# **Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination**

Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office 818 W. Spokane Falls Blvd, Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 625-6543

1. Name	e of Property			
Historic Name And/Or Common Name		REALTY BUILDING		
2. Loca	tion			
Street & Number City, State, Zip Code Spokane County Tax Parcel		242 W. Riverside Avenue Spokane, WA 99201 35184.0912		
3. Class	sification			
Category of Property X_buildingsitestructureobject	Ownership of Propertypublic X_ privateboth Public Acquisitionin processbeing considered	Status of Property X_occupiedwork in progress  Accessible X_yes, restrictedyes, unrestrictedno	Present Use of Propertyagriculturalcommercialeducationalentertainmentgovernmentindustrialmilitary	museumpark X_residentialreligiousscientifictransportationother
4. Own	er of Property			
Name Street & Number City, State, Zip Code Telephone Number/E-mail		Delaney Group LLC, Catholic Charities Spokane 12 E. Fifth Avenue Spokane, WA 99202 John Fisher, jfisher@ccspokane.org		
5. Loca	tion of Legal Descrip	tion		
Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Street Number City, State, Zip Code County		Spokane County Courthouse 1116 West Broadway Spokane, WA 99260 Spokane		
6. Repr	esentation in Existing	g Surveys		
Title Date Depository fo	or Survey Records	Spokane Historic Pr	County I eservation Office	Local <u>1974</u>
	REVISED N	OMINATION ON DEC	7 19, 2014	

7. Description							
<b>Architectural Classification</b>	Condition	Check One					
(enter categories from instructions)	X_excellent	unaltered					
	good fair	X_altered					
	deteriorated	Check One					
	ruins	X original site					
	unexposed	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 Criteriamark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Spokane Historic Register listing:							
A Property is associated with events of Spokane history.	mat have made a sign	ificant contribution to the broad patterns					
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							
	o jieia, imormation ii	inportant in promistory instory.					
Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.							
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13. Signature of Owner(s)	
Monique P. Koloslo	, Delaney LLC.
14. For Official Use Only	
Date nomination application filed: Nove	ember 17, 2014
Date of Landmarks Commission hearing: Ap	
Date of City Council hearing:	·
City Council decision:	
I hereby certify that this property has been Historic Places based upon the action of e	
	December 18, 2014
Name of administrator	Date
Spokane Historic Preservation Officer or Spokane Historic Preservation Office City Hall—3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd Spokane, WA 99201	Official
Attest:	Approved as to form:
City Clerk	Assistant City Attorney



Realty Building in 2014

### SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Erected in 1910, the Realty Building is located in the National Register East Downtown Historic District in Spokane, Washington. At a height of eight stories, the property is a prominent, multi-story, reinforced, commercial office building. The building has a steel frame, flat roof, basalt stone foundation, brick masonry, and prominent glazed terra cotta cladding and detailing. The roof parapet on the front of the building features a massive overhanging terra cotta cornice with a semi-crenellated crest, entablature, modillion blocks, and egg-and-dart design, while the south façade is completely clad in terra cotta panels. Fenestration patterns are symmetrical with 1/1 single and paired windows, arched window openings on the seventh floor, and sculpted terra cotta lion's head and cross motifs between windows on the eighth floor. The interior of the building has lobby, office, and recreational space on the first floor, while floors two through eight comprise a total of 84 residential apartment units. Even with some modifications, the exterior of the

Realty Building is well-preserved and retains excellent exterior integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association.

## CURRENT APPEARANCE and CONDITION in 2014 Site

Sited on nearly level grade with a slight north-facing slope, the Realty Building is located on Lot 16, Block 5 in Havermale's Addition in east downtown Spokane. The building occupies all of Lot 5 (50 feet wide and 142 feet deep), faces south at 242 West Riverside Avenue, and is surrounded by one- to four-story brick masonry commercial buildings, single-room-occupancy hotels (SROs), and a grid-work of paved city streets and parking lots.

#### **Building Exterior**

A tall commercial business block in excellent condition, the Realty Building is 50 feet wide, 142 feet deep, extends eight stories in height, and reveals the Classic structural organization of capital, column, and base. The building is heavily embellished with fine glazed terra cotta embellishment.

