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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

32-2616

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number E. 111 and E. 115 Desmet not for publication

city or town Spokane vicinity

state WA code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] ACTING SUPD
Signature of certifying official/Title

11.7.94
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria (See continuation sheet for additional comments)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Concrete

roof Concrete/Tar

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

(See continuation)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B** removed from its original location
- C** a birthplace or grave
- D** a cemetery
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1915-1945

Significant Dates

1915, 1939

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Colonial Building Company

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Name of Property

Spokane County, WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1

1	1
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4	6	9	4	0	0
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5	2	7	9	2	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen Emerson

organization N/A date July 31, 1995

street & number W. 212 Dawn telephone (509) 466-8654

city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99218

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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Section Number 7 Page 1

WP. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA

7. Narrative Description

The W P Fuller and Company warehouse is actually composed of two buildings constructed at different times joined together to create a single coherent property. The original section is a four story rectangular commercial style building, with basement, constructed of poured steel reinforced concrete. The one story addition also displays steel reinforced concrete walls, but the interior and roof are constructed of wood. Both buildings display the grey color of concrete on walls which still bear the imprint of the wooden boards used in the forms.

The original four story building was built to be completely fireproof, with concrete employed in the walls, roof and interior support columns. The front facade of the first story features a set of wooden swinging entry doors. It is uncertain if these doors and other wooden doors of the building are original, since the plans had called for fireproof metal doors. The entry is centered and flanked by two large multi-paned steel sash windows. Above the entry can be seen the remains of metal fixtures which were once part of a lifting apparatus. Separating the lower level from the top three stories is a concrete ledge which serves as a simple decorative cornice line. The upper three levels form a square facade with three symmetrically placed windows on each floor. These are large multi-paned steel sash windows similar to those on the first story. Between each of the upper three levels are rectangular patterns imprinted into the concrete as a form of decor. Across the top set of windows is a panel upon which the sign "W P. Fuller & Co" is painted. Above this, the entire front facade is topped by a massive concrete parapet. This is decorated with imprinted rectangular patterns further enhanced with inset triangular shapes, completing the geometric motif of the front facade. A poured concrete loading dock runs the length of the front of this building, as well as the adjacent addition. Both of the side elevations of the main building are plain, with no windows. The remnants of faded words and murals can be seen on both of these walls. These feature the sign "W.P. Fuller & Co. Paints, Oils, and Glass" and cans of paint.

The rear of the main building is similar in appearance to the front facade, but there is no geometric decor or parapet. There are two sets of swinging wooden doors on the first level. The central entry features a glass and metal transom. Part of this transom consists of swinging

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**W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

metal doors, operated by pulleys and chains, which provide an overhead extension of the entry space. To the right of this is another set of swinging wooden doors with multi-paned glass transom and glass side lights. At the foot of this entry is the dilapidated remnant of a wooden loading dock. To the left of the central entry is a large multi-paned steel sash window. Above the first story are symmetrically placed windows identical to those of the front facade. Across the top is a panel displaying the company's name, just as in the front.

The roof of the main building is made of concrete. Within the parapet walls, the surface of the roof is slanted to drain water through two centralized pipes. Two concrete chimneys are situated on the east side of the roof. Also on the roof can be seen the original concrete elevator shaft extension and a later cement block extension presumably used for the same purpose.

The interior of the main building exhibits the stark nature and inherent strength of the steel reinforced concrete structure. Interior spaces are large and mostly undivided. Each floor has its own unique appearance, however, due to the size of the interior supportive columns. Because different levels are subject to different weight bearing demands, the columns are quite thick on the lowest level, the basement, but become less substantial with each higher level, creating a progressively more open effect. Other notable features of the interior are the concrete elevator shaft and concrete stairways that provide access between floors.

The single story, with basement, addition to the east of the main building, built in 1939, outwardly corresponds to the appearance of the larger adjacent structure. The steel reinforced concrete walls and the multi-paned steel sash windows mimic the older building. Although the dividing line between the two structures is clearly discernable, the similarity of appearance creates a coherence sufficient to identify the building as a single entity. A major detraction from the integrity of the front facade of the addition is a panel of metal siding that obscures the large multi-paned window to the right of the entry and the transom above the entry. This leaves only one original window of the addition visible. The siding, however, can easily be removed, and the intact original windows revealed. The rear of the addition is completely taken up by three

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**W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

roll-up metal doors. The interior of the addition differs from the main building in that the inner framework, including the floor, roof and supporting beams, are of traditional wood construction. The roof of the addition contains several skylights

8. Statement of Significance

The W.P. Fuller Company warehouse, located at E. 111 and E 115 Desmet Avenue, is significant as a representative of one of early Spokane's largest paint and finishing enterprises. This warehouse is the local property most closely associated with the large West Coast company. Additionally, this building is one of the earliest examples of fireproof, steel reinforced concrete construction to be erected in Spokane. The building's high degree of integrity makes it a natural component of a potential historic district in the immediately surrounding vicinity.

Sinto Warehouse District:

The W.P. Fuller and Company warehouse is located in one of the earliest warehouse districts to develop on the north side of the Spokane River. Earlier, such neighborhoods were situated near Northern Pacific tracks on the south side of the river. A map drawn by Robert Hyslop, depicting Spokane as it was at the time of the 1889 fire, shows practically no development along the Spokane River north of the Division Street Bridge. A notable exception is the partially completed Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad depot, located just east of the bridge's northern end. The extension of railroad tracks, switchyards and depots into the area is what prompted the emergence of the Sinto warehouse district. Another Hyslop map, dated c. 1925, illustrates the extensive development of rail network facilities in central Spokane. Large yards of the Great Northern and the Milwaukee Road occupied the south side of the Spokane River and Havermale Island. On the north side of the river were the Spokane and International depot, the Oregon Railway and Navigation depot, and the Spokane Falls and Northern depot. The Sinto warehouse district formed in the area just north of the S.F. and N depot, between Division Street and Gonzaga University, and south of Boone.

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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse Spokane County, WA

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

The development of the Sinto warehouse district was largely due to the efforts of real estate magnate Walker L. Bean. A 1914 *Spokesman-Review* article states that "Mr. Bean is the pioneer in the North Side warehouse section. He put in the switch and has sold all the sites of the present warehouses." Sanborn maps of 1910 and 1950 indicate a pattern of continued use as a warehouse district. An obvious factor in the later decline of the district is the disappearance of rail facilities from the north side of the river, a process largely completed by the 1960s. Recently the southern border of the district has been pushed northward by modern commercial development. Surviving properties include the W.P. Fuller and Company warehouse, an adjacent warehouse built by the firm of Whitehouse and Price, a concrete grain elevator, and other mostly brick clad warehouse structures. At present the Sinto warehouse district maintains good integrity and fair continuity, but future development may endanger this situation.

W.P. Fuller and Company:

W.P. Fuller and Company was founded by William Parmer Fuller, a tradesman from New Hampshire. After apprenticing as a painter and paper hanger, Fuller was drawn to California by the opportunities afforded by the 1849 gold rush. He was only twenty two when he arrived in Sacramento. There, in 1851, he entered the paint business, creating the partnership of Fuller and Heather. In 1862, flooding in the Sacramento area prompted the company to move its base of operations to San Francisco where, in 1867, the firm became Whittier, Fuller and Company. W.P. Fuller, Senior, died in 1890. Soon after, in 1894, the company was bought out by the Fuller family and was incorporated as W P Fuller and Company.

