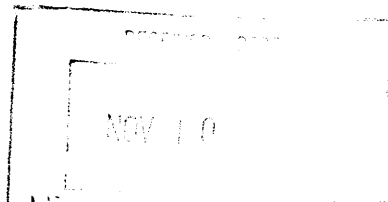


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# 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 Turner, Luther P. & Jane Marie House  
Other names/site number Davis Nursing Home

### 2. Location

street & number E. 1521 Illinois Avenue not for publication  
city or town Spokane vicinity  
State Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99207

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 10-6-03  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
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 certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature] 12/23/03  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

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

N/A

**6. Functions or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

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**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival  
(Neo-Classical)

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**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick, Terra Cotta

roof Asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_

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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

**SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

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.
X 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

1917-1941

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John R. Burrill (architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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 Engineering
Record#

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Spokane Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approx. 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid with 4 rows and 3 columns of boxes for Zone, Easting, and Northing. Row 1: Zone 11, Easting 4 71 070, Northing 52 80 540. Row 2: Empty. Row 3: Empty. Row 4: Empty.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen Emerson
organization Archisto Enterprises date July 2003
street & number W 212 Dawn telephone (509) 466-8654
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99218

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 Loganhusrst, LLC
street & number 1515 East Illinois Avenue telephone (509) 990-3999
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99207

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

**Setting:** The Luther & Jane Marie Turner House is located in northeast Spokane, Washington, on a plateau overlooking a lower terrace of the Spokane River Valley. The home faces southeast of the north side of Illinois Avenue at the intersection of Madelia Street. It belongs to a small neighborhood of older, stylish homes that formed along the scenic rim of the Spokane River just north of Gonzaga University. To the north is a commercial and industrial district. The Turner House is by far the most impressive residence among this small residential enclave.

The grounds of the Turner House once included the entire city block, but now occupies about half of that space, sharing the block with the modern Loganhurst Care Center. Most of three sides of the Turner House property are now bordered by a chain link fence. Part of the remaining side is bordered by a recently planted row of shrubs. Except for a dirt parking lot at the northwest corner, the grounds of the Turner House are landscaped with lawns, flowers, and ornamental shrubs and bushes. Some of the trees, which include both deciduous and fir, are quite large, while others are more recent plantings. A gate is situated in the south fence line, opening to a concrete walk that leads to the front porch steps. Another gate, in the east fence line, opens to a walk leading to a secondary entry the side of the house.

**Exterior:** The Neo-Classical Turner House is a 2 ½-story brick structure sitting on a raised basement. The plan is nearly square, with a full-width, two-level front porch on the main facade, and a small (15 ft by 15 ft) 1-story sun room attached to the south end of the west elevation. A modern 1-story addition has been attached to the rear, or north, elevation, slightly wrapping around the west side of the house. The exterior walls are clad with blond pressed brick laid in a common bond. The truncated hip roof is clad with composition asphalt shingles. The deeply overhanging eaves feature large modillions above a row of dentil molding. Two, large, hip-roofed dormers are mounted on the southern and eastern slopes of the roof. These contain fixed sash lancet style windows flanked by square, fluted wood pilasters. Three massive, exterior brick chimneys, with ornamentation of terra cotta trim and coping, penetrate the lower eaves of the roof, two on the south elevation, and one on the east. Wood balustrades which were located around the truncated flat portion of the roof and around the top of the front porch canopy, have been removed. The foundation of the building is poured concrete.

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Typical of the Neo-Classical style, the porch is a massive two-level structure, extending from the front of the house. It consists of a hip-roofed canopy centered on the main façade, which are supported by two triple-sets of 20-ft-high wood Ionic columns with elaborate scrolled volutes as capitals. The columns support a wide classical entablature below the canopy. The wood deck of the front porch is approached by concrete steps flanked by curving, brick balustrades culminating in brick piers that display terra cotta coping. The first-level of the porch is bordered by a wood balustrade of ornately turned banisters. The upper balcony level of the porch is supported by the main columns and, at each outer corner, by smaller triple sets of columns and feature fluting and scrolled volutes, although some volutes are missing. The balcony is also bordered by a wood balustrade with simple square balusters. The central balustrade of the balcony bows slightly outward.

The main first-floor entry to the Turner House is contained within an elaborate wood surround with an elongated arch, ornamented with dentils and a keystone, set within two decorative fluted pilasters. Inside the door surround is a central glass and wood door, flanked by leaded glass sidelights, and crowned by a semi-elliptical fan light featuring a sunburst motif. Large window sets are situated to each side of the main entry. The one to the west consists of wood sash windows, including a central picture window, and flanking double-hung window to each side, with a long narrow transom window above with leaded glass dividers in a lancet design. The main portion of the window set to the east has been replaced with metal sash units, except for the upper leaded glass section, which is intact. An entry is located on the balcony level of the front porch as well. It is less elaborate in design, consisting of a wood and glass door flanked by rectangular sidelights and topped by a transom light. Window sets are situated to either side of the entry that include central wood sash picture windows flanked by wood sash double-hung windows.

Located on a corner, the east side of the Turner House was given a higher level of architectural detail than the typical dwelling. Three of the large picture window sets of the first story have upper leaded glass sections with lancet designs. The largest window set that of the interior dining room consists of a central picture window and flanking double-hung units. Windows of the upper level are double-hung. All windows are wood sash and all have terra cotta sills. The secondary entry on the east elevation consists of a wood and glass door, with transom, and is flanked by fluted wood pilasters. The entry is approached by concrete steps bordered by brick

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balusters with terra cotta coping. This entry was once covered by a semi-circular canopy supported by round, wood columns

The west elevation of the Turner House is considered a secondary elevation and the window treatment is less elaborate. Except for a central picture window on the upper level, all windows are single double-hung one-over-one units. All have wood sashes and terra cotta sills. During the nursing home years a large wood wheelchair ramp was attached to this side of the house. At present it has been mostly removed, although several remnants are still visible. These will be removed during the course of ongoing renovation. A one-story, square sun room is attached to the west elevation at the south end. Originally, its three walls were completely filled in by small multiple-pane windows that allowed light into the conservatory within. Currently the south and west windows are intact and the north windows have been removed and replaced with a metal and glass sliding door. The roof of the sun room is flat, with a dentilated cornice. A balustrade that once bordered it has been removed. The corners of the sun room are decorated with triple sets of half-round fluted pilasters.

A modern addition has been attached to the rear, or north, side of the house. This 1-story structure has rough stucco cladding, a built-up flat roof, poured concrete foundation, and metal sash casement windows. A small entry porch is attached to the rear of the addition. The upper level of the back of the main house is visible above the addition. It has a variety of windows types including several casement and double-hung windows, and a door that was converted from a window. On the rear elevation is the "shadow" visible above the addition, where it appears that a gabled rear porch addition was once attached. It is readily apparent because the wall behind the location of a rear wing is clad with common red brick. The back wing was removed when the modern rear addition was built.

