

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City-County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Third Floor
808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201-3337*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **ZEPH LANE HOUSE**
And/Or Common Name

2. Location

Street & Number 630 E. Mission Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, Washington 99202
Parcel Number 35172.0101

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" 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 Kathleen A. Riley
Street & Number 630 E. Mission Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, Washington 99202
Telephone Number/E-mail (509) 487-1910/ haverile@msn.com

5. Location of Legal Description

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

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title Logan Neighborhood Survey
Date 1985 Federal__ State__ County__ Local X
Depository for Survey Records City-County of Spokane Historic Preservation Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair
 deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check One

unaltered
 altered

Check One

original site
 moved & date _____

Narrative description of present and original physical appearance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

8. Spokane Register Criteria and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Criteria--mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Spokane Register listing:

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Spokane history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method 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 history.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Less than one acre.
Verbal Boundary Description	Sinto 2 nd Addition/Block 24/Lot 1
Verbal Boundary Justification	Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Aimee E. Flinn
Organization	City-County of Spokane Historic Preservation Office
Telephone Number/E-mail	(509) 635-6985/ aflinn@spokanecity.org
Street and Number	808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
City, State, Zip Code	Spokane, Washington 99201
Date	May 2007

12. Additional Documentation

Map
Photographs and Slides

13. Signature of Owner(s)

Name Kathleen Riley

Name _____

14. For Official Use Only

Date Received _____ Attest _____

Date Heard _____ City Clerk _____

Commission Decision _____ Approved as to Form
Assistant City Attorney M. J. P. Smith

Council/Board Action _____

Date _____

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

DEPUTY MAYOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

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

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Built in 1904, the Zeph Lane House is a good example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style with elements of the Colonial Revival style. Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include the home's irregular rectangular form, cross-gambrel roof with an additional lower cross-gable, large pent roof gambrel dormers, and wrap-around front porch with elongated pediment above the main entryway. Strong Free Classic-style details include the home's molded gable detailing and ornament, Tuscan front porch columns, narrow horizontal clapboard cladding, 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows, narrow sidelights, and a rectangular transom light above the front door. The cross-gambrel roof, featuring a front-facing gambrel with a cross-gambrel at the rear, is a Colonial Revival style feature. The Lane House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 as a contributing historic resource of the Mission Avenue National Register Historic District. The Lane House is well-preserved and retains excellent integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a Queen Anne style home.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION***Site***

The Lane House is located on Lot 1, Block 24 in Sinto's 2nd Addition and faces north onto East Mission Avenue, a broad boulevard with a center island parkway. The lot measures 50 feet wide and 142 feet deep. The house is framed by a manicured lawn and mature deciduous trees. A brick and concrete walkway approaches the front porch from a concrete sidewalk that approaches from the corner of East Mission Avenue and North Dakota Street. A carriage house is located on the southeast corner of the property and faces east onto North Dakota Street. The property is located within the Mission Avenue National Register Historic District, seven residential blocks along the tree-lined avenue that includes the Mission Avenue Parkway and which includes approximately fifty-seven single-family and multi-family homes built from the 1890s through the present.

Carriage House

The carriage house is located on the southeast corner of the property and faces east on North Dakota Street. The one-and-one-half story carriage house measures approximately 23 feet wide and 23 feet deep. Acting as a two-car garage, a loft space is located in the half story. The carriage house features a single modern roll-up style garage door that faces onto North Dakota and a Dutch Colonial style gambrel roof with extended gable peaks. A gabled wall dormer is located above the garage door. An entrance to the garage faces north towards the rear of the home. Featuring a poured concrete foundation, the carriage house has horizontal wood cladding, wood sash windows, a hayloft opening on the south façade, which also features cornice returns in the gable, and a small lean-to addition on the rear, west, elevation added post-1930 to facilitate the storage of larger cars, as opposed to carriages.

House Exterior

The Lane House forms an irregular rectangular footprint which measures approximately 40 feet wide and 50 feet deep. The house is a one and one-half-story building with a cross-gambrel roof and a lower projecting cross-gable at the east elevation. The roof is covered with composition/asphalt shingles. The roof has enclosed eaves with a plain cornice. A pent roof dormer is located at the east façade and features a central window that is bowed out slightly to form a round bay. The house is clad in narrow horizontal wood clapboard siding. Ornamental detailing is featured in the extended gable peaks and above some centrally located windows. Fenestration is symmetrical and each window is an original 1/1 double-hung wood-sash unit. The foundation is made of black basalt rock that is separated from the first floor of the house by a stringcourse.