The company expanded rapidly throughout the western United States, expanding its line to include finishing oils and glass. Offices were opened in a number of cities, including Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. In 1904, W P. Fuller and Company opened its first office in Spokane, after maintaining a warehouse there for several years. This first office was located on Railroad Avenue between Howard and Stevens. A 1905

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**W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA**

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

advertisement for the company lists a variety of products, including Pioneer Lead, Phoenix Pure Paint, Kopaline, Muresco, Asbestine, and various varnishes and oils "In addition," announces the ad, "we carry at Spokane a full line of Paints, Oils, Brushes, Doors and Windows, Cement, Building Paper, etc , glass, plate and sheet, chipped, ground, ribbed, and colored art glass, Manufacturers of Mirrors and Plate Glass bevelers "

By 1914, the company's main plant in South San Francisco occupied over seventeen acres and the *Spokesman-Review* pronounced that W.P. Fuller and Company "has the largest investment in paints and oils of any concern in the United States " In that year, the company bought the land upon which the W.P Fuller and Company Warehouse was to be built. The new structure was to be fireproof and "completely modern," employing a relatively new method of construction

Steel Reinforced Concrete Construction:

Fittingly enough, both the City of Spokane and W P Fuller and Company had experienced the devastation caused by fire For Spokane, the 1889 fire that destroyed much of the central business district meant the end of a town constructed largely of wood and the beginning of a city of modern brick buildings which were better able to withstand fire. Such brick structures were not completely fireproof, however, and the search for a better alternative went on. The Fuller Company's brush with fire occurred during the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 Less than three months prior to that disaster, the company, flush with its success, had built a six story brick office building. The intended showcase structure survived the tremor but was completely destroyed by the ensuing fire. Thus, like the City of Spokane, W P. Fuller and Company was looking for fireproof alternatives to brick. In the early years of the Twentieth Century the answer was thought to be steel reinforced concrete construction.

Concrete has been used for construction since the time of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. It fell into disuse, however, after the decline of the Roman Empire Not until about

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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse Spokane County, WA

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

windows of the Fuller warehouse were indicative of new attitudes about working conditions and the ability to lighten and ventilate working spaces. This trend was carried to even greater lengths with the development of steel frame construction. Concrete framing was, however, an important intermediary step in the evolution of the large glass and steel structures of the late Twentieth Century.

One of the outstanding characteristics of reinforced concrete buildings is their longevity. All of the surviving Spokane structures of this type retain excellent integrity in the concrete framework. Despite the durability of such structures, few remain because, basically, few were built. Brick and stone remained the favorite cladding material; steel girders quickly became the accepted framework material. The era of concrete frame buildings was brief in Spokane. Because of the absence of obscuring cladding, the W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse is probably the best example of such buildings, fully illustrating the process and the simplicity of its function.

W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse:

In 1914, when W.P. Fuller and Company purchased land on Desmet Avenue for a new warehouse, the company maintained several storefronts in downtown Spokane. Its warehouse, then located on Railroad Avenue behind the Holley-Mason Hardware building, had become too small to keep up with a company expanding rapidly eastward into Idaho and Montana. The chosen site was in the emerging Sinto warehouse district. The growth of this district was largely the work of Spokane developer Walker L. Bean who brought railroad switchyards into the vicinity and sold the land to businesses desiring storage near such yards.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of 1910 show the property to be occupied by coal bins and a private residence, perhaps that of Mrs. Clara Bird Sellars, seller of the lot. Nearby are Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company tracks, a hay and flour warehouse, an agricultural implement warehouse, and a paint factory.

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**W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA**

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

1790 was it rediscovered, in England. A non-reinforced concrete bridge was built in France in 1816. The first dependable hydraulic cement was developed in 1824 by English mason Joseph Aspdin. His finished product so resembled quarried stone that it was named Portland Cement, after a quarry on the Isle of Portland where rock of similar appearance was cut. Reinforced concrete was developed over the course of the late Nineteenth Century by a succession of English and French inventors. The new process involved the addition of steel reinforcement bars (rebar) to the forms into which the concrete was to be poured. The combination of the concrete and the steel reinforcement gave the resultant form more strength and cohesion, allowing for the creation of larger and more complex shapes. Another selling-point for steel reinforced concrete was the fireproof nature of the material.

The Spokane County Court House, designed and built by Willis Ritchie, was considered the first largely fireproof building erected in Spokane. Completed in 1895, its walls were brick, but instead of employing wooden floors supported by beams, the floors were poured sheets of steel reinforced concrete. The next logical step was to use concrete for not only the floors but for the supportive columns and walls, rendering the entire frame of the building fireproof. Such a process was first employed, in Spokane, by architect Albert Held when he built the Holley-Mason block in 1906. Held declared that structure to be the "first strictly fireproof building in the city." The new method proved to be popular during the 1910s. Several warehouses were built along these lines; survivors include the Fuller warehouse and the McClintock-Trunkey warehouse. By the 1920s, however, steel girder construction had become the preferred technique. Concrete framing remained popular for a little longer because of its affinity for use with Art Deco design aspirations. In downtown Spokane, the City Ramp Garage, constructed in 1928, is the premier example of such use. Another prominent Spokane building, the Kirtland Cutter designed Chronicle Building, was built in 1927 using steel reinforced concrete construction methods.

Fireproof material was not the only advantage of a concrete frame building. Window space was no longer consumed by masonry bearing walls. The expansive multi-light and steel sash

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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

Construction began in the summer of 1915, after a \$40,000 contract was awarded to the Colonial Building Company. This firm operated in Spokane for nearly forty years. It was created in 1907 by prominent local builder Frank E. Peterson (Dessert Block, Stevens and Franklin schools) and financier Frank Burman, manager of Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company. Later, Charles H. Ludberg joined the firm as president. A 1914 advertisement run by the company announces "We do a general contracting business, especially reinforced concrete and steel structures, absolute reliable and capable." Another ad, illustrated by a drawing of an ornate Victorian style house, states "Residences and Business Blocks constructed on easy payments." The company built numerous Spokane buildings, sometimes employing the aid of prominent local architects such as Albert Held. Many of the firm's buildings have been demolished, including the Plaza Hotel. The company may have dissolved over a dispute. In 1935 the name of the concern was changed to the Colonial Construction Company. Between 1941 and 1943, two companies existed, using both the old and the new designations. By 1944, both of these had disappeared.

