

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Sixth Floor
808 W. Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA 99201*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **SENATOR CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE**

2. Location

Street & Number 708 West Cliff Drive
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Parcel Number 35193.4005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other

4. Owner of Property

Name Stephen D. & Tresa R. Schmautz
Street & Number 708 West Cliff Drive
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Telephone Number/E-mail steve@sdsrealty.com or 462-9305

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse
Street Number 1116 West Broadway
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99260
County Spokane

6. Representation of Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
Date Federal___ State___ County___ Local 1979
Location of Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

Final nomination reviewed by Landmarks Commission on Sept. 21, 2005

7. Description

Architectural Classification (see nomination, section 8)	Condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent <input type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	Check One <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered Check One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site <input type="checkbox"/> moved & date _____
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8. Spokane Register Categories and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Categories: Mark "x" on one or more for the categories that qualify the property for the Spokane Register listing:

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Spokane 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 or 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 history.

Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Less than one acre.
Verbal Boundary Description	Cliff Avenue Heights 2 nd Addition to Railroad Addition, part of Lots 4-5-6, Block 40.
Verbal Boundary Justification	Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Linda Yeomans, Consultant
Organization	Historic Preservation Planning
Street, City, State, Zip Code	501 West 27 th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203
Telephone Number	509-456-3828
Email Address	lkyeomans1@aol.com
Date Final Nomination Heard	21 September 2005

12. Additional Documentation

Map	City/County of Spokane current plat map.
Photographs and Slides	20 B&W prints

13. Signature of Owner(s)

Name *H. Lehman*

Name *Dresa R. Schmauf*

14. For Official Use Only

Date Received _____ Attest _____

Date Heard _____ City Clerk *Terri H. Hester - 1/19/06*

Commission Decision _____ Approved as to Form
Assistant City Attorney *Michael D. Peeweb*

Council/Board Action *Approved*

Date *10/31/05*



We hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

Jack P. [Signature] - 1/19/06
DEPUTY MAYOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

Musa Z. [Signature]
OFFICER, Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Officer
Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor, City Hall, W. 808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA 99201

DESCRIPTION

The Senator Clarence & Mabel Dill House was built in 1941 as a fine interpretation of the Spanish Eclectic style. It is perched on the precipice of a steep basalt bluff at the end of West Cliff Drive and commands a 250-degree panoramic view of Spokane and surrounding regions. Designated as a contributing property, the Dill House is a prominent historic landmark located in the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District on the South Hill in Spokane, Washington. Built into the bluff's rocky face, the Dill House rises six stories, culminating with an observatory tower at the top of the house. The home reveals prominent Spanish Eclectic elements such as varying roof forms, barrel-shaped roof tiles, arched windows, and stucco cladding. The property retains excellent exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a fine example of landmark-quality single-family residential architecture built in the first half of the 20th century in Spokane.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION***Site***

The Dill House is sited on a steep bluff at the west end of Cliff Drive. It is built in the center of the property identified as Spokane County tax assessor parcel number 35193.4005 on Lot 5, Block 40 in the Cliff Avenue Heights 2nd Addition, which is part of the Railroad Addition to the City of Spokane. The grounds that frame the house are identified as Lot 6 (parcel number 35193.4006) and Lot 7 (parcel number 35193.4007).¹ Taken together, the lots measure 300 feet wide and 146 feet deep. The property is surrounded on the west, north, and east by a steeply wooded rocky basalt bluff that descends sharply to Seventh Avenue, which is located at the base of the bluff. At the top of the bluff, single-family homes are located south of the Dill House. Cliff Drive and larger single-family homes are located east of the property. Including the Dill House, the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District is a prominent residential neighborhood characterized by tree-lined streets, landmark-quality single-family homes built from 1889 to 1941, and by Cliff Drive and Cliff Park and the views of the city that they offer.

Exterior

The Dill House has an irregular footprint that resembles the long side of an oval shape (with round ears at the two ends of the oval) which is attached to the long side of a rectangle shape. A smaller rectangle shape is attached to the other long side of the larger rectangle. The oval shape constitutes the majority of the house to the north while the rectangle shapes comprise a first floor center bay and attached *porte cochere* on the south end of the house. The irregular-shaped house measures about 60 feet wide and almost 70 feet deep. It has an unusual design with numerous windows, curved walls, and curved porches/balconies/decks that are all designed to capitalize on the break-taking views afforded the house on the steep hillside site. Typical square corners and squared spaces

¹ Spokane County Tax Assessor Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA. Lots 5, 6, and 7 are not currently listed as one parcel.

were specifically designed as round spaces and round corners to capture as much of the view as possible. The home is built in six levels: two levels below grade and four above grade. Due to the steep north-facing site, below-grade basement areas are illuminated with natural light through large windows on the north. Large and expansive, the house is dominated by at least seven roof levels and varying roof forms, including flat, hipped, and castellated roofs. The hipped roofs are covered with metal barrel-shaped roof tiles, and the flat roofs are covered with built-up tar and vinyl membranes. The house is clad in stucco on the first through fourth floors, and has painted concrete at the two basement levels. Fenestration is asymmetrical and includes a combination of arched, blind arched, and straight windows with fixed and casement sashes. Original windows with lights that are divided by flat strips of zinc (which resemble lead) surround the front entrance as sidelights. The foundation of the house is made of poured concrete and concrete footings which are anchored in basalt rock.

Built at grade, the *south façade* of the Dill House faces a paved driveway and landscaped grounds which are at the level of Cliff Drive. As seen from the south, the façade of the house has a nearly symmetrical design, four stories, and is distinguished with a prominent single-story center bay and attached *porte cochere* at the first floor. The bay and *porte cochere* have flat roofs with prominent coping ledges. The *porte cochere* is supported by massive round columns and projects out 12 feet from the front of the house. Two single-story subordinate wings with low-pitched hip roofs flank the bay. The second and third stories have symmetrical window patterns and a metal-tiled low-pitched hip roof. The fourth story is a small square observatory tower with a low-pitched metal-tiled hip roof. The tower measures 12 feet wide and 12 feet deep, and is illuminated by symmetrically placed arched windows on all four elevations. A deck encircles the tower and is covered with built-up tar and a membranous roofing material. Two chimneys project from the north elevation of the roof around the tower, and a west chimney with a hipped metal-tiled roof crown projects from the second story.

The *east elevation* of the house reveals a profile of the building site's steep slope and a basement level built partially below grade. The basement level has a garage door and vertical aluminum-sash windows. A curved first-floor wing built above the garage/basement is located at the northeast corner of the house and is encircled with a curved balcony and flat iron balustrade. The curved wing has a flat roof deck that is articulated with castellations and prominent coping ledges. Large original plate-glass picture windows with metal sashes encircle the curved wing. Window pairs, a tripartite window, and two ocular windows also illuminate the second floor on the east elevation.

The *west elevation* is almost a mirror image of the east elevation. It features a basement and garage built partially below grade, a curved wing at the northwest corner of the house, a castellated deck, a curved balcony, and a flat iron balustrade. In contrast to the east elevation, a single-story deck (12 feet deep and 16 feet wide) is attached to the west elevation of the house over the garage entrance on the southwest corner. The deck

is supported by metal posts and is covered with a fabric awning stretched over a metal frame.

The *north elevation* of the home is only partially visible through the trees from the base of the bluff along Seventh Avenue and beyond as it projects out over the steep slope on which the dwelling is built. The most prominent feature of the north elevation is the curved exterior wall and curved first and second-story balconies that encircle the wall. The balconies are made of poured concrete and extend out nine feet from the wall. A curved wall made of painted poured concrete is visible beneath the balconies on the first and second floors. This wall has windows that illuminate the two basement levels located beneath the first floor.

Interior

The interior of the house is spacious with nearly 12,600 square feet of interior space² and has 16-foot-high cathedral ceilings in the reception hall and the living room. The home is illuminated by natural light that enters through rows of large windows and sliding glass doors which are located on the west, north, and east elevations of the house. The windows maximize the views from the hillside site, allowing for uninterrupted view sheds to the west, north, and east. The walls and ceilings are made of painted lathe-and-plaster. The floor is covered in a combination of ceramic tile, oak planks, vinyl, and wall-to-wall carpet. Attached lighting is a combination of contemporary, period-appropriate, and original fixtures.

Located at the center of the south façade and protected from the elements of weather by an attached *porte cochere*, the front entrance is defined by a pair of original solid oak paneled front doors with unique ocular lights. The doors are flanked by arched multi-paned sidelights and are capped with a multi-paned transom light. The front doors open into a formal reception hall. The reception hall is very large, measuring 21 feet wide and 24 feet deep with an oak floor. A nine foot-wide grand staircase dominates the center of the reception hall and rises to a second floor center landing and mezzanine. A small closet which was used originally as an enclosed “telephone room” is located under the stairs and is accessed by a plain wood door. The staircase is made of wood with an open string, square wood newel posts, and wrought-iron balustrades. Typical of the Spanish Eclectic style, original built-in arched niches flank the stairs on the west and east walls of the hall. An original Mediterranean-influenced wrought-iron and frosted-glass chandelier illuminates the reception hall above the staircase. A large oval panel accentuates the ceiling. The oak floor of the reception hall splits and slopes slightly downward on either side of the staircase, leading north to a living room, family room, and dining room. The center living room is flanked by two circular pods which are elevated two steps above the level of the living room: the northeast pod serves as a family room and the northwest pod functions as a dining room. The curved north wall that encircles the living room, family room, and dining room is dominated by vertical floor to ceiling windows and sliding

² “For Sale: House With View, History.” *Spokesman-Review*, 26 Jan 1986.

glass doors. The doors open to a balcony that encircles part of the first floor. A center fireplace with a black marble hearth and an arched painted molded concrete surround is located on an interior south wall and is the focal point of the living room. The fireplace is flanked by thick round pilasters made of plaster. A second-floor mezzanine balcony (an extension of the second-floor stair landing) projects through the wall above the fireplace. The balcony is protected by a wrought-iron balustrade that matches the grand staircase. Round pilasters flank the openings to the dining room and the family room. The family room and dining room share identical round-shaped footprints and feature eight-foot-high ceilings and original built-in niches on their south walls (the living room ceiling is open to the second floor with a height of 16 feet). An original circa 1940 Art Deco-inspired chandelier made of wrought-iron and frosted-glass is suspended in the center of the dining room. A door on the south wall of the dining room opens to a butler's pantry and kitchen which is located in the southwest corner of the house. The kitchen was remodeled in 2004 and includes built-in cabinetry, appliances, counter tops, and storage areas. A bedroom and two bathrooms are located on the east wall of the first floor.