North Elevation

The front, north, elevation features a full-width hipped roof wrap-around front porch supported by six Tuscan columns and two engaged columns resting on a clad half-wall. The gambrel-shaped front gable features an extended gable peak with elaborate decorative plaster detail. Three windows are symmetrically placed in the gable. The center window features decorative molding, while the two windows to the east and west feature hooded pediments. The porch, which additionally features a wide frieze board, curves to the east and features a large pediment above the corner entryway supported by two large decorative brackets. The front door features a fixed sash transom and a beveled glass door that is flanked by pilasters. On either side of the door, facing to the northwest and southeast, are two pairs of leaded, stained glass windows with diamond or lattice patterns.

South Elevation

The rear, or south elevation, features another gambrel dormer with an extended gable peak, plaster molding detail, and two small fixed wood sash windows. A single-story enclosed porch at the southwest corner is defined by its hipped roof and numerous wood sash windows. A rear door is accessed at the top of a set of poured concrete steps and through the enclosed porch. The basement is accessed through a second door located at ground level. Main floor windows are all 1/1 wood sash double-hung units with metal storms.

West Elevation

The west elevation features a larger painted brick chimney that pierces the eave. A Dutch Colonial style or gambrel dormer is immediately adjacent (south) of the chimney and much like the front and rear elevations, is characterized by an extended gable peak with molded plaster detailing. Windows include 1/1 double-hung wood sash units and a single fixed sash window in the gable. The edge of the enclosed rear porch can be seen on this elevation, and features wood sash ribbon windows and lattice infill.

East Elevation

The east elevation faces onto North Dakota Street and features some of the more unique elements of the home. A single-story 1932 addition with a poured concrete foundation is located at the northeastern edge of the wrap-around porch. The addition features an unadorned pent roof similar to the front corner entry pediment, and three wood sash 1/1 double-hung windows with two fixed sash windows. A gabled dormer above the addition is characterized by a bowed or shallow round bay with a single fixed sash window and two smaller double-hung windows. The fixed sash window itself features a unique full spider web leaded glass design. The web-design is continued in a second dormer located just to the south of the single-story addition. The Dutch Colonial style dormer has an extended gable peak with molded detail and a pair of double-hung 1/1 windows whose upper panes feature a leaded glass spider web descending from the corners of the window. Below the gambrel dormer is a tripartite wood sash window in a box bay.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

1920s: Sleeping porch on northeast corner of home enclosed.¹

1932: Single-story addition on northeast corner of home added by builder Frank Schoenberg at a cost of \$300.²

1940-1950: Front wrap-around porch spindle railing or balustrade replaced with a clad half-wall with scuppers. Porch columns modified slightly to accommodate the change in the balustrade.³

1973: Roof was replaced with asphalt/composition shingles.⁴

2002: Roof was partially replaced with asphalt/composition shingles.⁵

¹ Photograph provided by Kathleen A. Riley.

² City of Spokane Building Permits.

³ Photograph provided by Kathleen A. Riley.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

Areas of Significance	Architecture
Period of Significance	1904-1917
Significant Date	1904
Architect	Unknown
Builder	Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1904, the Zeph Lane House was built during the first phase of single-family construction along East Mission Avenue, between the 200 and 800 block, what is today identified as the Mission Avenue National Historic District. In 1986, the Lane House was designated as a contributing historic resource of the Mission Avenue Historic District. The Lane House is an excellent example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style with Dutch Colonial influences. The Lane House was constructed for Zeph Lane, of Burke and Lane, a Spokane lumber manufacturer and dealer on West Broadway Avenue. The home sold to railroad contractor George Chew in 1909. Chew also had his own firm, Washtok and Chew in the Mohawk Building downtown. During the property's period of significance from 1904 to 1917, the Lane House achieved historic significance for its association with the architectural development and settlement of the Logan Neighborhood, specifically along East Mission Avenue, and is architecturally significant as an example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. Historically and architecturally significant, the Lane House is nominated for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories C.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Mission Avenue National Register Historic District and the Logan Neighborhood

