

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING

WEST 1115 FIRST AVENUE



SPOKANE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

DECEMBER 2003

Prepared by:
Jim Kolva Associates
115 South Adams Street
Spokane, WA 99201

Filed 11/10
12/5/03

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall
Spokane, Washington 99201-3337

Type all entries--complete applicable sections.

1. Name of Property



Historic Name Odd Fellows IOOF Lodge
and/or common Odd Fellows Hall; now known as Odd Girls Building



2. Location

Street & Number 1015-1017-1019 West First Avenue

City or Town or Vicinity Spokane

State Washington County Spokane Zip Code 99201



3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure			<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> residence
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input 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 Odd Girls LLC

Street & Number 716 South 348th Street

City or Town or Vicinity Federal Way
State Washington County King Zip Code 98003-7000



5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc. Spokane County Courthouse

Street & Number 1116 West Broadway Avenue

City or Town Spokane, State WA Zip Code 99201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title West Downtown Historic Transportation Corridor

Date 12 January 2000 federal state county
 local

Depository for survey records Spokane City County Historic Preservation Office

City, town Spokane State WA

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Condition

Check one

excellent

unaltered

good

altered

Commercial with classical detailing

fair

deteriorated

Check one

ruins

original site

unexposed

moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance.

The red brick building, resting on a fill basement, is three stories in height and fronts along First Avenue. Abutting the taller flanking buildings, it extends to the alley at its rear. The altered storefront consists of the original centered entry bay, with one shop bay on each side. The multi-light leaded glass transoms above the display windows are original but have been reduced in length. Above the transoms is a white terra cotta belt course that marks the division of the ground and second floors.

The façade is divided into five bays above the storefront. The window openings are defined by a terra cotta sill course and flat brick arches on the second floor and terra cotta sills and segmental brick arches on the third floor. The sash is double hung 8 over 1 wood. White terra cotta keystones embellish each of the arches, with the third story keystone merging with the classical terra cotta entablature. The letters I.O.O.F. are centered in the frieze and with the three interlocking rings symbol at each end. Block modillions support the slightly projecting terra cotta cornice. The plain brick parapet is capped by white terra cotta coping.

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 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 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
_____	1909- 1953	1909
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Specific Dates

Builder/Architect

I.O.O. F., Owner
 Albert Held, Architect,
 P.L Peterson, Building Contractor

Statement of significance .

The I.O.O. F. Lodge is listed as a contributing building to the West Downtown Historic Transportation National Register Historic District. Designed by Albert Held, a notable Spokane architect, the distinctive building is significant under Criterion C for its use of terra cotta to delineate classical details on an otherwise plain brick building. Molded belt courses and coping courses, keystones, sills, classical entablature of white terra cotta provide a stately and formal demeanor to this building. The interior detailing, also notable and intact, exemplifies attention to detail and skilled craftsmanship in woods such as oak and mahogany, decorative glass, and stone.

The building is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the most significant period of the growth of Spokane's downtown business district. Built in 1909, the building was one of Spokane's several fraternal lodge buildings that found home in the west end of downtown in the first two decades of the Twentieth Century. The building in addition to housing the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.), provided a home for important cultural and entertainment activities from the mid 1930s, through WWII and into the 1950s. The Spokane Little Theater, Metronome Ball Room, Hi-Nite dance club provided important entertainment venues along First Avenue for over two decades. The building presently houses a dinner theater to carry on the legacy of Spokane's first local theater group.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form. Use continuation sheets if necessary.)

Edwards, Jonathan. An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington. 1900.

Held, Albert. File in Northwest Room of Spokane Public Library.

--. Souvenir.

Hylsop, Robert B. Spokane's Building Blocks. 1983.

Nunemaker, Carolyn Hage. Downtown Spokane Images, 1930-1949. 1977.

Polk, R.L. Directory, City of Spokane. Various years 1908-2002.

Pratt, Orville Clyde. The Story of Spokane (Unpub. MS). Spokane Public Library, NW Room. 1948.

Sanborn Map Company. 1888, 1889, 1891, 1902, 1910, 1928, and 1950.

Spokane Chamber of Commerce Spokane Affairs. --. The Little Theater-Spokane's Own Field of Dramatics. 10/1929. 12:1.

Spokane City. Building Permit Records on Microfiche. Spokane City Hall.

Spokane County Assessor's Office. Field Files for W. 308, 310 & 312 1st Avenue.

Spokane County Clerk's Office. Mortgage Record: D.F. Wetzel to Northwestern and Pacific Hypotheekbank. 25 July 1908: 154/119.

Spokane Daily Chronicle. To Start the New Temple. 1/1/09.

--. Dedicate Temple Tonight. 11/1/02. 7:1.

Spokesman-Review. Various articles 1902 to 2000.

--. Fraternal Orders. 1/1/03. Part IV, 1:4.

--. Odd Fellows to Get \$75,000 Temple. 9/24/04 7:1.

--. Albert Held, Architect. 6/17/08.

--. Odd Fellows to Build on First. 7/23/08. 8:1.

--. I.O.O.F. Members Lay Cornerstone. 1/2/09. 8:1.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than one acre

UTM References

11	<u>/</u>	<u>467990/</u>	<u>5278000</u>	3	<u>/</u>	<u>//////</u>	<u>//////</u>			
		Zone Easting	Northing			Zone Easting	Northing			
2	<u>/</u>	<u>//////</u>	<u>//////</u>	4	<u>/</u>	<u>//////</u>	<u>//////</u>			

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description and justification (Use a continuation sheet if necessary.)

The property is on Lot 3, Block 18, Railroad Addition, Spokane, Washington (parcel number 35192.1102. The mid-block parcel includes 50 feet of frontage along First Avenue, with a depth of 155.5 feet to an alley which forms the southern boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jim Kolva

organization Jim Kolva Associates

date 20 November 2003

street & number 115 South Adams Street

telephone 458-5517

city or town Spokane **state** WA **zip code** 99201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A city map 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 and streetscape.

At least 8 color slides of the property and streetscape.

Application Fee

\$25.00 for residential property/\$50.00 for commercial property.

13. Signature of Owner(s)

Name

[Handwritten Signature]
MONTRE MAEDSON 11512

Name

14. For Official Use Only

Date Received _____ Attest _____

Date Heard _____ City Clerk _____

Commission Decision _____ Approved as to Form
Assistant City Attorney *[Handwritten Signature]*

Council/Board Action _____

Date _____

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

For the Mayor City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

[Handwritten Signature]

OFFICER, Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Officer

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

City/County Historic Preservation Office

Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number

7

Page

1

With a footprint of 7,775 square feet, the building has fifty feet of frontage along the south side of First Avenue and extends 156 feet along the alley on its south side.

The three story red brick building rests on a full basement and is supported by a wood post and beam structure. A flat built up roof, penetrated by three skylights covers the building. Five bays divide the symmetrical façade. The ground floor consists of two shop front display window bays that flank each side of a centered entry bay. Molded kick-panels, display windows and multi-light transom windows comprise the street level floor. A single door entry is in the center of the east bay, and double-door entries are in the center of the building and at the east side of the west bay. The upper transoms are original, but have been reduced in length during the reconfiguration of the storefront. Brick piers at the ends and steel I-beam posts were added to divide the storefront bays. The entry doors, display windows and lower kick panels are contemporary interpretations of the historical storefront.

A white terra cotta belt course runs along the top of the transom windows and terminates the first story. A narrow field of red brick separates this belt course and a second white terra cotta belt course at the sill level of the second floor windows. Set within the brick frame openings are eight-over-one light double-hung wood sash windows. A triple white terra cotta keystone and a flat arch of voussoired brick define the otherwise unadorned window openings.

White terra cotta sills, projecting slightly beyond the width of the window openings, mark the bottoms of the third story window bays. The window heads are differentiated by segmental arches with white terra cotta keystones that extend to the white terra cotta entablature. The sash is eight-over-one double-hung wood.

The terra cotta entablature consists of a flat frieze with the three interlocking elliptical rings with the letters F-L-T over each of the end bays, and IOOF centered in the frieze. A dentil course and block modillions support the slightly projecting terra cotta cornice. Above the cornice is a low parapet wall consisting of red brick, a flat terra cotta belt course, and terra cotta coping course.

Floor Plans, Materials, Finishes and Details

Basement

The building has a full basement (extends beneath sidewalk on north side) with a concrete floor and brick, basalt and concrete walls. Rectangular in shape, the basement is about 47 feet wide and 153 feet long. A portion also extends about 8 feet to the north beneath the sidewalk. The basement has several rooms used for storage, a mechanical and electrical equipment room, boiler room, restroom, shower room, vault, and room used for a model railroad. Access is via an elevator near the northeast corner and stairways in the north (front) end, southeast corner, and along the west side (to a narrow corridor between the New Madison Hotel on the west).

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number

7

Page 2

First Floor

The first floor includes the centered entry with an approach landing to a stairway that rises to the second floor. An entry vestibule steps to the east side of the stair landing and opens to a hallway that provides access to the elevator and to a large ballroom (47 feet by 82 feet) that occupies most of the ground floor space. At the south end of the ballroom are a former kitchen, storage rooms, and a stairway to the basement and an alley exit. In the front of the building, along First Avenue, is an office (14 feet wide by 40 feet deep) on the east side and a gallery (20 feet wide by 40 feet deep) on the west side.

The main entry landing is a field of white 1-inch ceramic tile within which is a mosaic pattern that depicts the Odd Fellows logo. A straight run of dark gray marble steps (treads and risers) and base rises to an intermediate landing, then to the second floor landing. Light gray marble wainscot with a dark gray marble edge molding flanks the steps. Brass handrails are attached to the wainscot. At the intermediate landing are double glass-panel, oak-framed doors with brass kickplates, hinges, and handles. The walls and ceiling are plaster.

A hallway on the east side of the central stairs consists of bamboo floors, plaster walls and ceiling. Bamboo is also used for the flooring of the galleries of the east and west bays. Sheetrock clads the interior gallery walls while the exterior walls are plaster over brick.

The ballroom has hardwood floors, plaster walls, and an acoustical tile ceiling. A row of wood posts (structural), clad with vertical strips of stained wood to create a fluted appearance, runs along the center axis of the building. Wood molding strips are also used to accent the boxed-in duct system that runs along the center axis of the room above the posts.

Second Floor

The floor configuration, materials, and detailing of the second floor are largely intact from the building's original construction. The addition of the elevator in 1955 and the addition of the seating platform (reversible) in the lodge room to accommodate the Center Stage dinner theater in 2003 have had only minor impact on the original character of the interior. Indeed, most of the finishes on the oak and mahogany trim are original.