Stairs from the second floor landing and mezzanine ascend west to the third floor which has four bedrooms and 2.5 bathrooms. Except for the bathrooms, the floor is covered with a combination of wall-to-wall carpet and oak. The bathroom floors are covered with ceramic tile. An elevator, installed when the house was built, is located in the northwest corner of the third floor and descends from the third floor to the basement. A staircase on the west wall of the third floor leads to an observation tower on the fourth floor.

A basement and garage are located below the first floor of the house, and a sub-basement (storage and mechanical rooms) is located below the basement level. The basement is finished with a living area that includes a kitchen, dining room, family room, two bedrooms, and bath. Garage space for up to four cars is located at this level beneath the house.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS

The original appearance of the Dill House was recorded in a variety of photographs and articles in Spokane newspapers. The home was described as a "14-room, six-level stucco mansion"³ built with "circular construction" and a "broad veranda" which commanded a "sweeping view of the city."⁴ An anticipatory article printed in the *Spokesman-Review* on April 30, 1941, a few months before construction was completed, gave the following account:

The house will have a full basement with maid's quarters and a bath, two full stories and a vista room on the top [of the house]. Space has been set aside in the plans for an elevator. Frame, metal lath, and

³ "Ediface Rex." *Spokesman-Review*, 27 Feb 1980.

⁴ "Curving Veranda of Dill Home Is Wonderful View Spot." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 6 May 1942.

a new type of stucco will form the outer walls.

An overhanging balcony, nine feet wide and nearly 100 feet in length, the scenic view... To secure this result the rooms will be circular in form.

On the first floor there will be a large circular living room with a study at one end and a dining room at the other, [with] the smaller [study and dining] rooms elevated above the [level of the] floor of the larger [living] room.

Five big arched openings with doors 10 feet high will connect the living room with the view balcony.

A bedroom, kitchen, and bath will also be on this floor.

On the second floor there will be three bedrooms, a study, and two bathrooms.⁵

The Dill House retains excellent exterior architectural integrity. The original footprint, plan, massing, and unusual house form all remain intact. The original varying roof levels, barrel-shaped metal roof tiles, painted stucco cladding, *porte cochere*, castellated circular decks, circular balconies with flat metal balustrades, and sixth-floor observatory tower remain unaltered.

Modifications occurred between the 1970s and 2004, and included the following:

- *Exterior*

As pictured in a 1941 photograph of the east elevation of the Dill House, the original windows were a combination of metal sash fixed “picture windows” and metal sash casement windows with vertical mullions. The original metal sash casement windows in the house were replaced in the 1970s with contemporary bronzed aluminum-sash vertical sliding windows. In 2004, the c. 1970s windows were replaced (except for those in the two basement levels) with architecturally compatible aluminum-clad wood-sash casement windows with double glazing. The 2004 windows retain a similar size and configuration as the original windows pictured in the 1941 photograph.

In the 1970s, the original fixed windows on the north wall of the living room were replaced with vinyl-sash fixed windows, and the original French doors (in the center of the north wall between the fixed windows) were replaced with vinyl-sash sliding glass doors. In the 1970s, a metal-sash “solarium” box window replaced the original metal casement window on the first floor at the southwest corner. In 2004 the c. 1970s solarium window was removed and replaced with an architecturally appropriate stucco-clad box bay metal-clad wood-sash casement window. In the 1970s, the flat

⁵ “Dill New Home to Cost \$25,000.” *Spokesman-Review*, 30 April 1941.

metal balustrade that originally encircled the roof around the observatory tower was removed. The house and metal roof were re-painted in 2005.

- *Interior*

The first interior modification occurred in the 1970s in the basement level of the house where the living quarters originally designed for domestic help were remodeled. In addition, the fireplace on the first floor was remodeled and a turntable floor that was originally installed in the dining room was removed (according to previous owners, the turntable completed a full rotation each hour).⁶ In 1982, the kitchen and butler's pantry on the first floor were remodeled⁷ and in 2004, the kitchen and butler's pantry were remodeled again. In 1982, the front staircase in the reception hall was remodeled with turned post balusters; in 2004 the turned post balusters which did not meet UBC requirements were replaced with metal balusters that meet code/safety requirements. Over the years, original light fixtures have been replaced with contemporary or period-appropriate fixtures (two original intact fixtures include the chandeliers in the reception hall and the dining room). In 2004, the current owner refinished the oak floors on the first floor, remodeled the fireplace surround, installed new floor coverings (ceramic tile, vinyl, and carpet), repainted walls and ceilings, installed new interior wood paneled doors (original doors damaged), remodeled all of the bathrooms, and installed new electrical wiring, plumbing, and an updated HVAC system.

The Dill House retains excellent architectural integrity. The most significant feature of the property is the exterior design and unusual house form that is dominated by various roof levels, circular walls and balconies, and rounded corners. The features and architectural elements that convey the Spanish Eclectic style of the house are found in the home's unique form and varying roof levels as well as the original stucco cladding, original barrel-shaped metal roof tiles, original arched window openings (both blind and true), and the original observation tower on top of the home. The interior remodels and 2004 window replacements that have occurred are architecturally compatible with the style of the house and do not diminish nor preclude the architectural integrity of the property or its ability to convey its significance as an excellent example of the Spanish Eclectic style.

⁶ Dr. LeClaire interview with Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture. Mother's Day Tour of Historic Homes brochure insert data sheet, 1995.

⁷ Spokane City building permit, dated 8 Jan 1982.

Areas of Significance	Architecture, Community Planning & Development, Politics/Government, Education
Period of Significance	1941-1955
Significant Dates	1941
Architect	Frederick E. Westcott

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1941, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as a contributing property of the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District, the Senator Clarence & Mabel Dill House is a fine rendition of the Spanish Eclectic style and is one of the largest single-family dwellings in Spokane, WA. Resembling a block of homes in a Spanish village,⁸ the Dill House is grandiose with six stories, seven varying roof levels, and numerous wings, bays, balconies, and decks. The house is built on a sheer cliff and commands one of the most spectacular views of Spokane and surrounding northern mountain peaks. The October 19, 1941 edition of the *Spokesman-Review* featured a photograph of the home, which was named “Cliff Aerie” by the original owners, and billed it as a “distinctive, outstanding residence,” a “uniquely planned house with 14 rooms,” “unusual circular design,” and a “splendid view.” It was built for prominent attorney and former United States Senator, Clarence Cleveland Dill, and his wife, Mabel Dickson Dill, a dietician and educator who founded the home economics department at Whitworth College in Spokane.⁹ During his tenure in Washington, D. C., Dill spearheaded a plan and secured a promise from then-New York Governor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, for the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam in Eastern Washington. Roosevelt kept his promise when he was elected President in 1932, and construction of the mammoth dam began. For his extraordinary contributions that led to the creation of the superstructure and the promotion of hydro-electric power in Washington State, Dill became known as the “Father of Grand Coulee Dam.”¹⁰ During its period of significance from 1941 to 1955, the Dill House achieved importance in four areas: architecture, community planning & development, education, and politics/government. Reflecting these areas of significance, the Dill House is the largest and one of the best residential examples of the work of Frederick E. Westcott, the prominent architect who designed it. The property is associated with the political, professional and civic lives of C. C. Dill and Mabel Dickson Dill during their 28-year-long residence in the Dill House from 1941 to 1969, and is also associated with the early 20th-century trends and patterns that led to the development and subsequent settlement of the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District on Spokane’s South Hill. Architecturally and historically significant, the Dill House is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories A, B, and C.

⁸ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, p. 417.

⁹ “Touring History.” *Spokesman-Review*, 20 May 1994.

¹⁰ “Ediface Rex.” *Spokesman-Review*, 27 Feb 1980.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT***Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District***

The Dill House is one of the most unique high-style homes in the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District. Located less than a mile south of Spokane's central business district, the boundaries for the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District begin at the base of a high basalt bluff. West Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenues parallel the base of the bluff as it rises hundreds of feet up to a sheer rocky face and a bluff-top plateau. The historic district includes the neighborhood built at the base of the bluff and also the neighborhood built on top of the bluff from Cliff Drive south to West Fourteenth Avenue and between Cliff Drive, Ben Garnett Way and Grand Boulevard.

The Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District is regarded by many as "one of the most impressive and prestigious residential areas in Spokane."¹¹

The...district...has been the residential area for many prominent and influential people throughout Spokane's history. From its earliest development in the late 1880s to the present day, the area's residents have included the leading citizens of Spokane: bankers, senators, businessmen, mining and lumber entrepreneurs, as well as prominent doctors, lawyers, and architects. As is often the case where the wealthy live, the area rapidly became a showplace of architectural styles [with] a number of homes having been designed by Spokane's leading architects.¹²

The Senator Clarence & Mabel Dill House

The last home to be constructed in the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District was the Dill House. It was built in the west center of the district along the crest of the bluff at the end of West Cliff Drive. Hugging the hillside's rocky jagged cliffs, the house was built on one of the finest sites in all of Spokane, affording a bird's eye view of the city and surrounding environs.