The Colonial Building Company's plans for the W.P. Fuller warehouse called for a four story building, 50 x 142 feet, with full basement. All elements of the building were to be fireproof, with reinforced concrete columns, walls, floors and stairways. Windows were to be of steel sash and wire glass. Doors were to be of steel construction. The most striking feature would be the concrete frame. The LeHigh Portland Cement Company was contracted to pour the structure, which would require an estimated 4000 barrels of cement. The imposing edifice was to be relatively unadorned. Although many today consider concrete to be an ugly duckling kind of medium, the attitude in 1915 was much different. This is borne out by a quote, describing the construction of the Whitehouse and Price designed McClintock-Trunkey Warehouse, from the *Spokesman-Review*:

The concrete piers, the main structural members of the facade, will be rubbed smooth, but will be left in the natural concrete color and indicate frankly the strength and durability of the construction within

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**W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA**

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

The W.P. Fuller Warehouse was completed in 1915. The one story addition to the east was not constructed at the same time. The 1928 Sanborn Map does not show this addition, but the 1950 version does. Records at the Spokane County Courthouse indicate that this structure was added in 1939. The addition was not entirely of concrete construction, the roof and floors being constructed of wood and supported by wooden beams. It is not known if this addition was built by the then still operating Colonial Construction Company. In 1947, W.P. Fuller and Company embarked on an expansion course in Spokane. The company hired the prominent local firm of Whitehouse and Price to build a two story brick warehouse adjacent to the west side of the Fuller Warehouse. At the same time, a new one story office building was constructed at the corner of Ruby and Boone. The walls of this building are of steel reinforced concrete, indicating that the company still believed in the viability of such methods.

After the 1947 construction of the new warehouse, the old Fuller Warehouse continued to be used for "wholesale distribution of paints, roofing, wall paper and home building materials." By 1965 the firm had moved its offices to E 204 Indiana and, in 1967, W.P. Fuller and Company was purchased by the O'Brien Corporation, a merger which created the Fuller-O'Brien Paints Corporation, today one of the largest paint supply dealers in the world. A 1961 photograph, on file at the Spokane County Courthouse, shows the Fuller warehouse apparently still in use. It was sold in the 1960s during the course of major changes initiated by the corporate merger of the Fuller and O'Brien companies.

Conclusion:

The W.P. Fuller and Company warehouse is significant for its role in the economic development of Spokane. Better than any other local property, this building possesses a close association with that company's long participation in both the municipal and regional economies. Perhaps more importantly, the Fuller warehouse is an outstanding example of the use of steel reinforced concrete construction in Spokane. Although there are a few other intact and, arguably, more

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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

aesthetically pleasing concrete frame buildings in Spokane, none is as illustrative of the construction methods applied. It is a symbol of strength yet modest in its appearance. Designed to last, the W.P. Fuller and Company warehouse will stand for many years to come. Aside from its' individual significance, it is a natural anchor property for a potential Sinto Warehouse Historic District.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Anonymous. *Albert Held, Architect, Souvenir Book*. Spokane. Cole Printing Co., c. 1905

Anonymous. *Ever Advancing Technology to Beautify and Preserve Things of Value*. San Francisco: The O'Brien Corporation, 1980

Anonymous. *History of the Firm*. San Francisco: W P Fuller and Company, n.d.

Anonymous. *San Francisco Greetings from California, 1904-1905*. San Francisco: The Pacific Art Company, 1904

Anonymous. *The Spokesman-Review*. Dec 10, 1905; Jan. 7, 1909, Oct. 17, 1909; Sept 9, 1914, June 11, 1915, Feb 3, 1916, Jan. 7, 1917; Aug 4, 1946

Durham, N.W. *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane County, Washington, Vol. II*. Spokane, Chicago, Philadelphia: S J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912.

Hyslop, Robert B. *Spokane's Building Blocks*. Spokane: Standard Blueprint Co., 1983.

Luttrell, Charles. Historic Property Inventory Form: W P. Fuller and Company Warehouse, 1991

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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Neville, Adam M. *Concrete Technology* New York: Longman Scientific and Technical, 1987.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1910, 1928, 1950

Taylor, Walter H. *Concrete Technology and Practice* New York: American Elsevier Publishing, 1965.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

SINTO ADD L9-10 B8

Boundary Justification

Boundary of this property, W P Fuller and Company Warehouse, corresponds to the legal description, as stated above, which is on file at the Spokane County Courthouse

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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse Spokane County, WA

11. Photographs

- 1 W P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
South facade, looking northwest
- 2 W P Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
South facade, looking north
3. W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, Wa
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
South facade, looking northeast
4. W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
South facade, front entry detail, looking north

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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse Spokane County, WA

11. Photographs (Continued)

- 5 W P Fuller and Company Warehouse
 Spokane County, WA
 Stephen Emerson
 July, 1995
 W 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
 South facade, front window detail, looking north

6. W P Fuller and Company Warehouse
 Spokane County, WA
 Stephen Emerson
 July, 1995
 W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
 South facade, parapet and sign detail, looking north

7. W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
 Spokane County, WA
 Stephen Emerson
 July, 1995
 W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
 South facade, addition detail, looking northwest

8. W P Fuller and Company Warehouse
 Spokane County, WA
 Stephen Emerson
 July, 1995
 W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
 East facade, mural, looking northwest

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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse Spokane County, WA

11. Photographs (Continued)

- 9 W.P Fuller and Company Warehouse
 Spokane County, WA
 Stephen Emerson
 July, 1995
 W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
 North facade, looking south

10. W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
 Spokane County, WA
 Stephen Emerson
 July, 1995
 W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
 North facade, looking southwest

11. W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
 Spokane County, WA
 Stephen Emerson
 July, 1995
 W 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
 North facade, detail of rear entries, looking southwest

12. W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
 Spokane County, WA
 Stephen Emerson
 July, 1995
 W.212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
 North facade, detail of addition rear doors, looking south

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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse Spokane County, WA

11. Photographs (Continued)

13. W P Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Former Fuller Company office, nearby, looking northwest
14. W P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Roof, elevator housing detail, looking northwest
15. W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Roof, detail of exit, looking southwest
16. W P Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Roof, chimney detail, looking southeast

United States Department of the Interior
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W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse Spokane County, WA

11. Photographs (Continued)

17. W.P Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Basement interior, looking north
18. W.P Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
First floor interior, looking north
- 19 W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Second floor interior, looking north
- 20 W P Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Third floor interior, looking north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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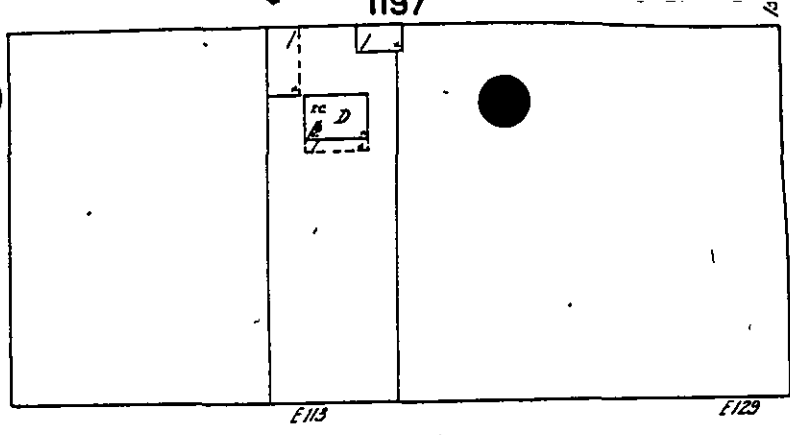
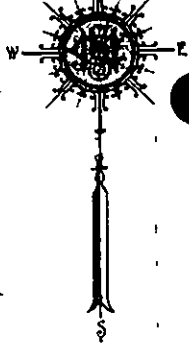
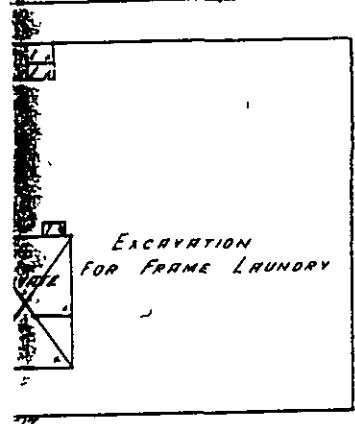
W.P. Fuller and Company Warehouse Spokane County, WA