The stairway from the ground floor opens to a landing vestibule in the front quarter of the second floor, with the centered stairway continuing to the third floor. At the south side of the second floor landing, two hallways, one on either side of the stairway to the third floor, lead to a men's restroom on the east side and a women's restroom on the west side. In between, behind the stairs, is a janitor's room. At the northeast corner of the landing is an elevator, a doorway to the billiard room in the northeast corner of the building, and a doorway to a lounge along the building's east side. This lounge provides access to the billiard room on its north end and the lodge meeting room on the south. On the northwest corner of the landing is a door to a lounge that occupies the northwest corner of the building. A door on the west side of the landing opens to a hallway that provides access to the lounge on the north end, an office and four storage rooms along the west side, and the lodge meeting room at the south half of the building.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number

7

Page

3

The two major rooms on the north end of the building include the billiard room (25' wide by 32' long) in the northeast corner and the lounge in the northwest corner (20' wide by 35' long). A lounge along the east side is presently used as a vestibule to service the dinner theater that is housed in the former lodge meeting room (48' wide and 71' long). The rooms along the west side of the hall include four 6' x 8' storage rooms and a 12' x 8' office. An emergency exit to a fire escape is between the offices and the lodge meeting room.

In the adaptation of the lodge hall meeting room to a dinner theater, a multi-tiered platform was built at the south end to add elevation for dinner patrons (An 8" high platform along the east and west walls is original). The stage area is centered on the north wall of the room. The original hardwood floor, which remains intact beneath the platforms, is visible in the northern area of the room. Another modification to the room that was made to accommodate the emergency exiting of the building is a stairway that is in the southeast corner along the east wall.

The second floor stair landing and vestibule floor is two-inch hexagonal red tile, with a six-inch tile base. The walls are 8-foot oak panel wainscot over plaster, which is revealed between the wainscot and the cove molding. The compound molding dividing the panels is cut to create a slight arch within the vertical divide (drawing attached). The ceiling is plaster. Doors are oak single-panel with brass hardware. When the elevator was added to the northeast corner in 1955, the wall was reconfigured with new paneling that attempted to match the original. Lurking on the ceiling above the top of the stairs at the north end of the landing vestibule are carved wood lions heads that grace the ends of two projecting beams.

The billiard room in the northeast corner has a black and white 8-inch asphalt tile floor. Walls and ceiling are plaster. Four-foot oak panel wainscot, oak window sash and frames, and oak beams provide detailing. An oak bookcase with three floral pattern leaded glass doors is along the west wall.

The lounge in the northwest corner has plaster walls and ceiling. The floor is carpet over hardwood. Oak is used for wainscoting, base moldings, door moldings, window sash, window moldings, and beams along the ceiling. The doors are single-panel oak.

The west side hallway to the lodge room consists of hardwood floor, plaster walls and ceiling, and oak molding along the base, chair rail, door head, and cove. The doors to the storage rooms and office along the west side are single-panel oak.

The east side lounge, now used as an entry and service vestibule to the Center Stage theater, is carpeted. The walls are plaster, and ceiling is acoustical tile. Oak molding is used for bases and coves, as well as creating a paneled pattern along the walls.

The former lodge room (now dinner theater) has a hardwood floor, plaster walls and ceiling. The raised platform along the walls and the seating area are carpeted. Mahogany is used for base, wainscot, doors, door and window trim, balconies, and other detailing. The plaster ceiling is coved with high window and balcony openings cut through the curve into the wall. A horizontal mahogany

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number

7

Page

4

valence molding, studded with light bulbs, runs high on the wall along the perimeter of the room marking the bottom of the curve. Three window bays are in the south wall. Each consists of five casement window sections on the bottom row with three window sections on the top row. The valence molding divides the upper and lower sections. A segmental arch describes the top of the sash. Each of the bottom tier sections contains eight lights that are in two vertical columns. The lights are translucent brown-green textured glass. A low balcony fronts the middle bay. At the north end of the lodge room are also three high openings. The center opening is configured similarly to those of the south wall, while the flanking openings are covered with mahogany doors and fronted by small balconies.

Third Floor

Because of the ceiling height of the larger second floor meeting room, only the northern two-thirds of the third floor is useable space; the southern one-third is a crawl space over the ceiling. The stairway from the second floor lands in a vestibule that wraps around the stairwell. The elevator is in the northeast corner, a door to the commercial kitchen is in the southeast corner, and two doors are in the southwest corner; one to a meeting room along the west side of the landing, and the other to small utility rooms south of the landing. A 48' wide by 36' long meeting room occupies the north end of the building. Along the east side is a commercial kitchen (16' x 41'), and along the west side is a meeting room (16' x 30') and several smaller rooms, including an office, in the southwest corner. A stairway provides access to a mezzanine at the south end (which extends partially over the lodge room below). The mezzanine consists of three rooms, a small storage room on the west end, the larger locker room (34' x 19'), and a small dressing room on the east side.

The stairs to the third floor have oak risers and sheet linoleum treads set within a metal nose edge. Railings are oak that are cut in a similar pattern as the vertical moldings of the oak wainscot. The third floor landing vestibule is hardwood. Eight-foot oak panel covers the lower portion of the plaster walls. The ceiling is plaster with crossing oak beams that terminate in an oak cove molding. A skylight with four sections, each with three milk-brown textured glass lights, is in the center of the ceiling. The lounge at the north end of the building has hardwood floors, plaster walls and acoustical tile ceiling. A curved oak cove molding joins the walls and ceiling. Spaced about 12-inches apart, light bulbs are within the molding along the room's perimeter.

An exit was added to the east wall of the room to provide emergency exiting from the building (2003). Oak molding along the base, top rail at about seven feet, and vertical strips frame vertical panels of the plaster wall.

Alterations

Based upon photographs (ca. 1910), plans (ca. 1943 and 1955), and the current configuration, there have been three major alternations to the building. The first was about 1943 to accommodate the Hi-Nite Club, the second was the installation of the elevator in 1955, and the final was the alteration of the storefront in 2001.

City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number

7

Page 5

Original Storefront

Based upon a ca. 1910 photograph, the original storefront was symmetrically arranged with the centered entry to the stairway to the second and third floors. A round canopy projected over the recessed entry. On each side was a storefront composed of molded wood kick panels, display windows, and multi-light leaded glass transom with a centered and recessed door opening. Above the terra cotta belt course terminating the first floor was a brick band that contained flush-mounted signs: "Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co." over the east bay, and "Turnbull Undertaking Co." over the west bay.

First Floor Ballroom ca. 1944

The first documented major alteration was based upon plans drawn by Price Whitehouse architects in 1943 (no date on plans, but I.O.O.F. job listed in Woodbridge) when the ground floor was revised to accommodate a ballroom (1939 photo of adjacent building depicts the original storefront). No known alterations were made to the second or third floors at this time. The Club began in 1943 as a response by local high schools to provide an outlet for local youth. The Club "was organized after students were sent in from each high school to discuss a plan to head off vandalism on the part of some young persons. The students suggested if they could organize a sort of a club where they could have dances it would help." After two interim locations, the Club found a home in the I.O.O.F. building and was dedicated on 1 September 1944. A 23 September 1944 article in the Spokesman-Review, recounted an evening that was led by a "brigade of bobby socks and school letter sweaters" in the new Hi-Nite Club. Nunemaker's, Downtown Spokane Images (1977) cites a recollection by a former lodge member that \$25,000 was spent renovating the room.

In the remodel, the original storefront display windows and recessed entries on each side of the central stairway to the Odd Fellows Lodge on the second and third floors were removed. A solid wall of glass block enclosed the west half. East of the central stairway was a glass block wall that curved back to recessed lobby entry. Within the curved section was a ticket booth with a check room to its rear. A window/counter to the entry lobby was between the lobby and central stairway to the Odd Fellows lodge on the second and third floors. The west half of the front accommodated women's and men's restrooms and a storage room. A bar and counter opened to the large ballroom in the center of the first floor. At the south end of the first floor was a stage and orchestra shell around which wrapped a ramp to two exit doors at the south end to the alley. A dressing room, toilet room, and orchestra room were at the south end.

The ballroom is extant, but the front rooms and rear rooms have been reconfigured. The rear rooms were likely remodeled when the space was used for the Mid-City Senior Center (kitchen and storage rooms). The front was reconfigured in the year 2000 when the front was converted back to retail space with a gallery on the west side and office on the east end.

City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number

7

Page

6

Addtion of Elevator, 1955

The second alteration (Rigg and Vantyne Architects 2/21/55) was the addition of an elevator that resulted in alterations to the first, second, and third floors. During this remodel, the entry doors to the central stairs were shifted to the front façade plane and an entry vestibule was created that provided access to a new hallway along the east side of the stairwell that extended back to the new elevator. On the second and third floors, walls at the northeast corner of the stair vestibule were reconfigured to accommodate the new elevator shaft.

Existing Storefront, Commercial Spaces, and Dinner Theater, 2001 - 2002

The third was the removal of the early 1940s front and redevelopment of shop fronts. In addition, the primary Odd Fellows lodge hall on the second floor was altered to provide a raised platform in the southern half on which tables are placed so as to view the theater performances. The storefront alterations include the addition of brick piers at each outside corner of the building and flanking the centered entry bays, and the installation of steel I-beam posts that equally divide the east and west bays. Extending to the terra cotta belt course at the top of the first floor, the posts and piers resulted in the reconfiguration of the multi-light transom. The original transom was reduced in length and divided into four distinct sections as compared with the original that extended across the entire front in seven sections that corresponded to the display windows and entry bays. The entry canopy has also been altered and announces "Center Stage," the dinner theater.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number

8

Page

1

Albert Held, Architect

Albert Held was a major architect in Spokane at the turn of the 20th Century. He was born in New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1866. He studied at the University of Minnesota for two years, and then began work as a draftsman. Held moved to Spokane and began to practice architecture in response to the opportunity afforded by the Spokane fire of 1889. He carried on his practice in Spokane and became the first member of the American Institute of Architects in Eastern Washington.

His projects include: Holley Mason Hardware, Spokane Drygoods Building, San Marco Apartments, North Central High School, Palace Department Store, Washington Trust Building, Home Telephone Company, Realty Building, Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, St. Luke's Hospital, Golden West Hotel, Ondawa Inn, Lincoln School, Grant School, Webster School, Ricardo Building, Dan Hoch Apartments, Knickerbocker Apartments, Spokane Brewing and Malting Co., Centennial Mill, Blake Building, Ammann Apartments, and others.

The Western Architect featured Spokane buildings in its September 1908 issue. Included in the article were photographs of Spokane's fine new buildings. Twelve of the buildings depicted were designed by Albert Held.