On December 22, 1910, the Consolidated Improvement Company, founded by real estate developer, Arthur D. Jones, sold the addition known as Cliff Avenue Heights to real estate investors, Raphaelita and B. L. Gordon. The transaction price was recorded at \$100,000. On April 13, 1933, the Gordons sold part of Tracts 4, 5, and 6 to Frank Funkhouser, a Spokane attorney, political advisor and personal friend of C. C. Dill, who was at that time a United States Senator. Six years later in 1939, Funkhouser sold the property to Dill.¹³

¹¹ Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District National Register Nomination, 1978. Spokane City/County Office of Historic Preservation, Spokane, WA. p. 8:7.

¹² Ibid. p. 8:1.

¹³ Spokane County warranty deeds. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

Clarence Dill and his wife, Mabel Dickson Dill, commissioned Spokane architect, Fred Westcott, to design their home. On December 12, 1939, the *Spokesman-Review* featured a photograph of the house under construction and reported the progress to date:

SENATOR DILL WILL HAVE BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF CITY

Birds build houses in tree tops and so does ex-Senator Clarence C. Dill. The new Dill home, now under construction at the west end of Cliff Drive, is built on a tall foundation that gives it the appearance of hanging on the edge of the drive. The ex-senator is making his view lot by filling in his grounds with thousands of yards of earth. The present structure, some 60 feet or more in length, with circular ends and windows facing the city across the front [north elevation], contains the recreation room [living, dining and family rooms]. The house proper of two stories will be built on this foundation. It commands a magnificent view of the city than can never be cut off.¹⁴

Erection of the home was started in 1939, but by May 1940, construction had all but ceased. Newspapers vented the public's frustration with the halted work in headlines like the following:

A SPOKANE HOME OR AN OLYMPIA MANSION?

Clarence Dill's Friends See Former Unfinished and His Desire for Latter as
Yet Not Officially Known

And so the structure stands, puzzling a populace. Many hope he (Dill) will resume construction soon. Their reasons may be based on civic pride in the knowledge the house will be a credit to the city.¹⁵

By April 1941, construction of the Dill House had begun again, stymied for nearly twelve months by Dill's unsuccessful run for Washington State Governor. Half a year later the house was nearly completed. The *Spokesman-Review* snapped a photograph of the property for the October 19, 1941 edition and quoted the "estimated cost is from \$30,000 to \$35,000" with "the best of material...used."¹⁶ A follow-up photograph taken after construction was completed was featured in the *Spokane Daily Chronicle* on May 6, 1942, with a view of the home's unique design at the north elevation. "The picture shows the circular construction of the house and the broad veranda which commands a sweeping

¹⁴ "Senator Dill Will Have Beautiful View of City." *Spokesman-Review*, 12 Dec 1939.

¹⁵ "A Spokane Home or an Olympia Mansion." *Spokesman-Review*, 3 May 1940.

¹⁶ "Former Senator C. C. Dill's Lofty New Home on West End of Cliff." *Spokesman-Review*, 19 Oct 1941.

view of the city.”¹⁷ The Dill House was dubbed a “distinctive, outstanding residence,” one where “every room” was built with “the idea of preserving the scenic view.”¹⁸

Subsequent Homeowners

Clarence C. Dill and his wife, Mabel Dickson Dill, lived in their home on the cliff from 1941 to 1969, the year Mabel died. On December 30, 1969, Donald Morrison (an attorney with the Spokane law firm, Morrison Huppin Ewing & Anderson) and his wife, Alvera A. Morrison, purchased the property for \$55,000.¹⁹ In 1978, Evan & Ann Armstrong bought the house for \$226,744. A prominent Spokane restaurateur, Evan Armstrong was the president of Omni Food, Taco Mejico, and the Casa Blanca Restaurant. In 1986, the Armstrongs sold the property to Stanley Sullivan and retired to Tucson, Arizona. In May 1989, Spokane Eye Clinic physician, Jerry E. LeClaire, and his wife, Kay LeClaire, bought the house for \$400,000. They sold it to Stephen & Tresa Schmautz on April 30, 2004 for \$925,000. Stephen Schmautz is the owner/broker of SDS Realty Inc, commercial real estate services, and the Spokane Club-American Legion Building, an award-winning historic landmark in downtown Spokane. Tresa Schmautz is a professional therapist, specializing in family counseling.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (*Category A*)

The Dill House achieved importance in the area of significance, “community planning & development” for its association with the cultural, social and residential trends and patterns that led to the development and settlement of the south half of the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District. “The homes in the Marycliff section and on Cliff Drive and Sumner Avenue are oriented to view north and towards the city. In particular, the homes directly south of Marycliff, which are perched on a cliff top, have been designed to make the most of the view.”²⁰ The size of the lots and the density of development followed a southerly progression with the largest lots and lowest density found along Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenues and along Cliff Drive. “As home building moved closer to the edge of the cliff...the size and style of the homes grew larger and grander along with the wealth and status of the owners.”²¹ Large high-style homes and mansions were built, reflecting the social and economic stature of the property owners. Although the Dill House was the last of the large landmark-quality residences built in the historic district, it holds the distinction as the dwelling with the most superior panoramic views. The size and craftsmanship of the Dill House and the quality of its scenic views characterize the prominent development of the district, especially along Cliff Drive, during its settlement from 1889 to 1941.²²

¹⁷ “Curving Veranda of Dill Home Is Wonderful View Spot.” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 6 May 1942.

¹⁸ “Former Senator C. C. Dill’s Lofty New Home on West End of Cliff.” *Spokesman-Review*, 19 Oct 1941.

¹⁹ Spokane County warranty deed #466883C, dated 30 Dec 1969. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

²⁰ Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register District Nomination, 1978. Spokane City/County Office of Historic Preservation, Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA, p 7:2.

²¹ *Ibid*, p. 8:6.

²² *Ibid*, p. 8:1.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Category B)

The Dill House is historically significant for its association with Senator Clarence Dill and his wife, Mabel Dickson Dill, and their impact in Spokane in the areas of significance, “education” and “politics/government.” The Dills lived in the Dill House from 1941 to 1969 during which time they were two of Spokane’s most prominent citizens and were known for their numerous contributions in local and regional politics, education, and civic benefactions.

Clarence C. Dill (1884-1978)

Clarence Cleveland Dill was born in 1884 in Fredericktown, Ohio and attended Ohio Wesleyan University and the University of Delaware, where he received a degree in law in 1907. Influenced by a promotional advertisement for “Sunny Old Spokane” and the chance for a political career, Dill traveled west across the country, arriving in Spokane in 1908.²³ His first residence was a room at the YMCA, and his first job was as a reporter for the *Spokesman-Review* in the summer of 1908, followed by a professional position as a teacher of “English and Public Speaking” at Lewis & Clark High School (1908-1910).²⁴

In addition to his newspaper and teaching positions, Dill “read law in the office of J. W. Graves and was admitted to the [Washington State] Bar in 1909.”²⁵ From 1911 to 1913, Dill was employed as the deputy prosecuting attorney for Spokane County and served as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee for the Democratic Party in Spokane. In 1912, he was named chairman of the Democratic State Convention in Washington State.

For the next two years he practiced law as a partner in the firm Hibsichman, Dill & White in the Paulsen Building in downtown Spokane. For Dill, the law practice in Spokane was fine but he had pressing political aspirations to answer. His first serious brush with politics was his appointment as personal secretary to Washington State Governor Ernest Lister in 1913. Dill’s next political foray came quickly. In 1915, only four years after being admitted to the Washington State Bar, Clarence C. Dill won a seat in Congress as a member of the United States House of Representatives. “He served two terms (1915 to 1919) as a ‘kid’ member and as a Democrat. A Democrat in Congress from Washington was rare, but as he was fond of saying, ‘I was named for Grover Cleveland and would not change.’”²⁶

In 1922, at the young age of 38, C. C. Dill was elected a United States Senator—the “first Democrat ever elected to the Senate from the state of Washington.”²⁷ He served two

²³ Dill biography, May 1975. Notes from Dorothy Powers, Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, WA.

²⁴ Dill biography, July 1953. *Spokesman-Review* newspaper reference library, Spokane, WA.

²⁵ Durham, N. W. *History of County of Spokane and Spokane Country, Washington, Vol. 2.* Spokane: S. J. Clarke, 1912, p. 797.

²⁶ “Sketch 1769: Clarence C. Dill.” *The Associated Press*, 14 Aug 1930.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

terms from 1923 to 1935, at which time he retired from public office. In his closing speech on July 11, 1934, Dill said, "I dare to plan and dream of doing service as a private citizen in the next few years. I am tired of living so much of my life in Washington, D. C. and so little in Washington State. I want to live here in the great northwest, here in the Inland Empire, here in Spokane, and have a part in the mighty development that is just ahead."²⁸ Clarence Dill's wish came true as his contributions to Spokane and the surrounding region proved to be some of the area's most significant.

One of Dill's first contributions to Spokane was the erection of his home. Upon his return to Spokane, Dill bought property along Cliff Drive, the hillside area that captured his attention in 1908 when he first came to the city. "According to the legend that...developed around him, young Dill hiked up the side of the South Hill during his first week in Spokane, looking for the best view of the city. He found it at the end of Cliff Drive...and swore he would build a house on that very spot. In 1941, more than 30 years later, he and his wife moved into their new home at West 708 Cliff Drive."²⁹

The Dill House is one of the most unusual homes built on one of the most breathtaking building sites in the city. With the finest of panoramic views, the Dill House, constructed with six stories in the face of a cliff, is one of the largest and most unique homes built in Spokane. When asked at the time of construction if he was planning a \$50,000 mansion, a surly Dill answered, "I haven't any \$50,000, and if I had, I wouldn't put it in a house."³⁰

A Spokane building permit reported the cost of construction at \$25,000, newspaper articles announced costs from \$25,000 to \$35,000, and Dill's nephew recalled that his uncle said he had spent at least \$40,000 on the house—and that was just for the first floor.³¹ Whatever the cost, Clarence Dill significantly impacted the Cliff Park neighborhood and the profile of Cliff Drive when he built "Cliff Aerie" on Spokane's South Hill.