The front of the building faces south and is prominently articulated with glazed terra cotta cladding, cornice, and sculpted detailing. The building's roof is flat with built-up tar and vinyl sheeting, and is distinguished with a massive overhanging cornice at the south facade that features a semi-crenellated crest, entablature, modillion blocks, and egg-anddart design, all made of glazed crème-colored terra cotta. Below the cornice, the south façade of the building is completely clad with glazed crème-colored terra panels, and features four symmetrical vertical bays. Each bay is defined by vertical forwardprojecting pilasters, and has one pair of 1/1 aluminum-clad, wood-sash, single-hung windows per floor on floors two through eight. Window openings on floor seven are arched with decorative terra cotta keystones and scrolled brackets, while windows on floor eight are separated by projecting terra cotta cross motifs and lion's head sculptures. A projecting beveled horizontal terra cotta stringcourse separates window rows on floors seven from floor eight. Two additional projecting glazed terra cotta stringcourses embellish the building's façade and separate the row of windows above street-level storefronts and between the second and third floors. Street-level storefronts feature two recessed entrances, glass display windows, glass transom windows, steel window and door frames, and a full-width fabric shed awning. A capital letter "R" sculpted in terra cotta relief is located on the east and west ends of the storefront.<sup>2</sup>

Final nomination reviewed & recommended by SHLC on Dec 17, 2014

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In 2014, architecturally appropriate exterior and interior modifications, including storefront and upper windows, were replaced, approved, and certified by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, US Federal Government through a Federal Investment Tax Credit program.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

Highly visible from Riverside Avenue in a northeasterly direction through a paved parking lot, the west face of the Realty Building is considered a secondary facade and is clad with glazed crème-colored pressed face brick that matches the color of the building's crème-colored terra cotta. Part of the formal terra cotta south façade design wraps around the southwest corner of the building, and features an extension of the terra cotta cornice, façade sculpture, and panel cladding. Storefront windows and transom windows also wrap around the building's southwest corner from the façade's storefront.<sup>3</sup> The west face of the building has a plain parapet and symmetrical fenestration patterns like the south façade. Contemporary windows from 1971 were replaced in 2014 by National Park Service-approved 1/1 aluminum-clad, wood-sash, single-hung window pairs that match the windows on the building's south facade. A row of original fixed clerestory windows are set high above grade at the first floor. Original basement windows are recessed in window wells level with and below grade. A paved alley abuts the west face of the building and rises four feet above grade with a concrete ramp at the south end of the alley. As reported in Spokane City building permit #B57278, January 1964, the ramp was added at a cost of \$2,500 to provide for a "drive-in pay window" when part of the building was occupied by the Spokane Police Department.

Clad with common brick, the east face of the building is plain and unadorned, and has a 71-foot-wide by 12-foot-deep recessed light-well above the first floor. Symmetrically placed window pairs are located in the light well. Contemporary steel-sash 1971 windows were replaced in 2014 with National Park Service-approved 1/1 aluminum-clad, wood-sash, single-hung paired window units. A side door with glazing and a metal frame opens from the east face at grade. A full-height exterior enclosed metal stair tower at the rear northeast corner of the building extends from grade to roof and is used as a fire escape.

The rear north face of the building abuts a narrow paved alley, which separates the Realty Building from the 1921 historic Salvation Army Building (now Luigi's Restaurant). The Realty Building's north rear face is clad in common brick and features symmetrical fenestration patterns like the rest of the building with 1/1 aluminum-clad, wood-sash, single-hung windows installed in 2014 that replaced 1971 steel-sash windows.

#### **Building Interior**

The interior of the Realty Building has 7,100 square feet in the basement, 7,100 square feet on the first floor, and 6,216 square feet each on floors two through eight for a total of 57,712 square feet.<sup>5</sup> The basement is unfinished with storage and mechanical rooms, the first floor has a lobby, offices, and recreation areas; and floors two through eight have a total of 84 apartments. After many decades of remodels, interior finishes in 2014 include painted sheetrock and acoustical ceiling tiles, recessed commercial lighting, vinyl floor

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Spokane City building permits. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Spokane County Tax Assessor Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

tiles, wall-to-wall commercial carpet, painted woodwork and trim, new passenger elevators, and new kitchen and bathroom fixtures. Original 1910 features inside the building include interior hallway configurations, interior service stairs made of metal and wood, and interior painted woodwork in several apartment rooms.

### ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

The Realty Building's original appearance is well-documented in many photographs taken in 1910 through the 1970s (see bibliography). The original design for the property pictured an angled recessed corner entrance at the southwest corner of the building's south façade as featured in two 1910 *Spokesman-Review* newspaper articles. The photograph of the street-level storefront pictured three windowed commercial bays at the south façade and a beveled, recessed, double-door entrance at the southwest corner. A 1931 black-and-white photograph pictured the angled recessed corner entrance removed and rebuilt as a continuation of the south facade storefront design, but with four instead of three commercial bays across the building's south façade. At this time, two recessed canted entrances were installed on the south façade storefront. The commercial bay design wrapped around the southwest corner to the building's west face to allow for one more fixed commercial bay with no entry.

Today in 2014, the Realty Building retains all of its prominent exterior glazed terra cotta panels, terra cotta sculptured embellishment, and crème-colored face bricks. The property reveals storefront modifications, including metal sash windows and non-canted recessed entrances; new windows above street level on the south, west, east, and north faces; and a full-height enclosed fire escape stair tower installed at the rear northeast exterior corner of the building.

Building modifications include the following:

1931 South façade alterations to storefronts (Spokane building permit #50991).

1946 Installed radio transmission tower on roof of building (Spokane building permit #83913).

1947 Interior alterations to offices (Spokane building permits #84371, #87753).

1950 Radio transmission tower installed on roof (Spokane Building Blocks).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> "New \$200,000, Eight-Story Fireproof Building on Riverside Avenue, Near Bernard Street, to be Completed in November." *Spokesman-Review*, 7 Aug 1910, and "New Office Structure on Riverside Avenue." *Spokesman-Review*, 20 Feb 1910

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> MAC archive photo L87-1.45013.31, dated 1931. MAC Archive Library, Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, WA.

1951 East entrance on south façade storefront modified (Spokane building permit #B5359).

1952, 1953, 1957, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1963 Interior electrical modifications, built-ins, restroom partitions, modifications to storefront and office, and police department offices/lobby and drive-up window/ramp (Spokane building permits #B10680, #B17832, #B52787, #B57490, #B73628, #B75856, #B52737, #B55202, #57278).

1971, 1975 Catholic Charities' alterations and uses from office building to apartment building with offices, recreational areas, and 84 apartment units (Spokane building permits #78504 and #B9586).

Area(s) of Significance	Architecture	
Period of Significance	1910	
Date Built	1910	
Architect	Albert Held	

#### SECTION 8: SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecturally significant, the Realty Building is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Category C. The property's period of significance is defined by the year 1910, the date the Realty Building was constructed. The property retains a high degree of exterior integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as one of the first, tallest, and architecturally prominent concrete/steel-reinforced, terra cotta-clad skyscrapers erected in Spokane. preserved at the exterior, the eight-story property is prominently distinguished with decorative sculpted relief and lavish adornment artfully rendered in smooth, reflective, crème-colored, glazed terra cotta. The building was constructed for the Spokane Realty Company, a group of successful Spokane businessmen and city boosters interested in positive planned growth for Spokane. The Realty Building was designed by Albert Held, one of Spokane's most gifted master architects. Held practiced in Spokane for 35 years from 1889 to his death in 1924, and was responsible for a number of fine commercial blocks and apartment buildings, warehouses and train depots, schools and residential Months before the property was built, anticipatory articles in the local Spokesman-Review newspaper in 1909 and 1910 described the forthcoming Realty Building as an eight-story "class 'A' fireproof office of the latest and most modern construction," made with "400 tons of steel" and a price tag of \$200,000, a large sum in 1910. The newspaper praised the Realty Building as one of the "leading fireproof" structures in the city," and announced that "with steel frame, reinforced concrete floors and walls, metal window sashes, and protected shafts, the building is a model of construction." The Realty Building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2003 as a contributing historic property in Spokane's National Register East Downtown Historic District.