P.L. Peterson, contractor

A 1909 article in the Spokesman-Review told about notable Spokane residents and included a description of P.L. Peterson, Contractor.

Mr. P. L. Peterson has been engaged in the contracting business in this city for the past 2 years, during which time he has built a number of the finest business blocks in the city. Among them may be mentioned the following: Empire State building, Spokane club, Hutton building, the Palace store, George R. Dotson's building, Marshall-Wells Hardware company wholesale house, Terminal depot, shops, car barns and power stations for the Spokane & Inland Empire company, as well as all of the stations and power houses in the various towns along the line. Mr. Peterson also put up all of the depots along the line of the Idaho & Washington Northern railway.

Mr. Peterson has erected many of the better class residences in this city. He built the handsome homes of A.B. Campbell, Patrick Clark, F. Lewis Clark and F. T. Post. The surpassing attractiveness of these palatial homes is what give Spokane its distinctive charm from an architectural point of view, and it is to the credit of Mr. Peterson that the uniform satisfactory character of this work since establishing his business in the city has brought him the patronage he now enjoys.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 2

Building History

Railroad Addition to the Town of Spokane Falls was recorded in 1881. The 1888 Sanborn Map showed the block on which the Odd Fellows temple would be constructed as having six dwellings, with the site itself undeveloped. By 1889 two dwellings occupied the site and the block had essentially filled in. By 1902, the Montvale Block had been built on the east end of the block, and an excavation for a new block was on the west end. Dwellings were in the lots between, including two dwellings on the site. The 1910 Sanborn showed Odd Fellows Building as completed (in 1909), with the Madison Hotel on its west and two adjoined dwelling units with assorted sheds on the lot adjacent to the east.

25 February 1903 "Odd Fellows Get A Temple," headed an article that reported the pending purchase of a lot on Main and Mill. A three-story brick and stone temple with stores on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and lodge rooms on the third floor was proposed to be built.

On December 11, 1903, the Review reported that "Odd Fellows Pay \$18,000" for a lot on the southeast corner of Main and Mill [Wall] streets. A deed from the Hypotheekbank had been filed on the previous day for the sale which had been executed last March.

On 24 September 1904, the Spokesman-Review revealed "Odd Fellows to Get \$75,000 Temple." "As soon as funds can be secured, the Odd Fellows expect to begin the erection of one of the finest fraternity temples in the northwest," continued the Review. The site, at the northeast corner of Main Avenue and Mill Street, was being prepared, but Albert G. Ansell, chairman of the building committee cautioned:

"We are not in shape to build yet, but as we had the opportunity to get the stone removed without cost we concluded to let the asphalt company [Barber Asphalt Company] go ahead with that part of the work." It was expected that bonds would be issued to fund the three-story building. The article added:

The walls will be of the best material and built with the view to adding three or more stories later on. The entire first and second floors will be rented for storeroom purposes, the third to be for the use of the order as lodgerooms, reading and clubrooms, etc. The lower floor and perhaps the second will be enclosed on two sides with glass. These we intend to make the finest storerooms in the city. Between \$75,000 and \$100,000 will be the cost of the building when completed.

The Spokesman-Review reported on 2 January 1906 that the Odd Fellows "Get \$33,000 for Old Building," that was located on First Avenue between Post and Wall. Proceeds would go into a new \$150,000 temple that was planned for the corner of Wall Street and Main Avenue.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

8Item Number 8

Page 3

The purchase price of this building, if the sale goes through, will cover one fifth of the cost of the new temple and probably give Samaritan lodge a larger interest in the temple than any other individual organization. No doubt is felt by the Odd Fellows about raising the necessary money for the new building. H. D. Merritt, one of the attorneys appointed to draft articles of incorporation, said yesterday.

...

Stock in the temple will be a paying investment, as the lower floors will be rented for business purposes, which will insure a permanent income for the lodge. Consequently we expect to have no difficulty in inducing other people as well as the various lodges of the Odd Fellows to take stock.

With the completion of the Odd Fellows temple, Spokane will have three fraternal buildings, representing a total outlay of \$330,000. The Elks temple cost \$85,000 and the Masonic temple cost \$95,000. The new building will further increase the value of property on Main avenue, west of Howard Street which has increased in value from 20 to 50 percent in the last two years, ...

On 23 July 1908, the Spokesman-Review reported "**Odd Fellows to Build On First.**" Plans had changed and the building would not be built on Main, nor would it be a six story structure. Money was not available at 5% and, therefore, only a three-story building would be constructed.

Because money for building purposes is not available at 5 per cent the Odd Fellows have decided not to erect a building on their site, at the northeast corner of Wall street and Main avenue, this year. This decision was reached at a meeting of the lodge Tuesday night. It had been planned to erect a six-story building.

Instead of this building, a three-story structure will be erected on the lot owned by the fraternity on the south side of First avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. The lodge owns one lot at this place 50x155 feet. It adjoins the Madison hotel on the east and extends back to the railroad. There are two old residences on the lot.

Definite plans for the building have not yet been made, but it is expected to expend about \$20,000 in its erection. There will be stores below and lodgerooms above, and there being few partitions, the building will not be expensive. The lodgerooms will be equipped with all the conveniences required by the lodge.

City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 4

The lot which is to be improved has been on the market at \$31,000, but it was withdrawn yesterday.

"To Start The New Temple," announced the Spokane Daily Chronicle on 1 January 1909. The building would be on First Avenue, just east of the Madison Hotel, between Monroe and Madison.

"A platform had been built of accommodate the speakers and head offices, while the ground floor of the temple has been laid so as to accommodate several hundred members of the order who will participate in the parade and witness the ceremonies this afternoon."

A parade along First Avenue would precede the laying of the cornerstone. Grand Master, L. J. Birdseye would lay the stone. Lewis F. Hart of Tacoma, secretary of the grand lodge would deliver the principal oration.

The box containing the records that are to be buried beneath the building will be placed in a solid piece of granite below the level of the ground and will be covered by the main capstone which is a piece of granite three feet square and about a foot thick. The capstone, which has no inscription of any kind, will for the base for the steel columns at the northeast corner of the temple, so that the records will be securely protected and only the tearing down of the temple itself will reveal what will be hidden there.

The following day, January 2nd, the Review would report the laying of the cornerstone. **"I.O.O.F. Members Lay Cornerstone,"** headed the article which included a photograph of the event. The \$60,000 building was expected to be completed by the next June. Eight hundred men took part in the ceremony which included a parade of the Patriarchs Militant in uniform, the two Spokane cantons and three subordinate lodges. A slight flurry of snow, which began at the time of the dedication ceremonies, caused the ceremonies to be cut short.

In the granite cornerstone was placed a sealed copper box containing a history of the local organizations, the rollcall of Samaritan lodge No. 52, photographs of Grand Treasurer J.B. Krienbuhl of the state organization who died while in office a few years ago, know as the "father of Odd Fellowship" in this state. Other articles were a copy of the November issue of the Washington Odd Fellow, current issues of the Spokane daily papers, a photograph of Governor-elect S.G. Cosgrove, past grand master of this jurisdiction, and a blueprint of the plans of the building.

A listing of the state and local officers who were in attendance included the Grand Secretary L.F. Hart of Tacoma, Grand Warden Robert E. Lee of Colville and past Grand Masters A. G. Ansell

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 5

and R.M. Waters of Spokane. Other officers from Colville, Rathdrum, North Yakima, and Colfax as well as many members from other outlying towns were present.

The article described the lot and some details of the building. It also identified the architect as Albert Held and contractor as F.L. Peterson.

The lot, which is valued at \$30,000 is 50x142 feet and will be entirely occupied by the three-story building. The first floor will be used for store buildings and on the upper two will be put two halls, the larger of which will be 48 1-2 x 73 feet, the largest hall in any fraternal building in the city, and will be finished with Philippine mahogany and marble. Besides the smaller hall will be fitted up parlors, reception rooms, a kitchen and rest rooms, all equipped with every convenience.

The building will be owned by the Odd Fellows Temple association, which has been incorporated for \$150,000 to build and furnish the temple. The board of trustees of the association is formed of three members of each of the local organizations, G. A. Scholer, N.A. Meservey, and C.E. Matson of Samaritan lodge No. 52. George M. Reasoner, Jay Daniel and Leonard Funk of Imperial lodge No. 134; R.M. Waters, W. T. Horr and J. T. Rubicam of Mt. Carleton lodge No. 102; G. W. Stocker, Karl Koch and J.H. Bonsall of Unique encampment No 32.

After listing officers of the organization (most listed above), reporting the postponed exercises that had been moved to the evening in the existing temple at First between Post and Wall, and explaining that the Odd Fellows had the largest membership of any fraternal organization in the United States, with nearly 1000 members in Spokane, the article presented the local history of the Odd Fellows.

The first lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Spokane was Spokane lodge No. 17, which was instituted on April 26, 1880, the anniversary of the founding of the order in the United States. The next subordinate lodge was Samaritan lodge No. 52, which was instituted on January 9, 1888. About three years later was instituted Mount Carleton lodge No. 163 and two years after that was organized Imperial lodge no 134, which is claimed with the initiates of the first meeting to have been the lodge largest at the time of institution in Washington.

Of the encampment branch of order, North Star encampment was instituted in 1884, 10 years later Unique encampment No. 32 was organized and the two

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 6

encampments were consolidated. In 1899, the charter of the original subordinate lodge, Spokane No. 17 was taken away from the lodge because of trouble induced by the fact that several members had entered the saloon business, in violation of the rules of the order. Spokane lodge No. 17 at that time owned the present Odd Fellows hall, and to enable them to continue holding the building the charter was finally restored, but the membership had decreased so greatly that the lodge was combined in 1899 with Samaritan lodge No. 52.

Organized in 1890

Canton Spokane No. 2 was organized in 1890. While it was the second order of the militant branch organized in the state, the first being at Walla Walla, it was the first uniformed body. Canton Inland, the second body of the militant branch, was organized early last year. The first of the auxiliary orders, Hope Rebekah lodge, was instituted in 1890 and Imperial Rebekah lodge was instituted two or three years later.

The tenets of the order are that its members shall believe in a "Supreme being, creator and preservers of the universe," and shall be men of good moral character. No man engaged in the liquor business is eligible to membership.

The order was first instituted in the United States when a lodge with the members was formed in Baltimore, on April 26, 1819. The charter was granted by the Duke of York lodge England.

"Dedicate Temple Tonight," was the news of 1 November 1909. Ceremonies at its new First Avenue home would include many out of town delegates, music and speeches.

Dedicatory exercise of the new Odd Fellows temple, 1015-1017-1019 First Avenue, will be held tonight at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the local organization, with grand officers and out-of-town delegates in attendance. The ceremony and ritual of the order will be used. The cornerstone of the building was laid January 1, 1909.