The Mission Avenue Historic District is a seven block portion of East Mission Avenue between North Lidgerwood Street and North Hamilton Street in Spokane, Washington. Designated and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986, the Logan Neighborhood, of which Mission Avenue is a part, was developed by Sylvester Heath and Jesuit missionary Father Joseph Cataldo who established Gonzaga University. The establishment of Father Cataldo's college kicked off a construction boom in the neighborhood:

The development of the college signaled a construction boom in the Mission Avenue area...[homes] were built from the 1890s to the 1930s; a majority of the homes were constructed in the last decade of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th...A second smaller building boom dates to the years around 1910,

when a number of bungalow and Craftsman style homes were built among the larger Victorian structures of the previous decades.⁶

Some of the first homes along Mission Avenue were constructed in 1890, but development in Logan Neighborhood had begun several years earlier. According to the Mission Avenue National Register nomination,

The neighborhood was planned by both Sylvester Heath and Father Joseph Cataldo. The land on the north side of the [Mission Avenue] boulevard was purchased and platted in 1884 by Heath, a prominent Spokane businessman and postmaster who made a fortune in stationery and paper goods and then expanded into the lucrative field of real estate speculation. About the same time, land on the south side of the [Mission Avenue] district, located in the Sinto Additions, was acquired by Father Joseph Cataldo...for the construction of a Jesuit college to provide a Roman Catholic education to families moving to the West.⁷

Father Cataldo's college, Gonzaga University, opened in 1887 setting off the construction of a series of Catholic institutions such as the associated Gonzaga Preparatory School and the Academy for Young Ladies which was opened in 1891 by the Sisters of the Holy Names. The influence of the Jesuits is revealed in the "physical plan" of the neighborhood, evident in a pattern of unusually wide streets (up to 100 feet in the case of Mission Avenue) or boulevards that could accommodate pedestrians as well as streetcars and carriages. The broad boulevard of Mission Avenue is especially significant as the first street north of the central business district that featured a "landscaped...tree lined median."⁸ Mission Avenue rapidly became a popular destination, so much so that when the famous Olmsted Brothers firm of Brookline, Massachusetts presented recommendations to the city of Spokane's parks board in 1907, they suggested "that the city incorporate the existing street into a plan that would link the city's parks with [similar] boulevards."⁹

Not only was the wide park-like boulevard of Mission Avenue popular, but so too was the neighborhood. With its collection of religious and educational institutions and well-loved parkway setting, the neighborhood was quickly labeled the "Holy Land." The overall attraction to the neighborhood, and specifically Mission Avenue, was of benefit to Sylvester Heath and other developers who sold residential lots along the boulevard where late Victorian style homes were rapidly constructed. The homes were "generally two and

⁶ Scott Brooks-Miller. *Mission Avenue Historic District*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1986.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

one-half stories, with clapboard and shingle siding...[featuring] intersecting gable and hip roof winds, with corner towers, bays, and broad verandas.”¹⁰ As the Mission Avenue nomination states, “the earliest residents [of Mission Avenue] were not the wealthiest men in the city but they were an important cross-section of successful and prosperous middle class business and professional leaders.”¹¹ Many residents owned their businesses, were mining men, or railroad men, ran for city council, were bakers, bankers, or neighborhood druggists. As a result of the neighborhood’s growing popularity, the area along Mission Avenue developed quickly between 1890 and 1905. However, by the turn-of-the-century, the first building boom was easing. Late Victorian, architect-designed homes gave way in the 1910s, 20s and 30s to smaller bungalows in the Craftsman style. In 1913, the Heath Branch of the Spokane Library, so named for developer Sylvester Heath, was constructed with funds from Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburgh iron and steel magnate. Other homes and buildings would be constructed along East Mission as the years went by, during or after World War II, including St. Aloysius School, completed in 1940. Numerous multi-unit apartment complexes and buildings were constructed along the street from the late 1960s through the late 1970s. In recent history, according to the district nomination, the immediate years following World War II in combination with Gonzaga’s increasing student enrollment, contributed to an increasing demand for more housing in the neighborhood:

...larger homes in the district were converted to apartments. Other houses were demolished and in their place new and architecturally undistinguished apartment buildings were constructed. At the same time, a number of commercial business grew on either side of the district creating distinct boundaries...the district is the last intact remnant of the boulevard which still conveys the historic character of the street.¹²

Today the contributing resources located in the Mission Avenue Historic District remain, for the most part, unchanged. Since the district’s designation in 1986, a handful of homes have been demolished for infill construction, including 528 E. Mission Avenue. Infill has also taken place behind existing homes, resulting in larger secondary structures that are often multi-family rentals, or the construction of massive additions at the rear of homes.