11. Photographs (Continued)

21. W P Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Fourth floor interior, looking north
22. W P Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Staircase, second floor, looking northwest
23. W P. Fuller and Company Warehouse
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
July, 1995
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Addition interior, looking northeast

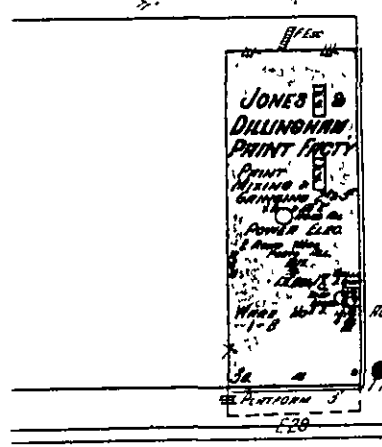
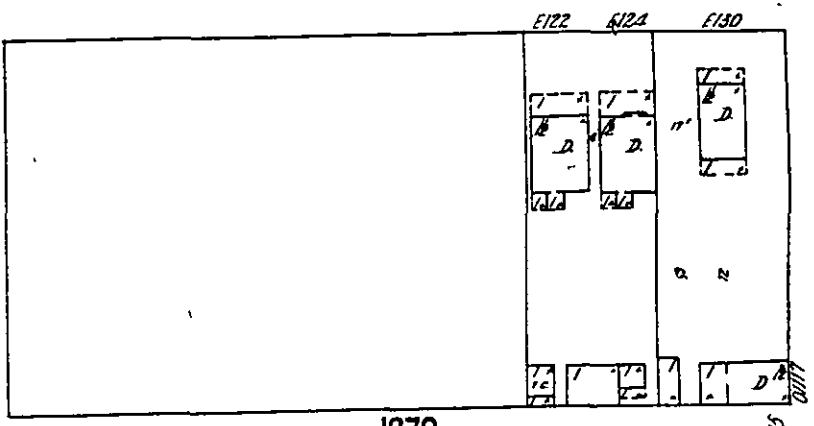
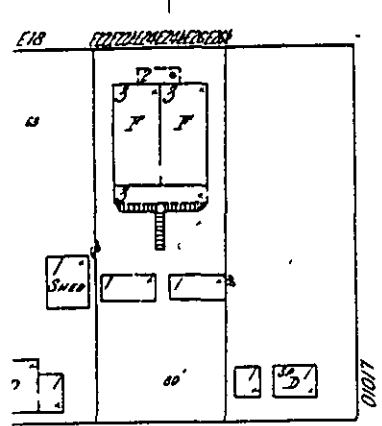
11. Additional Items

- A Sanborn Map, 1910, building site
- B. Photograph, 1961, from Spokane County Courthouse