Clarence Dill's most significant contributions to Spokane and the surrounding region were in politics and government. While in Washington, D. C. and before he returned to Spokane, Dill developed an interest in irrigation, hydroelectric power, and radio law. Known for his expertise in communications and radio law, Dill in 1927, "authored the first bill ever passed by Congress, regulating radio," which led to his authorship of the 1933 Federal Communications Act.³²

²⁸ "Senator Clarence C. Dill Retires from U. S. Senate." Radio broadcast, 11 July 1934.

²⁹ Herriman, Teresa M. *History of the House at West 708 Cliff Drive, Spokane, WA*. 1991.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ "For Sale: House With View, History." *Spokesman-Review*, 26 Jan 1988.

³² "Ex-Sen. C. C. Dill Succumbs at Age of 93." *Spokesman-Review*, 15 Jan 1978, p. 10.

During this time Dill's meteoric political rise in Washington, D. C. enabled him to make friends with some of the country's most prominent politicians. One of these was Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In 1931, after finding President Herbert Hoover unreceptive to the costly dam project [at Grand Coulee]...Dill enlisted the support of then-New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. After listening to the plans, Dill said Roosevelt told him, "I don't suppose I'll ever be president. But if I am, I'll build your dam at Grand Coulee."

Roosevelt made good on his promise following his election in 1932, although he modified his support. He suggested the planned \$450 million project be cut to \$40 million, authorizing it as a "low dam" construction financed by public works project funds. Congress later authorized the project's expansion to a "high dam."³³

In Spokane from 1935 to his death in 1978, Dill continued to spearhead the drive for Grand Coulee Dam construction, earning him the accolade, the "Father of Grand Coulee Dam."³⁴ In addition to an active law practice in Spokane, Dill concerned himself with various regional water power projects and communications activities. From 1946 to 1952, he served as a special assistant to the attorney general in charge of the Bonneville Power Administration. In 1955, he accepted a position as legislative consultant to the Senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce. In 1960, Dill was named to the Spokane County Bar Association's "Scroll of Honor." In 1967, he was awarded the Columbus Day Citizen Award for "devotion of time and energy to serve his fellow men."³⁵ In 1969, he was elected "vice president of the International Platform Association, a group of professional lecturers, platform performers, program chairmen and public figures."³⁶ In 1970, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Law Degree from Gonzaga University. In 1974, Dill established a public speaking trust fund which was administered by the Association for Washington Public Utility Districts. Proceeds of the trust were awarded as financial scholarships to high school students who participated in oratory competitions. Dill also published several books which were used in both private and public school classrooms. These included *How Congress Makes Laws*, *Our Government*, and *Where Water Falls*. To summarize, Dill's most significant contribution to Spokane and the surrounding region was "his role in getting Grand Coulee Dam built."³⁷ Throughout his years in Spokane, his "primary concerns remained with the

³³ "Ex-Sen. C. C. Dill Succumbs at Age of 93." *Spokesman-Review*, 15 Jan 1978, p. 10.

³⁴ "Ex-Sen. Dill Dies at Age 93." *Spokesman-Review*, 15 Jan. 1978, p. 1.

³⁵ "Ex-Senator Dill Succumbs at 93." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 14 Jan 1978, p. 1.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

nation's broadcasters and the Pacific Northwest's water power potential as he continued as an outspoken critic on both issues until his death" in 1978.³⁸

Mabel Dickson Dill (1905-1969)

Mabel Dickson Dill was Clarence C. Dill's second wife. In 1927, he "married "General" Rosalie Gardiner of New York, so named because of her activism in the women's suffrage movement. The marriage lasted ten years and ended in a sensational divorce hearing."³⁹ In 1939, Dill married Mabel Aileen Dickson, a noted dietician, educator, and civic benefactor.

Mabel Dickson Dill was born in 1905 in Crystal, North Dakota, was raised in both North Dakota and Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. She attended the University of Alberta and Washington State College (now Washington State University), where she earned a Master of Science Degree in Home Economics. She then had several jobs, including teaching positions at Whitworth College in Spokane and at Ohio State University. At Whitworth College, she founded the college's home economics department.⁴⁰ In 1936, she was chosen "associate home economist in the Washington, D. C. office of experiment stations" for the United States Department of Agriculture.⁴¹ She met C. C. Dill in Washington, D. C. and married him three years later in 1939. They moved to Spokane and lived in their home called "Cliff Aerie" from 1941 to 1969.

At her death in 1969, the *Spokane Daily Chronicle* praised Mabel Dickson Dill, saying she "was widely known in Spokane for her civic and community activities."

She helped form the Women's Auxiliary to the Spokane County Bar Association and was one of its early presidents. She was active in the Greater Spokane Music Festival, leading its drama and speech division for a time. She headed the volunteer services committee for the Spokane County Red Cross Chapter for some time, and earlier was chairman of its nutrition and canteen corps. She gave up the latter post in 1943 to join the Red Cross national staff as a volunteer itinerant nutrition and canteen instructor in Washington State.⁴²

Due to their prominent social and political acquaintances, Clarence and Mabel Dill were said to have entertained "high-level government officials" at their home in Spokane. It was rumored that the elevator was installed in the Dill House to accommodate visits from Franklin D. Roosevelt, who used a wheel-chair. "There is no documented evidence in the press that FDR stayed with the Dill's while in Spokane. However, it is likely that

³⁸ "Ex-Sen. Dill Dies at Age 93." *Spokesman-Review*, 15 Jan 1978, p. 1.

³⁹ "Ex-Sen. C. C. Dill Succumbs at Age of 93." *Spokesman-Review*, 15 Jan 1978.

⁴⁰ "Death Claims Mrs. C. C. Dill, Civic Leader." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 21 March 1969.

⁴¹ "Miss Dickson Weds Clarence Dill Today." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 13 May 1939, p. 1.

⁴² "Death Claims Mrs. C. C. Dill, Civic Leader." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 21 March 1969.

knowledge of the President's whereabouts during a particularly volatile time in U. S. history would not have been made public."⁴³

"Although the Dills never had children of their own, the Dill House was a welcome haven for neighborhood children [who visited] after school. Mabel baked snacks and allowed the children to listen to the radio."⁴⁴ The Dills also "opened their home to orphans at Christmas time... The driveway and neighboring streets would be clogged with cars and buses, and ambulances, which transported crippled children... There would be 300 to 400 kids at the place... It was a great party and the kids looked forward to it."⁴⁵

After Mabel died in 1969, Clarence Dill sold "Cliff Aerie" and moved into an apartment on West Riverside Avenue where he lived until his death at age 93 in 1978. Leaders in politics, government, education, and civic activities, Clarence and Mabel Dill's contributions in Spokane were numerous, raising the bar for future contributors.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (*Category C*)

The Dill House achieved importance in the area of significance, "architecture," for its excellent representation of the Spanish Eclectic style, and as a particularly fine product of Frederick Westcott, an accomplished Spokane architect.

Spanish Eclectic Style

The Spanish Eclectic tradition was a popular style in the United States from about 1915 to the 1940s. As explained by architectural historians, Virginia and Lee McAlester,

Domestic building of Spanish precedent built before about 1920 are generally free adaptations in the Mission style. It was not until the Panama-California Exposition, held in San Diego in 1915, that precise imitation of more elaborate Spanish prototypes received wide attention... Because of its broad roots we prefer the more inclusive name Spanish Eclectic. The style reached its apex during the 1920s and early 1930s, and passed rapidly from favor during the 1940s.⁴⁶

Grounded in Mediterranean, especially Spanish, architectural influence, the Spanish Eclectic style "borrowed decorative details from the entire history of Spanish architecture." These include "Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic, or Renaissance inspiration, an unusually rich and varied series of decorative precedents."⁴⁷ Identifying elements of the style include the following:

⁴³ Herriman, Teresa M. *History of the House at West 708 Cliff Drive, Spokane, WA*. 1991.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ "For Sale: House With View, History." *Spokesman-Review*, 26 Jan 1988.

⁴⁶ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, pp.416-429.

⁴⁷ Ibid, p. 417.

- Low-pitched roof with red glazed ceramic or metal tiles.
- One or two stories with side, cross, or combination gabled roofs, hipped roofs, and flat roofs.
- One or more prominent arches placed above doors or windows or below porches and balconies.
- Stucco wall surface.
- Asymmetrical façade design.
- Other architectural details: carved wooden doors, curved pilasters and round columns, stained glass, arched windows in pairs or threes, wrought-iron balustrades on balconies, tile-roofed chimney tops/crowns, round or square towers.⁴⁸

The design of the Dill House well illustrates several Spanish Eclectic elements and details, including a square tower, metal tile-roofed chimney crown, wrought-iron balustrade (grand staircase and balcony over fireplace), numerous true and blind-arched windows, stained-glass windows, curved pilasters, arched carved wooden doors, asymmetrical design, stucco wall surface, and two stories with a combination of roof shapes, slopes and levels. Like the Dill House, “some landmark examples have rambling, compound plans in which different units have separate roof forms of varying heights arranged in an irregular, informal pattern. Typically both hipped and gabled roofs are used in combination, a pattern which mimics the varied roof forms of Spanish villages... Landmark houses in this style are rare outside Florida and the Southwest but...scattered vernacular examples are found in suburban developments throughout the country.”⁴⁹

Art Deco/Art Moderne-style influence is also reflected in the design of the Dill House. Elements include the use of flat roofs and prominent ledge coping (also Spanish Eclectic), and curved walls and corners. Especially prevalent for the design of the Dill House is the use of curved corners found in the home’s curved form (north half of house), curved wall surface, and curved balconies.