The dedicatory address will be delivered by the Rev. W. J. Hindley, General E. P. Edson of Tacoma, department commander of the militant partlarch branch in Washington, also will speak the following program will be rendered:

Music, orchestra; invocation, Albert G. Ansell, past grand chaplain; music selected, Star orchestra; dedication ceremony; music Star quartet; address, the Rev. W. J. Hindley; address, General. E. P. Edson; reception and inspection of temple.

City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number

8

Page

7

The following grand officers of the order will participate in the ceremonies: Louis F. Hart, grand secretary, acting for J. M. Ralston, grand master; Robert E. Lee, deputy grand secretary; Albert G. Ansell, grand chaplain, acting for W. K. Staley, grand warden; J. Carter Smith, grand patriarch; C. K. Montfort, grand patriarch; J. T. Ribican, grand patriarch; O. A. Scholer, George M. Rasoner and G. W. Stocker, heralds, and the Rev. W. H. Hindley, orator.

Fraternal Orders in Spokane

The progress edition of the Spokesman-Review of 1 January 1903 reported the strong participation of Spokane residents in fraternal organizations. As reported, with 87 lodges Spokane led the other cities of the Pacific Northwest.

Spokane, as in many other things, leads the cities of the Pacific Northwest in fraternalism. As far as known this city has no peer in the United States in the number and strength of its secret societies, total population considered. Nowhere else in the world will fraternalism and all that it implies find a better exemplification than in Spokane.

Membership in Spokane's 87 lodges was estimated at 11,885, or a number equal to the total adult male population of the city. The article reminds, however, that one person might belong to several organizations; indeed "one man here is known to belong to 17 distinct orders, exclusive of the Masonic and I.O.O. F. bodies."

Another noticeable fact in the development of the fraternal idea in Spokane is the very large number of woman's auxiliary orders. The women are more enthusiastic than the men and the numerical strength of their lodges is greater than that of the orders of which men only are eligible to membership. Nearly all of the woman's lodges have organized social clubs and give weekly or monthly entertainments in the way of dances, card parties, etc. in addition to attendance at the regular lodge meetings. It is estimated that full 7500 people, or one-seventh of the entire population of the city, are identified with one or more of the secret societies of Spokane.

The article described the major fraternal orders in Spokane and listed the many others of various types that existed in the city, including the Grand Army of the Republic and auxiliary relief corps, Union Veteran Union, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of the Revolution and Sons of the Revolution.

Masons

Spokane is the leading Masonic city of the state. The total membership of its three Blue lodges numbers nearly 600 Master Masons in good standing. There are five Blue lodges in Seattle, but with a lower number of members than Spokane. Aside from Spokane's lead in Blue lodges, the

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 8

city also leads in all other branches of the order. Additionally, Spokane probably has a larger number of 33d degree Masons than any other city of like population in the county. The Masonic bodies have secured a site on Riverside avenue, overlooking the falls of the erection of a temple at a cost of \$50,000, work on which will begin next spring.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

In the point of wealth and numerical strength the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks not only have first place in Spokane, but in the entire country. Soon to celebrate its 11th anniversary in Spokane, the Order has a membership of nearly 1200. A little over a year ago, the lodge dedicates its new temple on Post street which was erected and furnished at a cost of \$78,000.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows stands next in order of importance in its various lodges. Odd Fellowship in Spokane began with the institution of Spokane lodge No. 17, April 26, 1880. Then followed in consecutive order, Samaritan lodge No. 52, January 9, 1888; Mount Carleton lodge No. 103, August 4, 1891; and Imperial lodge No. 34, March 9, 1898. The consolidation of Spokane with Samaritan lodge leaves but three subordinate lodges in the city with a combined membership of about 600. All other branches of the order are found here. The encampment branch was instituted Jun 16, 1893 and now has a membership of 240. A canton of the Patriarchs Militant was instituted here April 23, 1890, and was the second canton to be established in the state. It was organized with 18 cavaliers and is today the largest body of military Odd Fellows in Washington. There are also two Rebekah lodges, which were instituted 10 ears ago and now have a total combined membership of over 300.

The I.O.O. F. lodges have purchased a site and are arranging to erect a temple at a cost of about \$30,000. Actual work of construction will probably be begun with the year. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, the colored branch of the order, has a flourishing lodge of about 75 members.

Knights of Pythias

The Knights of Pythias, but the recent consolidation of Spokane and Red Cross lodges, have the strongest lodge in the state with a total membership of 450. A branch of the endowment rank is also located here. Spokane has the distinction of having the only lodge of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, the Mystic Shrine of the K. of P. order, located within the state.

Order of Red Men

Spokane leads all other cities of the state in the strength of the Improved Order of Red Men. Spokane tribe, no. 9, with was instituted May 10 1894, and now has a membership of over 300.

Independent Order of Foresters

The Foresters of America have the strongest lodge in the state at Spokane with over 500 members.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 9

Covenant Order of Musketeers of America

Spokane can also boast of having originated a secret society which is growing rapidly in the Pacific coast states. The grand lodge of Washington has its headquarters here.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

The Eagles have a strong aerie in Spokane which has the distinction of having for a charter member the grand worth president of the supreme aerie, having jurisdiction over the entire United States, Mexico, and Canada

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF)

The following historical information regarding the IOOF was available from IOOF website and excerpted from the book *The Three Link Fraternity - Odd Fellowship in California* by Don R. Smith and Wayne Roberts. According to Smith and Roberts:

One old and apparently authoritative history of Odd Fellowship gives the explanation, "That common laboring men should associate themselves together and form a fraternity for social unity and fellowship and for mutual help was such a marked violation of the trends of the times (England in the 1700's) that they became known as 'peculiar' or 'odd,' and hence they were derided as 'Odd Fellows.' Because of the appropriateness of the name, those engaged in forming these unions accepted it. When legally incorporated the title 'Odd Fellows' was adopted."

Another, similar explanation is that the original Odd Fellows were men who were engaged in various or odd trades, as there were organizations for some of the larger trades.

Modern references state that the true reason for the name Odd Fellows isn't known or documented. Whatever the reason may have been, the unusual name has been the object of public curiosity (and on occasion derision or mirth) for well over 200 years.

The Beginning of Odd Fellowship

Although some books claim to trace Odd Fellowship back to Roman times when members of the Roman Legions in England were called "Fellow Citizens", what is said to be the earliest printed record of an Odd Fellows Lodge appears in a reference to a lodge meeting at a Globe Tavern in England, in 1748. This lodge was numbered nine, so apparently there were at least nine associated Odd Fellows lodges at that time.

Other evidence suggests that our origins were in an organization known as the Ancient Order of Bucks which thrived in England in the 18th Century, and had as its emblem three bucks with their antlers intertwined. These men had as their leader a "Most Noble Grand" and met in club rooms and taverns. One of their principal emblems was "a bundle of sticks," familiar to modern Odd Fellows as signifying strength in union. They dropped "Bucks" from the name in 1802. Whatever the

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 10

origin, solid evidence begins to be found in the late 18th Century. By 1796 Odd Fellow organizations were numerous in England, and each was independent from the others. Fraternal groups such as the Odd Fellows were suppressed in England for a time, but by 1803 the Odd Fellows were revived by an organization called "London Union Odd Fellows," which later became known as the "Grand Lodge of England" and assumed authority over all Odd Fellow lodges in that country.

Victory Lodge in Manchester declared itself independent of the Grand Lodge of England in 1809. In 1814, the six Odd Fellows lodges in the Manchester area met and formed The Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which elected officers and proceeded to standardize degree work of the lodges.

Odd Fellowship in North America

Among the first records of the Order in America is that of five Brothers of the English Order who met in New York City in 1806, and formed Shakespeare Lodge No. 1. The founders were three boat builders, a comedian and a vocalist - a group befitting the name "Odd Fellows," indeed. The lodge was self instituted, a common practice in those times. Their first candidate was a retired actor who was the keeper of the tavern where they met. Accounts state that lodge meetings were accompanied by merry making and mirth, and that the wares of the tavern were freely indulged in. This lodge was dissolved in 1813 due to poor attendance brought on by controversy over the War of 1812.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows as we know it today began in Baltimore, Maryland, where five members of the Order from England founded Washington Lodge No. 1 on April 26, 1819, by self-institution. One of these Brothers was Thomas Wildey, the first Noble Grand and the man revered as the founder of Odd Fellowship in North America. A charter was received from Duke of York Lodge in Preston, England, in 1820, a year and a half after its self-institution. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows in North America (United States and Canada) became independent from the Order in England in 1834.

Uses of the building

The **Odd Fellows Hall** at 1015, 1017, and 1019 West First, occupied continuously by the Odd Fellows from 1909 to 1997, has also had various commercial uses on the first floor. Turnbull undertaking and the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company were original occupants at 1015 and 1019, respectively. Herring-Hall-Marvin occupied the building to the late teens while Turnbull was in the building until 1924. Riley Candy Company (factory and sales) was first listed at 1015 in 1921, (building permits issued for Riley at 1015 in 1916) and in 1925 was listed at both 1015 and 1019. Riley apparently moved out in 1943 or 1944.

Spokane Little Theater made the Odd Fellows its home, per the Polk Directory between 1937 through 1942 at the 1019 address. Building permits, however, were issued for the Spokane Little Theater in 1935 at the 1019 address. Additionally, programs advertised "Seventh season" and "After Wimpole Street" at Spokane Little Theater Playhouse, West 1019 First Avenue on June 4, 5, 6 1936. According to an article in the Spokesman-Review that recounted the history of the Civic

City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 11

Theater (9/22/96) stated: "In 1946, the founders were merely trying to resuscitate community theater which went dormant when the Spokane Little Theater shut down because of WWII."

Spokane Little Theater

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce Spokane Affairs reported the opening of the Spokane Little Theater.

Enters now the Spokane Little Theater, organized by Spokane women who have an earnest and sincere interest in the realm of dramatics for the entertainment of Spokane audiences and to open the door of opportunity to Spokane players of talent.

...

So great has been the demand for tickets it has been necessary to double the original number and now a patron and patronesses list of nearly three hundred has been received.

...

"We are delighted with the interest taken in the Little Theater," said Mrs. Irving. "Daily there are inquiries and applications for membership in the different branches of the theater work."

"Six or more plays will be given during the season." Mrs. West stated, "and we are striving to find unique and modern material. We hope to keep two casts busy most of the time. The little theater is coming into its own as a means of education and entertainment for many persons who desire self expression. No less interesting is the work of stage craft and costuming and some of the busiest and cleverest men and women in or city have offered their services. The Spokane Little Theater has come to stay."

...

