

SPOKANE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Nomination Form

City/County Historic Landmarks Commission
Sixth Floor - City Hall
Spokane, Washington 99201-3337

Type all entries--complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Seehorn-Lang Building
and or common _____

2. Location

street & number 165 South Lincoln Street
city/town Spokane vicinity of _____
state Washington county Spokane

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Marv S. Lang
street & number 2503 West Rockwell Avenue
city, town Spokane vicinity of _____ state WA 99205

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds etc. Spokane County Courthouse
street & number West 1116 Broadway
city, town Spokane state WA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Landmarks Survey, Spokane
date 1978 federal state county local
depository for survey records Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office
city, town Spokane state Washington

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See continuation sheets

8. Significance

Period

Areas of Significance-Check and justify below

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Specific Dates 1890, 1910, 1925 **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

See continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than an acre

Verbal boundary description and justification

Railroad Addition, Block 26, Lot 1

list all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state _____ county _____
state _____ county _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally R. Reynolds
organization _____ date May 5, 1997
street & number 7015 East 44th AV telephone (509) 448-0311
city/town Spokane state WA 99223-1410

12. Signature of Owner(s)

Mary S. Lang

For Official Use Only:

Date Received: _____
Date Heard: _____
Commission Decision: _____
Council/Board Action: 10-13-97
Date: 10-14-97

Attest: *Leri A. Foster*
City Clerk

Approved as to Form:
John Schuyler
Asst. City Attorney

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

Jack [Signature]
MAYOR, City of Spokane

or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioner

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

City/County Historic Preservation Officer

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

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Seehorn-Lang Building
151 to 165 South Lincoln Street

Description

Summary

The Seehorn-Lang Building is located just south of the Burlington Northern Railroad's elevated line on the southern end of the Spokane Central Business District. Two blocks south of the Davenport Hotel, it shares a block with Spokane's Central Steam Heat Plant. Across the street to the west is the Spokane Dry Goods Company's warehouse, an impressive example of the brick commercial and industrial buildings that once were prevalent in this neighborhood. The Seehorn-Lang Building fills the fifty-foot depth of its lot. It extends across all but five feet of the lot's one hundred and forty-two foot Lincoln Street frontage. Two stories tall, the symmetry of its three store front bays is broken only by the downward grade of Lincoln Street, adding length to entry steps and height to basement windows. A series of details is a clue to the gradual evolution of its construction between 1890 and 1924. The primary elevation has dark red pressed brick and white cut stone trim, with deep entry bays below modillioned pent roofs. Design detail is Second Renaissance Revival in style, while an earlier north elevation, with remnants of full arch openings and a corbelled cornice, is Romanesque. Facade piers with ornamental terra cotta panels suggest Beaux-Arts influence. Interior construction details offer evidence that the original 1890 brick structure covered only the south two-thirds of its lot. By 1907, both length and height had been added. In 1925, the building was remodeled with a new brick face and a series of display windows and entries providing street-level store fronts. Almost unchanged since 1925, its integrity is complete.

Exterior

The only remaining storefront of its kind in the Spokane Central Business District, the Seehorn-Lang Building's primary elevation is composed of dark red pressed brick and cut stone with a symmetrical series of wood-framed display windows and street level entries. Ten brick piers with smooth granite bases anchor the three deeply set entry bays and six glass display windows. At the top of each pier, framed in tan brick, are terra cotta panels containing high relief eagles. Above display windows and entryways are triple glazed wood framed transoms. Below the display windows, and separated by horizontal wood panels, the three-window pattern is repeated with stationary windows, divided into six panes, lighting the building's lower level. Stone steps with simple wrought iron hand rails lead to three business doorways at each entry. The steps, once flush with the face of the building, were extended and now encroach on the sidewalk due to lowering of the Lincoln Street grade. The center door in each entryway is flanked by plate glass

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Seehorn-Lang Building
151 to 165 South Lincoln Street

Description--continued

panels. Side doors perpendicular to them lead to additional store spaces. All doors are single wood framed doors with glass panels. On the second level, above a slightly projecting belt course, eighteen windows with deep brick reveals are evenly spaced. The nine-over-two double hung windows are framed above and below by a continuous band of cut stone that constitutes both lintels and sills as well as architraves for the two extreme side windows. A parapet with cut stone coping completes the facade. The 1925 face is compatible in style with the other buildings that were part of this block in 1926. They included the Central Steam Heat Plant with dark red brick and white terra cotta trim, and the now-demolished office building to its east that was part of the Steam Plant complex.

The north elevation belongs to the one-third of the building that was added sometime between 1891 and 1902. It is Romanesque, matching the style of the two warehouse buildings across the street. On the first level, four tall semicircular arch window openings have been filled in with masonry blocks. At the east end, only the arch of a fifth opening is filled in, allowing for a double-door service entrance above a concrete loading platform. On the second level, four window openings have segmental arches and brick sills. Boarded up, their nine-over-two double-hung sashes are in place. A fifth segmental arch opening contains a doorway that connects the second floor with an overhead bridge to the elevated tracks. A slightly projecting and ornately corbelled parapet rises above the windows. The common red brick is laid in running bond. Replacement brickwork, used to repair the northeast corner of the wall, damaged in the mid-1970's, is visible. This wall would have matched the primary facade that existed before 1924 and appears in 1910-1912 advertisements for the Seehorn Transfer and Storage Company. That front, of common red brick, had semicircular arches of white brick over tall windows, and an entry on the south end framed by pilasters and an entablature.

The south wall is an original wall, dating from 1890. Sanborn Maps indicate that this wall was initially one story tall, with an eighteen-inch high parapet and a single window. Sometime after 1902, the second floor and additional windows were added. There are two off-center windows on the first level and four evenly spaced windows opening on the second floor, all with segmental arches. Windows are tall and narrow, with two-over-two double-hung wood-framed sashes. A service entry on the east end has an opening with a flat lintel. Faded signage painted on the red brick surface dates back to the 1910-1925 occupancy of the Seehorn Transfer and Storage Company.

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Seehorn-Lang Building
151 to 165 South Lincoln Street

Description--continued

In 1890, when the initial portion of the building was constructed on the south two-thirds of the lot, the parcel to the east was vacant. By 1902, when the Seehorn-Lang Building was extended north to fill the remainder of the lot, a one-story brick warehouse, the Cater Building, sat to the east. The solid brick east wall reveals, through subtle variations, the gradual expansion of the Seehorn-Lang Building. Mortar joints on the north third were not smoothed where the adjacent Cater Building had an abutting wall. The shadow of a stepped parapet can be discerned on the south half. The east wall's parapet has castellations on the south half, but on the north, the parapet has barely detectable steps.

Interior

After 1900, the first floor interior was composed of two, and later three, large rooms separated by what had been the north exterior wall. In 1925, the Seehorn-Lang Building's first floor interior was redesigned with nine store spaces that extended east from facade entries. Interior walls are mostly plaster and wood doors are paneled and painted. Exposed flooring in store spaces is terrazzo. Along the first level's east end, an alleyway runs between the loading platform doorway on the north and a freight elevator. Alleyway flooring is fir and walls are covered with service style wood paneling. The elevator was installed when the second story was added sometime between 1902 and 1907.