#### **HISTORIC CONTEXT**

In 1872, Spokane began as a small Eastern Washington town centered at Spokane Falls, a natural topographic feature and now an important source of hydro-electric power. The town grew quickly and became nationally recognized as an important distribution center for mining, lumber, agriculture, and railroad transportation in the western United States. As was popular in the late 1880s and 1890s, the town's downtown business district was built with mostly wood frame commercial and business blocks, warehouse buildings, and lodging houses. In 1889, a fire started in the heart of the town's business core and quickly grew to huge proportions, engulfing the city and destroying more than 32 city

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Spokesman-Review, 16 Oct 1909, 20 Feb 1910.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Spokesman-Review, 7 Aug 1910.

blocks, nearly the town's entire central business district. After the fire, building codes were changed and fire retardant building materials and practices were mandated to prevent the possibility of damage from future fires. Brick and stone were the fire-retardant construction materials of choice, and hundreds of brick and stone multi-story buildings were erected, some with steel reinforcing.

Downtown re-building efforts boomed in Spokane after the 1889 fire. Plain, no-frills, single-room-occupancy hotels with brick masonry construction were quickly erected side-by-side along downtown streets to house the influx of people, workers, and immigrants who flocked to Spokane to find jobs. In contrast, other brick and stone buildings were designed and built as prominent, high-style commercial business blocks, upscale apartment buildings, and luxury hotels. Fashionable around 1910, tall, elegant, multi-story skyscrapers were constructed with decorative, shiny, smooth, glazed terra cotta, carefully executed and exquisitely sculpted. High-end tenants were attracted to the blocks—described cotta-adorned business historian/architectural engineer, R. B. Hyslop (Spokane's Building Blocks), as "flagrantly displaying importance and the privilege of greatness, wealth, sophistication." Exceptional examples in Spokane include the Old National Bank Building (15 stories, built in 1910), the Sherwood Building (eight stories, built in 1916), the Paulsen Medical & Dental Building (15 stories, built in 1928), and the Realty Building (eight stories, built in Significant for its prominent exterior architecture, the tall, elegant Realty Building was one of the first high-quality skyscrapers constructed in downtown Spokane with abundant decorative, glazed terra cotta embellishment

### The Realty Building

The Spokane Realty Company was organized by prominent business leaders and civic-minded "movers and shakers" in Spokane's business world who sought to facilitate the city's downtown growth by the construction of high-end office buildings and commercial business blocks. The company was led by Julius Galland, Chairman of the Spokane Realty Company's Board of Trustees, and included such luminary Spokane businessmen as W.J.C. Wakefield, Peter Larson, Albert Held, T.L. Greenough, George L. Dodson, Reinhard Martin, Charles P. Robbins, and Dr. E.T. Richter.

In 1908, the Spokane Realty Company purchased Lot 16 on Block 5 in Havermale's Addition, one lot east of Bernard Street on West Riverside Avenue, on the eastern edge of Spokane's central business district. Justifying the location of the proposed Realty Building, company chairman, Julius Galland, stated "the erection of such a building, wherever located, certainly indicates confidence in the city's growth, importance, and prosperity." He further stated the Spokane Realty Company will later erect a "seven or eight-story steel building at the northwest corner of Division Street and Riverside

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> "Office Building to Cost \$200,000: Spokane Realty Company Builds East of Bernard on Riverside." *Spokesman-Review*, 16 Oct 1909.

Avenue." The proposed building at Division and Riverside was never built. In contrast, the eight-story, terra cotta-clad Realty Building was erected as proposed in 1910. It was designed by Albert Held, a prominent Spokane architect and Spokane Realty Company board member and stockholder.