**Interior:** Much of the interior space of the Turner House has been sub-divided into additional living areas when the dwelling was converted to a nursing home. However, many original interior features within the public spaces survive including hard wood trim and a variety of built-ins. The public spaces in the house have oak floors, while other rooms have fir floors. Upon entering the house from the front, one enters the front vestibule. To the right are narrow oak cabinet doors with a central window, brass hinges, and dentilated trim at the top. To the left is a built-in

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bench of oak, with a flat seat and straight soffited back. A wide narrow rectangular mirror is situated in the wall above the bench. The entry vestibule is exited through another wood and glass door with side and transom lights.

From the entry vestibule, one passes into the central hallway and stairwell, which features oak trim, oak boxed beams, and an oak bannister, with spindle wood balusters, that is anchored at the bottom by an elaborate wood newel that coils in upon itself. To the left of the entry, a door leads to the former parlor, also finished with oak ceiling trim. On the west side of the parlor are french doors, with stained glass panels, that lead into the sun room, which is resting on a concrete platform and is decorated with interior column-like fluted pilasters.

To the right of the main entry is the former living room, which has been sub-divided. The most elaborate interior features of the Turner House are located in the former dining room, which is reached by passing northward down the central hall and entering a door to the right. The ceiling of this room remains visible, featuring oak crown moldings and box beams. On the south side of this large room is a large set of oak pocket doors. These doors once could be opened to expose the living room, creating a large entertainment space joining the living and dining rooms. These doors are surrounded by an elliptical arch structure and fluted wood pilasters. On either side of the sliding doors oak cabinets, with leaded glass doors, are built into the walls. Encompassing the entire room is a wide, high shelf with grooves for standing up plates on display, and ornamented with dentils below. On the north wall is a central brick fireplace, featuring a large oak mantel and supporting oak entablature. To the left of the fireplace is a built-in oak bench, similar to the one in the entry vestibule, with a flat seat and a straight back. The space above the bench used to contain an exterior window. At some point, possibly when the rear addition to the building was constructed, the window was filled in and is now occupied by a mirror. To the right of the fireplace, where another bench was originally located, is a wood counter with Formica top. Above this, where an original window was once located, is an opening into the kitchen space of the addition that was used for buffet serving during the nursing home years.

As noted above, other rooms of the Turner House, including the entire second floor, have been sub-divided, extensively modifying the original floor plans. New wall dividers have been constructed, ceilings have been lowered, additional baths built,



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and new doors installed. The attic space is unfinished, revealing the bare wood framework.

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### Statement of Significance

The Luther & Jane Marie Turner House is historically significant as an example of the Neo-Classical architectural style, and for its association with the Luther P. Turner family, early settlers of the Inland Northwest who made their fortune growing wheat on the rolling Palouse hills west of Spokane in the community of Harrington. Luther and his wife later became prominent participants in the social life of Spokane. Following Mr. Turner's death, the building served as a nursing home for elderly residents until its recent closure. The building is currently being renovated for use either as a bed and breakfast or as an adult family home providing social and health care services.

The Neo-Classical style was a popular mode of architectural taste during the first half of the 20th century. It began on the east coast and quickly spread to the west into communities such as Spokane. The renewal of interest in classical architectural forms can be traced to the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which set a new course in architectural fashion. Major buildings in the immensely popular and widely promoted fair were required by fair organizers to have a classical theme and many of the day's leading architects competed to design them. The centerpiece of the fair was the Great White City by Daniel Burnham that single-handedly inspired the larger City Beautiful movement. Many of the architects of the fair employed Greek and Roman orders as motifs that would percolate through to the house building public shortly thereafter. As such, it comes as no surprise that the Neo-Classical style was a "top-down" style originating in formally trained architects and realized at first in homes of the upper class. Nationally known firms such as McKim, Mead & White made a specialty of the style producing landmark examples. For many of the newly minted millionaires of the 1890s, a Neo-Classical house seemed to strike the right balance between instant, imposing grandeur and European-derived establishment.

By the 1910s, the key features of the Neo-Classical idiom had filtered from the east coast to the west coast through the ranks of the architectural profession. Eventually many local carpenter-builders began applying columns, pediments, modillions, and balustrades to just about any vernacular house type. Ready-cut house purveyors such as Sears Roebuck and Gordon-Van Tine even dabbled with the style.

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The Turner House in Spokane is a good example of the Neo-Classical expression as executed in a mid-size western city. It's plan, massing, scale, and detail are typical of high style Neo-Classical dwellings. Spokane has several Neo-Classical designed homes (see partial list below), but the Turner House is one of the better examples.

<b>Other Neo-Classical Dwellings in Spokane</b>	
<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
Earl Crane House	S. 817 Adams
C. F. Clough House	W. 1406 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue
J. Grier Long House	W. 1307 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue
George Odell House	508 E. Rockwell Blvd.
Levi & May Hutton House	2206 E. 17 <sup>th</sup> Avenue
House	734 24 <sup>th</sup> Avenue E
House	2229 Rockwood Blvd S.
James Armstrong House	1022 W. Ninth Avenue
John Finch House	2340 W. First Avenue

The Turner Home, featuring clusters of one and two-story Ionic porch columns, ornamental balustrades, large overhanging eaves with modillions, and symmetrical massing; is the only one of the group to have brick exterior walls. Additionally it appears that the Turner House may be the only high style Neo-Classical home on the north side of the Spokane River within the city limits. Other imposing Neo-Classical homes were reserved for the more upscale and fashionable south hill of the city.

A local newspaper identifies the architect of the Turner House as J.R. Burrill.<sup>1</sup> His business is listed in City of Spokane directories from 1911 until the 1960s.<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1930, his occupation is given as architect/real estate, but afterwards only real estate is mentioned. Although Mr. Burrill was apparently not licensed to practice architecture in Washington State, he is credited with designing many early commercial structures in Harrington, Washington, the town where the Turner family lived before moving to Spokane. Burrill-designed structures in Harrington include

<sup>1</sup> *Spokesman-Review*, Wheat King Builds \$28,000 Home (n.d.: n.p.). Located in vertical files at the Spokane Public Library, Downtown Branch, Northwest Room.

<sup>2</sup> Polk City Directory, City of Spokane. Various years.

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the Harrington Bank Block and Opera House.<sup>3</sup> Both being prominent citizens of Harrington, it is probable that Luther Turner was well-acquainted with Mr. Burrill, and he likely invited the local designer to supervise construction of his new Spokane house.

Luther P. Turner was born in Meigs County, Tennessee on October 16, 1862. He was the only child of Robert, a Union Army officer who died in the Civil War, and Abigail (who later lived with her son in Spokane). Luther was raised by his mother on a Tennessee farm.

On January 27, 1887, at the age of 25, Luther married Jane Marie Ivester. In the spring of the following year, the Turners traveled cross-country to the Lincoln County, Washington, area bringing with them Luther's mother and Jane's father and sister. Upon their arrival in Washington, Turner purchased 480 acres of unimproved railroad land near the town of Harrington. The investment stretched his finances for several years and he worked as a laborer at several other farms besides his own to make ends meet. In 1897, his hard work paid off with a large harvest of dryland wheat, which he promptly sold and used to make improvements on his lands and to expand them. Luther quickly expanded his holdings and by 1904, he had acquired approximately 4,000 acres of land. By some accounts he and his family actively farmed 16 sections of land, an area that covered over 10,000 acres. The local newspaper reported that Turner owned five combines and that it took 40 days to harvest his crop of wheat. Each combine was operated by five men and pulled by 24 to 34 horses or mules. The 30 to 45 bushels per acre harvested by Turner's men were stored in his own warehouses. A series of successful harvests followed by large and lucrative sales into the late 1900s established Luther P. Turner's fortune and his reputation as the "Wheat King" of the Inland Northwest.<sup>4</sup>

Turner's successful business ventures also allowed him and his family to rise rapidly up the social ladder within the community and surrounding region. In 1902 the

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<sup>3</sup> Harrington Bank, Lincoln County, Washington, NRHP Nomination.