The Little Theater is located in the Alley playhouse in the rear of West 2209 Pacific Avenue, where all plays will be given.

Dance Clubs

The 1017 address listed the Three Links Club and Hi-Nite Club between 1945 and 1949. According to Nunemaker in Downtown Spokane Images 1930-1949 (pp132-3) Dance clubs made the Odd Fellows building their home in the ten year space from 1945 to 1956.

In the fall of 1944, Hi-Nite moved to its final location in the I.O.O.F. hall, at

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 12

1015 First Avenue. Edith Meeker recalls that the Odd Fellows spent \$25,000 renovating the room that Hi-Nite would use. This included adding a soda fountain, a snack bar, new tables and chairs; the room had been newly decorated in green and chocolate brown, according to the Spokesman-Review. The first dance had students "from every part of Spokane. Set behind flashing blue and silver stands were the members of Sid Schulein's orchestra who 'gave out' with everything from sleep-time waltzes to pipn' hot jive." A membership in the club cost \$0.50 and was good for a year's admission on weekday afternoons from 3 to 6 o'clock. Evening dances with music "by an orchestra of student choice" were planned for every Friday evening.

At the opening night of the 1948 season of Hi-Nite, The Spokesman-Review reported that there were 500 students. Nancy Gale Compau remembers in the '50s that "the girls danced with each other in the middle of the room while the boys stood around the outside and watched. The boys cut in when they saw someone they wanted to dance with."

Sometime in the late '40s, high school students began to refer to their dance place as "The Spot." Apparently the name was officially changed as the Polk City Directory lists a Hi-Spot Dance Hall at the address from 1952 to 1956. This building had to be shared with the I.O.O.F. and the Metronome Dance, which was in the building from 1950 to 1953. The building was either large enough to accommodate several groups at once, or those organizations used it at different hours. (From Downtown Spokane Images, 1930-1949 Carolyn Hage Nunemaker, 1977. p133.)

The Metronome Dance Hall occupied the building from 1950 to 1953, followed by the Hi-Spot Dance Hall from 1954 to 1956 at 1015 West First.

In 1960 number 1015 was vacant, and 1017 was occupied by the Odd Fellows. After 1960, only 1017 was listed in Polk; and that listing was associated with the Odd Fellows. The Mid City Senior Center was first listed in 1988 at 1017. The Senior Center occupied the ground floor while upper floors continued to be used by the Odd Fellows. The Odd Fellows occupied the building until 1997 when they sold the building and moved to another location. Mid City Senior Center was last listed in 1998. Subsequent users have included Cameo Catering (for events and catering), listed between 1999 and 2002, and currently Earthgoods and Good Works Gallery on the first floor, the Center Stage dinner theater on the second floor, and a jazz supper club on the third floor.

**City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201**

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 9

Page 1

--. Local Odd Fellows In fine New Home. 11/21/09. 3:7.

--. Bean, Margaret. The Spot for Bobby Soxers. 2/10/46s

--. Pair Take Peculiar Interest in Odd Fellows Temple. 7/1/99. 6:1.

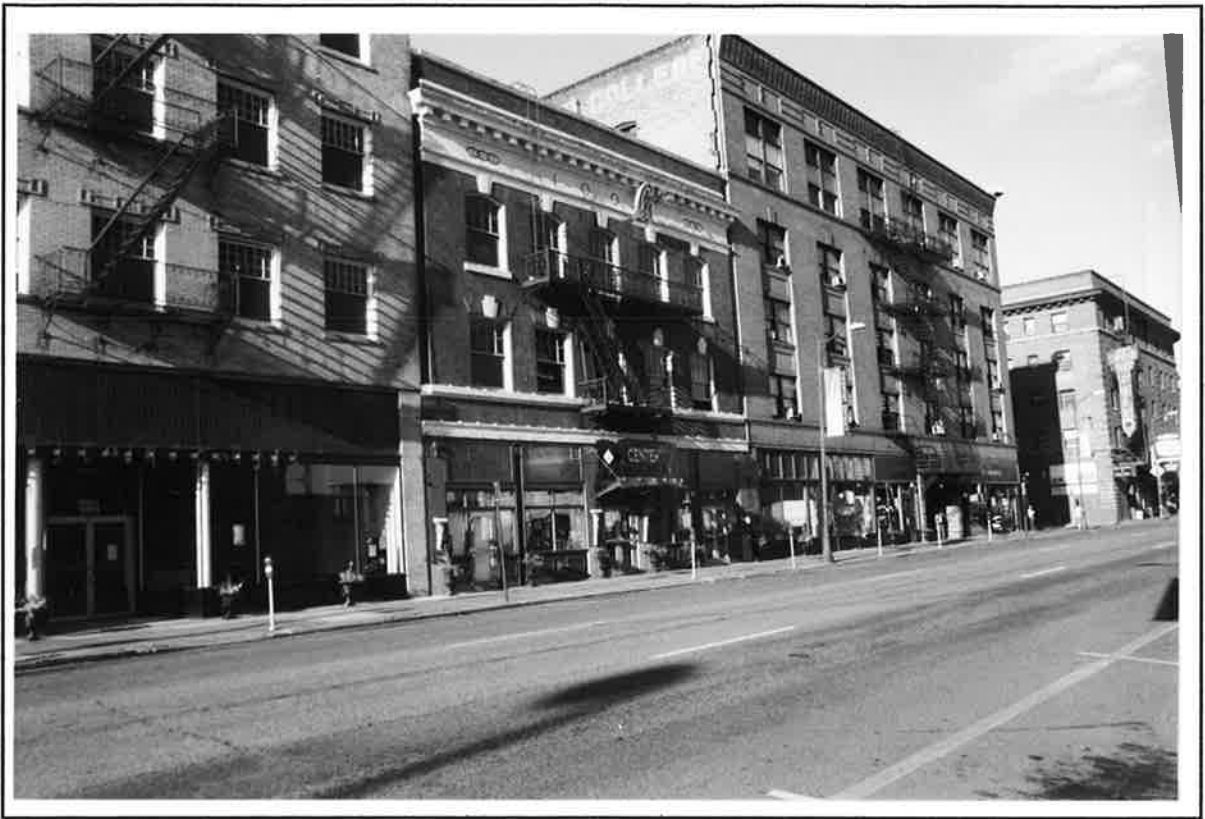
Woo, Eugenia. Vermilion. East Downtown Historic District. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. 23 April 2003.

Washington State University, History Department. West Downtown Historic Transportation Corridor. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. 5/4/1999.

Woodbridge, Sally B. Building Through Time: The life of Harold C. Whitehouse 1884-1974. 1981.



View to South of Front Facade



View to Southwest Along First Avenue - Front Facade Street Context



View to Southeast Along First Avenue - Front Facade Street Context



View to South In Gallery Space of West Bay



View to South In Office Space of East Bay



View to Southwest Across First Floor Ballroom



View to South Up Main Stairs to Second Floor



View to South - Second Floor Stair Landing Vestibule & Stairs to Third Floor



View of Lion's Head Carving on Ceiling of Second Floor Stair Landing



View to Southwest of Stairs to Third Floor



**View to Southeast - Second Floor Lounge In Northwest Corner
(Women's Lounge per 1955 plans)**



**View to South- Second Floor Hallway to Lodge Hall
(Offices and Storage Rooms and West Side)**



**View to South- Second Floor Lodge Hall
(Now Center Stage Dinner Theater)**



**View to North- Second Floor Lodge Hall
(Now Center Stage Dinner Theater)**



**View to North- Second Floor Staging Area for Center Stage Dinner Theater
(Men's Lounge per 1955 Plans)**



View to Northeast - Second Floor Pool Room



View to South - Approaching Thrd Floor Landing



View to Northwest - Ball Room Lounge at North End of Third Floor



View to South - Blue Room Lounge In Southwest Corner

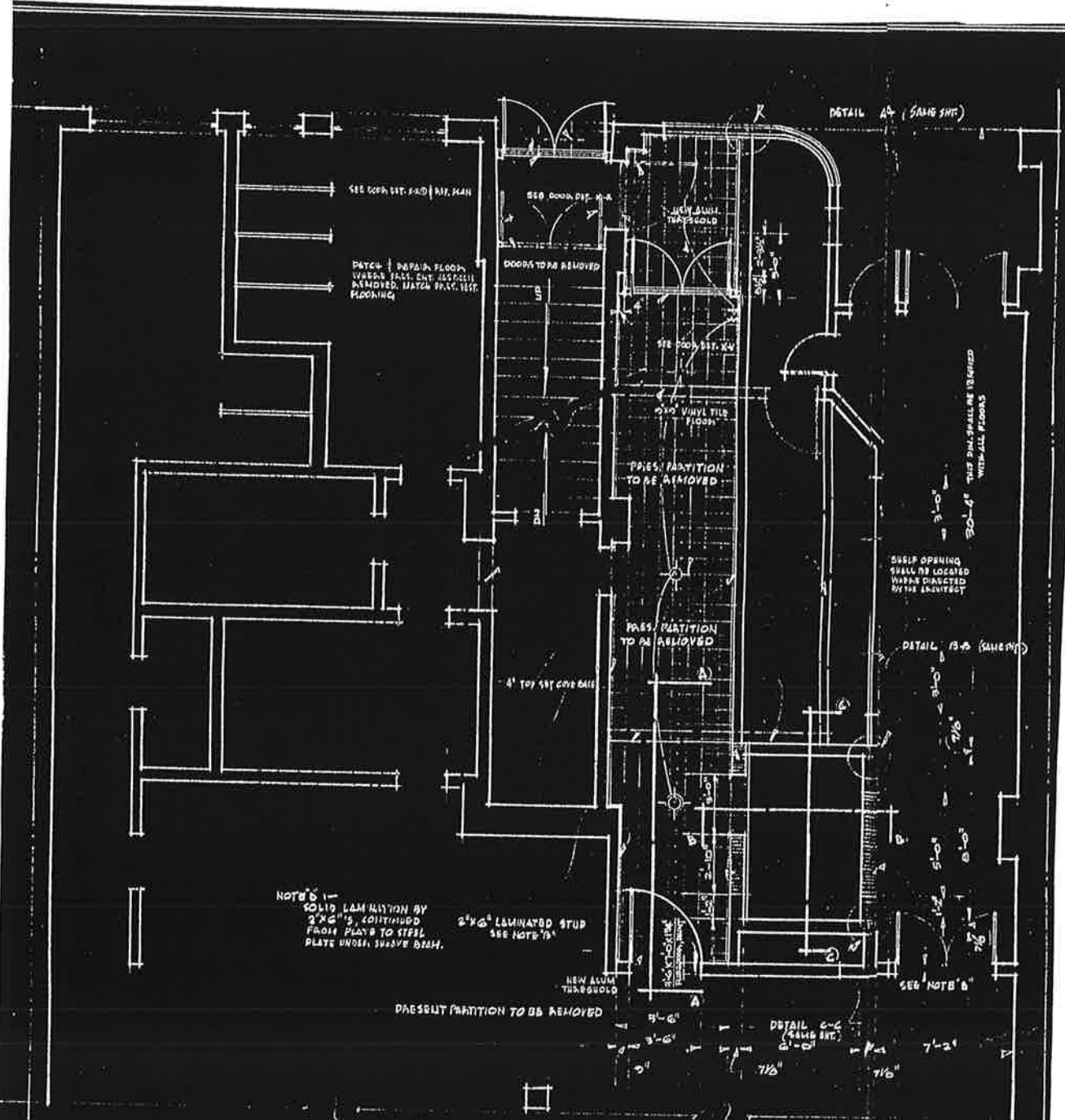


View to South - Kitchen In Southeast Corner of Third Floor



Skylight Above Thlrd Floor Landing

**1955 FLOOR PLANS
FOR
INSTALLATION OF ELEVATOR**



FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE'S 1-
 SOLID LAMINATION BY
 2"x6" S, CONTINUOUS
 FROM PLAYS TO STEEL
 PLATE UNDER SWAYE BRK.