The Realty Building's address was 242 W. Riverside Avenue and was located just east of Bernard Street on the north side of Riverside Avenue. The first floor of the building housed various commercial shops that sold such items as confectionaries, tobacco & cigars, and clothing. From 1910 to the early 1920s, the Realty Hotel followed by the St. Francis Hotel, occupied rooms in the Realty Building along with various businesses that leased upper floor offices—all designed as high-quality, secure office suites. During this time, the Spokane Realty Company held rooms in the building for their offices, and Albert Held, the building's architect, occupied offices and drafting rooms on the building's top two floors, seven and eight.

By the 1930s, hotel rooms were modified to serve as professional offices for a plethora of businesses and professional tenants. Some of these tenants included Brittan Brothers Inc, USA Navy Recruiting Station, Merchants Rating & Adjusting Company, Carolus Traffic Service, Crick Contracting, Alder Metals Corporation, Diehl Bookkeeping, Golden Valley Mining, Nyberg Contracting, Broker International Engineering, Siems & Carlson Contractors, Washington State Highway Department, Transcontinental Freight Bureau, Power Oil & Gas, Joslin & McAllister Contractors, J.W. White Multi-graphing/Rotary Typesetting/Printing, US Dept of Agriculture & Bureau of Plant Industry, J.W. Forest Contractor, Dale Strong Publisher, Ferdinando Cello, Cameron Lumber Company, Ruth Consolidated Mining & Milling, United Christian Missionary Society, J.F. Caldwell Lawyer, Dickens Consolidated Mines, and Netherland-American Mortgage/Holland Bank.

During the 1940s and 1950s, nearly 50 tenants a year leased space in the Realty Building's professional offices. For example, in the 1940s, Spokane County leased offices on the second, third, and fourth floors of the building at \$550/month for six years. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company in Spokane leased offices on the seventh floor for five years for \$550/month. In the 1950s, KSPO radio station had an office and studio on the second floor, and a radio wave transmission tower on the building's roof. In 1954, KXLY-TV leased office space and transmitted radio/television signals from the Realty Building's roof-top tower for \$16,600. 13

While many former tenants continued their leases from the 1930s, new tenants to the building included additional city, county, state, and federal government departments, divisions, and stations. Other office space housed additional architects, building contractors, and mining companies. New tenants included various manufacturing

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Spokane County public records and Hyslop, page 241

concerns, land/title companies, real estate brokerages, wholesale tobacco, Safeway Stores, and other food producers. As always, the Spokane Realty Company maintained their offices in the Realty Building.

In 1961, the Spokane Realty Company sold the Realty Building to the City of Spokane. The interior of the building was modified to accommodate headquarters for the Spokane Police Department, including its offices, courts, and jail. Spokane historian/architectural engineer, R.B. Hyslop, offered the following account:

This was the period of drive-in facilities for hamburger stands and banks, and a drive-in (drive-by) window was installed in the west wall [of the Realty Building], with a ramp in the [west-side] alley to get cars up to the proper level, principally for the purpose of paying parking tickets.<sup>14</sup>

In 1971, the City of Spokane sold the Realty Building to "The Delaney Apartments," the name given to 84 low-income residential apartment units subsidized by Catholic Charities of Spokane. The Realty Building's windows, street-level storefronts, and entire building interior were modified to accommodate the Delaney Apartments. In 2014, apartment rooms on all seven upper floors, the building's first floor, all windows, and street-level storefronts were rehabilitated with architecturally appropriate standards met through a Federal Investment Tax Credit program administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation in concert with the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, US Federal Government.

#### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

#### Terra Cotta-Clad Skyscrapers

Built in 1910, the Realty Building is architecturally significant as a multi-storied, high-rise, concrete/steel-reinforced, terra cotta-clad commercial business block. Regarded as one of Spokane's first "skyscrapers," the Realty Building followed the lead established by the Old National Bank Building (ONB), built earlier in the year before construction of the Realty Building was completed. With 15 towering stories, the ONB had a stylishly dressed exterior in stunning, shiny, glazed, crème-colored terra cotta panels and sculpted embellishment, reflecting the then-current fashion for tall, elegant, high-class, terra cotta-adorned skyscrapers. Like the ONB, the Realty Building, albeit smaller, quickly followed suit with architecturally significant glazed terra cotta embellishment and cladding, and was erected two blocks east in a similar building site position as the ONB on the north side of Riverside Avenue.