Lane House

The Lane House was constructed for Zeph Lane, of Burke and Lane, a lumber dealer and manufacturer on West Broadway Avenue, in 1904. The home sold in 1909 to George Chew, a railroad contractor with the firm of Washtok and Chew located downtown in the Mohawk Building. Chew sold the home to William C. and Mary E. Baugh in 1917. Mr.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

Baugh died shortly thereafter in 1919. In that same year, Mary and her daughter and son-in-law Myrtle and Eugene Emmons sold the house to Jason E. and Nellie M. Hanifen for \$5,500. Jason Hanifen was a superintendent with the Spokane International Railroad Company. In 1932, the Hanifens hired builder Frank Schoenberg to build an addition onto the home at a cost of \$300.¹³ In 1950, Mr. Hanifen too died, leaving the home to his widow. Nellie continued to occupy the home through 1955. Jason and Nellie's son, Thomas J. Hanifen, sold the home and furnishings in 1959 to Frank C. and Magdalene B. Winslow. A list of the furniture sold with the home included a washing machine with wringer, assorted garden tools, kitchenware, six rocking chairs, and exactly sixty-five books.¹⁴

Frank C. Winslow owned a contracting/construction business, Pipe Line Patching Company Incorporated. It is believed that only Magdalene and the children occupied the home at the time. None the less, the Winslows only occupied the home until 1963. In the following year, the home sold to James J. and June A. Gruber. The Grubers quickly sold the home to R. Larry Vaughn and his wife Billie G. Vaughn in 1970. Vaughn was the owner of Larry Realty at 3908 N. Lincoln Street. In 1973 the current owner, Kathleen Riley, acquired the home.¹⁵

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Category C

The Lane House is a good example of the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style and features Dutch Colonial Revival influences. According to authors McAlester and McAlester, the Queen Anne style “was the dominant style of domestic building during the period from about 1880 until 1900.”¹⁶ Although the style was heavily influenced by 19th-century English architects, the architectural style in North America actually “borrowed most heavily from late Medieval models of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras.”¹⁷

Moody revivals of medieval European architecture came into fashion, and the ordered, sensible architecture of the Classical past fell out. Texture, color, and asymmetry replaced geometry and balance, and a broad range of lively, unconventional, and complex styles emerged.¹⁸

¹³ City of Spokane Building Permits.

¹⁴ Communication with Kathleen A. Riley, August 10, 2007.

¹⁵ City of Spokane Building Permits and R.L. Polk Directories, 1918-1990.

¹⁶ McAlester, Lee and Virginia McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, p. 266.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, 268.

¹⁸ Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994, p. 134.

The name Queen Anne to identify the architectural style as it developed in the United States was therefore inappropriate, or an “egregious misnomer” according to author Marcus Whiffen:

In England the day of [the architectural style known as] Queen Anne dawned in 1868 with a house in Sussex called Leyswood, designed by Richard Norman Shaw, the most successful English architect of the later nineteenth century. For the first phase of the style, at least, the term Queen Anne was an egregious misnomer; “Queen Elizabeth” would have been more accurate. However, it was not the architecture of the stone and brick “prodigy houses” of Elizabeth I’s reign...but a rural manner that was still more than half medieval.¹⁹

Despite the misrepresentative name, or perhaps because of, the Queen Anne style became wildly popular in North America following the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition where the British Government constructed half-timbered buildings as living quarters for the British Executive Commissioner and his staff. Deemed the most “costly buildings erected by any foreign Government on the Centennial grounds,” the buildings and other Queen Anne style homes that were on display were featured prominently in the *American Builder* and *The American Architect and Building News*, some of the country’s first architectural journals.²⁰