The second floor consists of two large storage rooms and alleyway access to the northeast doorway and skybridge. Brick wall surfaces are exposed, as are support posts and ceiling beams. The north room also has exposed joists and fir flooring.

The basement has a mortared stone foundation and wood flooring. Variation in materials and construction styles between the older two-thirds and the north third is discernible. Support for upper floors consists of post and beam construction with massive 12-inch wood beams free of knots and checks. Daylight from the windows at street grade lights these spaces.

Only slight changes, primarily to the masonry walls of the north elevation for security and repair, have altered this building's exterior since its 1925 conversion to commercial storefront space. Minor interior alterations include removal of the two south bays' separating wall, installation of a suspended ceiling in another bay, and upgrading of plumbing fixtures and heating system. A single tenant has occupied the two south store spaces for the last few years.

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Seehorn-Lang Building
151 to 165 South Lincoln Street

Significance

Summary

The Seehorn-Lang Building is historically important for the role it played in the evolution of the commercial and industrial district surrounding the rail lines that cross Spokane's downtown. Architecturally significant, it is one of a mere handful of remaining 1890 buildings. The early changes to its architecture have added a picture of the development of Spokane's warehouse district through the first quarter of the twentieth century. Today its primary facade is the only intact example of a 1920's wood-framed storefront in Spokane's Central Business District. It is also notable for its association with pioneer Spokane businessman Elihu I. "Billy" Seehorn as well as business entrepreneur and real estate investor John Lang.

Context

In September 1883, the golden spike celebrating the completion of rail connections between the northwest and the established cities of the Midwest and East was driven near Helena, Montana. The impact on the Northwest and Spokane was immediate and widespread. Perceived as the last great frontier, the Northwest drew both American and European immigrants. Washington State's growth rate led the nation in the 1880's and thirty years later, by 1910, its population had increased fifteen-fold. Besides population gains and the stimulation of resource development, the railroad connections brought new technologies and materials, and kindled both economic and cultural growth.

The challenge of bringing rail lines through the Cascade Mountain Range brought direct transcontinental rail connections to Spokane a few years earlier than to Seattle and Tacoma. The linkage, completed between Spokane and Portland in 1881, then with the Northern Pacific's cross-country line in 1883, established Spokane's dominance as the core of the Inland Empire and the gateway to the West Coast. By 1892, five transcontinental rail lines converged in Spokane, along with numerous branch lines to surrounding communities. As many as sixteen passenger trains arrived daily. John R. Reavis, Secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, wrote that Spokane was "the great railroad center of the upper Pacific Coast" and described the railroads as the "great civilizers and wealth producers of the age," expediting development and the rapid accumulation of products, increasing population and wealth, and leading to "wonderful achievements in the building of cities . . . it is doubtful if ever there followed in the wake of any advancing line of railways so widespread and great development and enrichment as that which has followed the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad into the Pacific Northwest".

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Significance--continued

Besides bringing an army of ambitious and skilled workers, trains brought manufactured goods and materials from major Midwest centers. Impressive brick buildings in styles popular in Minneapolis and Chicago rose along Spokane's Riverside and Main Avenues. Further south, areas along the Northern Pacific rail lines that had been largely vacant before the Great Fire of 1889 spawned rows of warehouses and their associated processing and manufacturing activities.

Warehouse District Development

The historic commercial buildings in Spokane's downtown reflect two periods of intense growth. The first occurred in the late 1880's, an era of prosperity for the country as a whole. Spokane's Great Fire of 1889 that destroyed thirty-two blocks of the city's core, far from dampening the trend, stimulated development. A drought summer for the Northwest, the August fourth fire came two months after Seattle's disastrous fire and one month after Ellensburg lost its city center. There was an influx of job seekers from across the country as word spread of work and investment opportunities in Washington State. Grand new brick business blocks rose on Riverside Avenue, the town's main east-west street. One block to the north, Main Avenue attracted retail uses. Sprague and First Avenues to the south developed with the city's better hotels, restaurants, and theaters. The deep block between First and Second Avenues, divided by the Northern Pacific Railway tracks and sparsely developed with mixed residential and business uses before the Fire, became a corridor for warehouse and attendant manufacturing activities.

Spokane's second economic boom occurred between 1900 and 1910 when the city's population more than doubled and many of its present-day historic structures were raised. Commercial development pushed southward and the one and two-story brick buildings next to the NPRR tracks, hastily erected after The Fire, were added to or replaced with larger structures and more up-to-date architecture. Plans to raise the railroad lines above street grade were announced before the end of the decade and, in anticipation of this 1915 construction, buildings were designed with second-floor loading access. Owners engaged major architects to design their warehouse and manufacturing concerns in Romanesque Revival Style. The shipping-and-storage and wholesale-retail companies occupying the warehouses on both sides of the NPRR lines included national, regional and local businesses. Distribution of food products, including produce grown in the Spokane vicinity, was a common activity. Another was manufacturing. Spokane produced its share of "firsts" and several companies and products that became

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Seehorn-Lang Building
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Significance--continued

nationally important had their beginnings in the warehouse district. Electro-Kold introduced electric refrigerators, and the automatic electric range originated with Washington Water Power. Hollister-Stier laboratories developed here as did Brown Trailers and Columbia Electric.

Seehorn-Lang Building Property

Block Twenty-Six, Lot One of the Railroad Addition, land deeded to the NPRR until the precise location of its rail lines was established, was vacant before 1889. Early Spokane businessmen Gile O. Bump and C. W. Ide invested in Block Twenty-Six, in turn deeding Lot One to the Spokane Storage Company. Its new one-story frame warehouse was untouched by the Great Fire, which started just across the railroad tracks to the north but was carried northeast by the prevailing winds. By mid-1891, as the city rebuilt with brick, the warehouse had been replaced with a one-story masonry structure that took up the south two-thirds of its lot. Tenants changed frequently. The Cudahy and Hammond Packing Companies were here in 1902 when Sanborn Maps show the building's length had been increased to fill its lot. By 1910, when a second story had been added and a California investor owned the property, the Seehorn Transfer and Storage Company occupied the building. Billy Seehorn's business remained, through a 1923 transfer of title to Spokane businessman John Lang, until 1925. With alteration of the building's face into retail storefronts, and division of first floor interior areas into nine potential rental spaces, leases again were of brief duration. The Holland Furnace Company, and the Hoag X-Ray Company became its stable tenants from the late 1920s through the 1960s. Knipprath Cellars, a wine producer, is the current tenant.

Architectural Significance

The Seehorn-Lang Building is architecturally significant for several attributes. It is the only intact example of a 1920's wood-framed storefront in the Central Business District. Its underlying brick and timber core is also one of the few 1890 commercial buildings, completed in the aftermath of the Great Fire, that remains. The development phases evident in its construction details allow an opportunity to read the evolution of the warehouse district between 1890 and 1925. Its original one-story nucleus, constructed on the south two-thirds of its lot, is fabricated of building materials no longer extant. The north elevation offers a glimpse of the Romanesque Style of architecture it was composed of when a second story was added in about 1905. This style predominated in warehouse district construction when many of its companion buildings

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Seehorn-Lang Building
151 to 165 South Lincoln Street

Significance--continued

were rising. The introduction of pressed brick and contrasting trim in Second Renaissance Revival mode to its facade, in a 1925 remodel, exemplifies the transition of the warehouse district from a work-related area to increased retail service. While an architect has not been identified, it is safe to assume that at least two of the Seehorn-Lang Building's phases were architect-designed. There were many architectural firms offering services in Spokane between 1890 and the early 1920's and the design detail on both the pre- and post-1925 facades was sophisticated enough to suggest the work of a professional. A. A. Rand designed the Spokane Dry Goods Company warehouse across the street with features very similar to the Seehorn-Lang Building's Romanesque face, while the firm of Cutter and Malmgren was responsible for the red pressed brick and white terra cotta detail of the Central Steam Heat Plant offices that the 1925 facade attempts to parallel.