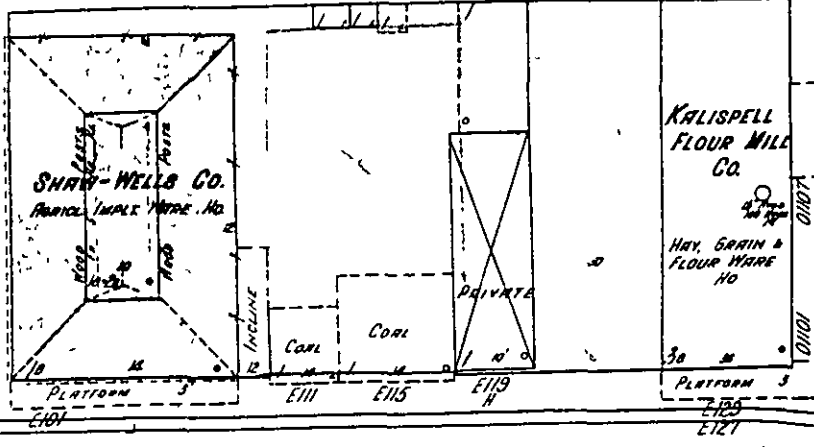


BOONE

Sanborn Map 1910
 AV. *Upper business site*

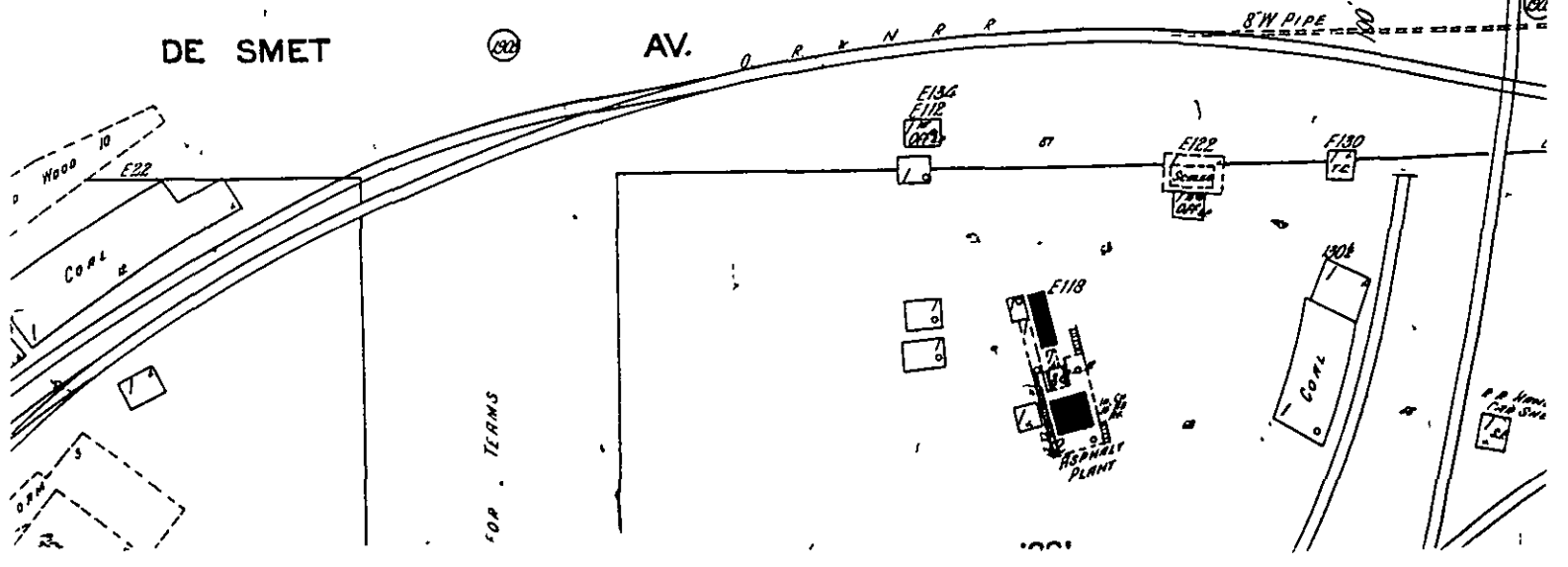


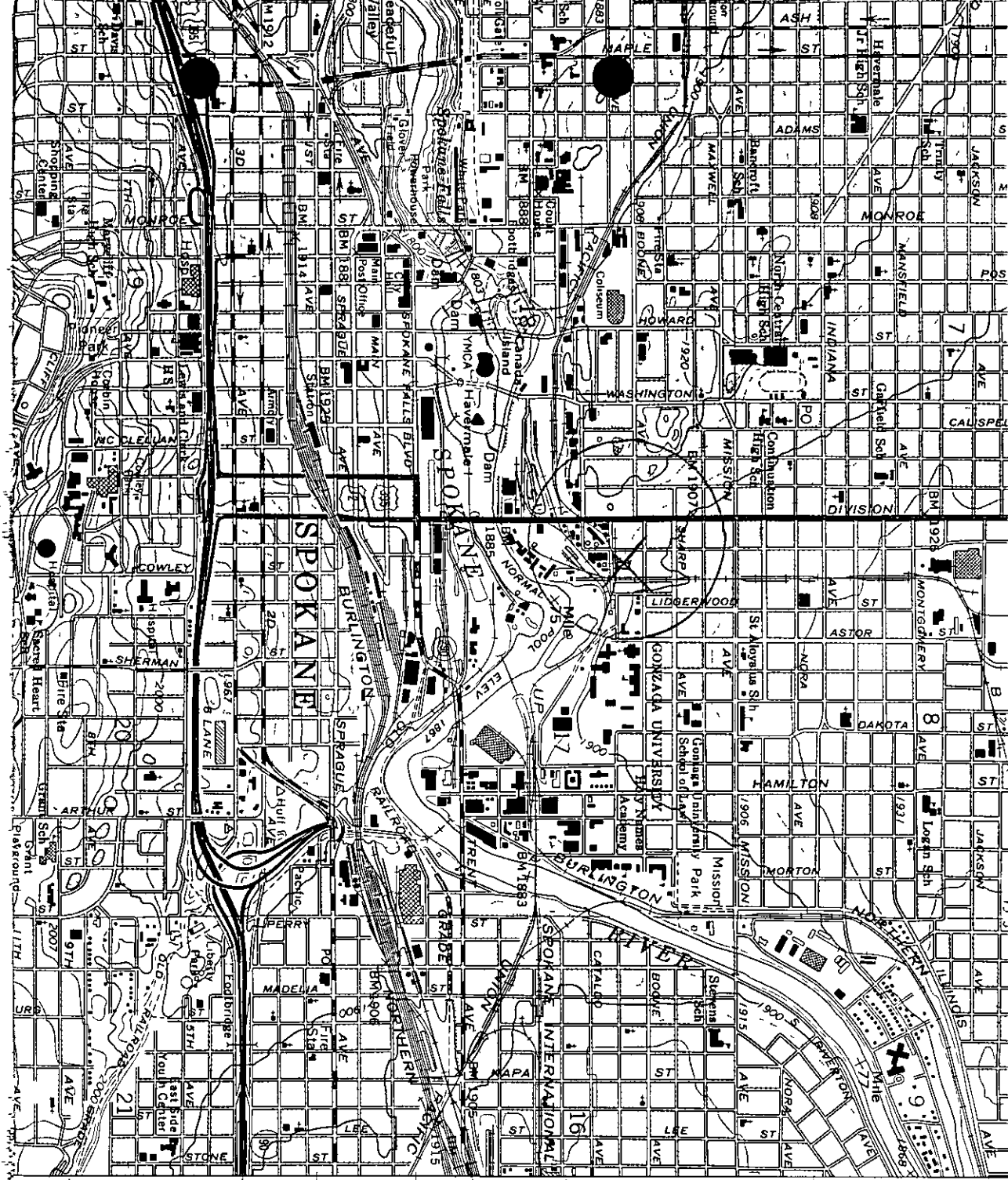
RUBY



DE SMET