Riverside Avenue became the primary street in downtown Spokane's central business district from Monroe Street seven blocks east to Browne Street. Because it was located just before Browne Street on the east end of the city's central business district, the Realty

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Spokane's Building Blocks, page 241

Building did not always enjoy the fashionable tenants and high rents commanded by the ONB and properties located two to three blocks west on Riverside Avenue in the business district's center core. However, the Realty Building's well-designed, high-quality office suites were nonetheless continually leased by some of Spokane's most prominent professionals and professional business enterprises.

### Albert Held (1866-1924)

Professional architect, Albert Held, designed the Realty Building. Associated with the rebuilding of Spokane after the devastating 1889 fire, Held was responsible for many of Spokane's finest architectural treasures. Some of the buildings, manufacturing plants, warehouses, railroad depots, schools, and homes that Held designed have been demolished but many examples of his work remain intact in good condition—confirming his reputation for designing strong buildings that last. It is said the "record of a man's work...is always the strongest kind of testimonial." This is particularly true as evidenced by the high quality and artistry of work accomplished by prominent pioneer architect, Albert Held.

Spokane architect Albert Held was born in 1866 in Minnesota, graduated in architecture from the University of Minnesota, and was registered as a professional architect in the state of Washington. Held worked as a draughtsman in Minnesota until 1889, when a ferocious fire destroyed 30 downtown city blocks in the central business district of Spokane, Washington. Answering the call to architects for help re-designing and rebuilding the city, Albert Held relocated to Spokane. He opened successive offices in the Lindelle Building, the Rookery Block, the Hyde Block, and lastly, the Realty Building—all located on Riverside Avenue in the city's downtown business and merchandise district. In 1909-1910, Held designed the Realty Building and his own personal offices/drafting rooms on the building's two top floors, seven and eight, and maintained his workplace for fourteen years until his death in 1924.

Albert Held was responsible for fine, well-built commercial business buildings and schools in Spokane, including the Palace Department Store, Holley-Mason Hardware, Home Telephone & Telegraph, Spokane Dry Goods Warehouse, Continental Mill, Galland-Burk Brewery, Inland Brewing, Spokane Bakery, Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, Terminal Station for Spokane Inland Electric Railroad, Ricardo Building, Spokane Brewing & Malting, Centennial Mill, Blake Building, Sacred Heart Hospital, Golden West Hotel, Ondawa Inn, Globe Hotel (Janet Block), Exchange National Bank, Jenkins Building, Tru Blue Biscuit Company, Spokane Carnegie Library on Altamont, St. Luke's Hospital, Washington Hotel, and the Realty Building. Held designed the Parental School (private) and at least five public schools: North Central High School and the Webster, Lowell, Grant, and Lincoln Schools.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Spokesman-Review, 1908

Albert Held also designed some of Spokane's most notable, high-quality apartment buildings such as the Amman Apartments, San Marco Apartments, Breslin Apartments, Bachelor Apartments, Dan Hoch Apartments, and the Knickerbocker Apartments. Finally, Held was responsible for many of the most architecturally prominent homes built in the city for some of Spokane's social elite. These include the James Clark House, Leo Long House, Martin Woldson House on Sumner Avenue, Col. James Armstrong House, James Williams House, Robbins House, Page-Ufford House, Thomas Wren House, Wittenburg House, Sander House, Fassett House, Zimmerman House, Phelps House, Mathews House, Kuhn-Reid House, and the Weil House.

Albert Held came to Spokane as a civic booster and was always interested in positive growth in the city. He was appointed a Spokane Parks Commissioner, was a member of the American Institute of Architects and Washington State Association of Architects, and served as a prominent member of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane City Club, and the Spokane Realty Company. He belonged to the Imperial Oddfellows Lodge, the Spokane Club, Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, and was a director of the Exchange National Bank. Albert Held died in June 1924 after 35 years in Spokane as one of the city's most accomplished master architects.