2"x6" LAMINATED STUD
 SEE NOTE '1'

SEE COPR. DET. FAD AIR. MAN
 PATCH REPAIR FLOOR
 WARE. FALL. CNT. ASPHALT
 REMOVED. MATCH PR. G. TEST
 FLOORING

DOORS TO BE REMOVED
 SEE DOOR DET. W-A

NEW ALUM.
 THRESHOLD

SEE DOOR DET. X-V

2"x6" VINYL TILE
 FLOORING

PART. PARTITION
 TO BE REMOVED

PART. PARTITION
 TO BE REMOVED

4" TOP STY. CONCR. SLAB

DETAIL A-A (SAME SHG)

THIS DIM. SHALL BE FINISHED
 WITH ALL FLOORS

SWELL OPENING
 SHALL BE LOCATED
 WHERE DIRECTED
 BY THE ARCHITECT

DETAIL B-B (SAME SHG)

NEW ALUM.
 THRESHOLD

PARTITION TO BE REMOVED

DETAIL C-C
 (SAME SHG)

SEE NOTE '1'

Dimensions: 3'-6", 3'-6", 5", 7'-6", 7'-2", 7'-6"

30" BENCH SHALL BE VERTICAL WITH ALL TOOLS

WOMEN'S LOUNGE

POOL ROOM

PARTY WALL

WEST WALL

(BOOKSHELF TO BE CUT DOWN AS NECESSARY TO CLEAR DOOR.)

FINISH WALL SURFACES IN SAME MANNER AS ADJOINING WALL FINISHES & CARRY CONTINUITY THERE.

ELEVATOR OPEN BY CONTRACTOR

REMOVE PARTS ENT 2" THICK TILE FROM CHAIR UNDER STAIRS & USE IN PLACE TO MATCH PRESENT FLOOR - USE TILE UNLESS REMOVED WITH CEMENT & TROWEL V. MORTAR