Frederick E. Westcott, Architect

As noted in his 1946 obituary in the *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Fred E. Westcott was regarded as “one of Spokane’s best known architects.”⁵⁰

As a young boy, he lived at 1726 Clarke Avenue in Peaceful Valley with his mother, Josephine (widow of Cassius Westcott) and his older brother, Clyde L. Westcott. The first listing for the Westcott family was in the *1903 Spokane City Directory* which listed Clyde Westcott a “draftsman” for Galbraith & Jones, two prominent Spokane architects. In 1904, Clyde was employed as a draftsman for Albert Held, another prominent Spokane architect, and Fred was listed as a “student.” By 1906, both Westcott boys, Clyde and

⁴⁸ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, p. 417-18.

⁴⁹ Ibid, p. 418.

⁵⁰ “City Resident 47 Years Taken.” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 16 April 1946.

Fred, were listed in the city directory as “architects” for the prestigious Spokane architectural firm, Cutter & Malmgren. Three years later, Fred and Clyde Westcott worked for Albert Held, and in 1912, Fred Westcott partnered with noted Spokane architect, W. W. Hyslop, forming the firm, Hyslop & Westcott. The two men practiced together for five years until Hyslop’s death in 1917. Except for a brief two-year partnership with Spokane architect, Howard L. Gifford in 1921-22, Fred Westcott practiced alone from 1918 to his death in 1946.

During his career he had various offices in downtown Spokane, including suites in the Hyde Block, Rookery Block, Spokane Savings & Loan Building, and the Hutton Block. After his early years in Peaceful Valley, he lived in a house with his mother at 315 W. Maxwell Avenue for a time. From 1909 to 1930, Fred, his wife, Grace Westcott, and his mother all lived in a home Fred may have designed at 2146 East 8th Avenue. In 1931, Fred Westcott’s health failed and he gave up his downtown architectural practice. He and his family moved into an apartment house at 212 E. 23rd Avenue and, due to his ill health, Fred “practiced his profession only part time” from the confines of the apartment.⁵¹ In 1942, Fred and Grace Westcott relocated to the Mayfair Apartments, 726 West 6th Avenue, and in 1944, Fred’s health seemed to have improved as he was listed once again in city directories as a professional architect with an office in the Hutton Block in downtown Spokane. His respite was short-lived; two years later in 1946, Fred Westcott died.

Fred Westcott’s career, especially when he was a partner with W. W. Hyslop, was prolific. He and Hyslop were responsible for the designs of many commercial buildings and hundreds of homes that were built throughout the Spokane area. Hyslop & Westcott also produced a professional magazine called *The Inland Empire Architect* for two years from 1911 through 1912. The periodical featured homes and commercial buildings designed by Hyslop and Westcott individually as well as by the architectural firm, and contained articles on architectural styles and trends, construction materials and practices, and advertisements for local construction trade suppliers. Perhaps two of the most prestigious homes they designed as a team were the Frank & Mary Gibbs House, 831 E. Rockwood Boulevard, and the George Odell House, 508 E. Rockwood Boulevard. The large, rambling Gibbs House was designed as a \$60,000 “spec house” and resembled a British baronial Tudor estate. The Odell House, with a formal full-height circular pediment, is one of the finest examples of the Neoclassical style in Spokane.

Westcott’s obituary reported that “Mr. Westcott designed some of the well known buildings in Spokane, Portland and other Coast cities. These included the Washington Trust Building [801 W. Riverside Avenue] and the Moose Temple [921 W. Sprague Avenue] in Spokane. He also designed schools and bank buildings, including the high school at Hartline.”⁵² Two high-style homes that Westcott designed in Spokane are the

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

Codd House, 529 W. Sumner Avenue, and “Cliff Aerie”—the Senator Clarence & Mabel Dill House, 708 W. Cliff Drive. The plans which Westcott drew for the Dill House are dated November 1940 during the time that his health was very poor. It may be that the Dill House is one of the last examples of his work in Spokane. It will always be regarded as one of his finest.

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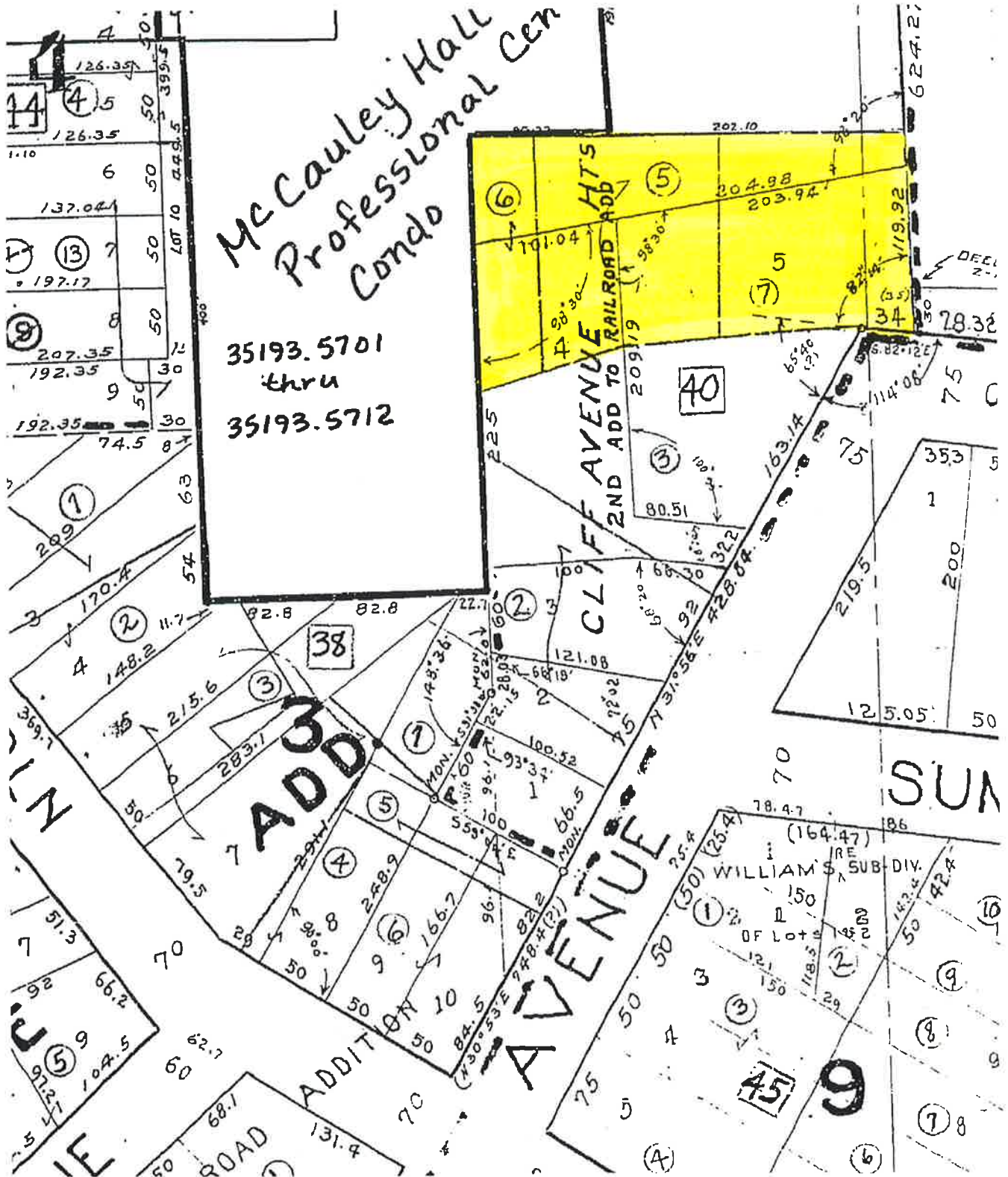
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Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE Section 9