<sup>4</sup> Anonymous. Unidentified newspaper articles. Located in vertical files at the Spokane Public Library, Downtown Branch, Northwest Room (n.d.); Nancy Compau. Turner Home. *Nostalgia Magazine* (February 2003:9); Steele, Richard F., and Arthur P. Rose. *An Illustrated History of the Big Bend Country*. Western Historical Publishing Co., Spokane (1904:442).

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family moved into a new residence in Harrington, which was described as a "large twelve-room modern house."<sup>5</sup> At age 54 in 1916, Luther took his wife and their five daughters (Maude, Lelia, Ruth, Lois, and Etheola) as well as his mother and his wife's sister, and moved to Spokane. Luther left his son Attie to run the family farm in Harrington. The family lived for a short time at a residence located at E. 603 Nora Avenue while their new home was being constructed.

The Turners hired Spokane architect John R. Burrill to design their new home. Luther and Jane must have been familiar with Burrill's previous work in Harrington. He designed the local bank in the community and reportedly provided plans for several other residential and commercial buildings within the city. Various accounts put construction costs of the Turners' Spokane home between \$28,000 and \$40,000.<sup>6</sup> Instead of joining the rest of the city's elite on the south hill of Spokane, the Turners purchased land on the north side of the Spokane River, overlooking the valley from a high terrace. The house, completed in 1917, was designed to be a commemoration of Luther Turner's financial success, with its pretentious Grecian columns and expansive front porch and balcony. The large city block on which it was built, afforded room to spread out, unlike the quickly filling exclusive neighborhoods of the city's south side. The extensive grounds surrounded the estate originally included a large, two-car garage and a small barn.

Designed and furnished to entertain, the Turners make good use of their new home by hosting lavish parties and receptions. The marriages of the Turners' five daughters were all well-covered in the social pages of the local newspaper and were usually followed by a lavish reception at the Turner home. Eventually the extended Turner family became quite large and they often gathered together for dinner at the family home. One such gathering featured more than 20 family members representing five generations.

Jane Marie Turner died on May 12, 1940, after an extended illness. Luther Turner passed away on December 8, 1941 at the age of 79. He had contracted the flu just

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<sup>5</sup> Steele and Rose (1904:442).

<sup>6</sup> *Spokesman-Review*. Wheat King Builds \$28,000 Home; Nancy Compau. Turner Home. *Nostalgia Magazine* (February 2003:9).

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before the Thanksgiving holiday and never fully recovered. At the time of his death his estate, including farmland near Harrington and Spokane real estate, was estimated at \$400,000.”<sup>7</sup>

In June, 1943, the house was sold to Elizabeth M. Davis for an undisclosed amount. Mrs. Davis announced plans to convert the home to a nursing facility for the elderly, and tentatively announced that the building would be called the “Turner Memorial Nursing Home for the Aged”.<sup>8</sup> The name never caught on and for many years the building was called simply the Davis Nursing Home. During its existence as a nursing home, the Turner House endured extensive modifications, especially to the interior, which was sub-divided into smaller rooms to accommodate individual apartments. Most of the elaborate wood trim and built-in furnishings were retained however. Furthermore the exterior of the house was maintained except for some notable exceptions, including the attachment of a two-level, covered wheelchair ramp to the west side, and the addition of a one-level extension on the north side to accommodate a new kitchen. In the early 1950s, overcrowding prompted the construction of a companion facility, located to the west of the home.<sup>9</sup> This two-story brick building has since been removed, and a new modern care center has been erected on that site.

In 1981, the name of the facility was changed to the Davis Health Care Center. Later it operated as the St. Jude Health Care Center, and then became the Loganhurst Health Care Center in 1991. This name was retained until the recent closure of the building.<sup>10</sup>

**NRHP Eligibility:** The Turner House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C as a good example of Neo-Classical residential architecture in Spokane. The home is one of the largest and most pretentious

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<sup>7</sup> Anonymous, n.d.

<sup>8</sup> *Spokesman-Review*. Spacious Turner Home on Illinois in Transaction (June 13, 1943:n.p.).

<sup>9</sup> Anonymous, n.d.

<sup>10</sup> Polk City Directory. Various years.

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dwellings in the northeast section of Spokane. Despite its many years of service as a nursing home for the elderly, the exterior and interior public spaces retain their architectural integrity.

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Steele, Richard F., and Arthur P. Rose. *An Illustrated History of the Big Bend Country*. Western Historical Publishing Co., Spokane, 1904..

### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The Turner House property occupies the east half of a city block bounded by E. Illinois Avenue on the south, Madelia Street on the east, Carlisle Avenue on the north, and Hogan Street on the west. Most of the boundary is marked by fence lines and a line of shrubs. Beginning at the fence corner on the southeast, the boundary proceeds north along the fence line for about 140 ft, turn left at the next fence corner and proceed about 130 ft to the west, to the northwest corner of a dirt parking lot. Then turn south and proceed straight south, for about 160 ft, partly along a line shrubbery, to the southwest corner. Then follow the fence line in a northeasterly direction to the point of beginning, a distance of about 150 ft (see sketch map). The nominated property includes Lots 1, 2 and part of 3 of Block 56 in the Avondale Addition, also known as city of Spokane parcel #35092.5505.



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SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9, 10

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### Boundary Justification

The nomination property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the Turner House.

### **PHOTOGRAPHS:**

1. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Overview, looking northwest
2. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
East elevation, looking northwest
3. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
East elevation, looking northwest
4. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Front (south) elevation, looking northwest

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SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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5. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Front (south) elevation, looking north
6. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Front (south) elevation, looking northeast
7. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Front (south) elevation, looking north
8. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Front porch, looking north
9. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Main front entry, looking northwest
10. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Front entry on balcony, looking northwest

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11. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
West elevation, remains of ramp, looking northeast

12. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Sun room, looking southeast

13. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
West elevation and addition, looking southeast

14. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Rear (north) elevation, looking southeast

15. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Rear (north) elevation and addition, looking southwest

16. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
East elevation, looking southwest

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SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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17. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA southwest
18. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Detail of front porch column capitals, looking southwest
19. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Detail of front porch column capitals, looking southwest
20. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Detail of roof cornice brackets, looking northwest
21. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Entry vestibule, looking southeast
22. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Central hall and stairway, looking northeast

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23. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Detail of stairway banister newel, looking northeast

24. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Parlor, looking southeast

25. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Sliding doors between living and dining room, looking south

26. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Fireplace in dining room, looking northwest

27. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Typical sub-divided room on first floor, looking southwest

28. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Central stairway from above, looking south

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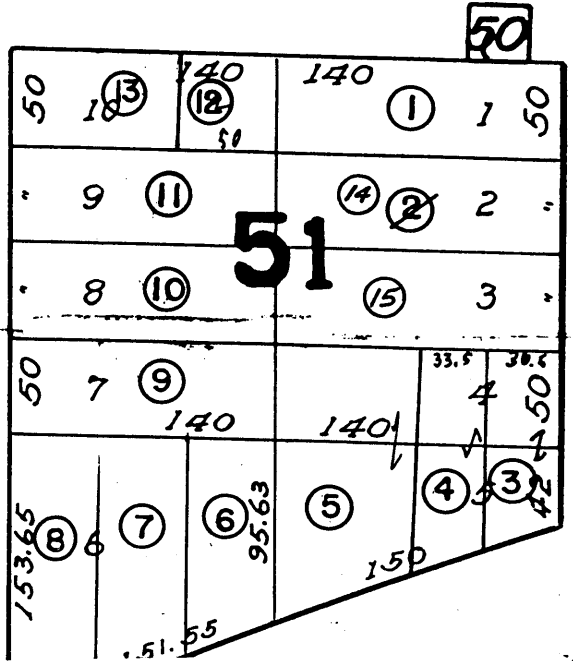
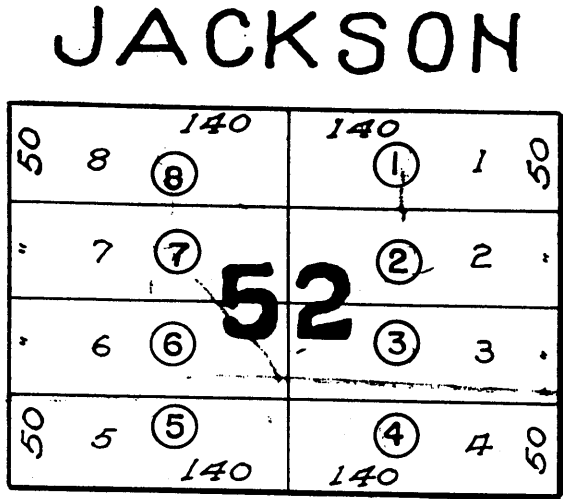
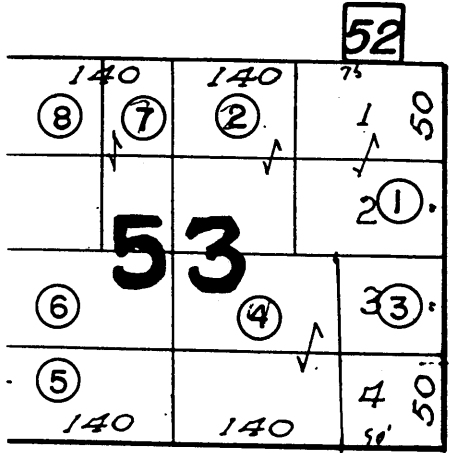
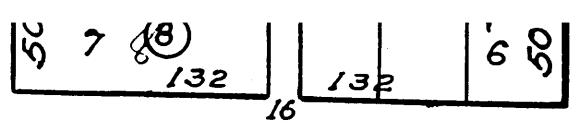
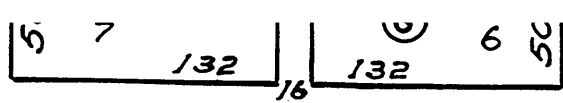
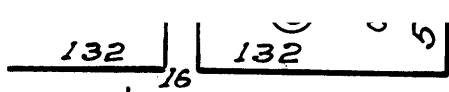
LUTHER & JANE TURNER HOUSE SPOKANE  
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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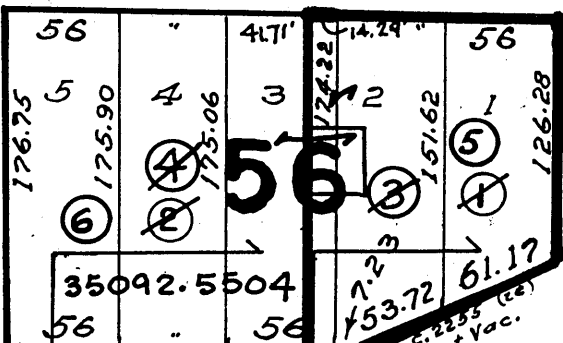
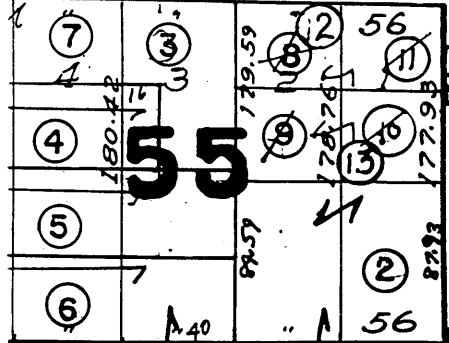
29. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Typical sub-divided hallways on second floor, looking northwest

30. Luther P. Turner House  
Spokane County, WA  
Stephen Emerson  
April 2003  
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA  
Attic interior, looking southwest



**CARLISLE (EHRET)**

**AVENUE**

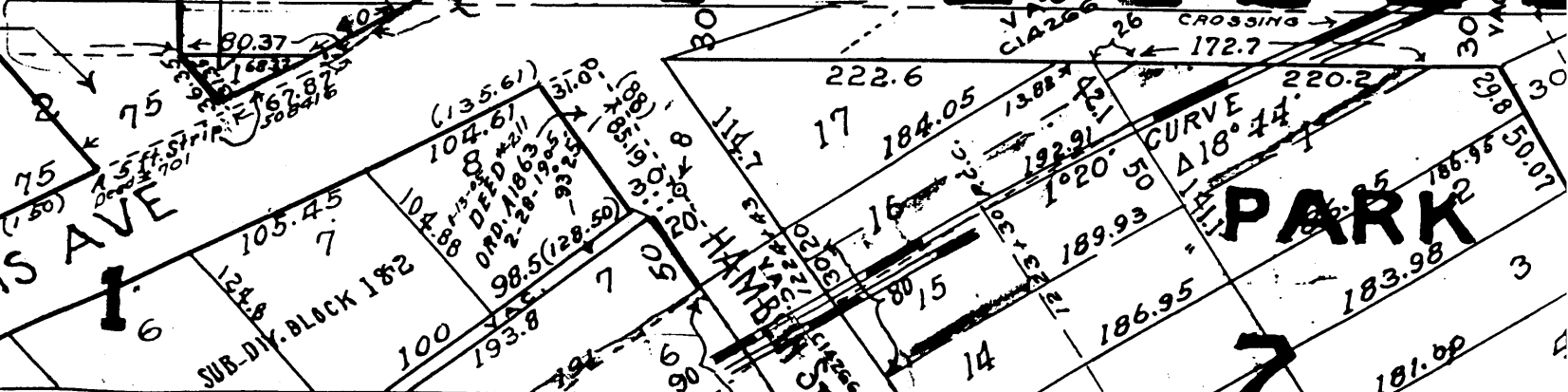
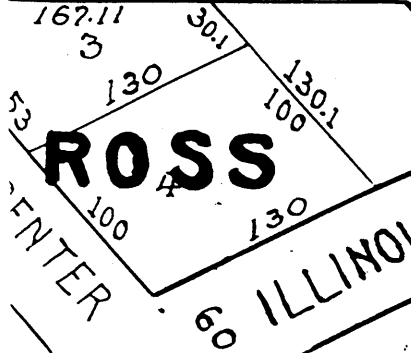