DOWN

REMOVE PRESENT WALL

REMOVE PRESENT WALL

SOLID BY LAMINATION OF 2" VERTICAL CONTAINERS FROM PLATE TO STEEL CHEST BEAMS

LOCKERS

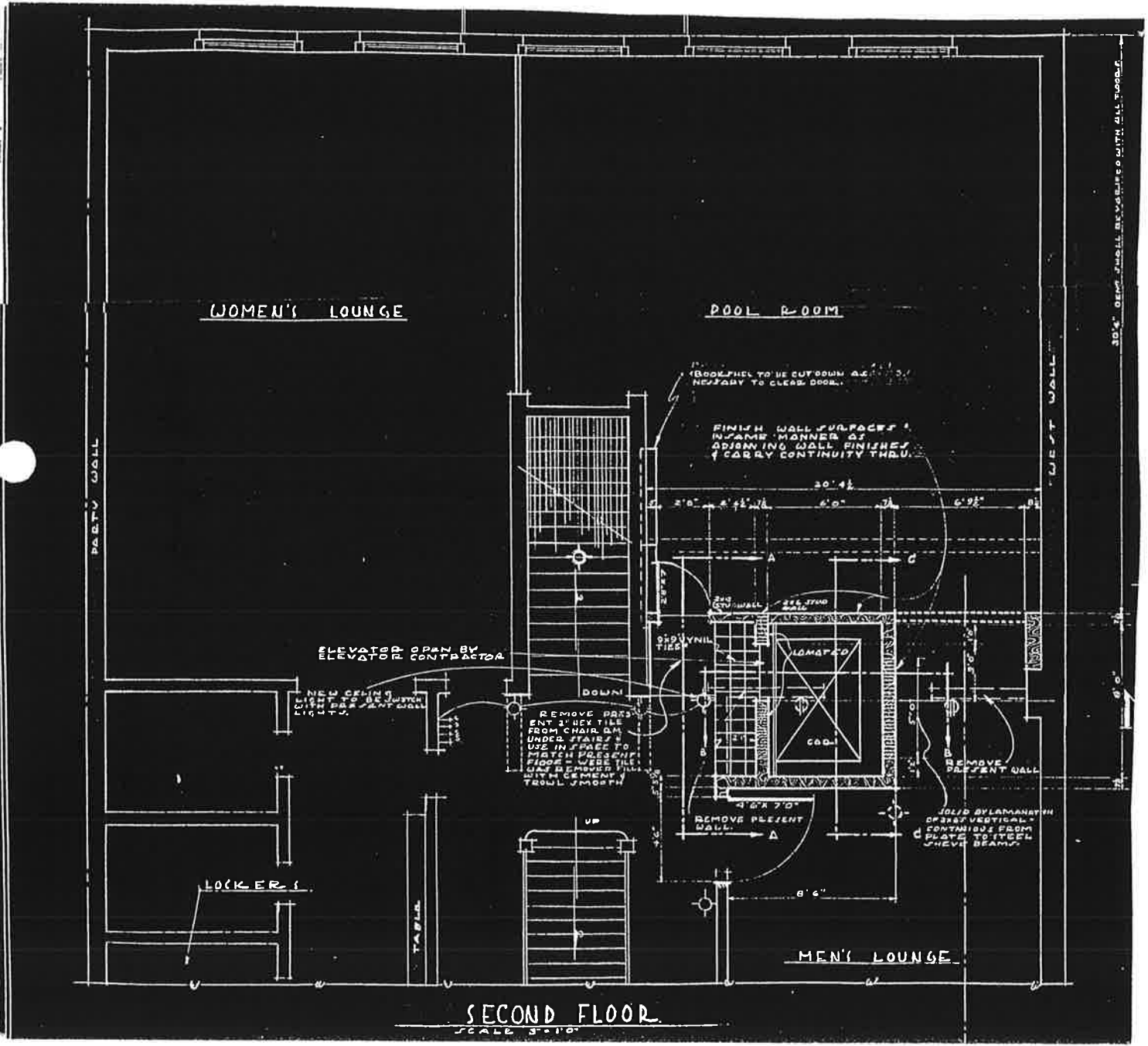
TABLE

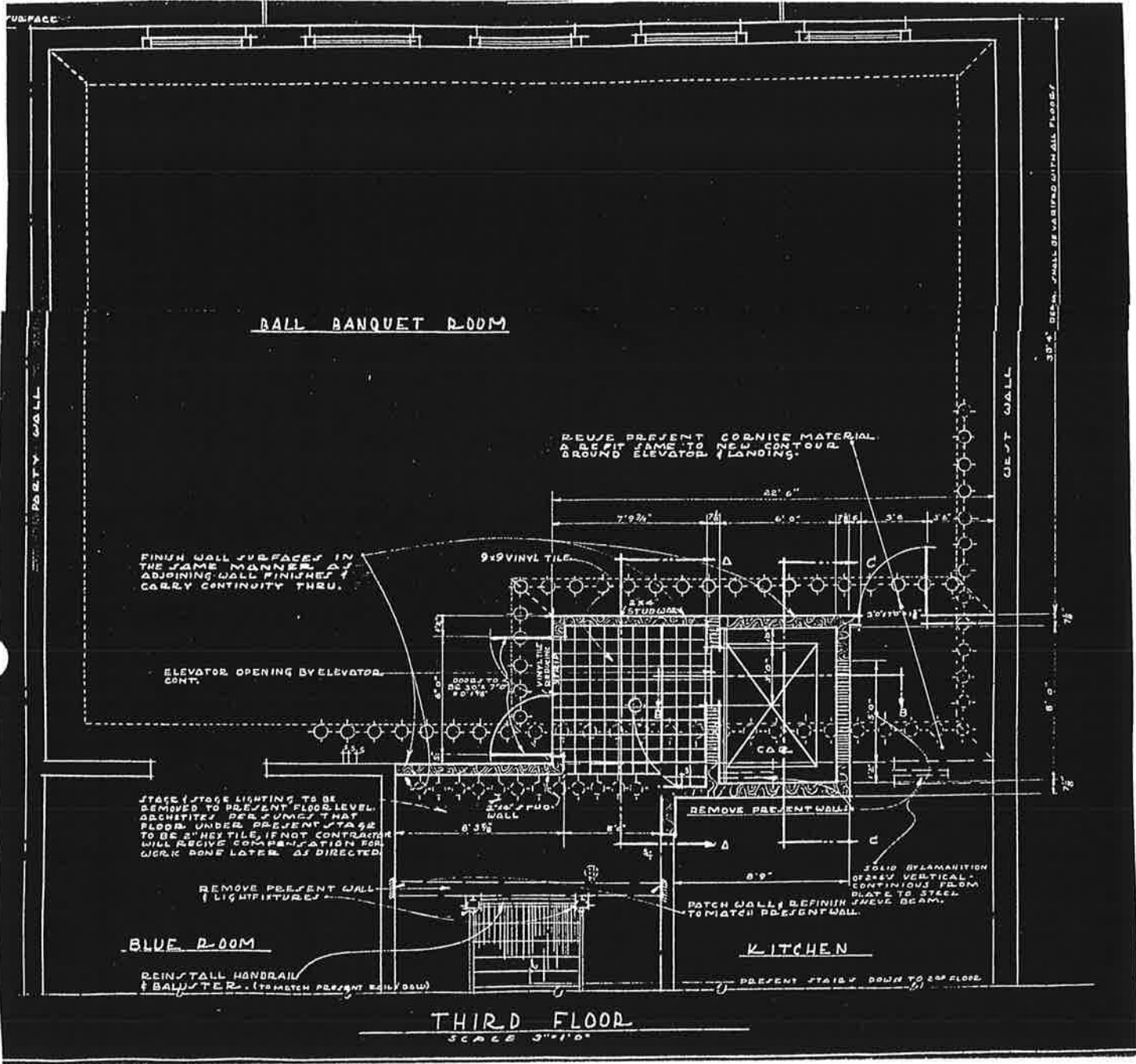
UP

MEN'S LOUNGE

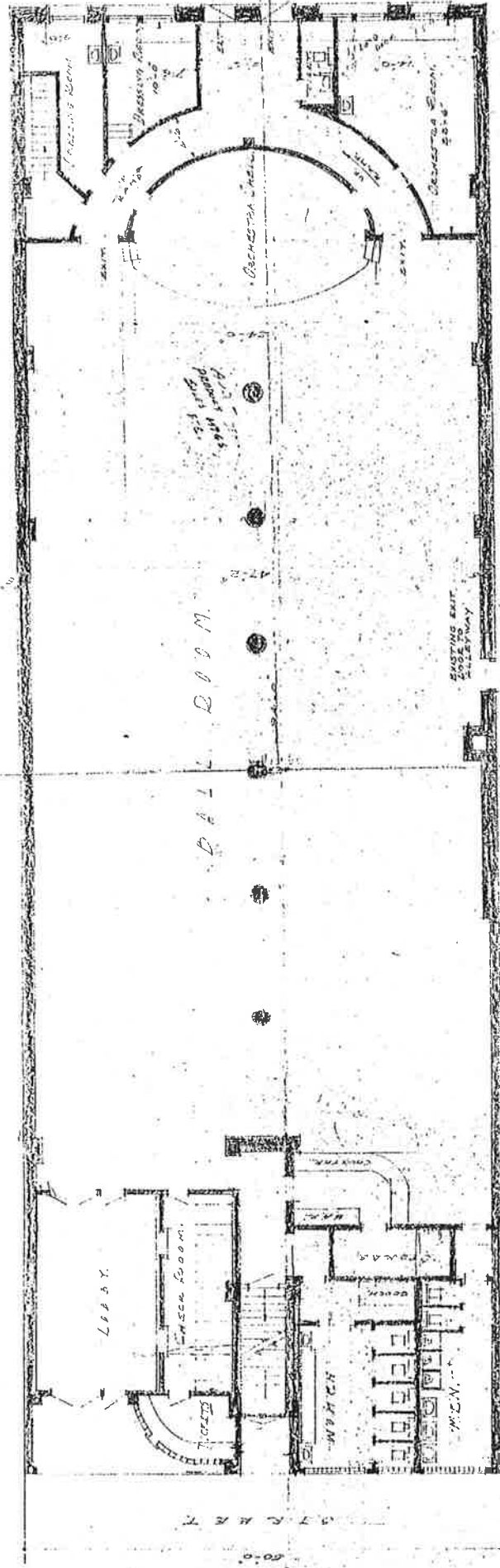
SECOND FLOOR

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"





**1943 FLOOR PLAN
FOR
FIRST FLOOR BALLROOM**

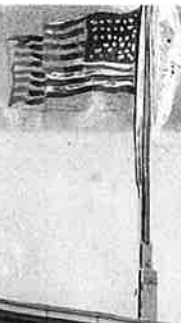


PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE
 100' BUILDING
 WHITEHOUSE & PRICE
 HUTTON BUILDING

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1 FOOT

Provide water for lighting

**PHOTOGRAPH of Front Facade
ca. 1910**



Blaine Business College
BLAINE COLLEGE

F. I. O. T.

I. O. O. F.

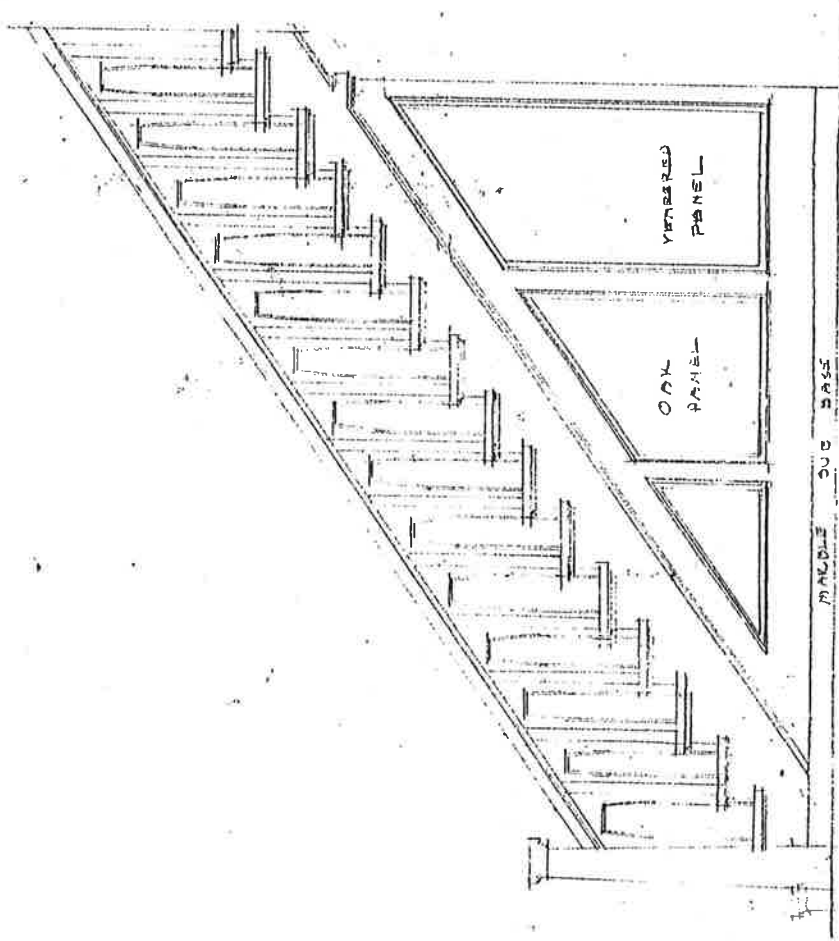
F. I. O. T.

HERRING - HALL - MARVIN SAFE CO.

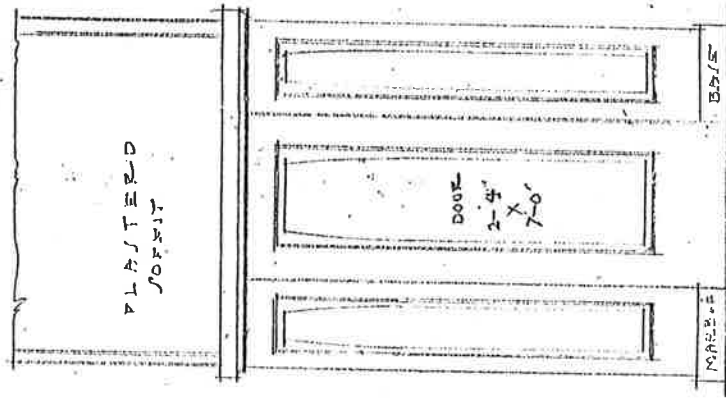
TURNBULL UNDERTAKING CO.