Elihu Irwin Seehorn

Elihu Irwin "Billy" Seehorn, prominent pioneer Spokane businessman, was born in 1860 near the town of Quincy, Illinois. His father, a farmer, instilled in him a strong work ethic. The family, his parents and two brothers, emigrated westward in the spring of 1880, arriving in Spokane in June. Billy immediately found employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, then laying track near Cheney. He began as a water hauler, and was quickly promoted to driving a team of horses. When rail line construction was completed, he found work in town as a hotel manager. By 1887 he had saved enough to purchase an express wagon and team and enter the drayage business. He married Lenora Cowan of Spangle that same year. Hard-working, he operated one of the busiest transfer and storage companies in the area. Well-known to Spokane residents, he was active in the Pioneer Society, serving a term as its president, and occasionally writing historical accounts of his early Spokane experiences for the local newspapers. As an early resident, he witnessed the transition of the frontier town of Spokane Falls grow from less than 300 inhabitants to a commercial and industrial center of 140,000. Billy Seehorn remained active in the transfer and storage business until just a few months before his death at the age of seventy-two. He had two sons. Frank C. operated a transfer business in California while Claude J. chose to work with his father.

The first office for Billy Seehorn's drayage business was located across the street from Spokane's well-known Auditorium Theater at Main and Post. His business grew and by 1901 he employed

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151 to 165 South Lincoln Street

Significance--continued

eight men. To the seven wagons of various sizes he owned, he added a new one, made by the Novelty Carriage Works and lauded as the largest furniture van in Eastern Washington. Located for a time in the 200 block of South Post, the Seehorn Transfer and Storage business moved to the enlarged two-story red brick building on South Lincoln, with its Romanesque Revival arches, in 1910. Here it remained for the next fifteen years under a lease arrangement with the owners, and established the identity of the property with its highly visible signage. Billy Seehorn built his own storage warehouse on the alley behind his home at 216 West Fourth, moving his business there in 1925. After his death in 1938, the Seehorn Transfer Company continued to operate well into the 1950s under the management of his heirs. Until motorized vehicles replaced them, Billy Seehorn's moving vans and three horse hitches were familiar to Spokane residents. The sides of his vans featured his distinctive trademark, a large letter C superimposed with the horns of a longhorn steer.

John Lang

John Lang purchased the building occupied by Billy Seehorn's Transfer Company from its Southern California owner, Carrie Merrill, in 1923. He was responsible for its facade change and conversion to retail sales use in 1925. John Lang arrived in Spokane in the early 1890s, and was employed as an engineer for the New York Brewery, one of Spokane's early brewery businesses. In 1908, when brewer John F. G. Heiber was its vice-president, he served as president of the Inland Brewing and Malting Company, later the Inland Products Company. He continued to be active in that concern, holding the position of vice-president for the next several years under Charles Theis. When he died in 1926 at the age of sixty-one, his business and real estate holdings were extensive. In addition to stock in the Inland Empire Products Company, he owned considerable city property along with land on Camas Prairie. His widow, Wilhelmina (Minnie), managed his investments after his death. With her passing in 1940, the property in the 100 block of South Lincoln was inherited by his son, Otto W. Lang. Still in the hands of the Lang family, the Seehorn-Lang building is now managed by Otto's widow, Mary S. Lang.

Today, the Seehorn-Lang Building is a symbol of the warehouse district's evolution. Its architectural integrity and construction elements offer an opportunity to read the stages of development that this district experienced. It presents a provocative contrast to the noteworthy Spokane Dry Goods warehouse on the west and the twin stacks of the Central Steam Heat Plant on its east. In good condition, its location in the Davenport Arts and Entertainment District, an area targeted for revitalization, still promises an opportunity for continued usefulness.

City/County Historic Landmarks Commission
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA.

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Seehorn-Lang Building
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Major Bibliographical References

- Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Archives & Photo Collection.
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_____. *Shaping Spokane*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994.
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Spokane County Assessor Records.
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Spokane Spokesman-Review. 1900-1961. Various Articles.
Spokane Daily Chronicle. 1900-1961. Various Articles.
Washington Water Power Company, Archives & Building Services Records

City/County Historic Landmarks Commission
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

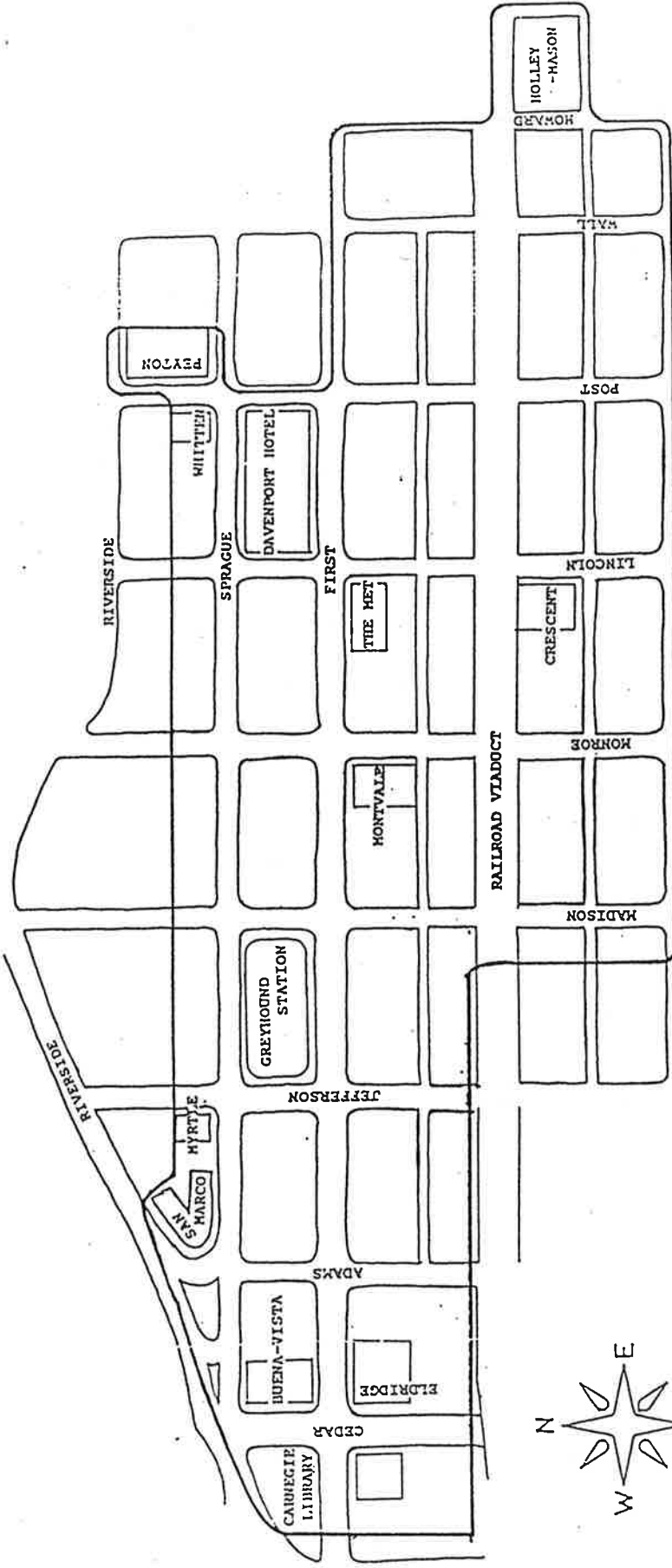
Continuation Sheet

Seehorn-Lang Building
151 to 165 South Lincoln Street

Attachments:

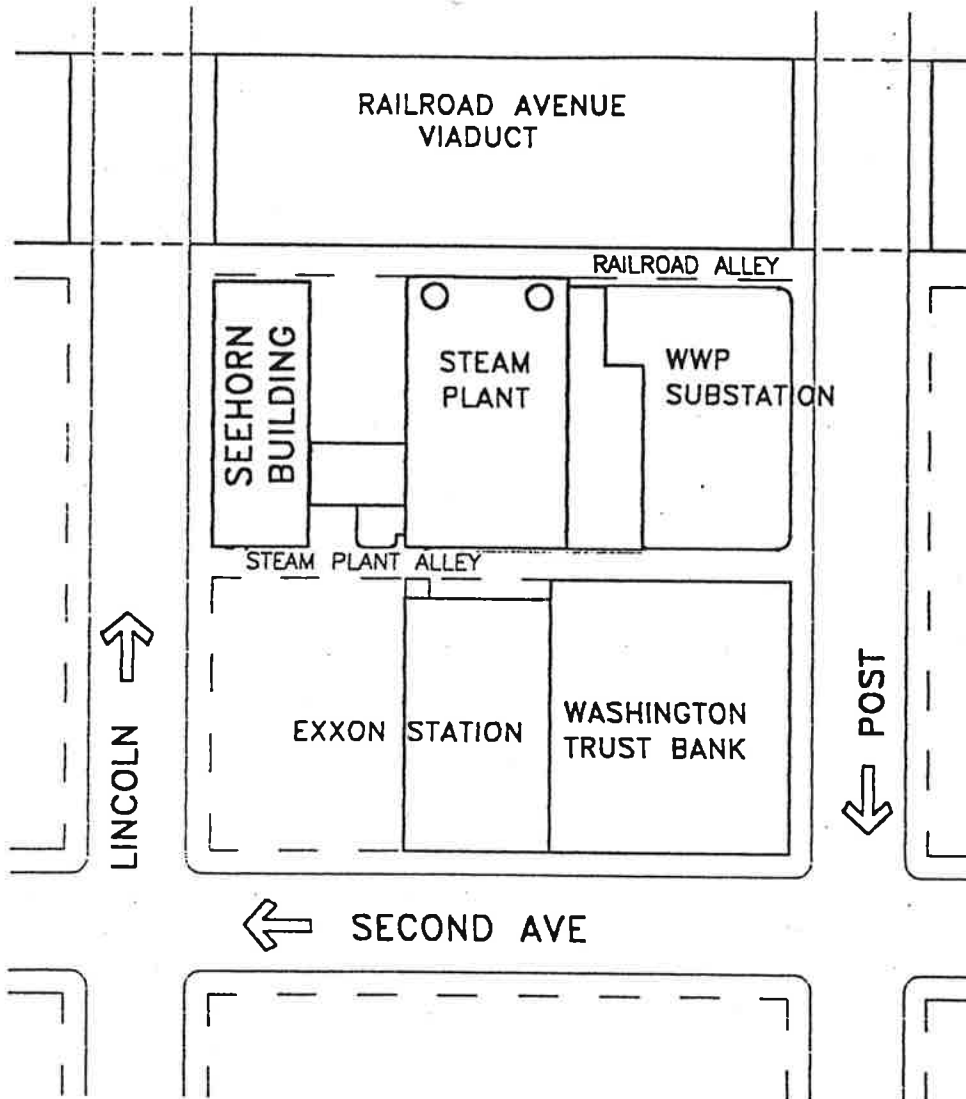
1. Vicinity Map-Proposed Davenport Arts & Entertainment District
2. Seehorn-Lang Building Vicinity/Site Plan--A-1.1
3. Seehorn-Lang Building Main Level Plan--A1.1
4. Seehorn-Lang Building Second Level Plan--A1.2
5. Seehorn-Lang Building Lower Level Plan--A1.3
6. Photo, Seehorn-Lang Building (background), 1911 City Polk Directory advertisement,
7. Photo, Seehorn-Lang Building, 1926 Lincoln Street streetscape, looking north
8. Photo, Seehorn-Lang Building, 1944, Facade at north end, looking east
9. Photo, Central Steam Heat Plant Office Building, ca. 1930 (demolished 1975)

DAVENPORT ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICT



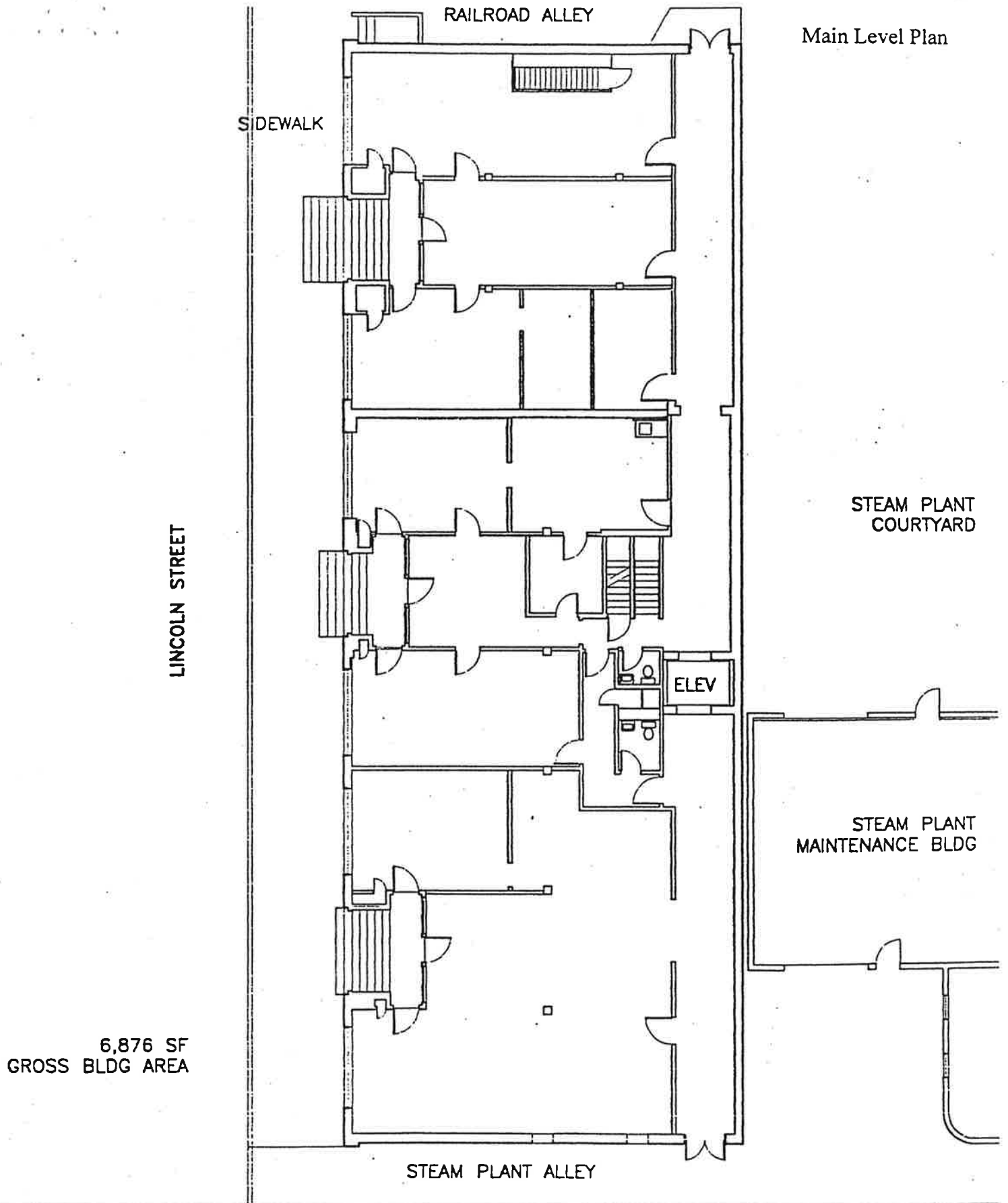
The new boundaries will include
 -West 1st Avenue to the Carnegie Library;
 -the area south of 1st to the RR viaduct; and
 -the properties facing Sprague between Madison and Cedar.
 This picks up not only the Carnegie, but the Buena Vista Apts.,
 the Eldridge Bldg., the San Marco, the Myrtle, and other
 complimentary uses/bldgs. in the District.

