with three contemporary multi-paned windows. The original wood window seat in the dining room alcove was removed.⁵
- 1998 A composition roof was installed over c. 1969 composition roof.
- 2004-05 The back porch was enclosed and finished as a breakfast nook with three multi-paned, double-hung, wood-sash windows with true divided lights that match the home's original fenestration. The three contemporary multi-paned windows installed in the 1970s in the west façade dormer were replaced with three architecturally appropriate multi-paned wood windows with true divided lights. A full-height wooden privacy lattice was installed at the south end of the front porch. The kitchen, back porch, bathrooms, and second-floor SE and SW bedrooms were remodeled. A new bathroom was installed in the SE corner of the second floor.
- 2004-05 The kitchen, back porch, bathrooms, and second-floor SE and SW bedrooms were remodeled. A new bathroom was installed in the SE corner of the second floor. A home alarm system was installed. The basement was finished with a family room, bedroom, bathroom, and office.

² Spokane Building Permit #17679, dated 24 Aug 1922. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

³ Spokane Building Permit #17679, dated 24 Aug 1922. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

⁴ Spokane Building Permit #B-72876, dated 30 Sept 1969. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1907

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

CUTTER & MALMGREN (architects)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1907 in the Manito Park Addition on Spokane's prestigious South Hill in the Manito Park neighborhood, the William Otto & Stella May Seligman House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Category C in the area of "architecture" for its architectural significance. The property's period of significance is defined as the year the house was built in 1907. The property was designed by Kirtland Kelsey Cutter, who founded the architectural firm Cutter & Malmgren, one of the city's most prolific design teams. The Seligman House is a tangible expression of Cutter's celebrated artistry and professional skills in architectural design, and is one of few bungalows designed by the architect.^{vi} On August 25, 1907, the front page of the Part Three Real Estate Section in the local *Spokesman-Review* newspaper printed a lengthy description of the Seligman House along with floor plans, a photograph of the home, and a photograph of the living room. Constructed at a reported cost of \$7,000, the property was touted as an "attractive home in Manito Park" with "many distinctive features," including exterior "color harmony," "large and well-arranged" rooms, and "ample grounds." The home was custom-built for William Otto Seligman and his wife, Stella May Seligman. W. O. Seligman worked as part-owner/manager of Seligman Brothers Shoe Store in downtown Spokane, and as a salesman for D. Holzman & Company, wholesale liquor and cigars.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Manito Park Addition

Located atop the Manito Plateau on Spokane's South Hill between Fourteenth and Thirty-third Avenues and between Division Street and Hatch Road, the Manito Park Addition was platted in 1903^{vii} before residential development and settlement of the plateau began. At that time, the area was characterized by natural, picturesque topography distinguished by an irregular hilly and rocky landscape with natural springs, spotty pine/cedar tree growth, wild grasses and farmland, and a sprawling multi-acre greenspace and groomed parkland called Montrose Park (now called Manito Park). Except for the park, the area was undeveloped and had great potential to be one of the finest residential neighborhoods in Spokane. A July 31, 1903 article in the *Spokane Daily Chronicle* described future plans for the neighborhood and reported that "two main drives through the Addition will be Grand Street and [Manito] Boulevard, running parallel with each other north and south, or lengthwise through the tract... The boulevard will be 175 feet in width with a 77 foot parking strip in the center."^{viii} Influenced by Olmsted park designs,^{ix} the plan for the boulevard was planned with a center greenbelt/parking strip, providing an important link that connected Manito Park with the neighborhood.

At this time, noted Spokane real estate developer and businessman, Jay P. Graves, became interested in the area and saw an opportunity for residential development on the plateau, especially around the park. He purchased acreage in the Manito Park Addition and along with his attorney brother, Will Graves, formed the Spokane-Washington Improvement Company. The Graves brothers then reorganized and improved the area's existing transportation system—the Spokane & Montrose street railway which transported people to and from downtown Spokane. Recognizing the need for graded roads and infrastructure to be in place before residential plats could be successfully sold, Graves and his associates made a deal with the City of Spokane: Montrose Park and its 92 acres could be the City's if city coffers and contractors would pay for and install the needed infrastructure, specifically roads and an underground fresh waterline. The deal was made and the name of the park was changed to Manito Park, a name derived from an Algonquin Indian word that meant

^{vi} Matthews, Henry. *Kirtland Cutter: Architect in the Land of Promise*. Seattle: U of W Press, 1998.

^{vii} Spokane County Assessor's Plat Book. Spokane Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

^{viii} Bamonte, Tony and Suzanne Schaeffer Bamonte. *Manito Park: A Reflection of Spokane's Past*. Spokane: 1998, p. 54.

^{ix} Although the nationally famous Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architectural firm of Massachusetts did not prepare formal plans for Manito Park, the designs for the park were *influenced* by the Olmsted firm and their 1907 suggestions for Spokane parks along with their work in cities across America.

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–spirit” and –supernatural force that pervades nature.”^x Today, Manito Park is one of Spokane’s most popular and revered public parks, and the Manito Park neighborhood is regarded as a highly coveted residential area.

In 1907, Graves hired Fred Grinnell, a seasoned real estate salesman, to sell property in the Manito Park Addition. Grinnell placed advertisements in fliers and local newspapers, proclaiming that –the Manito residence section is known as one of the most desirable residence sections of the city,” and applauded plans for the development of Manito Boulevard –which is to be the show street of the city.”^{xi} Another 1907 newspaper advertisement announced the following:

SOME FACTS ABOUT MANITO
10 miles of cement sidewalks.
62 houses now under construction.
1600 shade trees planted along the streets.
\$35,000 spent in the public park.
12 miles of graded street.
7 miles of water main laid.
207 houses completed in 3 years.
Several miles of gas mains laid.^{xii}

Manito Boulevard, Manito Park, the addition of city-financed infrastructure, and the high plateau site for the Manito Park Addition on Spokane’s South Hill lured architects, builders, and prospective homebuyers to the area. Aware of the need for architectural compatibility and land use controls, Jay P. Graves, through his Spokane-Washington Improvement Company, initiated subdivision regulations as –binding covenants” which became a legal part of each property’s warranty deed. Although initially prepared in 1903, the covenants were designed to run in perpetuity with the land as the property was developed for successive homeowners. The following covenant conditions were specified on warranty deeds for properties in the Manito Park Addition:

- 1) *Any residence built on any lot facing Grand Boulevard, Manito Boulevard, or Manito Park shall not cost less than \$5,000.*
- 2) *No residence built on any of the remaining lots in said addition shall cost less than \$1,500.*
- 3) *All buildings shall be of modern style of architecture.*
- 4) *No outhouse or barn shall be erected and used as a dwelling before the construction of the main dwelling house.*
- 5) *No building erected on any of said lots shall be used for business purposes of any kind.*^{xiii}

Once the aforementioned covenants were put into place, architects and builders began designing and building single-family homes for the next 50 years from 1903 to the 1950s, ranging from Colonial and Tudor Revival-style examples to Craftsman, Prairie, and Minimal Traditional examples. Public schools were built, churches erected, park and landscaping work in Manito Park continued to evolve, and by the 1950s, development and settlement in the Manito Park Addition was complete. Manito Park and Manito Boulevard have proved to be popular amenities of the neighborhood, and along with protective covenants and well-preserved homes, the Manito Park Addition continues to be one of Spokane’s finest residential sections and continually demands higher real estate values than other parts of the city.^{xiv}

William Otto & Stella May Seligman

In 1904, the Northwestern & Pacific Hypotheekbank sold all of Block 24 in the Manito Park Addition to the Spokane-Washington Improvement Company for \$625. One month later, Austin Shaw, a real estate investor

^x Bamonte, Tony and Suzanne Schaeffer Bamonte. *Manito Park: A Reflection of Spokane’s Past*. Spokane: 1998, p.40.