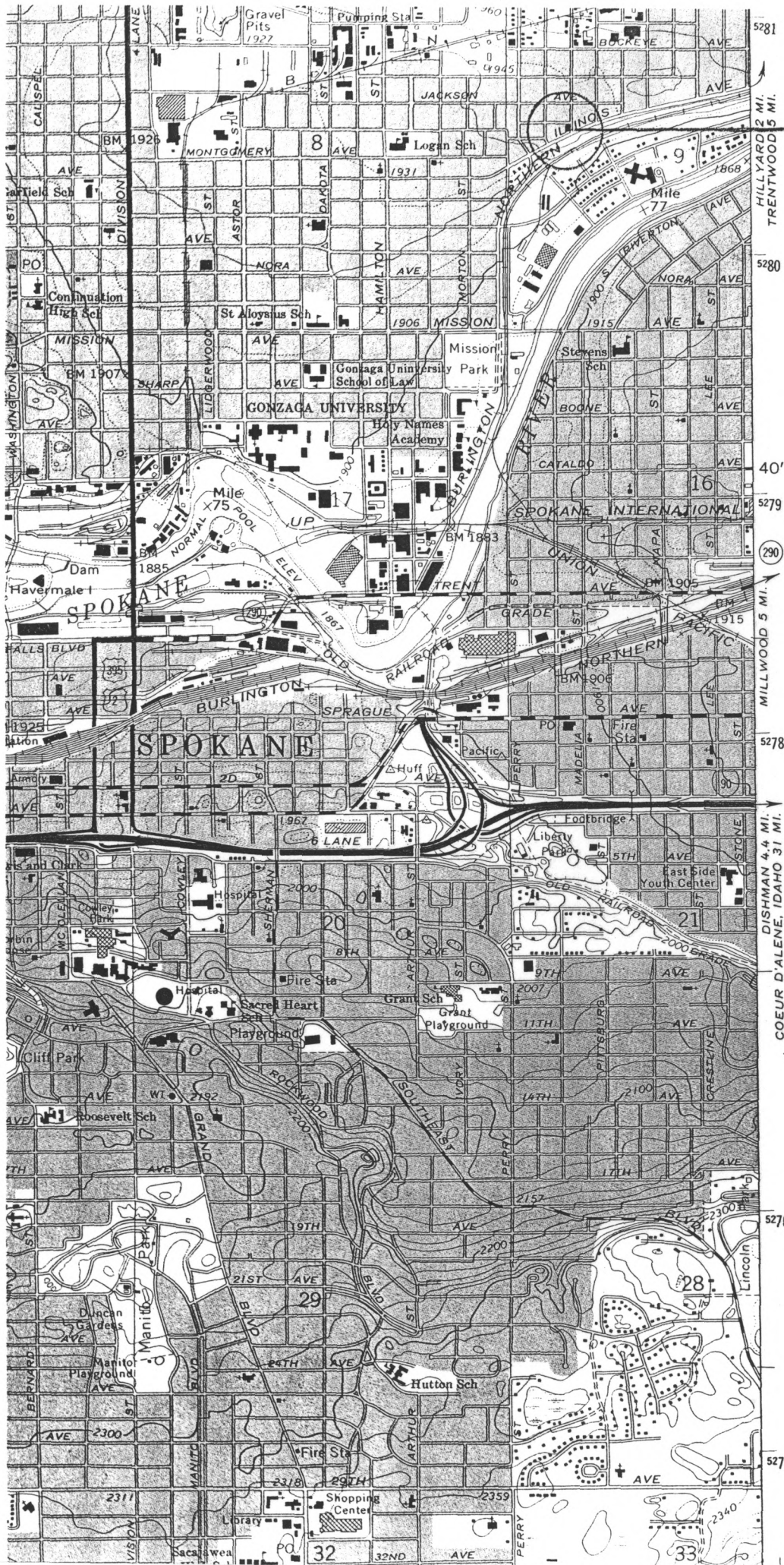
Luther Turner House  
 1521 E. Illinois Avenue  
 Spokane, WA  
 Avondale Addition  
 Parcel# 35092.5505