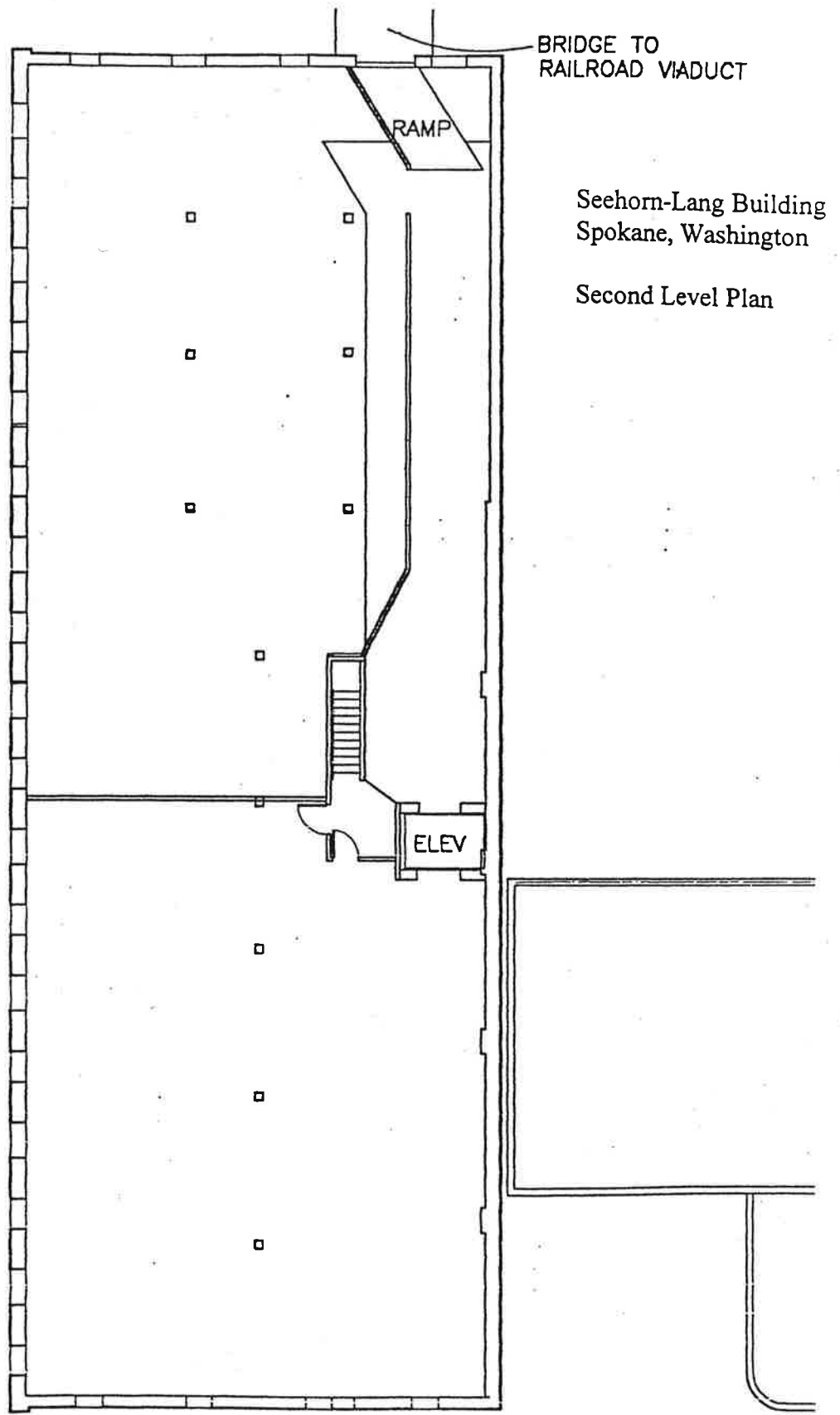
MAP of the Davenport Arts and Entertainment District
 prepared for Friends of the Davenport
 with support from The Critical Issues Fund,
 National Trust for Historic Preservation
 by Halcyon Ltd. & Real Estate Services Group, Washington, D.C.
 1990