^{xi} Ibid, pp. 64-65.

^{xii} Ibid, p. 64.

^{xiii} Spokane County Warranty Deeds. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

^{xiv} Spokane County Tax Assessor’s Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

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from New York, bought Lots 15 and 16 on Block 24. After two years, he sold the lots for \$550 to Frank Paine (aka Payne), an agent and part-owner of George Paine Real Estate Company in Spokane.

On August 31, 1906, William Otto Seligman and his wife, Stella May, bought Lot 16 for \$700. W. O. Seligman owned Seligman Brothers Shoe Store with his brother, Hugo Seligman, and also worked as a "traveling salesman" for D. Holzman Company, importers and distributors of wholesale liquors and cigars.^{xv} The Seligmans commissioned the Spokane architectural firm of Cutter & Malgren to design a home. The house was built in 1907, and the Seligmans moved from their residence at W. 2325 Broadway Avenue in the West Central neighborhood in northwest Spokane to S. 2203 Manito Boulevard on Spokane's South Hill. They lived in the house for seven years from 1907 to 1914.

Subsequent Homeowners

After the Seligmans' tenure, the property changed ownership several times. Robert & Leora Cosgrove bought the house in 1914 for \$5,000. Robert Cosgrove worked as the secretary/manager of the Spokane Interstate Fair. Two months after he bought it, the property was quit-claimed by the Cosgroves to Nellie Morrison Gulley. She sold it in 1919 to Walter & Maude Hogan. Walter Hogan worked as the "assistant to the president" of the Spokane Interstate Fair, and later worked as secretary/treasurer for the Surety Finance Company of Spokane.^{xvi}

After nearly 40 years, the Hogans sold the property in 1958 to building contractor, Jacob Stoltz, and his wife, Ruth, for \$9,000. The Stoltz family sold the house the following year for \$12,200 to Delora & Lyle Brouillard, an employee of Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company in Spokane. Current owners, Thomas Crowley & Toni Boggan Crowley, bought the property in 2002 for \$235,000.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Seligman House is a fine interpretation of the bungalow house type embellished in the Craftsman style. Architectural historian Jan Cigliano (*Bungalow: American Restoration Style*) defines *bungalow* as a "form of house—a type of structure designed in a number of architectural styles," and also explains that "style, by contrast, is a particular period and genre of design."^{xvii} *The Old House Dictionary* further explains that the term bungalow refers to a low-slung house form characterized by overall simplicity and broad gables that usually face the street.^{xviii} Bungalow designs vary greatly according to geographic location, climate, and architectural vernacular, but all bungalows are usually limited to one or 1.5 stories and have a partial or full-width front porch covered by an extension of the principal roof or by a lower porch roof. Derived from the East Indian word *bungali*, which means "covered porch," the bungalow emerged as an independent movement in American architecture and became popular as an affordable home in reaction to the more elaborate Victorian styles that preceded it. The bungalow house form was embellished in many different ways, resulting in various stylistic treatments that illustrated Mediterranean, Prairie, Colonial Revival, Swiss Chalet, and Craftsman traditions.

Author Rachel Carley (*The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*) states the "Craftsman style represented an independent western movement in American architecture" and explained that its "guiding force was the English Arts & Crafts movement, which rejected the mass reproduction and mediocre design associated with the Industrial Revolution in favor of the beauty and honesty of traditional handcraftsmanship and natural finishes."^{xix} Traditional handcraftsmanship and "natural" building materials such as native field stone or basalt rock, cut granite or other rock, irregular clinker brick, coarsely textured stucco, hand-split wood shingles, and smooth-finish hand-rubbed natural woodwork were revered and used. The Craftsman style quickly spread throughout the United States by builder's pattern books, pre-cut house packages, and home

^{xv} The Holzman Block was rehabbed for use as the Spaghetti Factory, Monroe & Railroad Avenue in downtown Spokane, in the 1960-1970s.

^{xvi} Spokane City directories.

^{xvii} Cigliano, Jan. *Bungalow: American Restoration Style*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs-Smith, 1998.

^{xviii} Phillips, Steven J. *Old House Dictionary*. Washington DC: Preservation Press, 1994.

^{xix} Carley, Rachel. *The Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Henry Holt Publishing, 1994, p. 208.

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design magazines, especially Gustav Stickley's magazine called *The Craftsman* (1901-1916). Hundreds of thousands of Craftsman-style bungalows were built in American cities from 1905 to 1930. The architectural style became one of the most popular and fashionable small house designs in America, but by 1930 its popularity had faded.^{xx}

Bungalow type and Craftsman style features are prominently illustrated by the Seligman House. Features include the home's design, materials, and workmanship depicted in a low-slung ground-hugging horizontally oriented house form, low-pitched hip roof, deeply overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, a covered front porch, massive curved porch brackets, horizontal bands of wood shingle and wood clapboard siding, multi-paned windows, battered dormer walls, clinker brick chimney with basalt cobbles, and a basalt stone foundation. Interior Craftsman-style materials include fir woodwork burnished to a deep ebony finish, glazed ceramic tile with matte finish, leaded and stained-glass windows, oak floor, brass hardware, hammered copper, opaque glass, and built-in bookcases and hutch/buffet. The home's deep front porch was designed as an outdoor living space—an extension of the interior open living room and dining room. A unique feature of the house is a four-foot-wide horizontal band located between first floor windows and the edge of the roof. The band is clad in false half-timbering with course-grain stucco infill, and is reflective of additional space provided on the second floor by the roof sitting higher than normal.