**SOMERY (CARLISLE) AVE.**  
 ORD # C5326

VAC. 7-23-1917  
 ORD. C. 2255

DEED G-21-1917. C.F. # 700  
 #508417



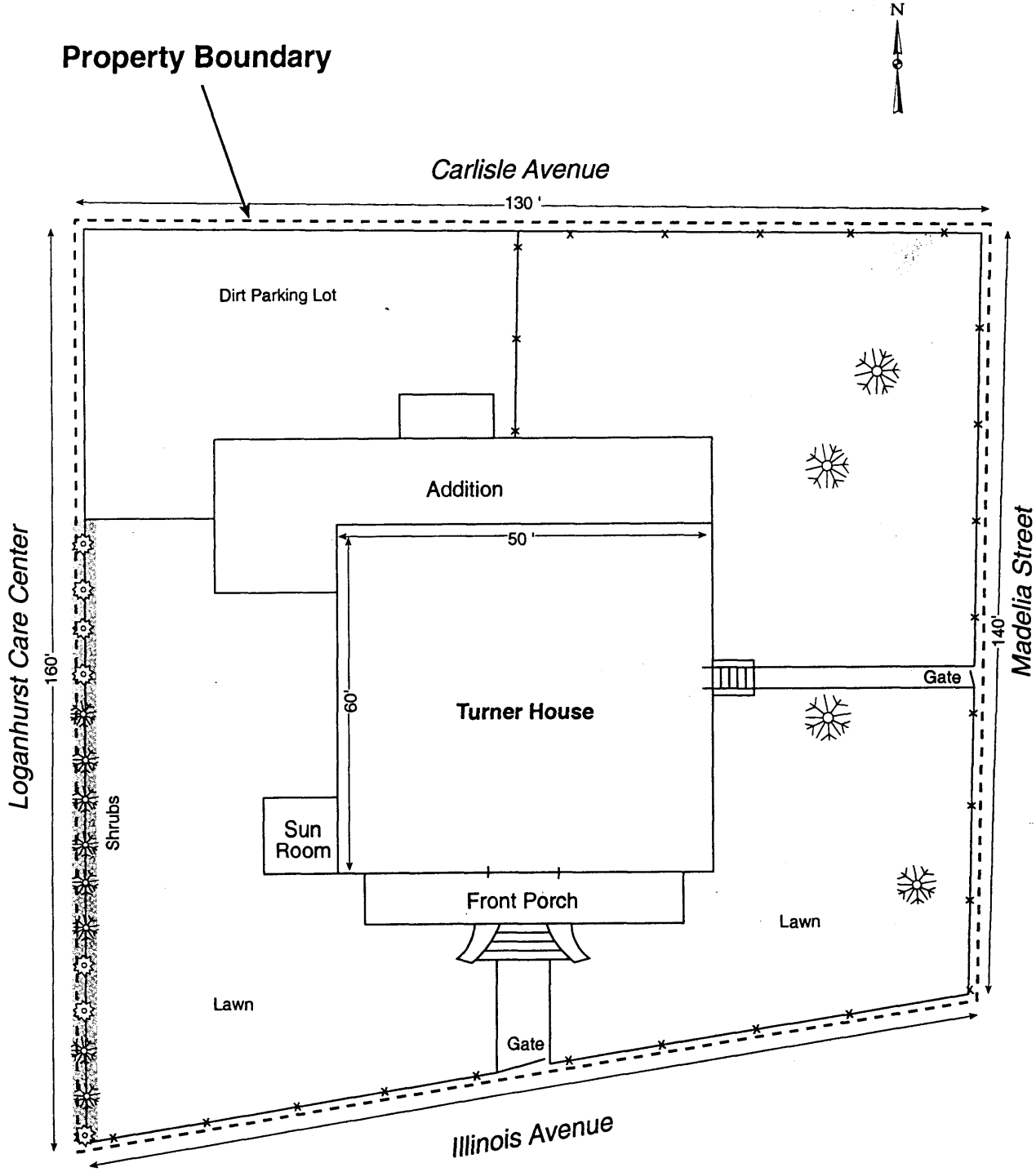


Luther P. Turner House  
 Spokane County WA  
 UTM Reference  
 11 / 471070 / 5280540

5281  
 5280  
 40'  
 5279  
 5278  
 5276  
 5275000m N.