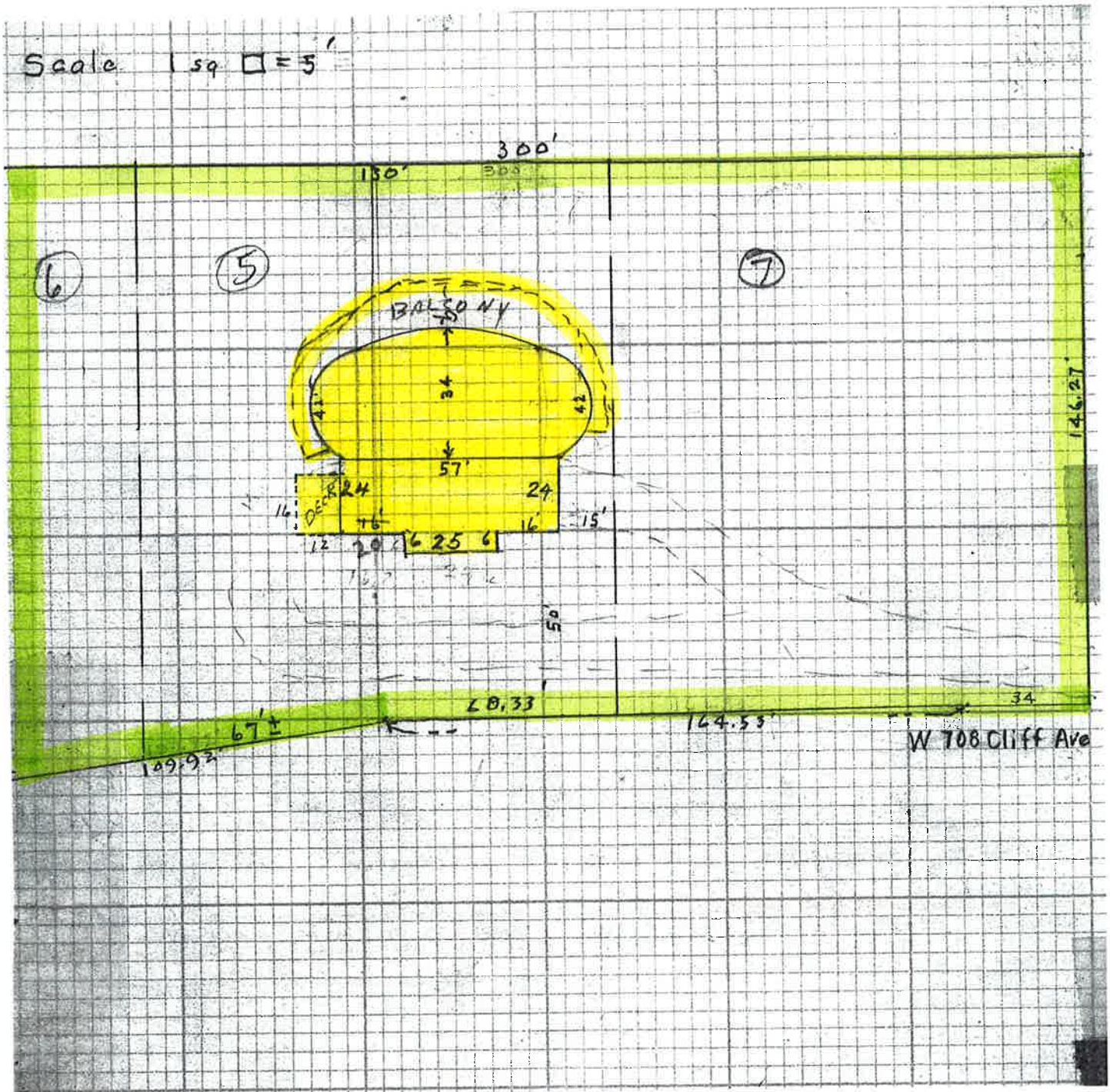
Plat Map Spokane City plat map of property, 2005.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE Section 9

Site Plan

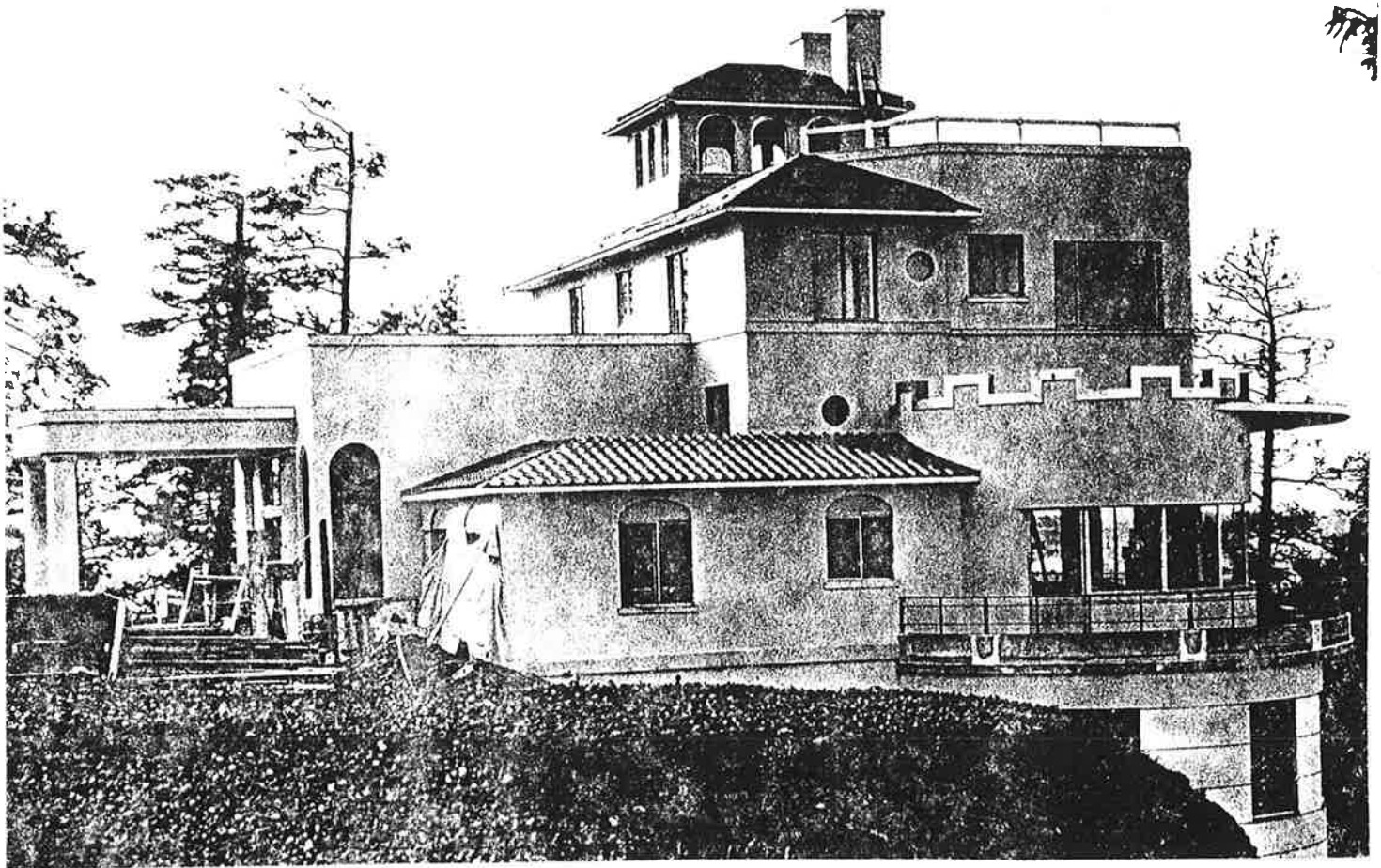
Site plan of property; source: Spokane County Tax Assessor's Records.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Historic Photos

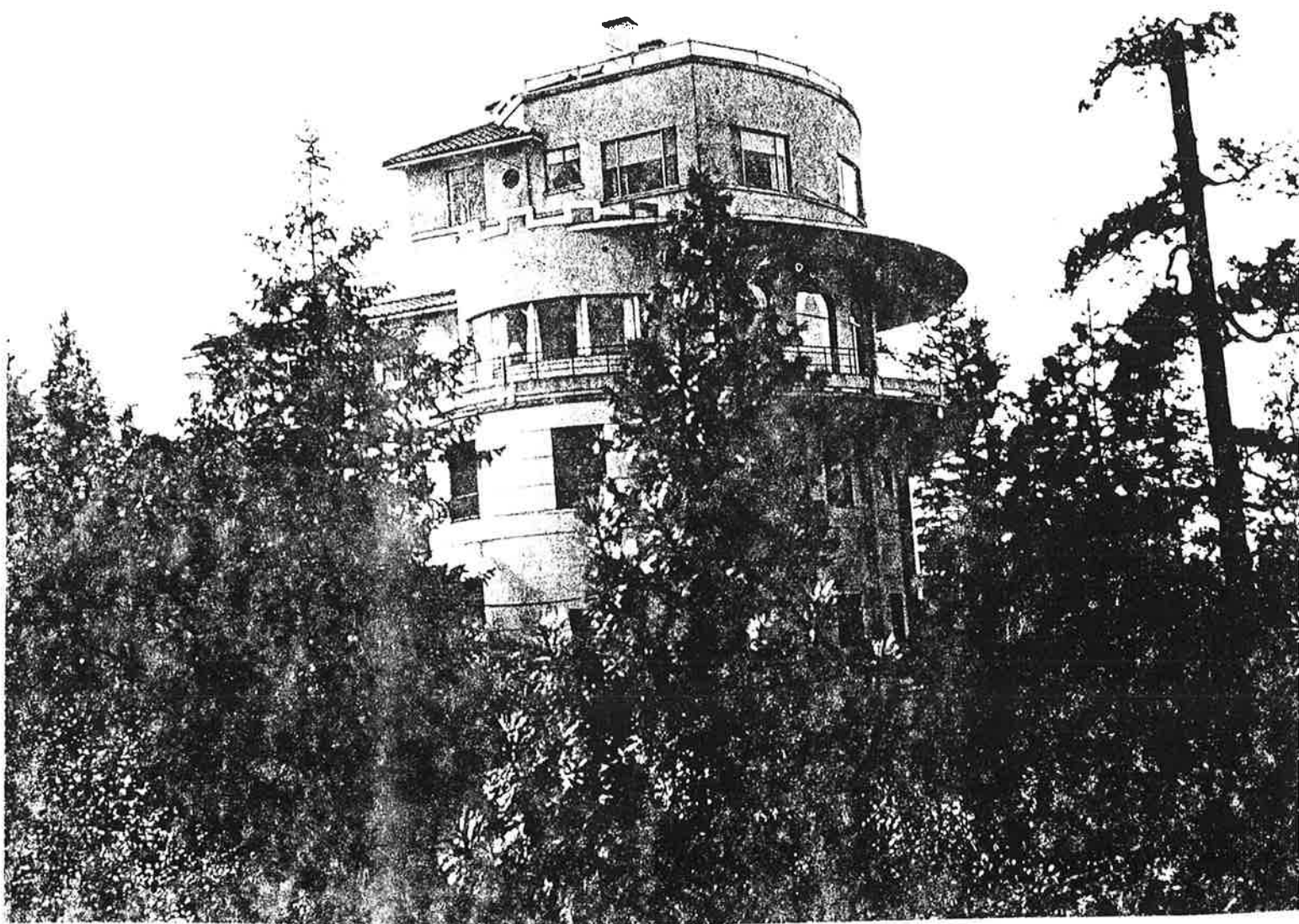
East elevation of house as it was being constructed. Source:
Spokesman-Review, October 24, 1941.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