Kirtland Kelsey Cutter, Architect (1860-1939)

The Seligman House was designed by the architectural firm of Cutter & Malmgren.^{xxi} Explained by architectural historian/professor/author, Dr. Henry Matthews (*Kirtland Cutter: Architect in the Land of Promise, 1998*), it is widely believed that Cutter, the artist, rendered the designs, while Malmgren, the engineer, drew them. Cutter was born in Ohio, studied at the Arts League of New York, traveled to Europe where he studied drawing, painting, and sculpture, and came to Spokane in 1887 to work for his uncle at the First National Bank. Drawn to architecture instead of banking, Cutter began designing homes and commercial buildings in earnest for his uncle's wealthy friends after the Spokane Fire of 1889, which destroyed 31 city blocks in the downtown central business district of Spokane. He practiced with fellow architect, J. C. Poetz, for a short time and later partnered with Karl G. Malmgren. Cutter & Malmgren apprenticed young architects such as Albert Held, G. A. Pehrson, and Archibald Rigg, who all became successful and professionally prominent Spokane architects. Cutter's designs (alone and with partners) include some of Spokane's most unique residences and buildings: the Davenport Hotel, Spokane Steam Plant, Sherwood Building, Fairmont Cemetery Chapel, Campbell Mansion, Finch Mansion, Wakefield Mansion, F. Lewis Clark House & Gatehouse, Glover Mansion, D. C. Corbin Mansion, Austin Corbin Mansion, Moore-Turner Mansion, Humbird House, J. P. Graves House (Waikiki), Wilbur House, and the Seligman House among others.^{xxii} He also designed massive lodges, including the Lake McDonald Lodge in Glacier National Park and the Many Glaciers Lodge/Hotel in Waterton Park/Glacier Park (Canadian). Cutter's designs were continually artistic and aesthetic, elegant and grandiose, custom and cutting-edge, and he is celebrated as one of Spokane's master architects for his profound talent and creativity.

Karl G. Malmgren, Architect (1862-1921)

Karl Malmgren was born in Orebro, Sweden in 1862. His early education was in Sweden, and he received further training in Berlin. Upon graduation he gained valuable practical experience while working for Swedish architect, P.L. Anderson for seven years. For reasons unknown, Malmgren migrated to the United States in 1888, initially moving to Seattle. After meeting his future wife in Spokane, he moved to the city in 1889 and began working as a draftsman for the architectural firm of Cutter & Poetz. Upon John Poetz's retirement in 1894, Malmgren became a full partner in the firm and the name was changed to Cutter & Malmgren (1894-1917). Together the architectural firm produced a dizzying array of buildings throughout the Pacific Northwest over a twenty plus year period. Ranging in an eclectic mix of styles, the firm received many high profiles

^{xx} McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf Publishing, 1989.

^{xxi} Nolan, Edward. *A Guide to the Cutter Collection*. Spokane: EWSHS, 1984, archive number L84-207.64 (original drawings rendered by the Cutter & Malmgren architectural firm are archived in the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Archive Library).

^{xxii} Eastern Washington State Historical Society. *Spokane Skyline: A Century of Architecture, 1889-1989*. Spokane: EWSHS, 1989, p.

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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commissions from Spokane social and political elite. The architectural firm of Cutter & Malmgren was responsible for numerous Spokane buildings such as the Washington Water Power Substation, Spokane Club, First Church of Christ Science, Robertson building, and many prominent Spokane homes. Malmgren designed his own house at 709 W. Sumner Avenue in Spokane.^{xxiii} At the high point, the office had ten draftsman but was reduced to just two by 1914. After first opening an independent practice, Malmgren took on a partner, C.I. Carpenter, around 1919.

Malmgren died in Spokane of throat cancer on May 21, 1921 at the age of 58.

The Seligman House

Cutter & Malmgren worked together for 23 years from 1894 to 1917 in Spokane and Seattle. Many of their designs still exist in Spokane, which include commercial buildings and mostly large estate-like homes for Spokane luminaries such as Campbell, Finch, Wakefield, Glover, Corbin, and others. In his book, *Kirtland Cutter: Architect in the Land of Promise*,^{xxiv} Henry Matthews revealed that Cutter did not seem to have been sufficiently impressed by the Prairie style...nor did he show much interest in the Craftsman bungalow... Cutter & Malmgren were, [however], responsible for a few bungalow-like houses, all of them relatively modest.”

The Seligman House was one of these homes. Although modestly quiet in comparison to Cutter’s usual extravagant and sometimes flamboyant projects, the Seligman House was prominently featured on more than half of the front page of the local *Spokesman-Review* newspaper’s Real Estate Section on August 25, 1907 with the following headlines:

*ATTRACTIVE HOME IN MANITO PARK
W. O. Seligman’s Residence Has Many Distinctive Features
Color Harmony in Exterior
Rooms Are Large & Well-Arranged*

Praised as “one of the most distinctive houses” in the city, the home was colorful with “brown siding, white trimmings, green stained roof,” and “between the top of the first story windows and cornice is half timber work with vertical panels painted yellow.” The cost of the house was reported at \$7,000.

Compared to large, expensive, estate homes that Cutter & Malmgren designed for some of Spokane’s wealthiest clients, the Seligman House is small—a home designed for a middle-class family. The firm did not do many modest-size homes. However, at least five examples can be found. They include the A. M. Anderson House (2926 NE

Oval, Corbin Park, built 1908), the Harry Wraight House (2711 W. Summit Blvd, built 1908), the James Glover House (1408 N. Summit Blvd, built 1909), the Lewis P. Larson House (Metaline Falls, built 1910), and the Floyd T. McCroskey House (414 W. Sumner Avenue, built 1920). Except for the McCroskey House built in 1920, all of the modest-size dwellings were built in a time period within three years of the 1907 construction date of the Seligman House.

The Seligman House and the Larson House in Metaline Falls are bungalows with Craftsman style embellishment as illustrated in ground-hugging low-slung horizontal emphasis, widely overhanging eaves, multi-paned windows, and the use of natural building materials. The Larson House is made of smooth, round river rock while the Seligman House has a prominent chimney made of clinker brick with basalt rock cobbles. In contrast, the Wraight House and Glover House reveal influence from the Colonial Revival style, and the McCroskey House (altered) reveals Spanish Eclectic influence.

In addition to single-family homes, Cutter & Malmgren designed at least two modest size buildings with exterior designs that closely resemble domestic architecture: the F. Lewis Clark Gatehouse (705 W. 7th Avenue, built 1890) and the Fairmont Cemetery Chapel (Spokane, built 1890-91). Although they were built 17

^{xxiii} Ibid, p. 40.

^{xxiv} Matthews, Henry. *Kirtland Cutter: Architect in the Land of Promise*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1998, pp. 189-196.

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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years before the Seligman House, both the gatehouse and the chapel have strong Craftsman-style influence with gable roofs, widely overhanging eaves, and basalt rock construction. The gatehouse, chapel, and the Seligman House all share strong influence from the Craftsman style.

In summary, most of Cutter's commissions included lodges, exposition halls, commercial buildings, and large homes which make the Seligman House stand out as a good example of one of his more modest projects. The property is a fine example of the Craftsman style, a style of which Cutter was not fond but nevertheless, an architectural tradition with stylistic features and architectural elements he expertly defined in his rendition for the Seligman House.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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Eastern Washington State Historical Society. *Manito Park Neighborhood 15th Annual Mother's Day Tour Brochure*. Spokane: EWSHS Historic Preservation Committee, 2004.

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_____. Photo L87-I.34975, circa 1910. Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, WA.

Matthews, Henry. *Kirtland Cutter: Architect in the Land of Promise*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1998.