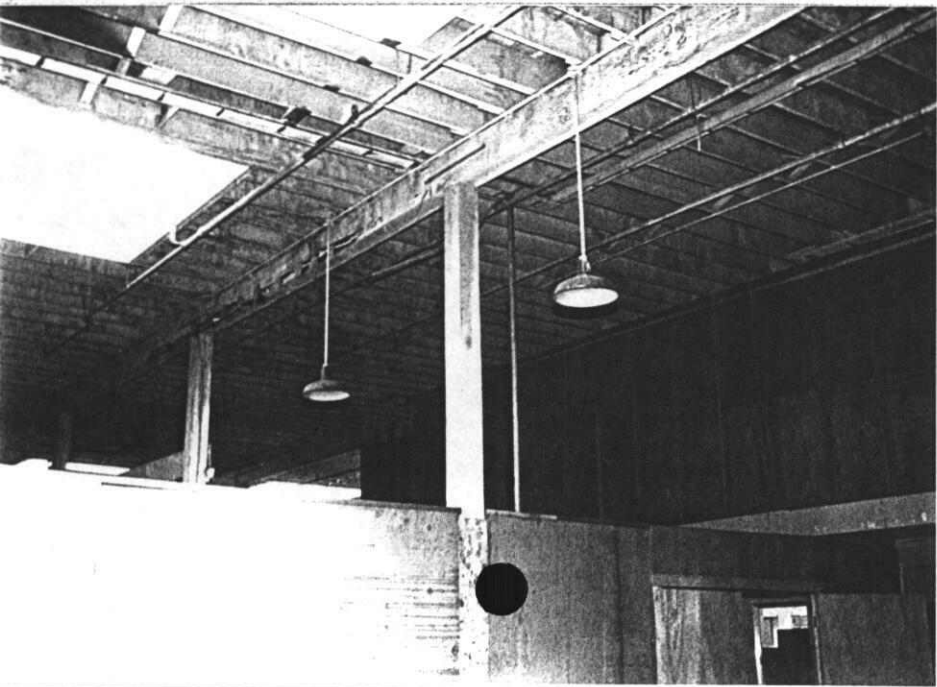
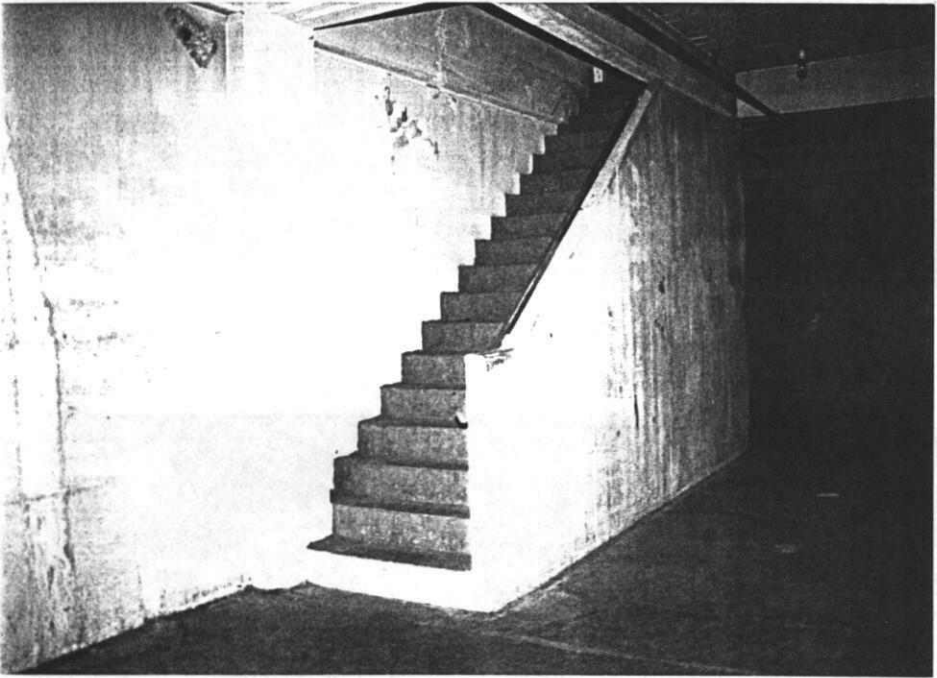
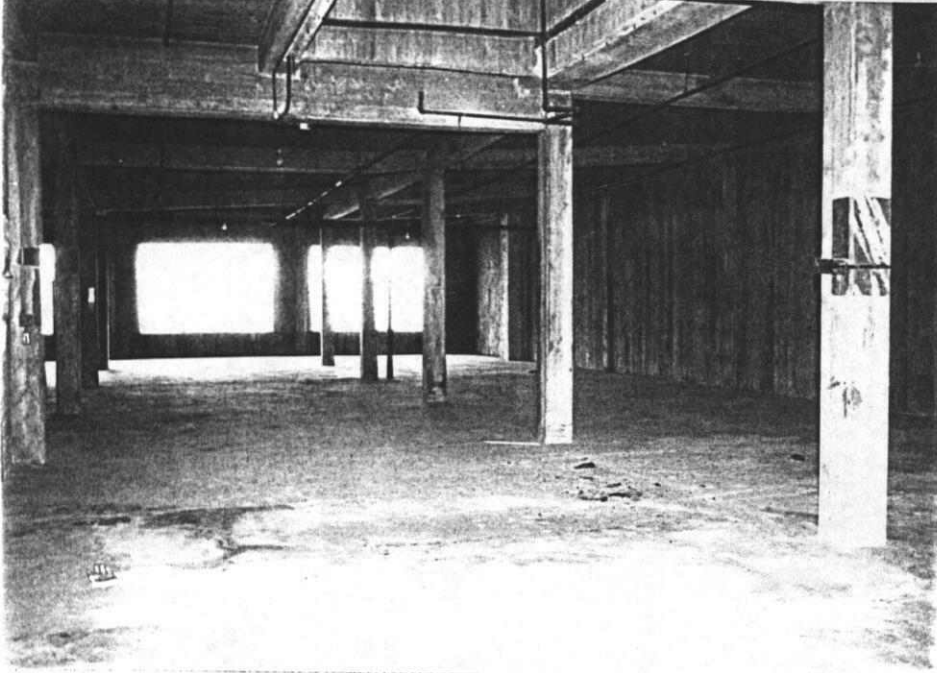
AV.

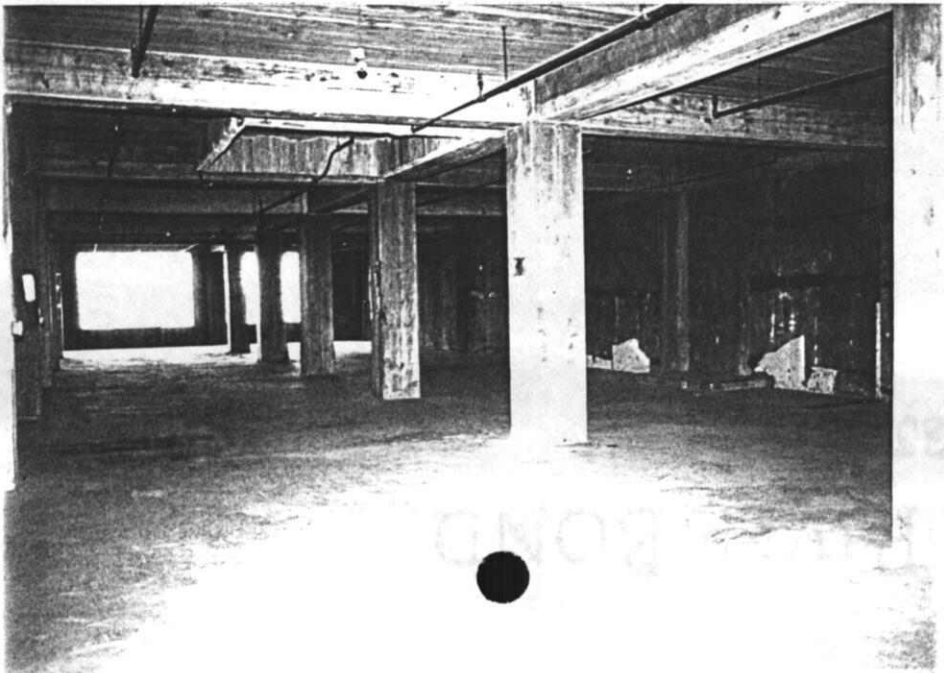
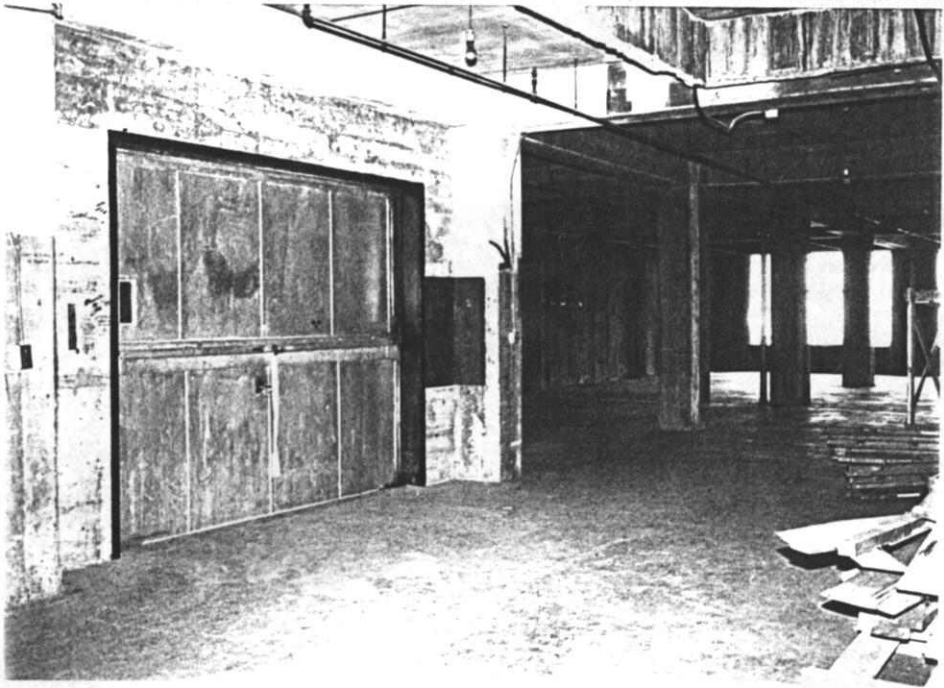