#### SECTION 9: BIBLIOGRAPHY

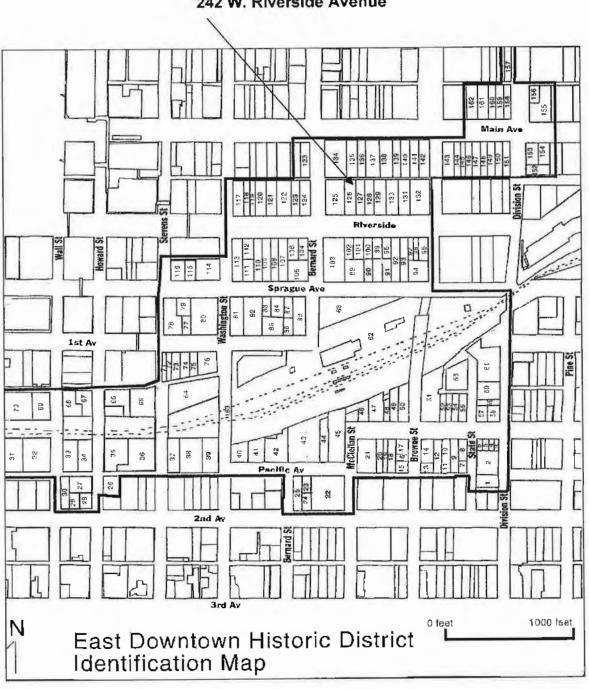
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### REALTY BUILDING 242 W. Riverside Avenue Spokane, WA 99201

### Realty Building 242 W. Riverside Avenue



Plat Map Spokane County Realty Building property MAIN ACA CASA 1 11(10) (20) 3 142 12 (9) 142 13 14(11) 13) 16 50 24 50 2 2 23 107 (0) 2 120 ED. 10-15 1690-(2) (3,107 (8) **Š**3

Southwest corner façade of Realty Building in 2014 Southeast corner of Realty Building in 2014 Photo 1

Photo 2





Photo 3 East face of Realty Building in 2014

Photo 4 East face windows of Realty Building in 2014 (NPS-approved window replacements)





Photo 5

West secondary façade of Realty Building in 2014
West secondary façade windows in 2014 (NPS-approved window Photo 6 replacements)





Photo 7 NPS-approved window replacements in 2014, rear north face of building Photo 8 Rear north face of Realty Building in 2014 (facing alley)





Photo 9 Southwest corner façade in 2014 Photo 10 Southeast corner façade in 2014





Photo 11 First-floor lobby in Realty Building in 2014, looking southeast Photo 12 First-floor public hall in Realty Building in 2014, looking south





Photo 13 First-floor passenger elevators in 2014, looking east

Photo 14 Fourth-floor hallway in 2014, looking north (representative of 7 floors above streetlevel)





Representative apartment kitchen in 84 apartments in building in 2014 Original 1910 stairway on interior east wall of building in 2014 Photo 15