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Houser, Michael – Online Biography: Karl G. Malmgren: <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/karl-g-malmgren>

Polk, R. L. *Spokane City Directories*. 1893-2006.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1910 and 1953.

Spokane City building permits. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

Spokane County public records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>47°38'3.63"N</u>	<u>117°24'26.18"W</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property's urban legal address is the Manito Park Addition, Block 24, Lot 16 (source: Spokane County Assessor records). The nomination property is further identified by Spokane County tax parcel numbers 35293.0716.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes all of the current tax parcel and entire urban legal description as referenced above.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Yeomans, Consultant
organization Historic Preservation Planning date July 14, 2014
street & number 501 W. 27th Avenue telephone 509-456-3828
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99203
e-mail lindayeomans@comcast.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

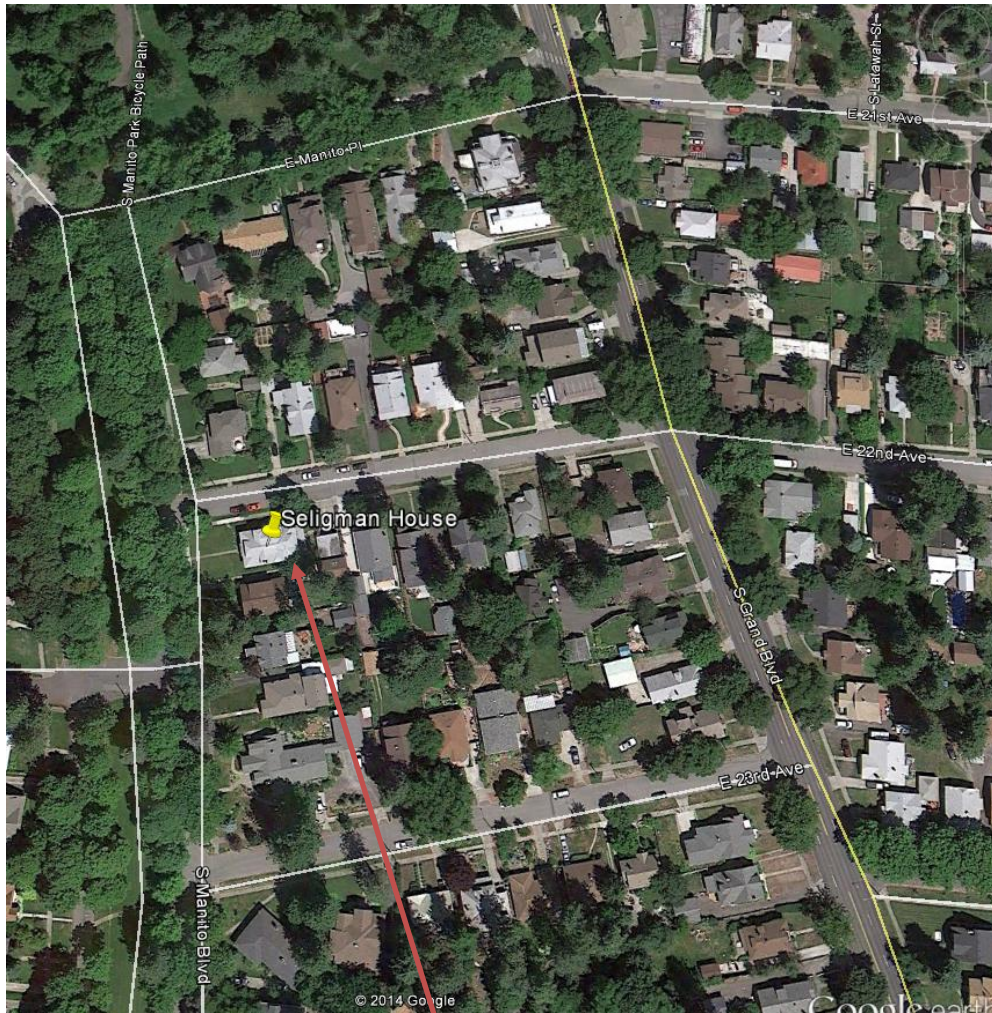
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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Google Earth - Edit Placemark

Name:

Latitude:

Longitude:

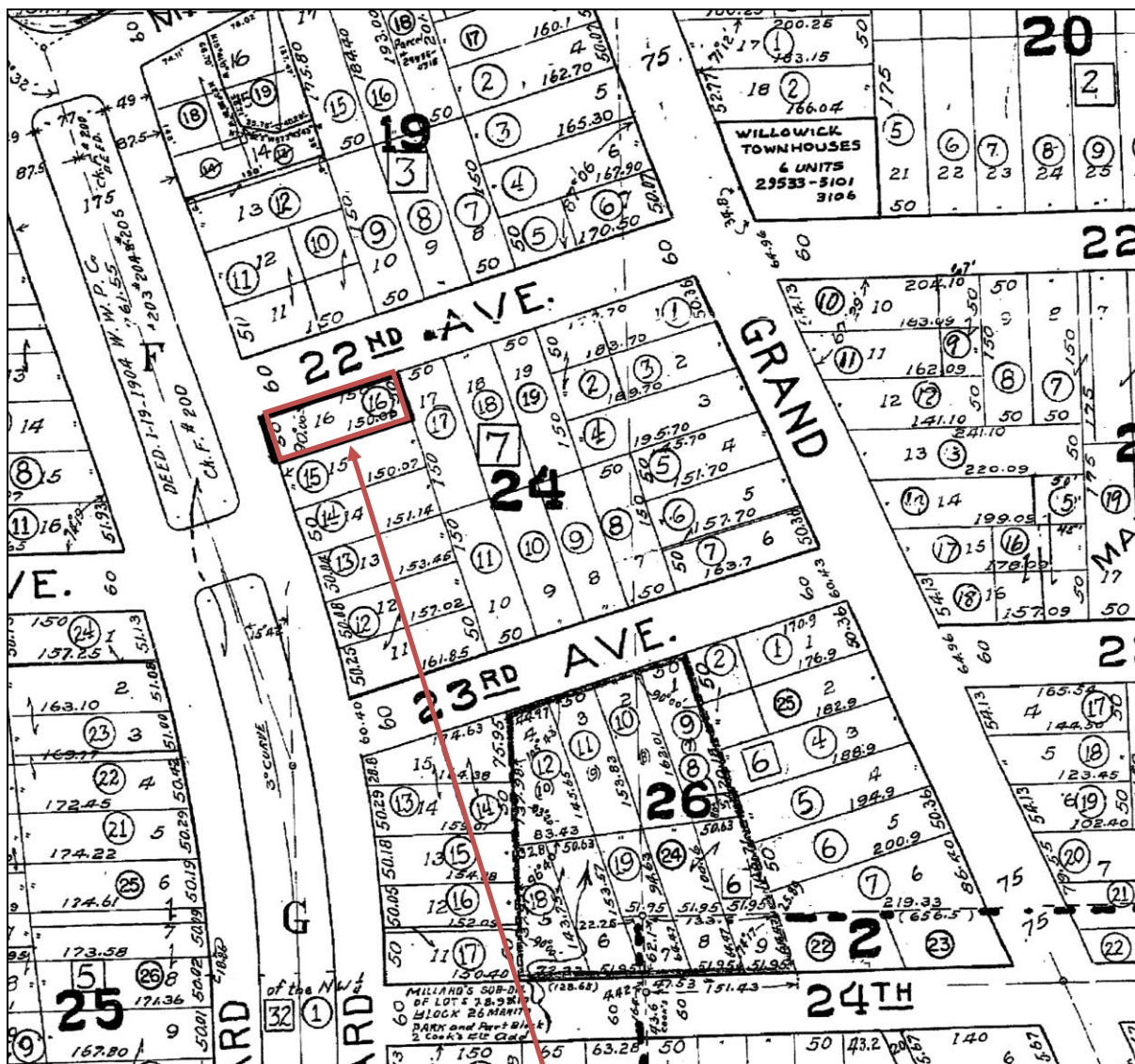
Seligman House
Google Earth Map

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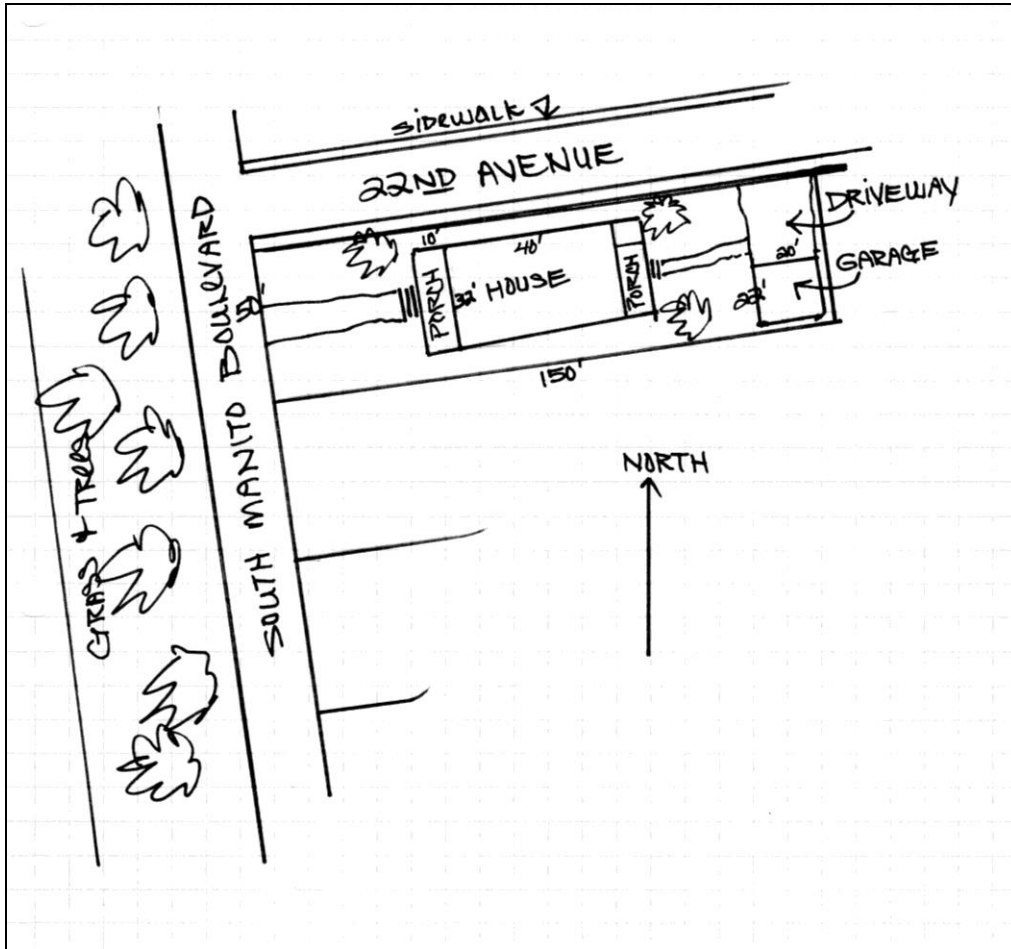
Seligman House
Spokane County Plat Map

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Site Plan Sketch of Canfield House

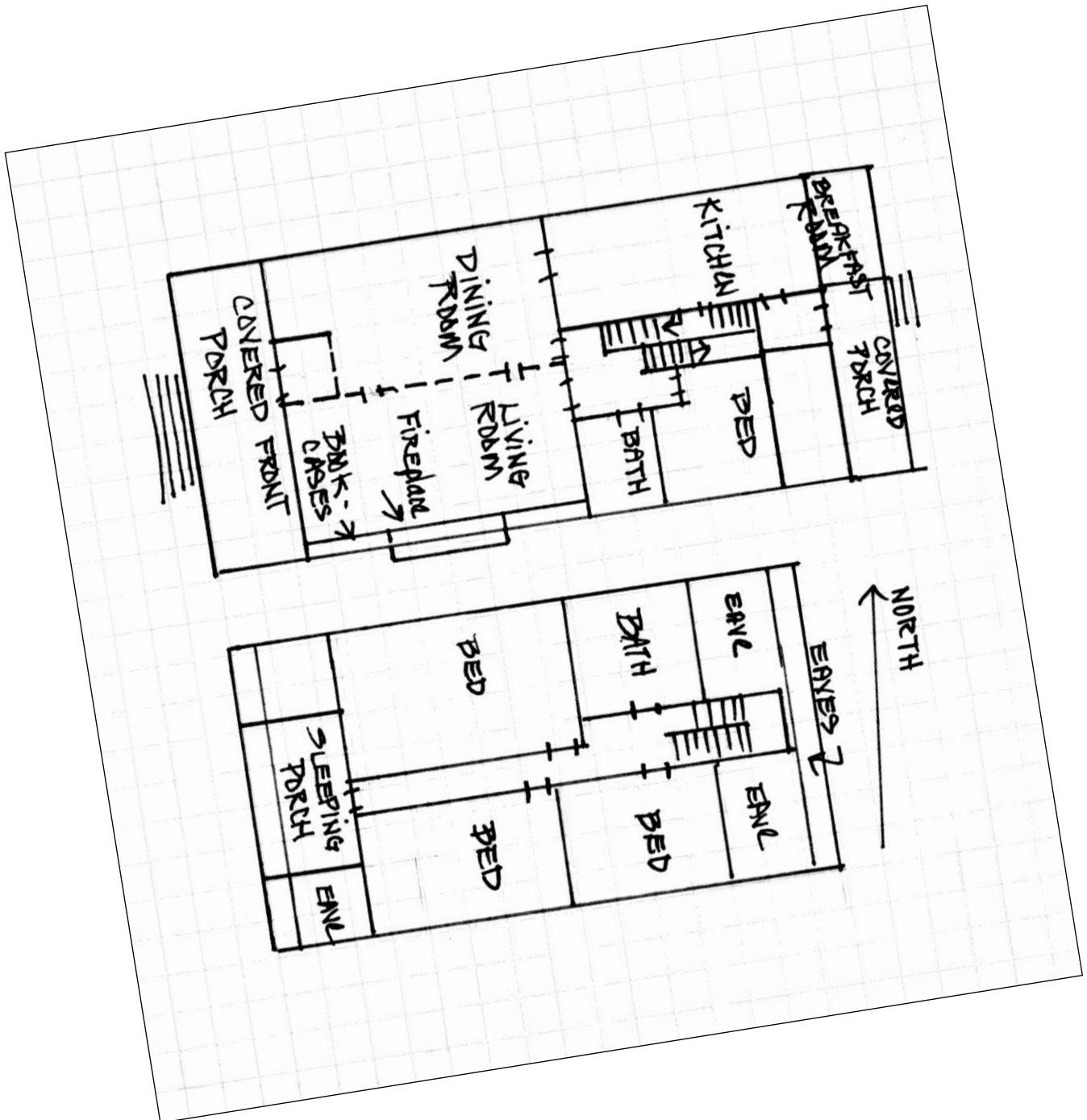
(not to scale)