Seehorn-Lang Building
Spokane, Washington

Main Level Plan





BRIDGE TO RAILROAD VIADUCT

RAMP

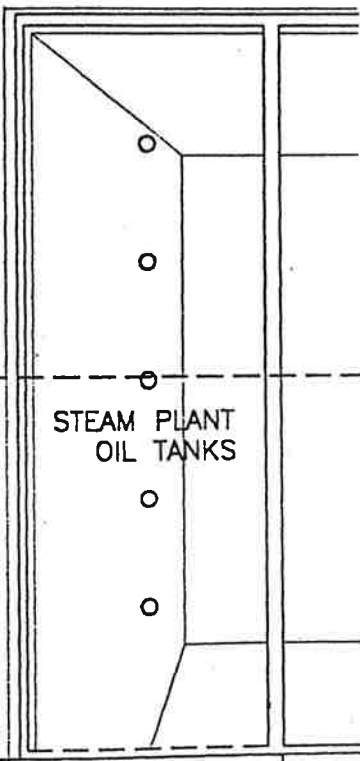
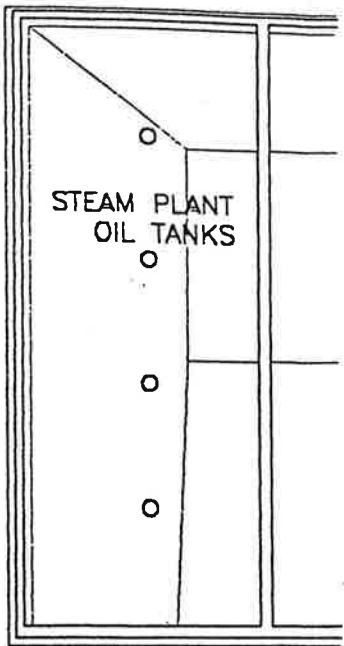
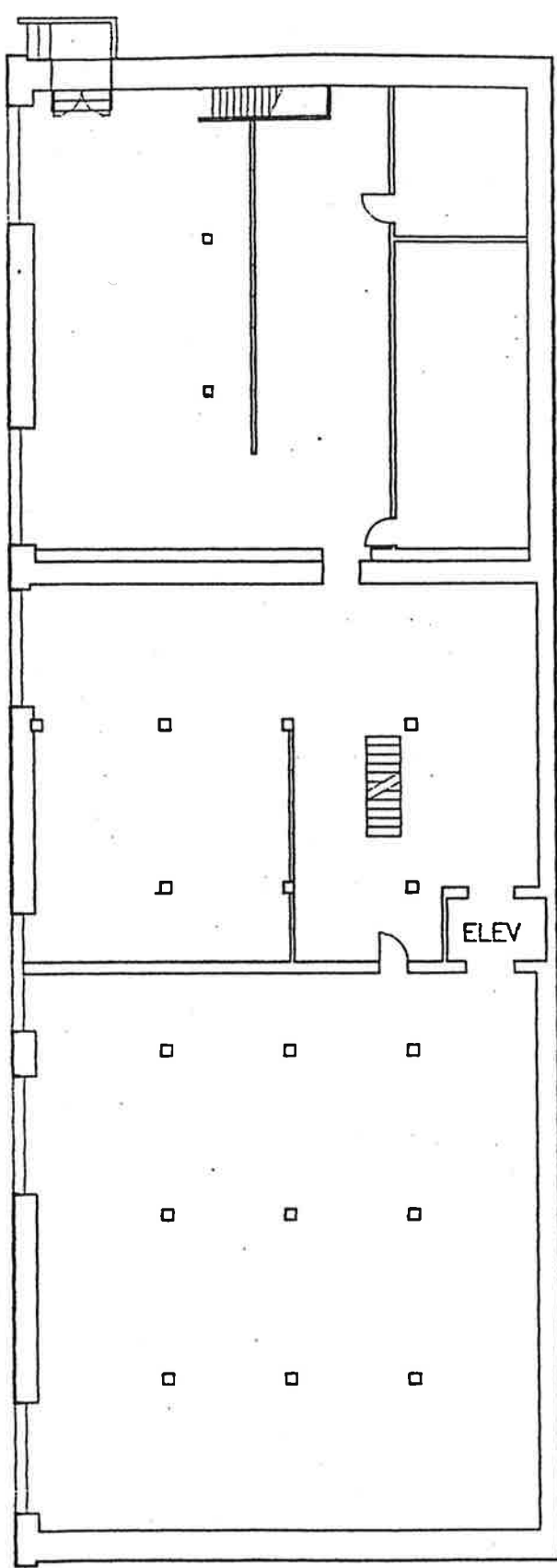
Seehorn-Lang Building
Spokane, Washington

Second Level Plan

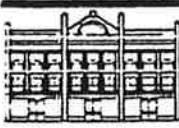
ELEV

Seehorn-Lang Building
Spokane, Washington

Lower Level Plan



AREA: 6,876 sf (PERIMETER)
5,800 sf (INTERIOR)



Wells and
Company

1325 West First Ave Suite 300 Spokane WA
(509) 624-8050 99204-0613

STEAM PLANT SQUARE
SOUTH 163 LINCOLN STREET

SEEHORN BUILDING
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

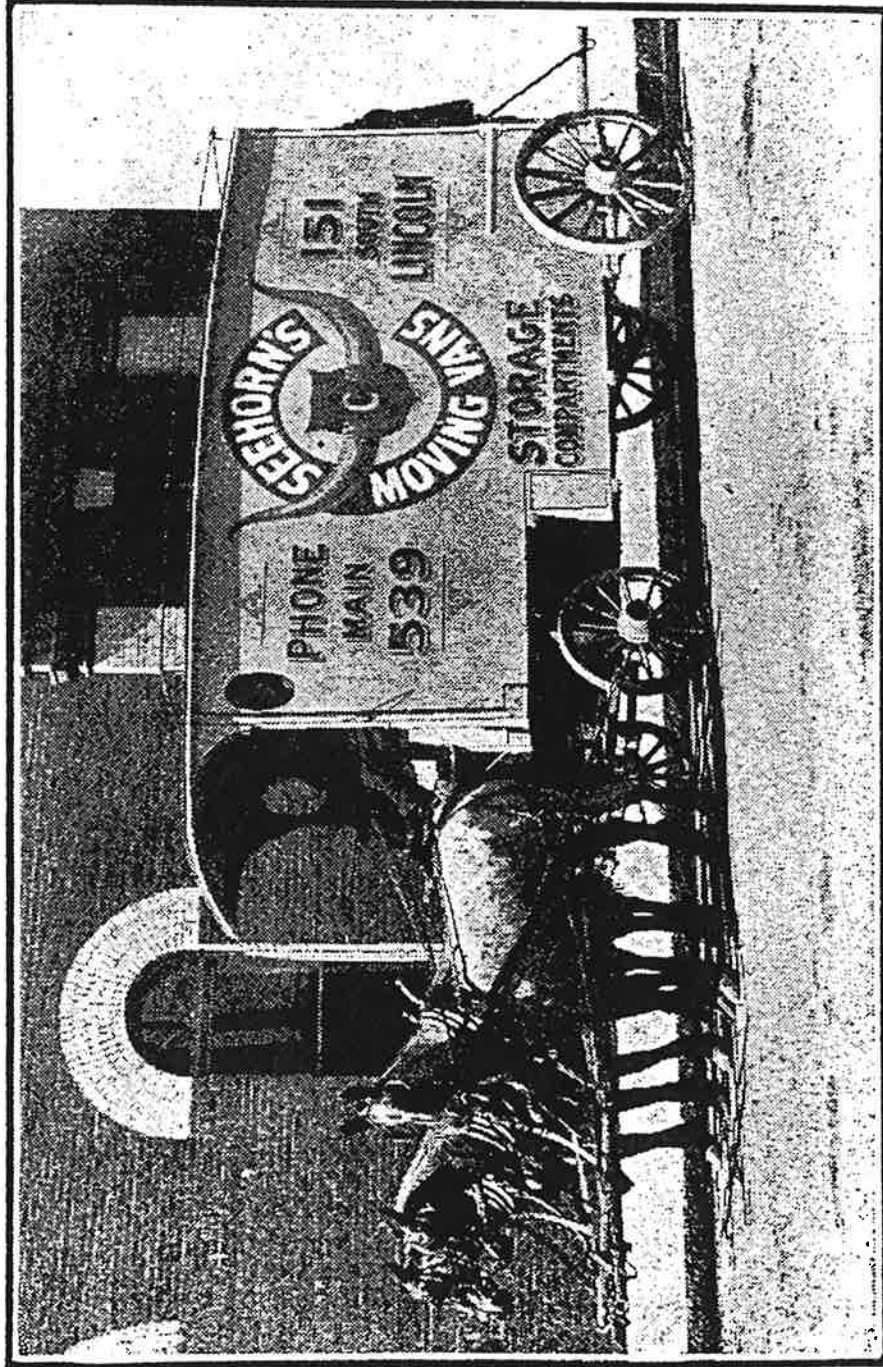
LOWER LEVEL PLAN

A1.3

Seehorn-Lang Building
Spokane, Washington
1911 City Polk Directory,
advertisement, page 1333