ORIGINAL DETAIL DRAWINGS



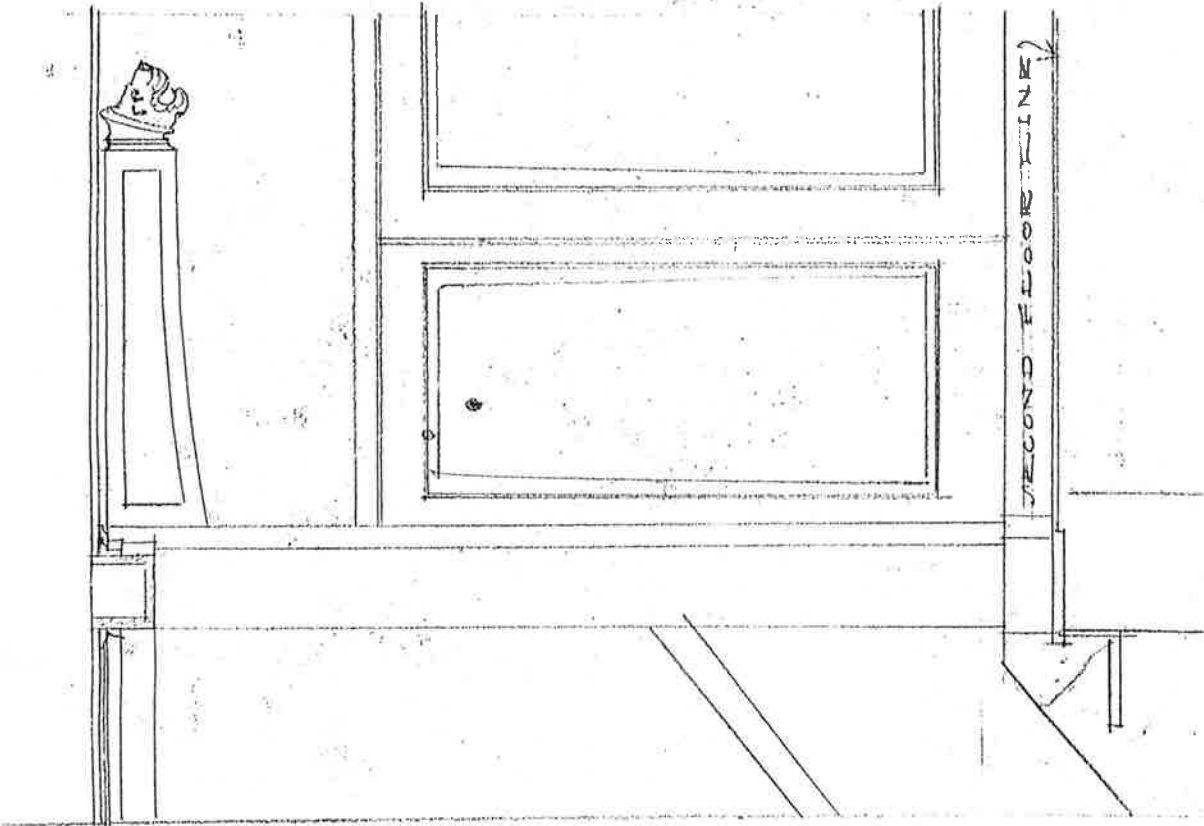
SIDE ELEVATION OF STAIRS 2ND FLOOR



ELEVATION UNDER STAIRS

REVISED DRAWING OF STAIRS

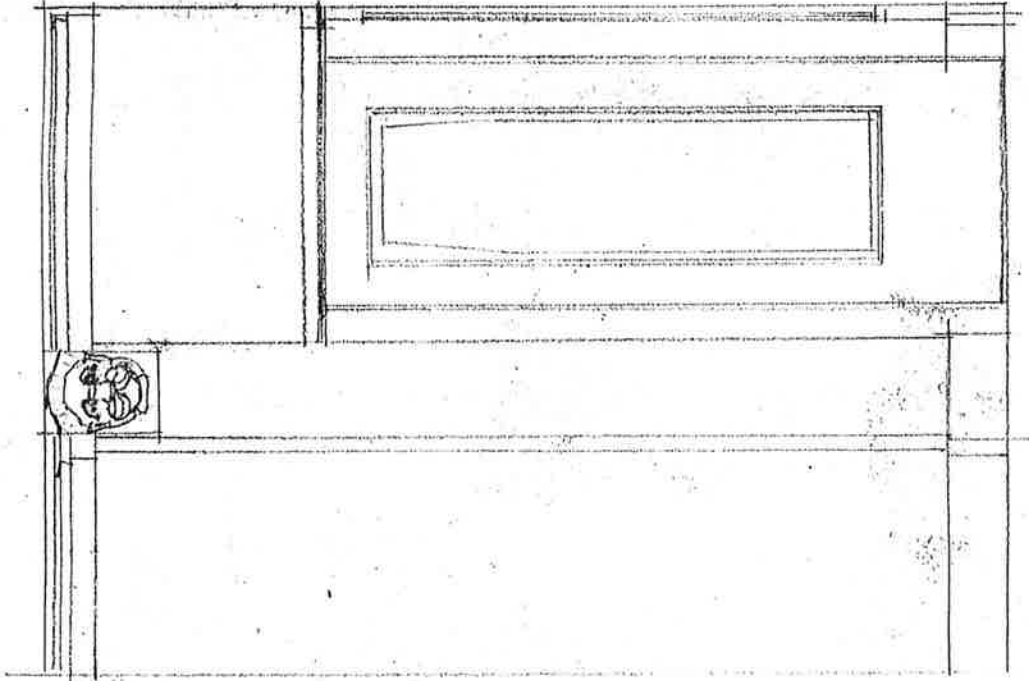
1/2" SCALE



EAST ELEV. OF

SECOND STORY HALL

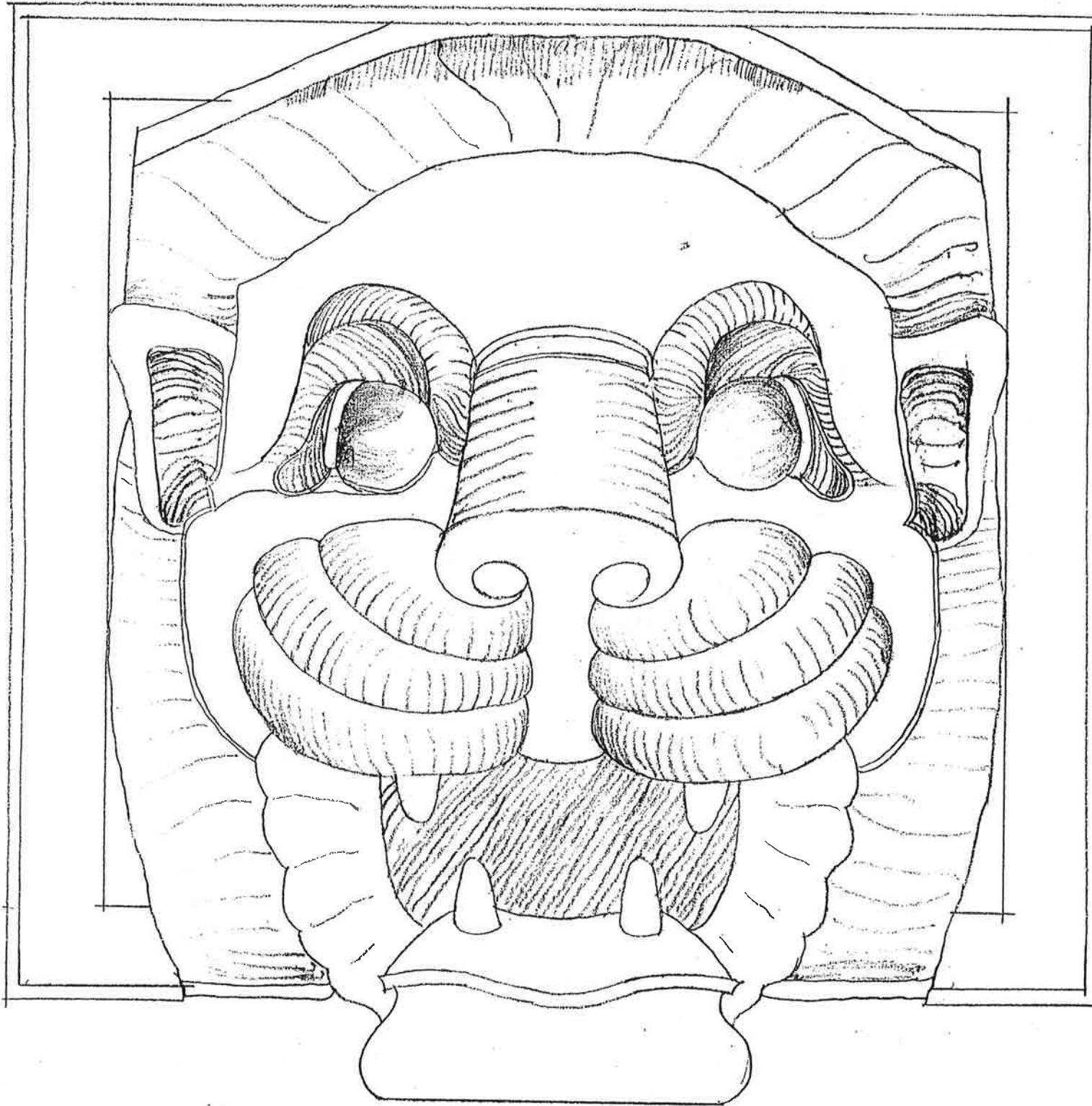
SCAILE 1/2" = 1 FT.

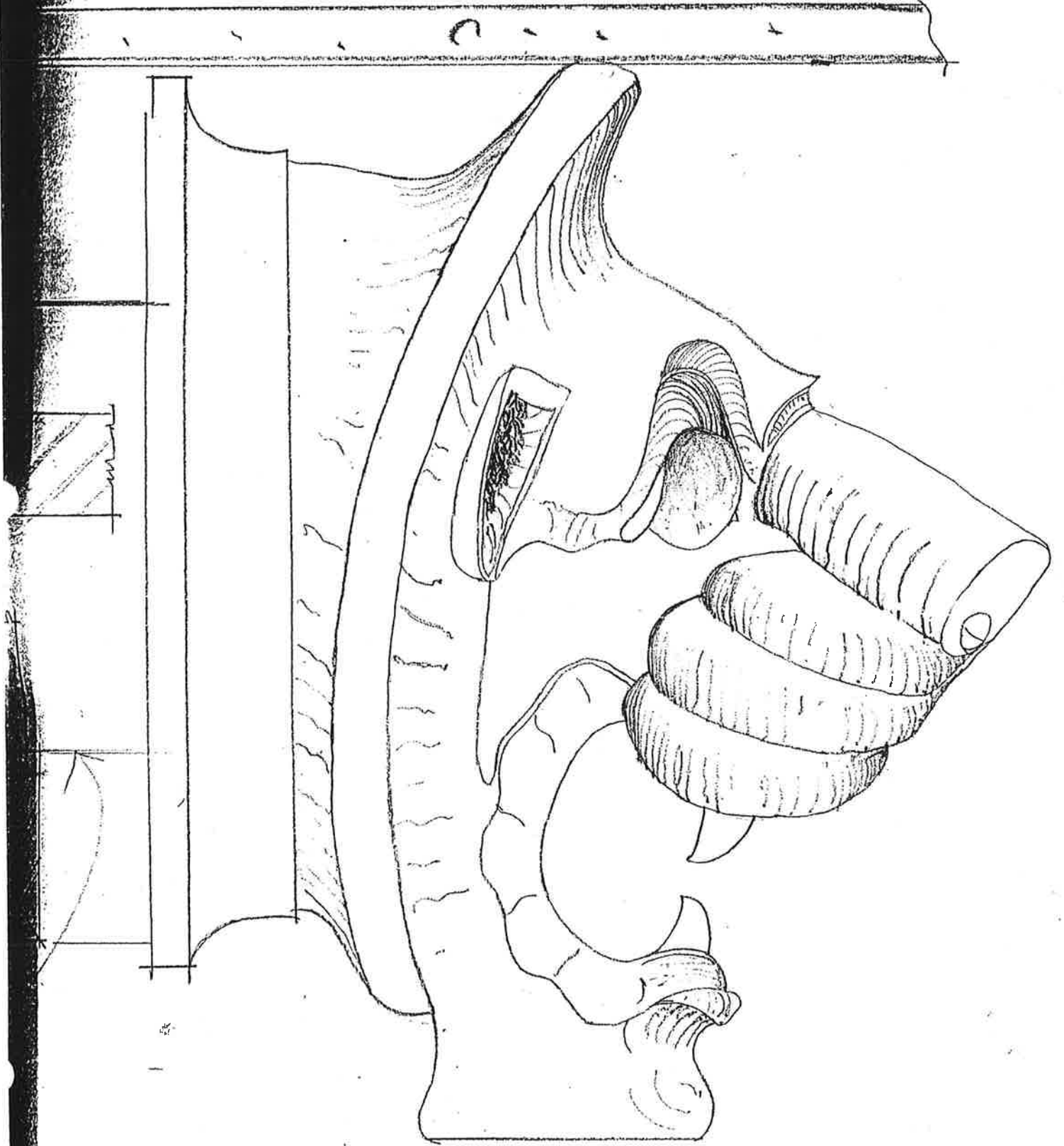


NORTH ELEV. OF

SECOND STORY HALL

SCAILE 1/2" = 1 FT.





VR ONLY



UTM: Zone 11, Easting 467990, Northing 5278000

USGS. SPOKANE NW, WASH. 7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE. 1986.

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING SITE LOCATION

↑
N
1" = 2,000'

2003



2009

Shang's
Liquor
Center

*

FOR LEASE
509.838.6541

KIMBLE &
HAGOOD
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

CENTER
Stage

COMMERCIAL
KIMBLE &
HAGOOD
509-838-6541

Center Stage

KIMBLE &
HAGOOD
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

509-838-6541

*

*