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Floor Plan Sketch of Canfield House

(not to scale)

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"Attractive Home in Manito Park"
Spokesman-Review - August 15, 1907

Seligman House
Spokane, WA

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ATTRACTIVE HOME IN MANITO PARK

**W. O. SELIGMAN'S RESIDENCE
HAS MANY DISTINCTIVE
FEATURES.**

COLOR HARMONY IN EXTERIOR

**Double Cornice Gives Unique Effect
—Rooms Are Large and
Well Arranged.**

W. O. Seligman's residence, which was recently completed at 2203 Manito boulevard, is one of the most distinctive houses in this part of the city. With its brown siding, white trimmings and green stained roof, the color tones of the house are tasteful and harmonious. The grounds are ample and the house sets back from the street, which at this place is 200 feet wide.

Across the front is a wide veranda, covered by an extension of the main roof, supported by octagonal pillars, painted white. The ceiling of the veranda is also painted white. The foundation is cut basalt rock. To the bottom of the first story window sills the exterior of the house is broad cedar siding, stained dark brown. Above the siding light brown shingles are used to the top of the windows. A novel feature of the house is the extension of the cornice of the front slope of the roof along the gable ends. The cornice is wide with exposed rafter ends painted white and green stained shingles. Between the top of the first story windows and the cornice is half timber work with vertical panels painted yellow, and the treatment is the same between the first cornice and the cornice of the gables. The windows of the first story are hooded, as is also the approach to the veranda and the balcony, which, together with the double cornices, give a Japanese effect to the house.

Entrance to the house is through a wide door, the shutter being in mission effect with brush brass hinges and latch and small paned glass. A vestibule, finished in curly fir, stained dark, tinted red walls and hardwood floor, opens on the right into the large living room.

Living Room in Mission.

In this room the woodwork is curly fir, stained dark, the hard plaster walls being tinted green of light tone. The ceiling is beamed and the floor quarter-sawed oak. A large clinker brick fireplace with broad mantel in heavy effect is at the south side of the room. On each side of the mantel is a built-in bookcase with small paned doors. Above the bookcases are sash windows, also with small panes. Two large plate glass windows overlook the veranda in front. A unique feature of the room is two small opalescent glass windows, with leaded panes, on each side of the arched door between the living room and the dining room.

The dining room is entered either from the vestibule or from the living room. This room is finished in mission, the woodwork being stained dark olive green and the walls tinted wine color. The ceiling is cross-beamed. A plate-rail, supported with brackets, extends around the room. On the north is a large built-in china cabinet, while a built-in seat is placed beneath the window overlooking the veranda. Double windows with small panes are on the north. The floor is quarter-sawed oak.

Back Hall Connects All Rooms.

From the dining room a door leads to a back hall, communicating with the bathroom on the first floor, the chamber and the kitchen. The stairs to the second floor also ascend from this hall. The walls of the chamber are treated in dewberry pink, the woodwork and ceiling being cream. This room has a large closet and has direct connection with the bathroom. The bath is hard plaster, painted white enamel. It is equipped with mirror and built-in medicine case. There is a large linen closet in the hall, which is finished in mission.

The kitchen is entered from the hall or from the dining room, through the pantry. The pantry is hard pine in natural wood, and is equipped with the usual drawers, shelving, tables, etc. The kitchen has wainscoting of hard plaster, painted slate, four feet high. Above the wainscot the walls are a lighter shade. There is a spacious back porch inclosed with lattice.

On the second floor are two large chambers and a bath. The chambers open on the front balcony, which is partitioned. The chambers are finished in natural fir with fir floors. The hall is in mission. Both of the bed chambers have large closets.

There is a full basement under the house with hot air heating plant, laundry room, fuel room and storage room. The cost of the house was \$7000.

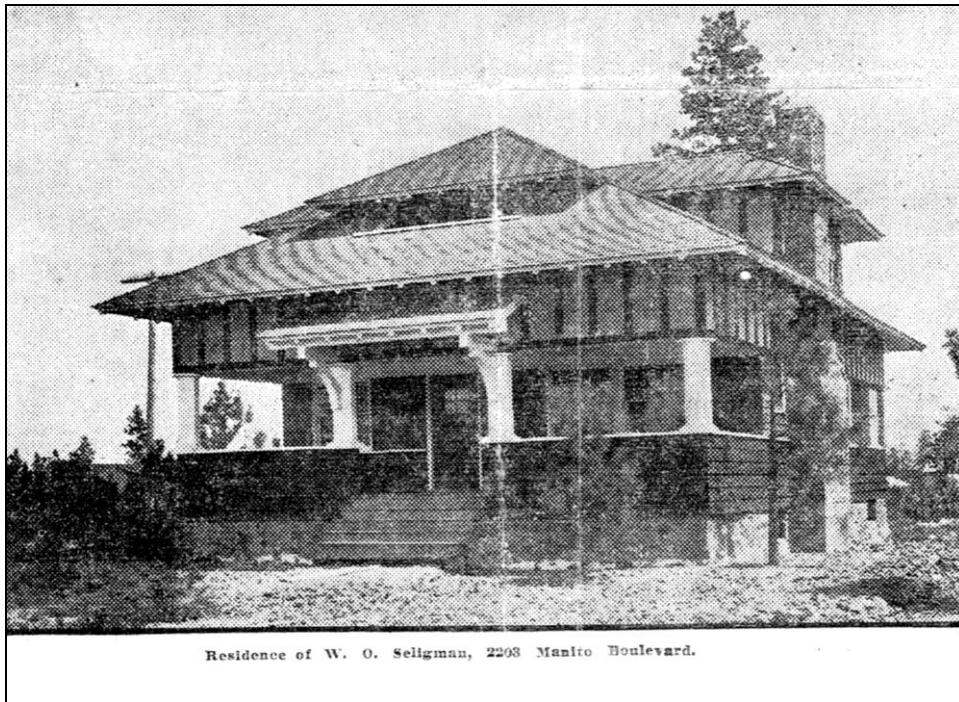
"Attractive Home in Manito Park." Spokesman-Review, 25 Aug 1907