Storage

A MODERN COMPARTMENT WAREHOUSE



Moving

Experts

**PHONE
MAIN
539**

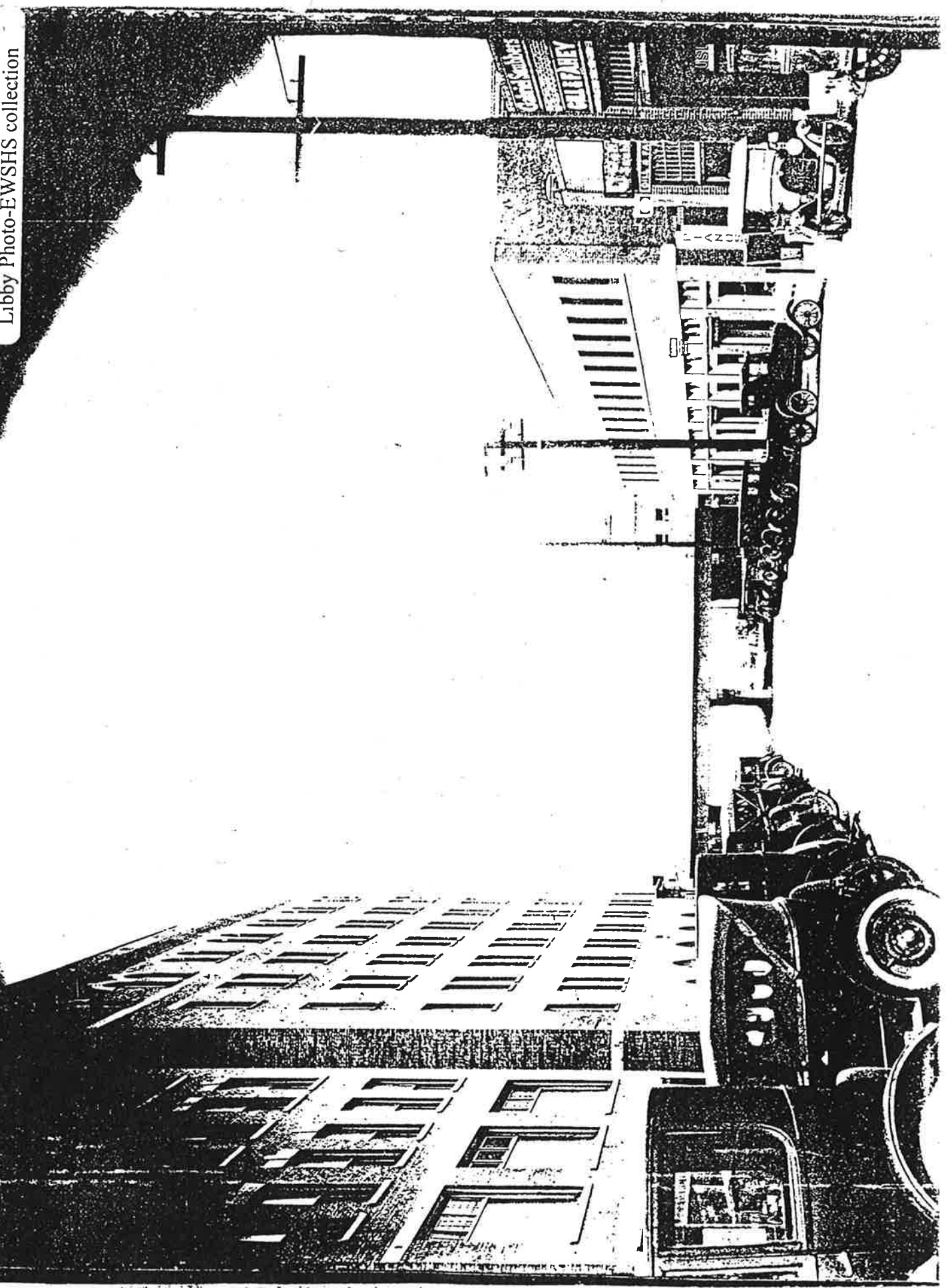
SEEHORN STORAGE & TRANSFER CO. OFFICE S. 157 LINCOLN, CORNER RAILROAD

Pianos, Furniture, Safes, Etc., Moved and Stored. Household Goods, Pianos, Etc.; Properly Packed for Shipment. Express and Baggage Hauled.

3 June 1926

Libby

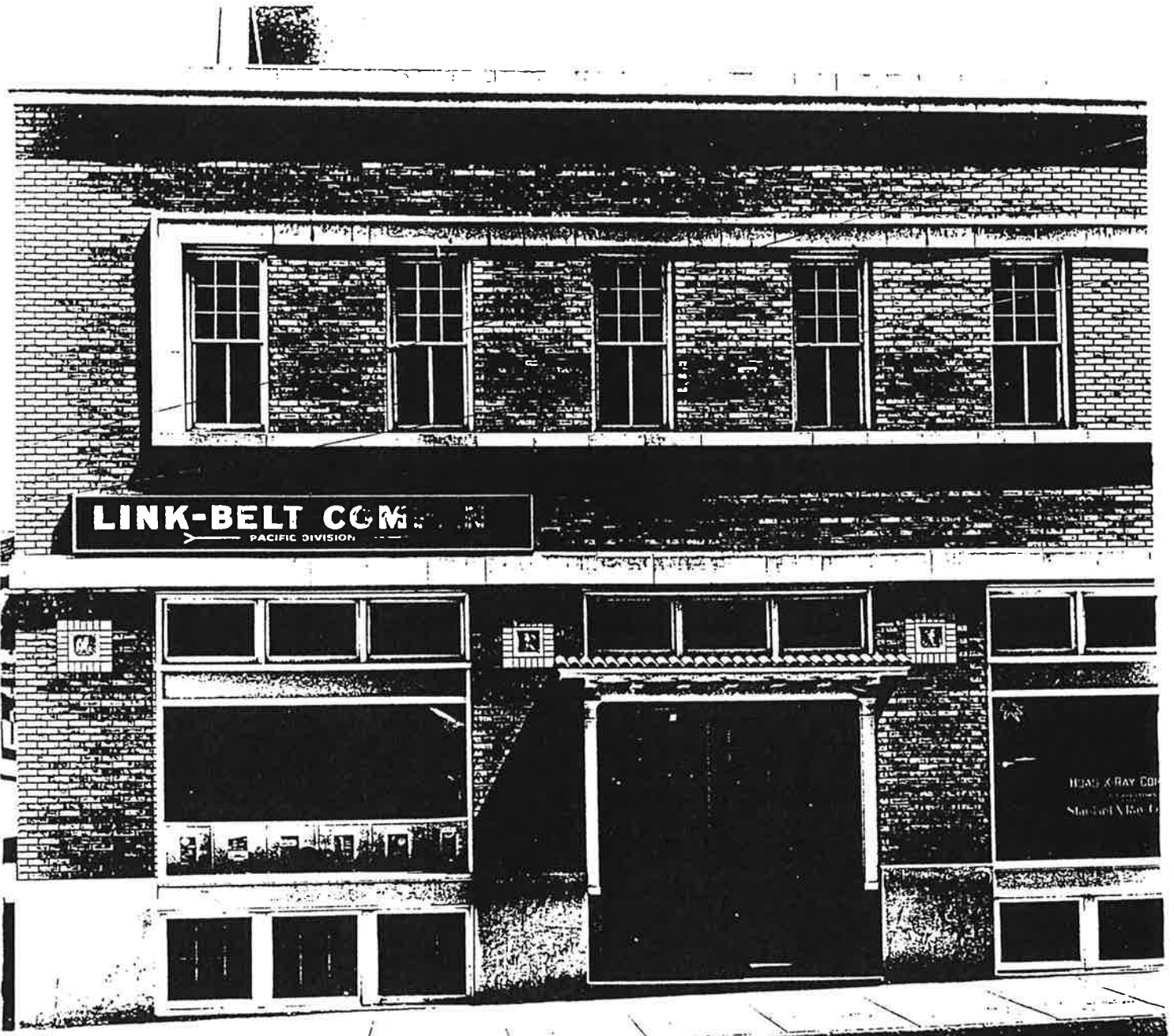
Sechorn-Lang Building
Spokane, Washington
1926 Lincoln Street streetscape,
looking north
Libby Photo-EWSHS collection