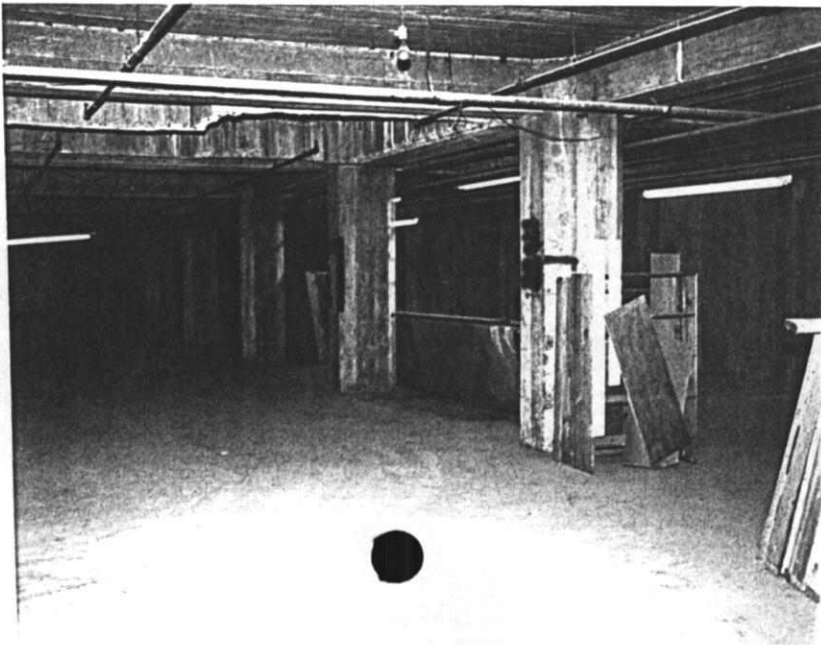


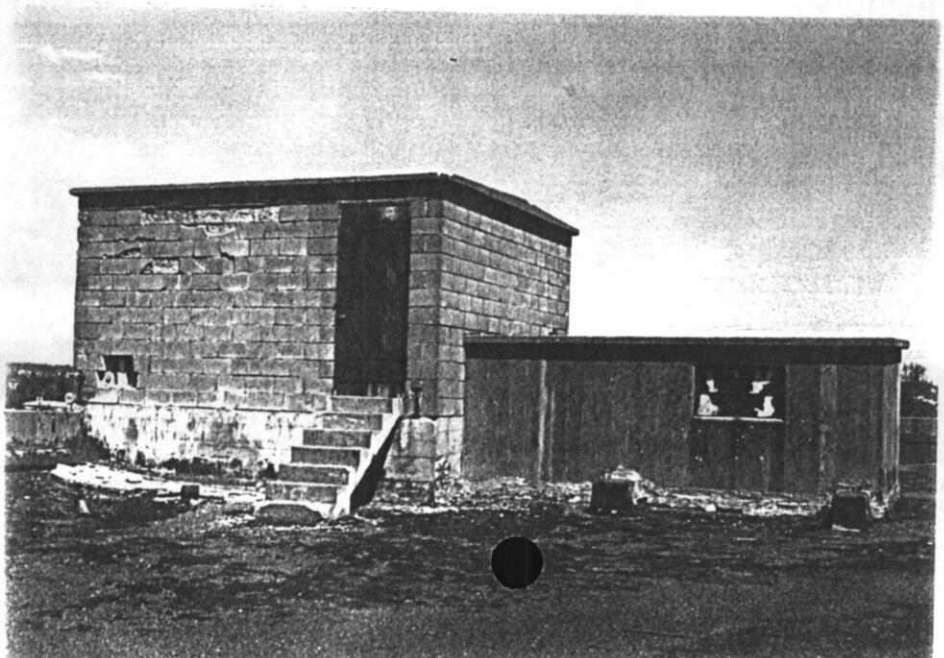
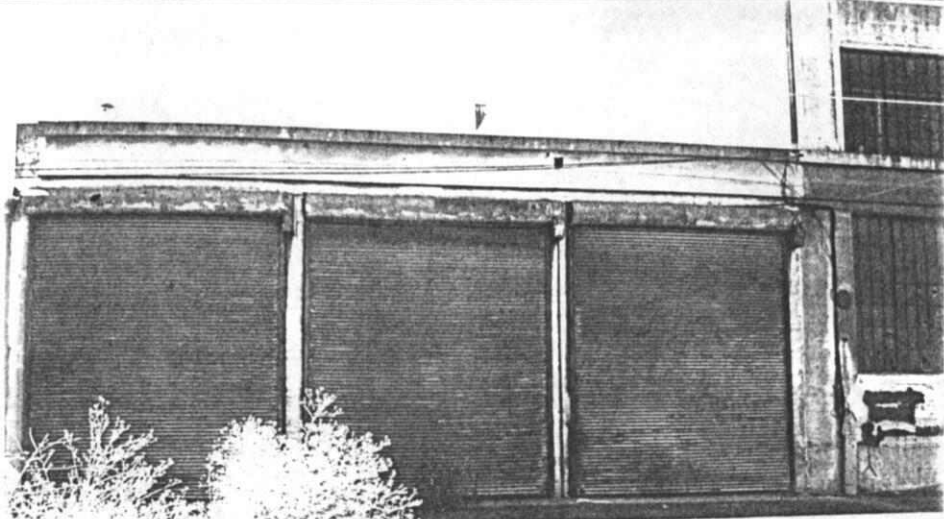
40° 32' 30" N
 117° 14' 30" W
 DISHMAN 4 1/2 MI
 MILLWOOD 5 MI
 HILLYARD 2 MI
 TRENTWOOD 5 MI
 3278
 3279

W.P. Fuller Co Warehouse
 Spokane, Spokane County, WY
 UTM References
 1. 14/469400/5279210