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

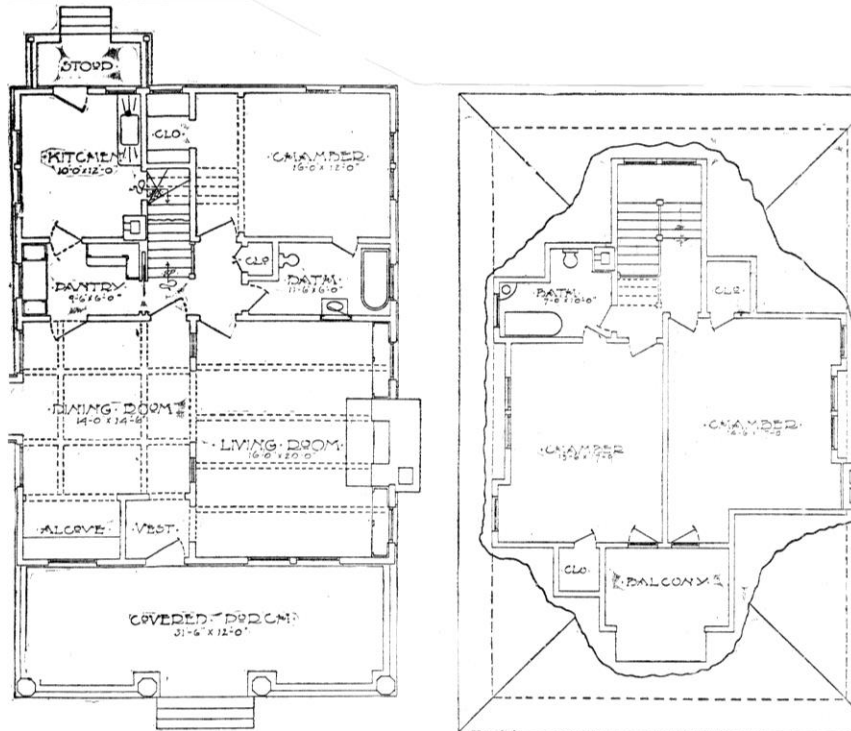
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“Attractive Home in Manito Park.” Spokesman-Review, 25 Aug 1907



Floor Plans of W. O. Seligman's Residence

“Attractive Home in Manito Park.” Spokesman-Review, 25 Aug 1907

Floor Plans from 1907

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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1927 photograph of Seligman House

Source: Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, WA

L87-1.34975-27

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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**K. K. CUTTER
TAKEN BY DEATH**

Widely Known Architect, Formerly of Spokane, Succumbs in South.

Kirtland Kelsey Cutter, noted architect, formerly of Spokane, died today at Long Beach, Calif., after a short illness, a Brief Associated Press stated. He was 79.

His most outstanding work as an architect in Spokane was the Davenport hotel with its famous lobby known throughout the United States.

Other buildings which were planned by him included the Chronicle building, Spokane City club, Lewis-Clark hotel, Lewiston; Rainier club, Seattle; the \$350,000 home of Chester Thorne, Tacoma banker, built about 1912; T. J. Humbird mansion overlooking the Spokane business district from the south hill; C. H. Jones home on Sumner, J. P. Graves home, Wai-kiki, on the Little Spokane; R. B. Porter home at W34 Eighth; Henry M. Richards home on West Riverside; Dr. L. Huntington home in Browne's addition; F. Lewis Clark home on Seventh, now Marycliff Catholic girls' high school; Austin Corbin home next door; F. J. Finucane home, W323 Eighth, now Frank Eichelberger home; Patrick Welch home at W321 Eighth; the A. B. Campbell home on First, now the Spokane public museum; the home of the late Senator George Turner on Seventh, and numerous others.

Although Mr. Cutter designed the Chronicle building, G. A. Pehrson was the architect in charge of construction after Mr. Cutter left for California. Mr. Pehrson also was associated with Mr. Cutter in many of the other building projects.

After he moved to Long Beach 16 years ago, he won a number of honors for his building designs. One of these was the first award for exceptional architectural work during 1927-29, bestowed by Southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Came Here in 1895.

Mr. Cutter came to Spokane in 1895. In 1908 he married Katherine Phillips Williams. She died in 1933.

The former Cutter home in Spokane, W628 Seventh, was sold in 1925 to Mrs. Magda R. Svendsen. It is one of the most distinctive homes in the city.

Mr. Cutter became a fancier of birds about 1935 and when a friend visited him in early 1937 he had about 60 birds, mostly linnets and canaries coursing through his Long Beach home.



Kirkland Cutter

OBITUARY

K. G. Malmgren

This records the death recently in Spokane, Washington, of K. G. Malmgren, an architect who, for three decades, has influenced the architecture of his community. He went into Eastern Washington when the city, known as Spokane Falls, was in its earliest development, as a draftsman in the firm of Cutter and Poetz. That firm was one of the pioneers of architecture in the territory. On Mr. Poetz's retirement, Mr. Malmgren entered the firm and the majority of early constructions in Spokane were designed by Cutter and Malmgren. A few years ago the firm dissolved and Mr. Malmgren practiced alone until he subsequently took C. I. Carpenter into partnership. The death of Mr. Malmgren in his fifty-eighth year is a distinct loss to his city and state, not alone of a public-spirited citizen, but of an architect of note. The profession of the West Coast has lost an honorable member.

**The Western Architect
July, 1921, page 77**



Karl Malmgren

**Spokesman-Review
September 27, 1939, page 6**

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: SELIGMAN, WILLIAM OTTO & STELLA MAY, HOUSE
City or Vicinity: Spokane
County: Spokane
State: WA
Photographer: Linda Yeomans
Date Photographed: 2013-2014

Photographs:



1 of 20

WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0001.tiff
West façade of Seligman House in 2014

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0002.tiff
Northwest corner of Seligman House in 2014



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0003.tiff
North face of Seligman House in 2014

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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0004.tiff
Southwest corner and south face of Seligman House in 2014



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0005.tiff
Clinker brick chimney on south face of Seligman House

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0006.tiff
Clinker brick chimney detail on south face of Seligman House



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0007.tiff
East rear face of Seligman House in 2014

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0008.tiff

View of backyard, fence, trees, and garage of Seligman House in 2014, looking southwest



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0009.tiff

Front porch in Seligman House, looking north in 2014

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0010.tiff
Front porch in Seligman House, looking south in 2014



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0011.tiff
Front door in Seligman House in 2014