Queen Anne style homes were defined by their eclecticism and the variety of materials that were utilized to avoid flat or smooth exterior wall surfaces. This resulted in varied rooflines, and the appending of bays, towers, and turrets. Differing textures were created on the exterior of homes through the use of several different materials such as wood shingles, often arranged in decorative patterns, patterned masonry, and other ornamental details such as those typically seen on front porches (commonly referred to as “bric-a-brack” or “gingerbread”). Contrasting materials were also used; “first floors were often brick or stone; upper stories were of stucco, clapboard or decorative shingles....Huge medieval-type chimneys were common.”²¹ The construction of these decorative and ornamental details, including projecting towers, bays, and turrets, was facilitated by “the widespread adoption of balloon framing techniques in the late 19th century.”²² Balloon framing was an innovative technology, first developed by builder George Washington Snow of Chicago in 1832. Based on lighter pre-cut two-by-four inch studs, balloon

¹⁹ Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1969, p. 115.

²⁰ Whiffen, 117 and Poppeliers; John C. and S. Allen Chambers, Jr. *What Style Is It: A Guide to American Architecture*. New Jersey: John C. Wiley & Sons, 2003, 73.

²¹ Poppeliers and Chambers, 73.

²² McAlester and McAlester, 264.

framing was revolutionary, allowing the ease of construction of affordable homes that featured various Queen Anne style design elements:

Over the next few decades, home building was transformed from a specialized craft into an industry, as entrepreneurs produced house plan pattern books and even prefabricated building materials in mass quantities based on the balloon-frame method. Throughout the country, single-family homes became affordable to Americans who were previously unable to purchase what had been a luxury.²³

Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include a steeply pitched roof or multi-level rooflines; multiple cross gables; tall vertical windows; towers and turrets; an asymmetrical façade; covered full or partial-width front porches; wrap-around porches; and devices such as patterned shingles, patterned masonry, contrasting colors, belt and stringcourses, corner boards, stickwork or false half-timbering, bays, oriels, cut-away windows, and insets and overhangs which all worked together to create textured, or non-flat wall surfaces.

The Queen Anne style features four subtypes that include the Free Classic style, what was classified by architect Richard Norman Shaw himself as the second phase of Queen Anne architecture. Borrowing heavily from seventeenth century architecture, the Free Classic subtype is characterized by architectural elements which are influenced by Classic Greek and Roman architecture and early American Colonial styles (Federal, Adam, Georgian). According to architectural historians Lee and Virginia McAlester, “about 35 percent of Queen Anne houses use classical columns rather than delicate turned posts with spindlework detailing as porch supports.”²⁴ In addition to classical columns, Free Classic details include symmetrical designs and fenestration patterns, the use of plan porch balustrades instead of spindlework; cornice-line details such as friezes, dentils and modillion courses; clapboard siding; Palladian windows; and pediments with cornice returns.

The Colonial Revival style, of which the Dutch Colonial is a subtype, was contemporaneous with the Queen Anne style. As such, Colonial Revival elements have much in common with those found in the Queen Anne style. The Dutch Colonial Revival subtype, featuring gambrel roofs, according to McAlester and McAlester, makes up only about “10 percent of Colonial Revival houses.”²⁵ Often the Dutch Colonial was characterized by steeply pitched gambrel roofs, full-width front porches, and dormers

²³ *Balloon Framed Houses. Fixing Our Historic House.* Website: <http://www.hereandthere.org/oldhouse/balloon-framing.htm>, May 2007.

²⁴ *Ibid*, p. 264.

²⁵ McAlester and McAlester, 322.

which become elongated in later versions. Very few examples of this subtype “closely follow early Dutch precedent” however.²⁶

Queen Anne Free Classic and Dutch Colonial features depicted on the Lane House include the home’s cross-gambrel roof, intricate molded plaster detailing in the extended gable peaks, the covered wrap-around front porch featuring an elongated pediment above the main entry supported by oversized wood brackets and Colonial style columns. The home additionally has symmetrical fenestration patterns that feature detailing around the window frames or are covered by small pediment hoods; enclosed eaves; a wide frieze board; and a multi-paned glass and wood front door with a transom window above and flanked by engaged Corinthian pilasters.

Summary

The Lane House is well-preserved at the exterior and retains good to excellent exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a single-family residential house form built in 1904 along East Mission Avenue in the Logan Neighborhood of Spokane, Washington. Achieving historic and architectural significance from 1904 to 1917 in the context of “architecture” in Spokane, the Lane House is nominated for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Category C.

²⁶ Ibid.

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