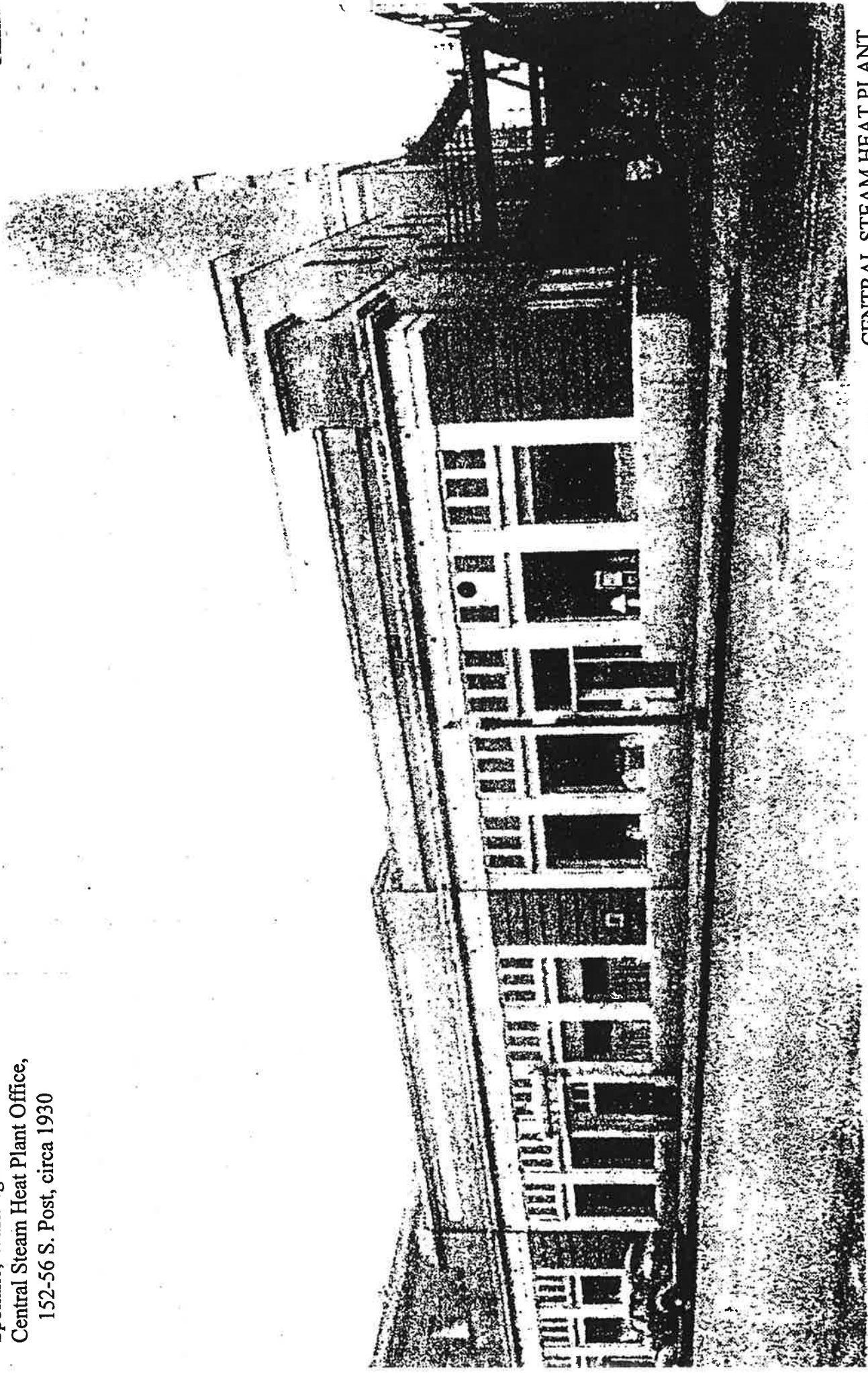
Seehorn Building
Spokane, Washington
1944 Facade, north bay, looking east
east
Libby Photo-EWSHS collection

1944

210



Seehorn-Lang Building
Spokane, Washington
Central Steam Heat Plant Office,
152-56 S. Post, circa 1930



CENTRAL STEAM HEAT PLANT
Adjacent Office Building
152-156 S. Post Street
Spokane, WA
Cutter & Malmgren, 1916
Photocopy: WWP Archives, ca. 1930's

City/County Historic Landmarks Commission
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Seehorn-Lang Building
151 to 165 South Lincoln Street

Black/White Photographs

March, 1997

1. West (primary) and south elevations, looking ne
2. West elevation, looking se
3. West elevation, north store bay, looking se
4. West elevation, south store bay, looking ne
5. South elevation and south end of east elevation, looking nw
6. North half of east elevation and north elevation, looking sw
7. Northwest corner and north elevation, looking se
8. Lincoln Street, streetscape, looking n
9. Lincoln Street, streetscape, looking s
10. Alley south of Seehorn-Lang & Steam Plant, streetscape, looking w
11. West elevation, center bay entry, looking ne
12. Interior, first floor hallway from alley, looking w
13. Interior, first floor right of center bay, looking w
14. Interior, second floor, south storeroom, looking sw
15. Interior, second floor, north storeroom at northwest corner, looking nw
16. Interior, first floor alley on east wall & service elevator, looking s
17. Interior, basement at service elevator, looking se
18. Interior, basement, northwest end, looking n

K&M Division
Torrance, Calif. 90503

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