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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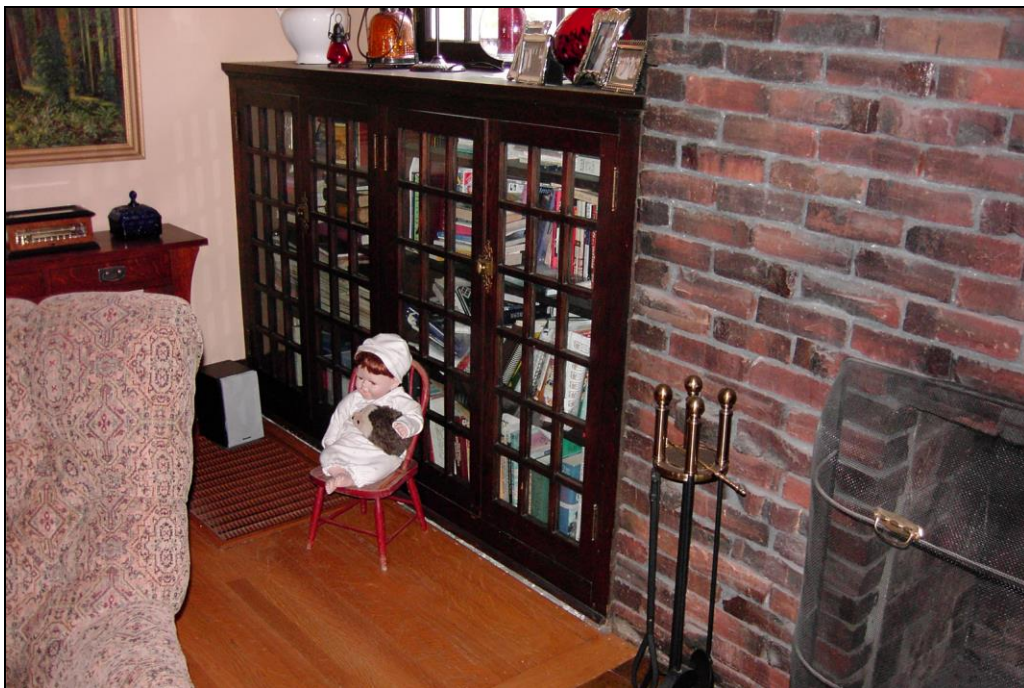
County and State



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0012.tiff

Living room in Seligman House, looking southwest in 2014



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0013.tiff

Living room in Seligman House, looking at built-in bookcase on east side of fireplace

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0014.tiff

Living room in Seligman House, looking northeast into dining room in 2014



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0015.tiff

Dining room in Seligman House, looking southwest in 2014

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0016.tiff
Original c. 1907 light fixture in dining room of Seligman House



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0017.tiff
Built-in china buffet/hutch in dining room of Seligman House

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0018.tiff
Remodeled kitchen in Seligman House, looking east



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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0019.tiff
Remodeled bathroom in Seligman House, looking south

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM O. & STELLA M., HOUSE

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WA_Spokane County_Seligman House_0020.tiff
Master bedroom on 2nd floor in Seligman House, looking east

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

name Thomas A. Crowley & Toni J. Boggan

street & number 2203 S. Manito Boulevard

telephone 998-3283

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

















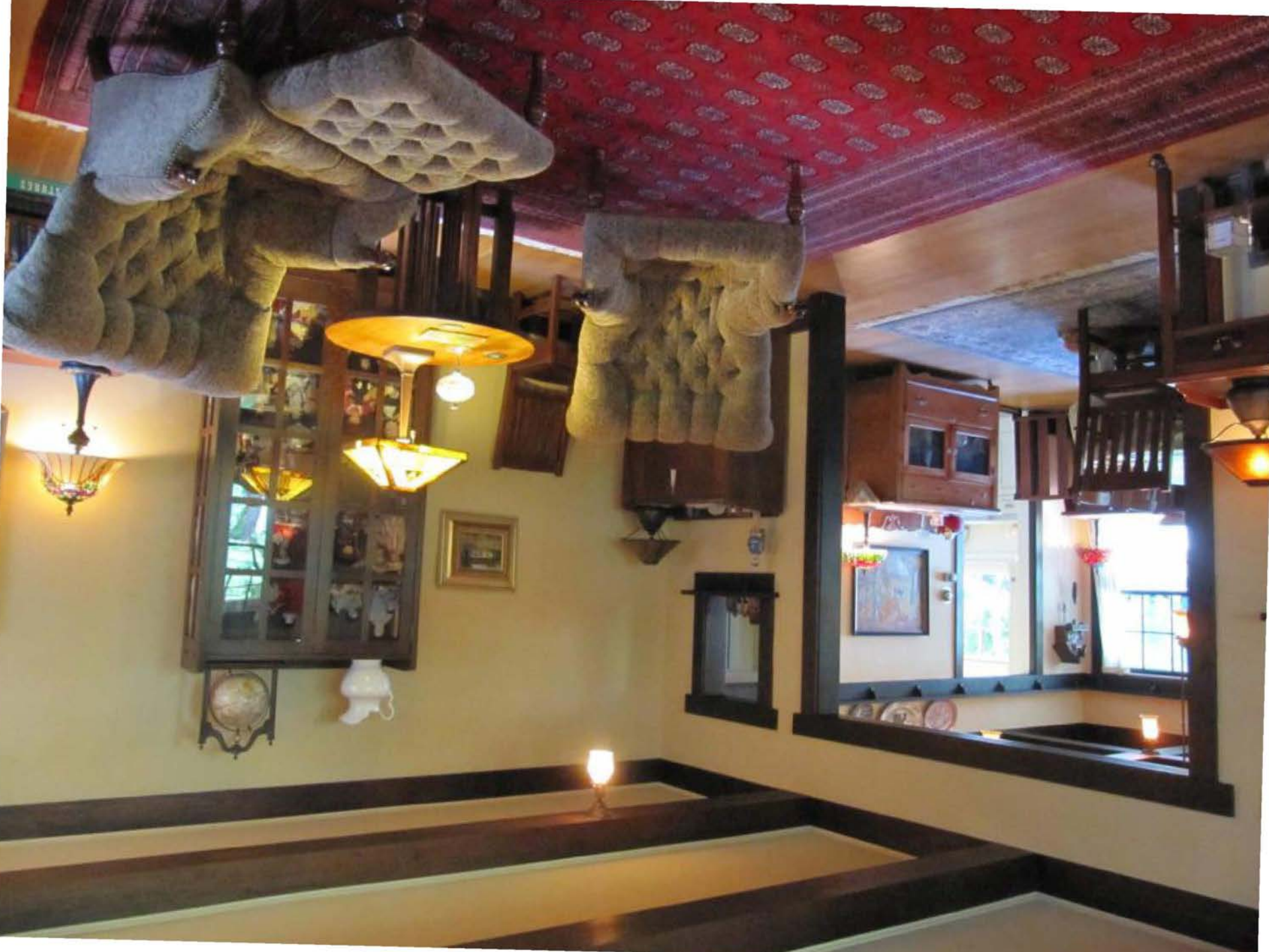
























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Seligman, William O. and Stella M., House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, Spokane

DATE RECEIVED: 10/31/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/10/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/17/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001054

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12.16.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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

October 30, 2014

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



RE: Washington State NR Nominations

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nominations form for:

- **Seligman House – Spokane County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination!)
- **Lakewold – Pierce County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination!)

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on this property.

Sincerely,



Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076
E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