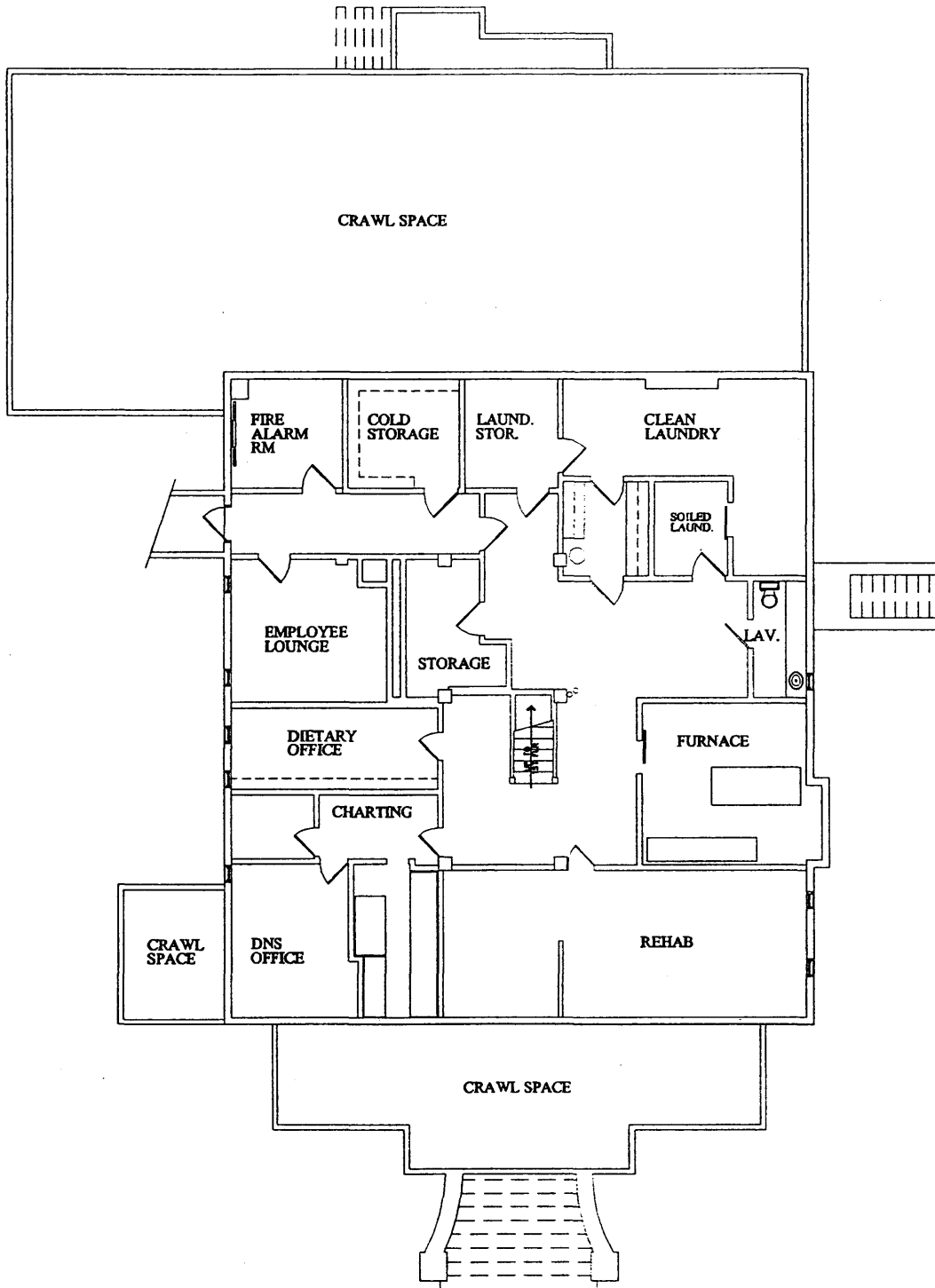


*TURNER HOUSE*  
*Spokane Co., WA*




Map not drawn to scale

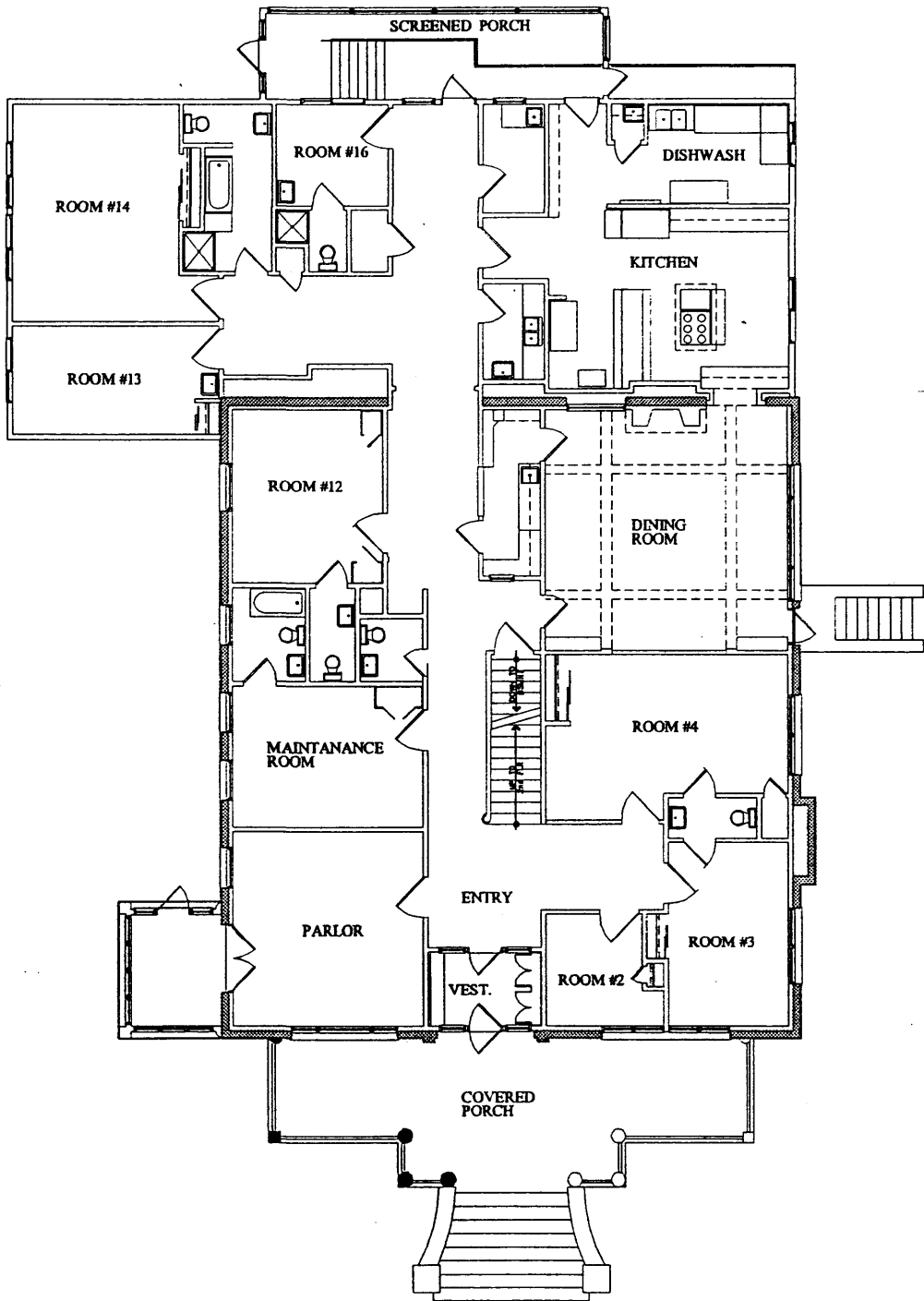
Sketch map of the Turner House.



**BASEMENT PLAN**


NOT TO SCALE

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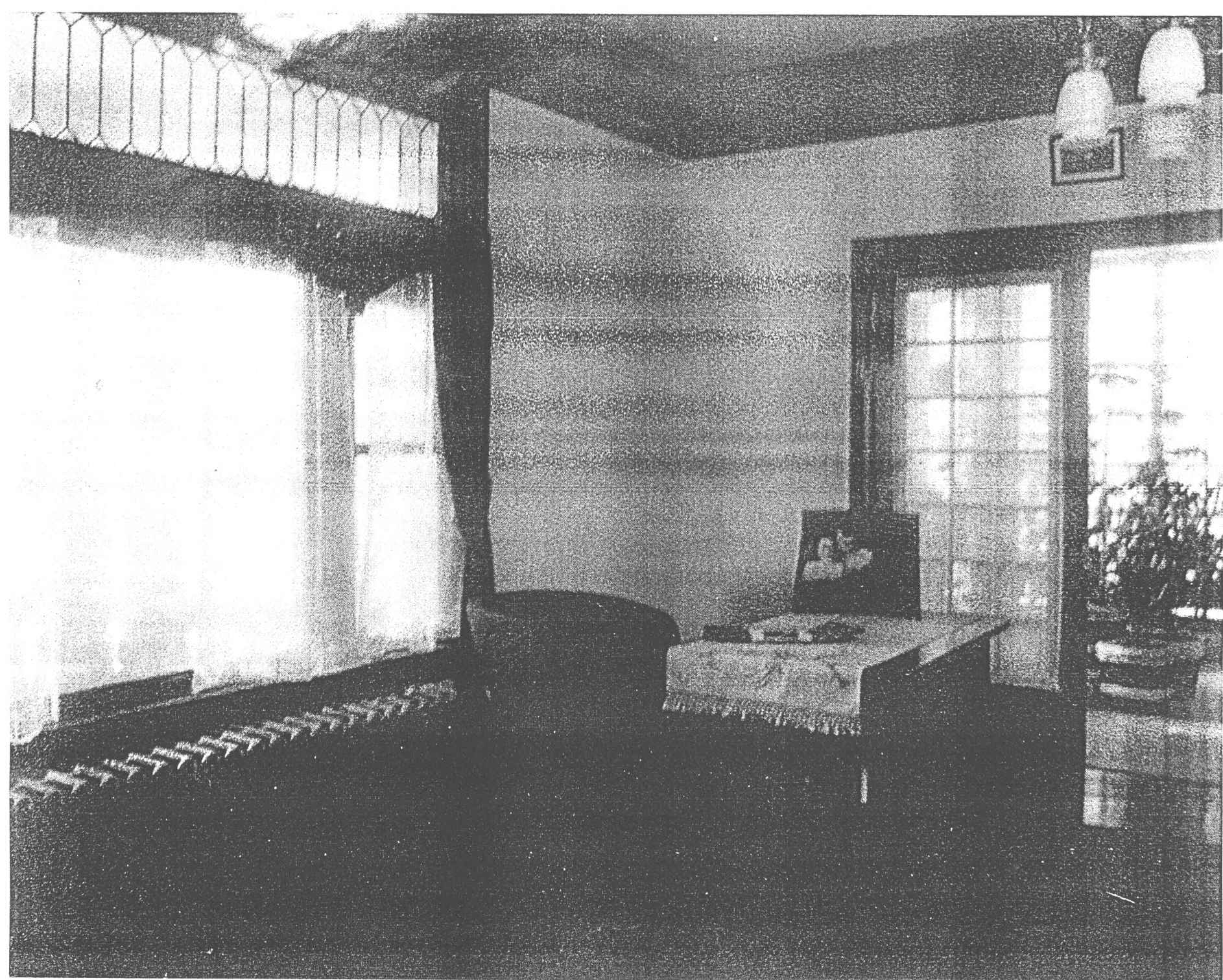