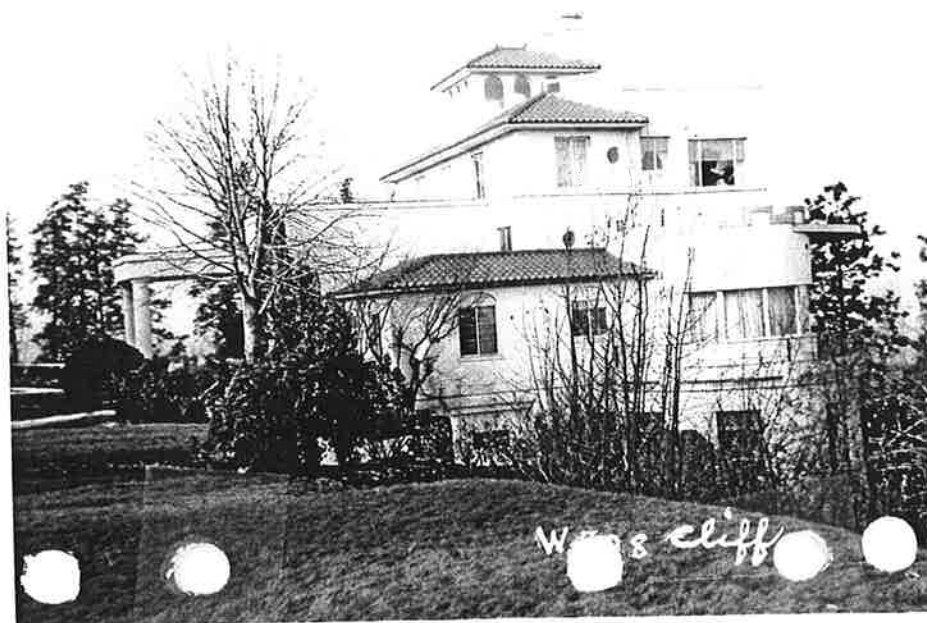
Historic Photos

North elevation. Source: *Spokesman-Review*, 10 Nov 1942.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Historic Photos East elevation in 1960. Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor.



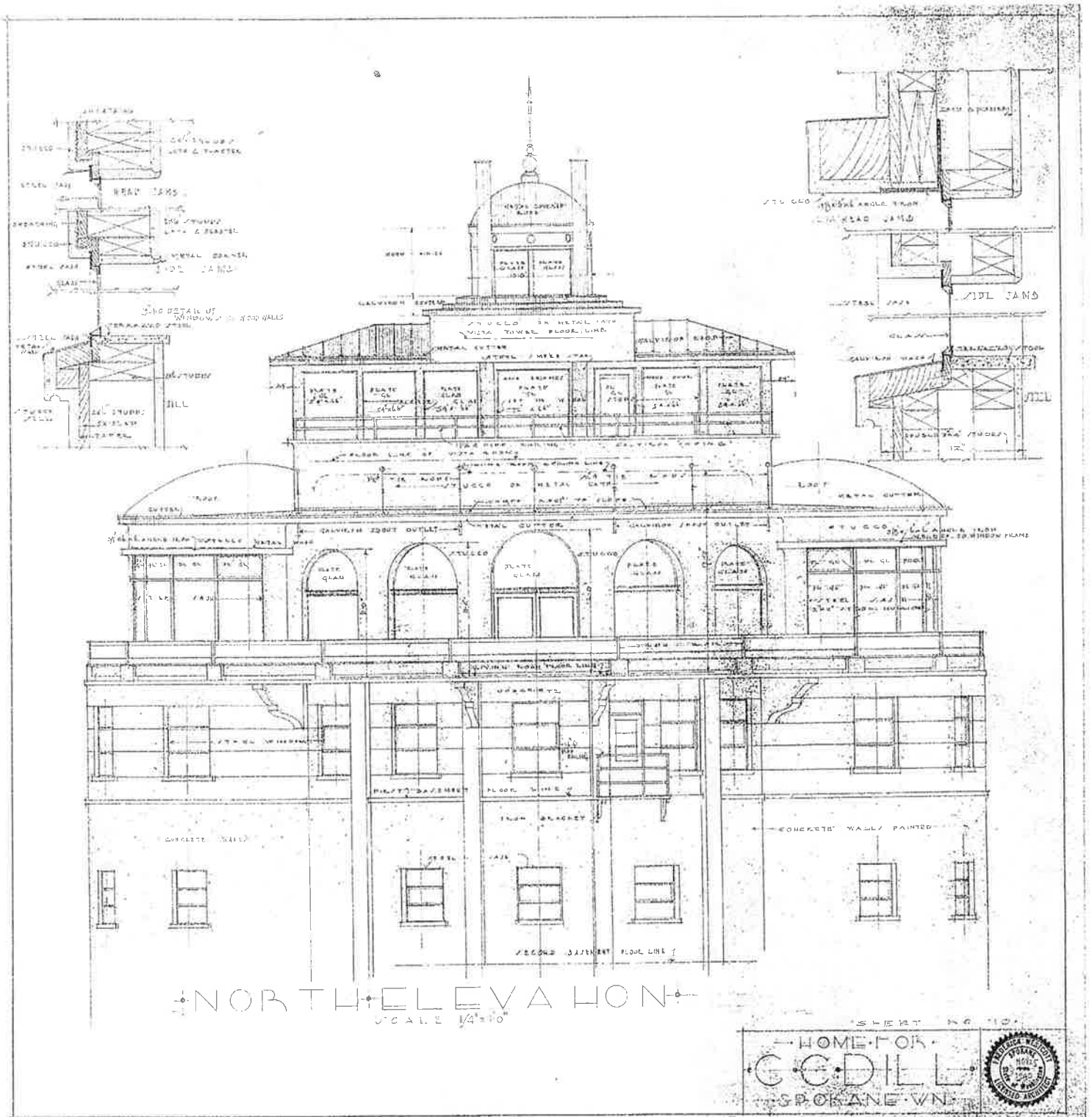
Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Historic Photos West elevation in 1995. Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor.



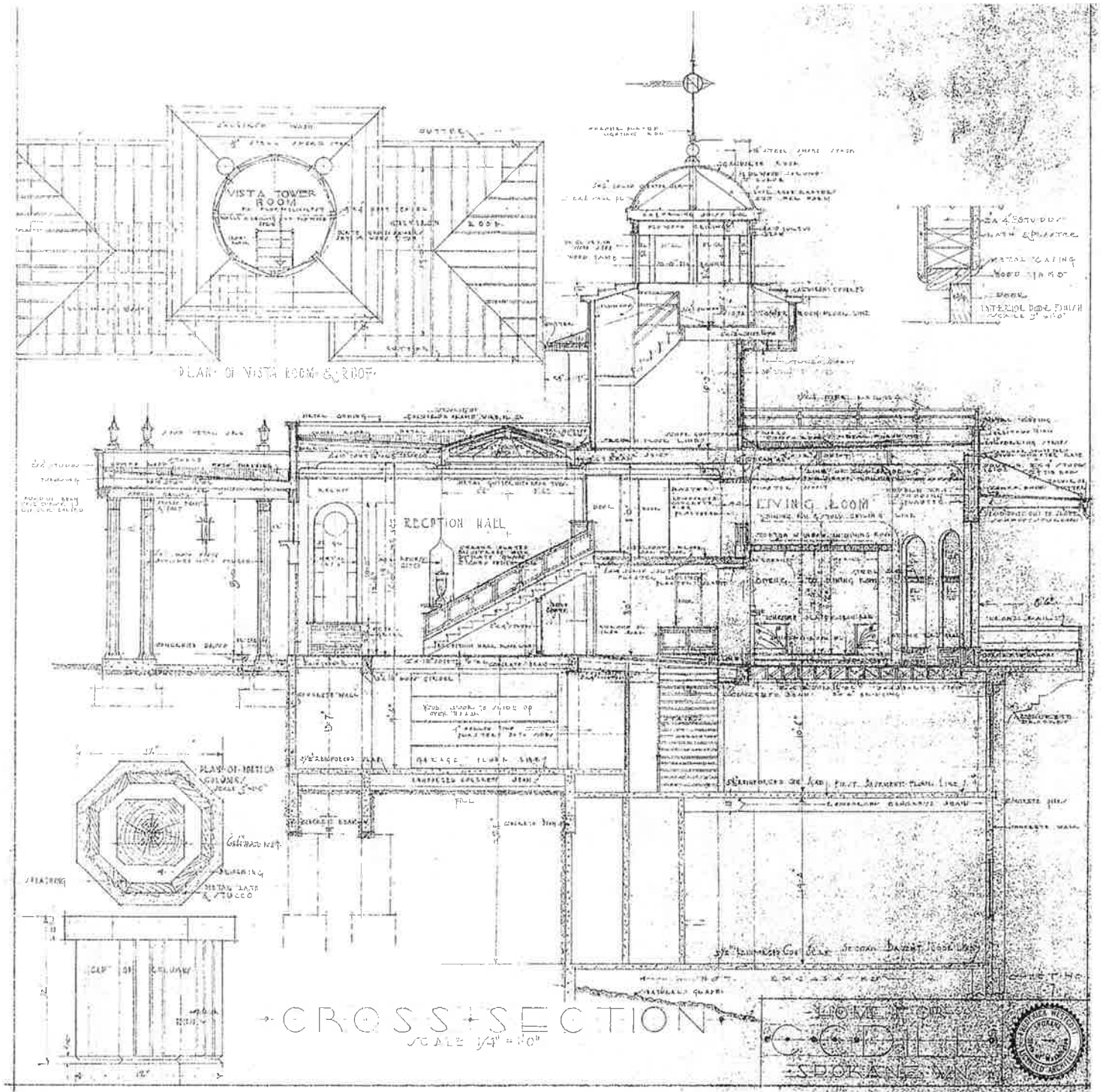
Sen. Clarence & Mabel Dill House
 708 West Cliff Drive
 Spokane, WA 99204