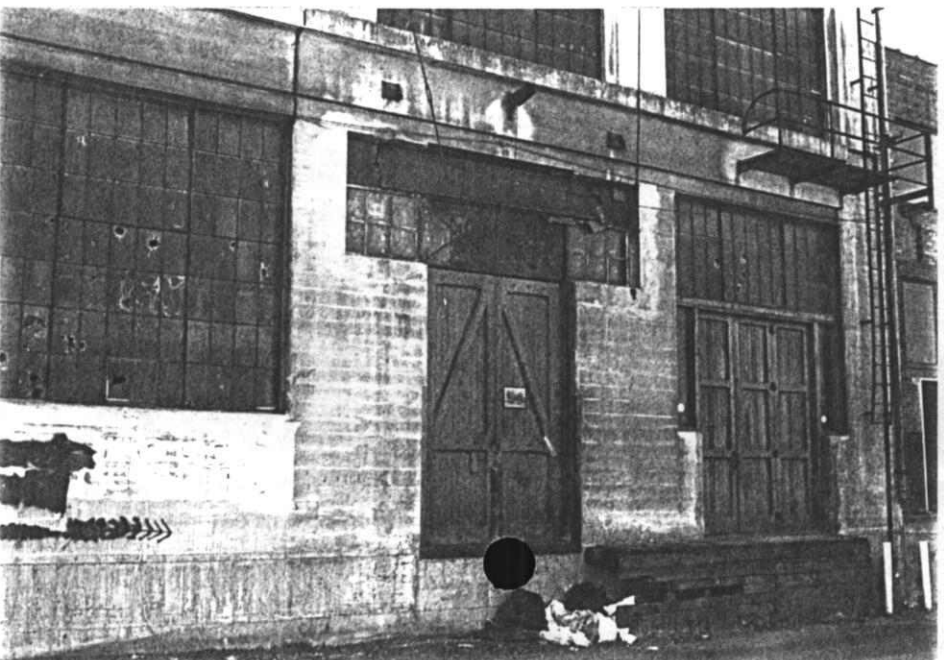


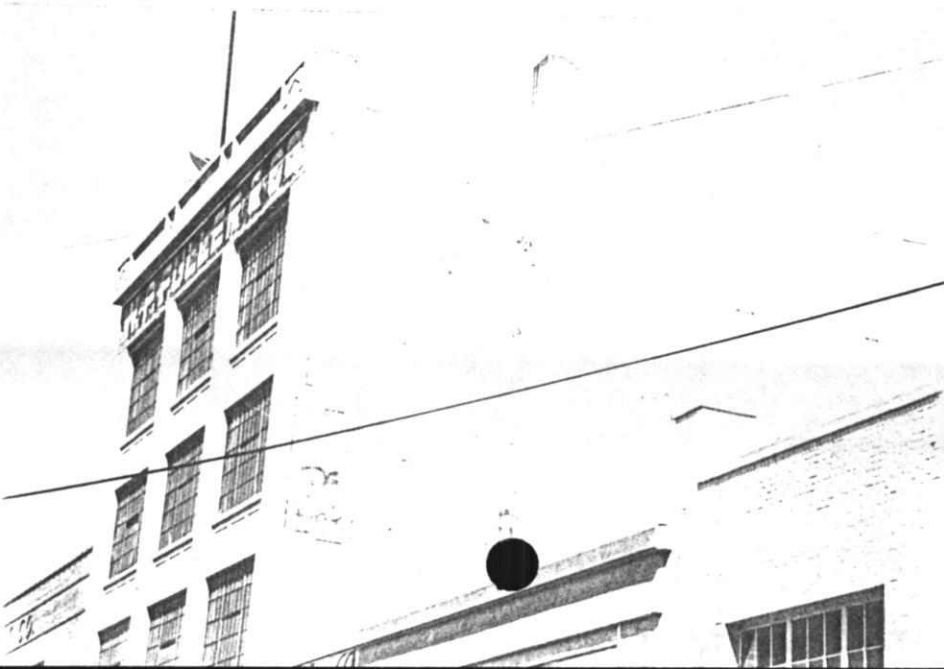
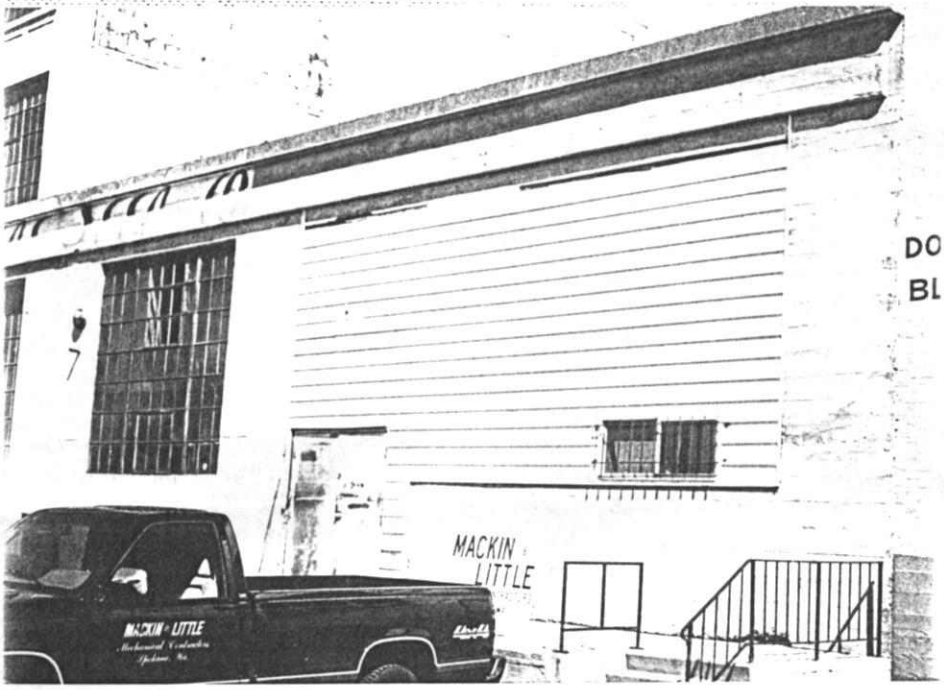


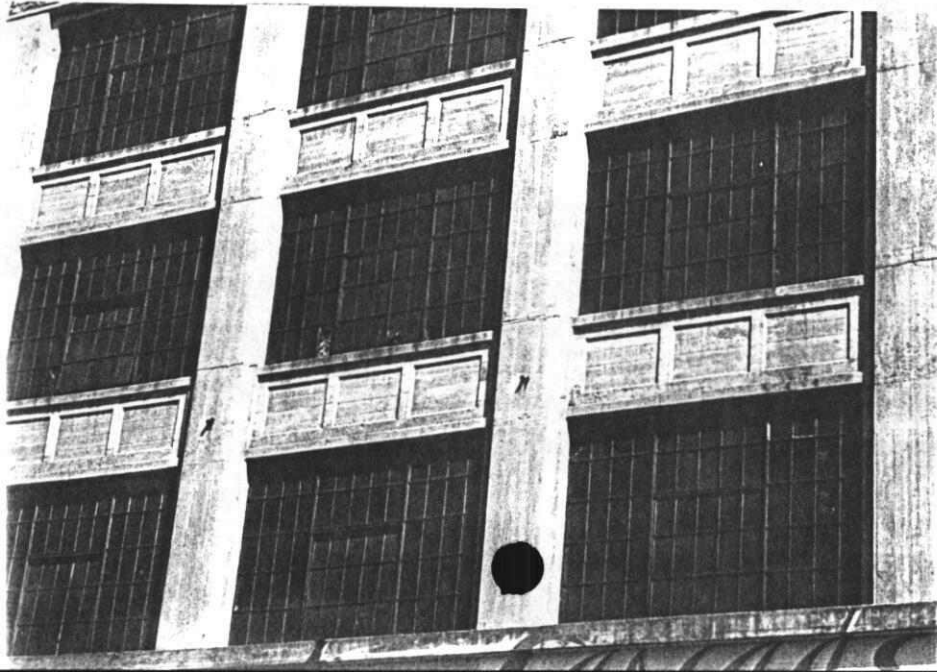
W.P. FULLER & CO.



W.P. FULLER & CO.







B.