**MAIN FLOOR PLAN**

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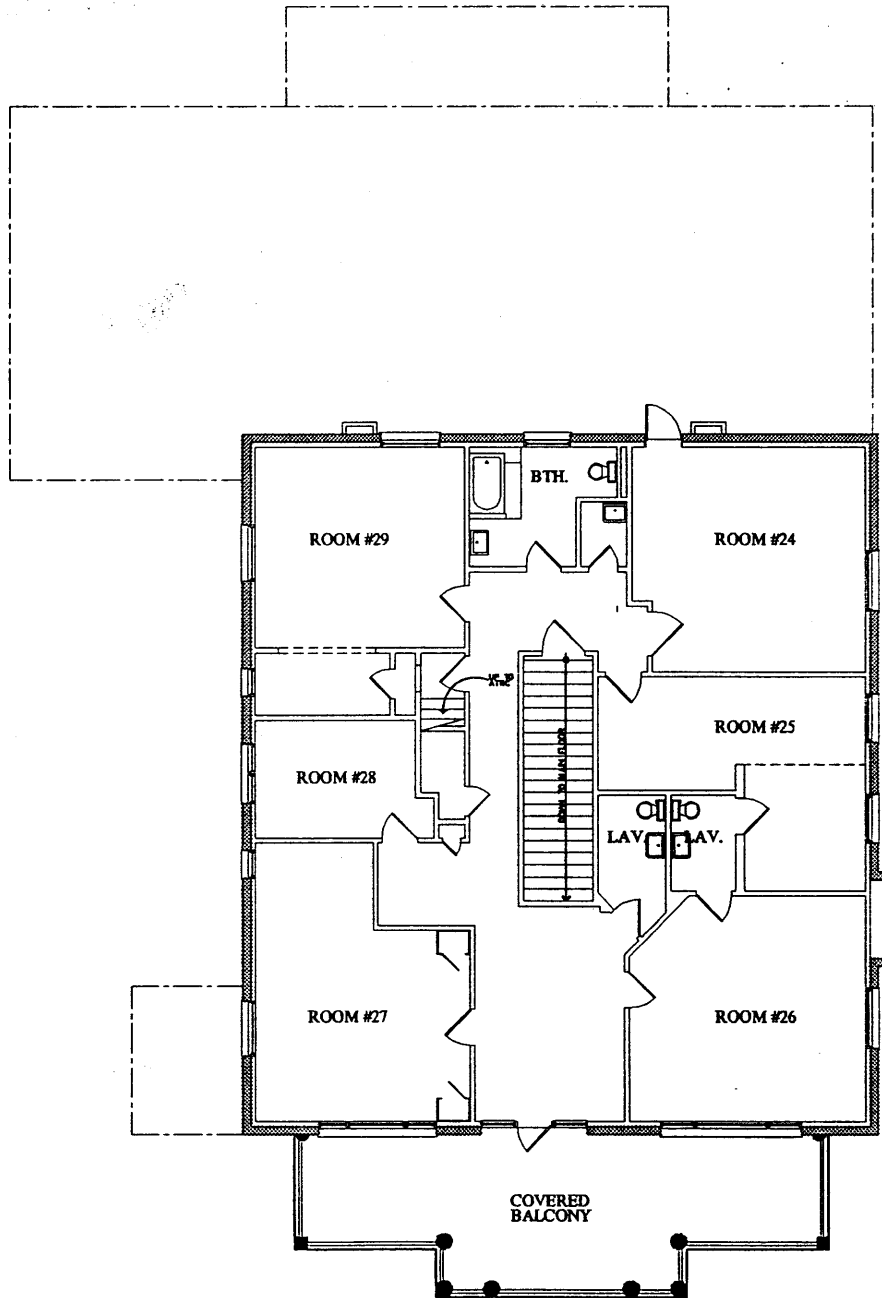
<p><b>SHEET TITLE:</b> AS-BUILT MAIN FLOOR</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> JS <b>CHECKED BY:</b> JS <b>SCALE:</b> N.T.S.</p>	<p><b>JOB TITLE:</b> TURNER HOUSE REMODEL &amp; RENOVATION 1521 E. ILLINOIS AVE. SPOKANE, WA 99207</p>	<p>JERRY M. SHOGAN, AIA 1521 E. ILLINOIS AVE. SPOKANE, WA 99207 509-325-1111</p> 	<p><b>PROJECT NO. DATE</b> 0-0-00 00-00-00</p> <p><b>DRAWING NO.</b> <b>A2</b> OF SHEETS</p>
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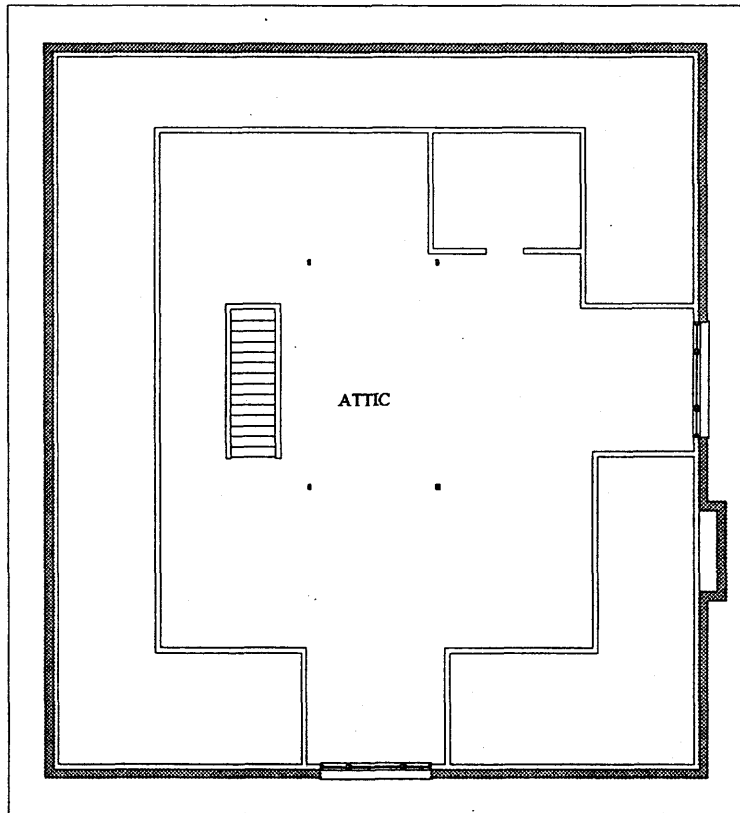


**2ND FLOOR PLAN**

NOT TO SCALE


<p><b>SHEET TITLE:</b> AS-BUILT 2ND FLOOR</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> JS <b>CHECKED BY:</b> JS <b>SCALE:</b> N.T.S.</p>	<p><b>JOB TITLE:</b> TURNER HOUSE REMODEL &amp; RENOVATION 1521 E. ILLINOIS AVE. SPOKANE, WA 99207</p>	<p>JERRY M. SHOGBAN, AIA 1612 N. UNIVERSITY SPOKANE, WA 99209 509-325-1111 WWW.SHOGANARCHITECTS.COM</p> 	<p><b>PROJECT NO. DATE</b> 0-0-00 00-00-00</p> <p><b>DRAWING NO.</b> <b>A3</b> OF SHEETS</p>
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**ATTIC PLAN**

NOT TO SCALE

<p><b>SHEET TITLE:</b> AS-BUILT ATTIC PLAN</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> JS <b>CHECKED BY:</b> JS <b>SCALE:</b> N.T.S.</p>	<p><b>JOB TITLE:</b> TURNER HOUSE REMODEL &amp; RENOVATION 1521 E. ILLINOIS AVE. SPOKANE, WA 99207</p>	<p><b>JERRY M. SHOGAN, AIA</b> P. 19811 Licensed Architect SPOKANE, WA 99205 PHONE 467-9913 FAX 1089-244 2100 www.jerryshogan.com</p> 	<p><b>PROJECT NO. DATE</b> 0-0-00 00-00-00</p> <p><b>DRAWING NO.</b> <b>A4</b> OF SHEETS</p>
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