Westcott, Frederick, Architect. *C.C. Dill House, north elevation, 1940.*



Sen. Clarence & Mabel Dill House
 708 West Cliff Drive
 Spokane, WA 99204

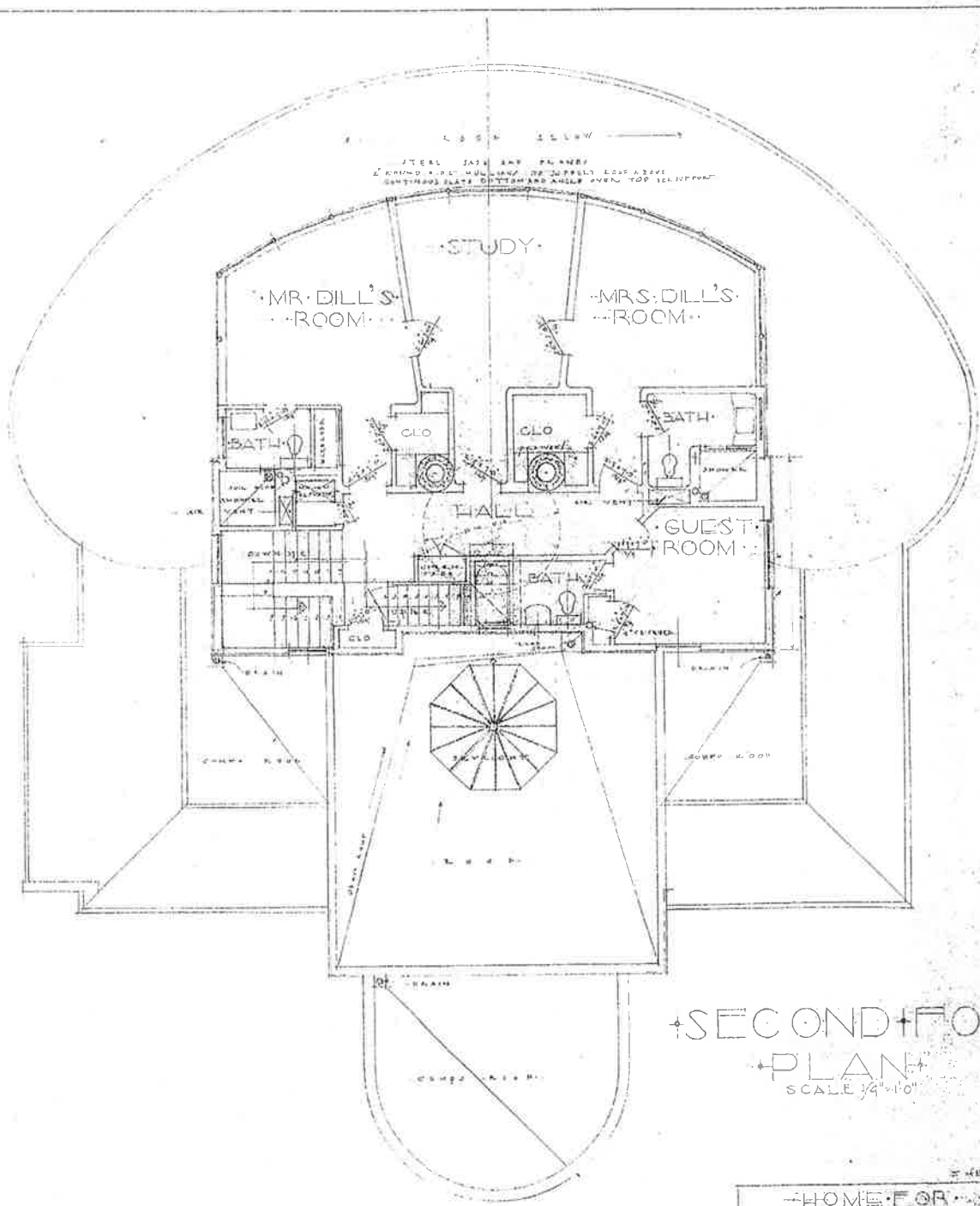
Westcott, Frederick, Architect. *C.C. Dill House, cross section, 1940.*



Sen. Clarence & Mabel Dill House

708 West Cliff Drive
Spokane, WA 99204

Westcott, Frederick, Architect. C.C. Dill House, second floor plan, 1940.



SECOND FLOOR
PLAN
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

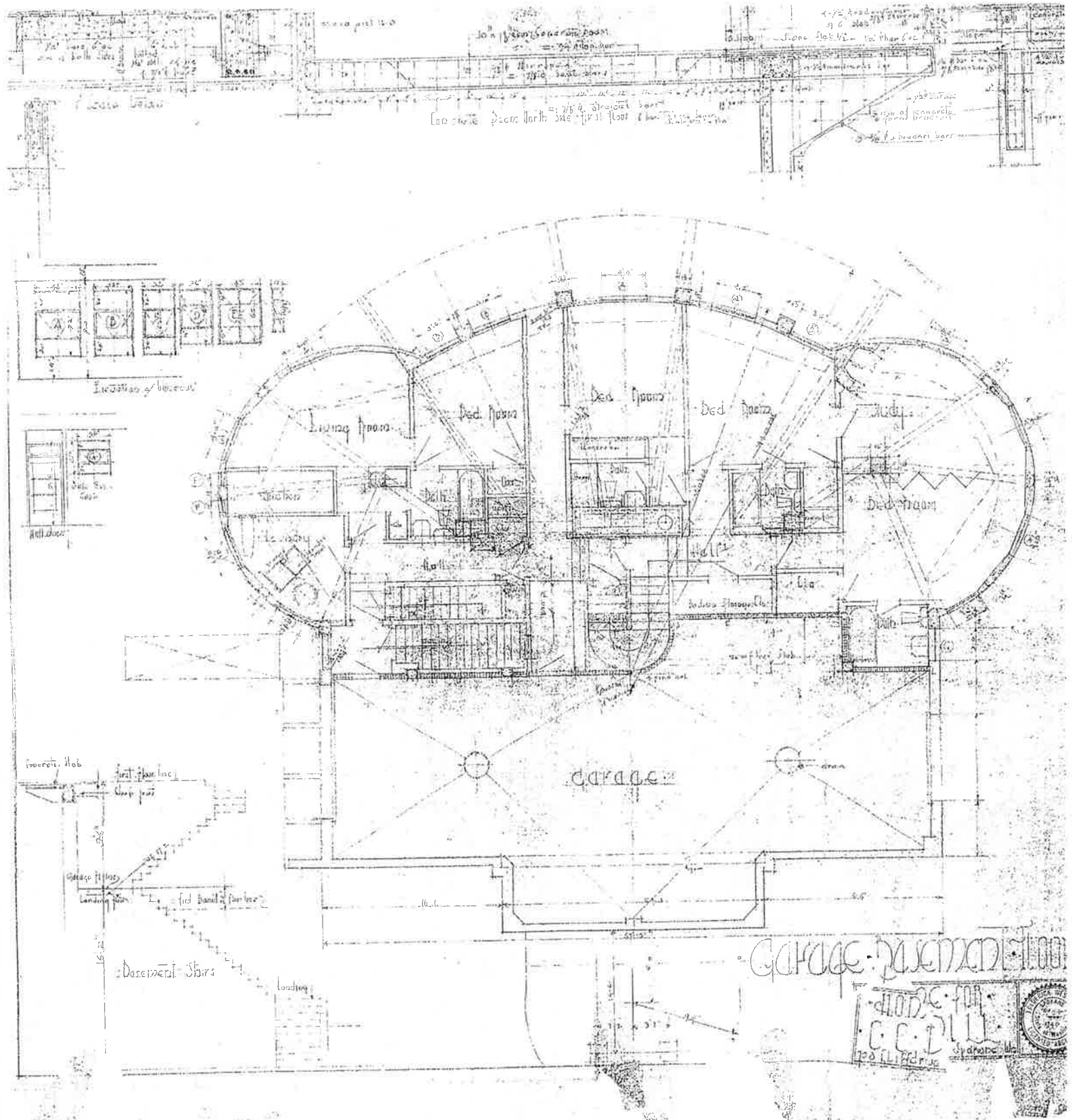
HOME FOR
C.C. DILL
SPOKANE, W.N.



Sen. Clarence & Mabel Dill House

708 West Cliff Drive
Spokane, WA 99204

Westcott, Frederick, Architect. C.C. Dill House, garage/basement plan, 1940.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Photos 1 and 2 2005 photos of house: east elevation and west elevation.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE Section 9

Photos 3 and 4 2005 photos of west elevation.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Photos 5 and 6 2005 photos of front entrance and west elevation of house.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Photos 7 and 8

2005 photos of front door entry hall from second-floor landing and ceiling detail.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Photos 9 and 10 2005 photos of front reception hall, looking down from second-floor landing.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Photos 11 and 12 2005 photos of front reception hall and front stairs to second floor.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Photos 13 and 14 2005 photos of LR fireplace, looking east.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Photos 15 and 16 2005 photos of LR (looking east) and DR (looking west).



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Photos 17 and 18 2005 photos of LR fireplace and DR light fixture.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
SEN. CLARENCE & MABEL DILL HOUSE **Section 9**

Photos 19 and 20 2005 photos of east hallway on first floor (looking south) and kitchen on first floor (looking southwest).