Photo 16



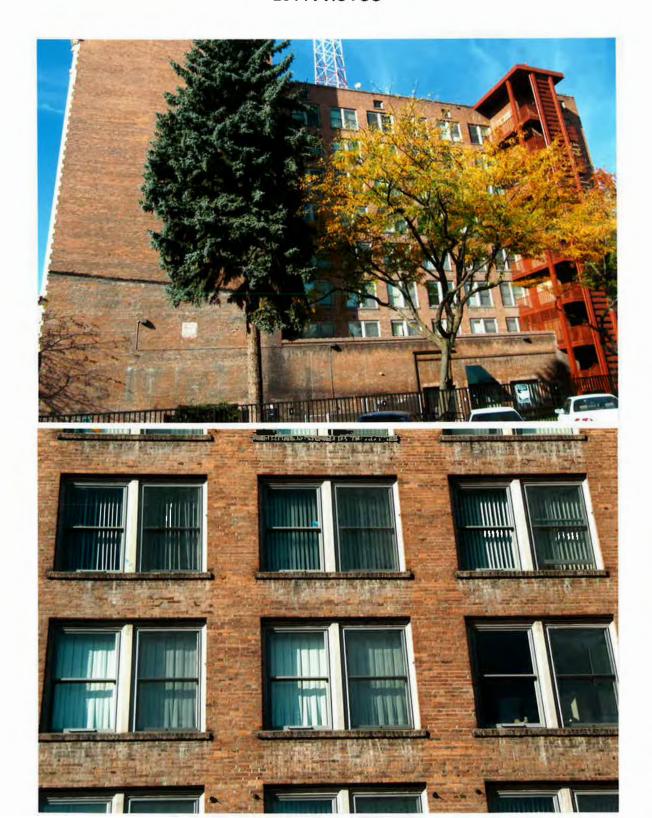


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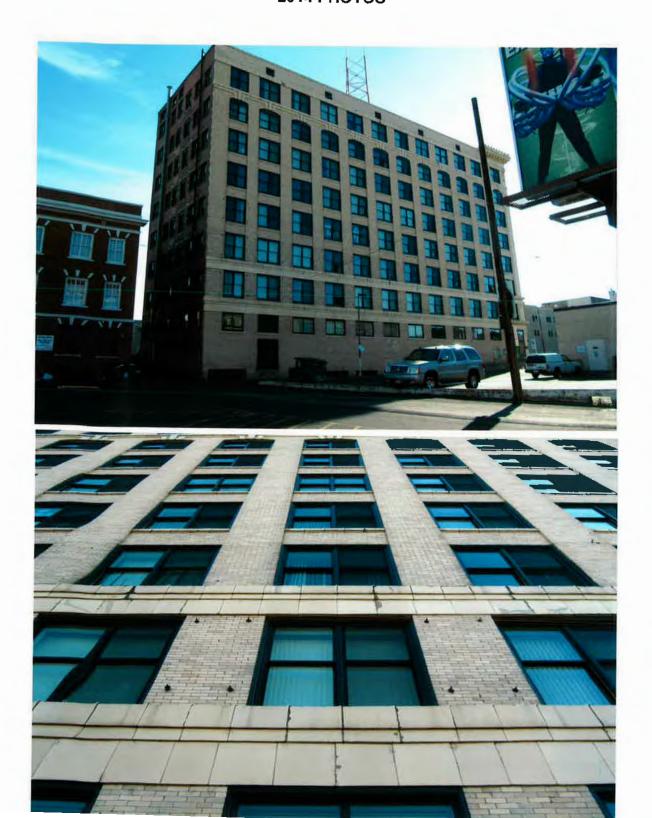




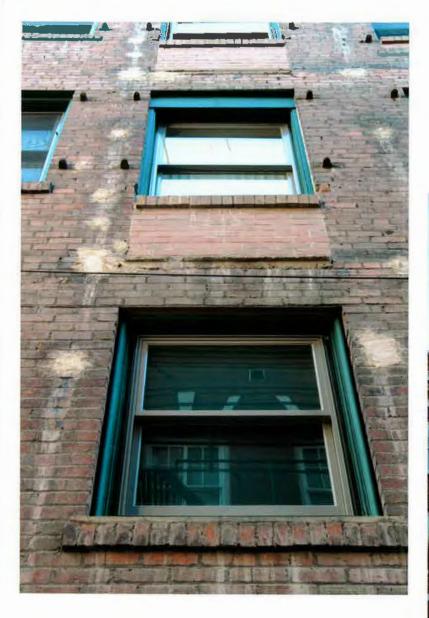
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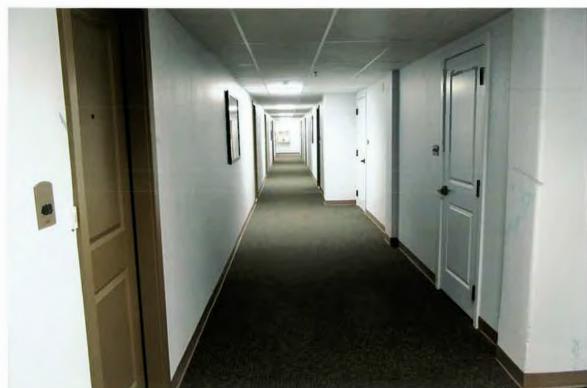
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### 2015 Photos



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