

## Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
808 W. Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA 99201

### 1. HISTORIC NAME

Historic Name **EIKENBARY-PIERCE HOUSE**  
Common Name

### 2. LOCATION

Street & Number 1303 S. Bernard Street  
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204  
Parcel Number 35194.1212

### 3. CLASSIFICATION

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other

### 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Name Spokane Historic Properties LLC  
c/o Henry A. Pierce III  
Street & Number 1226 E. 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99203  
Telephone Number/E-mail 218-2248, guzzipierce@gmail.com

### 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse  
Street Number 1116 West Broadway  
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99201  
County Spokane

### 6. REPRESENTATION OF EXISTING SURVEYS

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey  
Date Federal\_\_\_ State\_\_\_ County\_\_\_ Local\_\_\_  
Location of Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

*(continuation sheets attached)*

**Architectural Classification**

**Condition**

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

**Check One**

unaltered

altered

**Check One**

original site

moved & date

**8. SPOKANE REGISTER CATEGORIES & STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*(continuation sheets attached)*

**Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Categories: Mark "x" on one or more for the categories that qualify the property for the 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 or 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.

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

*Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.*

**10. DIGITAL PHOTOS, MAPS, SITE PLANS, ARTICLES, ETC.**

*Items are found on one or more continuation sheets.*

**11. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Acreage of Property

Less than one acre.

Verbal Boundary Description

Cliff Park Resurvey Addition, Lot 14, Block 21.

Verbal Boundary Justification

Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

**12. FORM PREPARED BY**

Name and Title

Linda Yeomans, Consultant

Organization

Historic Preservation Planning & Design

Street, City, State, Zip Code

501 West 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203

Telephone Number

509-456-3828

Email Address

[lindayeomans@comcast.net](mailto:lindayeomans@comcast.net)

Date Final Nomination Heard

December 16, 2015

13. Signature of Owner(s)

[Handwritten Signature]

14. For Official Use Only:

Date nomination application filed: November 18, 2015

Date of Landmarks Commission hearing: December 16, 2015

Landmarks Commission decision: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of City Council/Board of County Commissioners' hearing: 2/1/2016

City Council/Board of County Commissioners' decision: Approved

I hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places based upon the action of either the City Council or the Board of County Commissioners as set forth above.

[Handwritten Signature]  
**Megan Duvall**  
**City/County Historic Preservation Officer**  
City/County Historic Preservation Office  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

December 17, 2015  
**Date**

Attest:  
[Handwritten Signature]  
City Clerk

Approved as to form:  
[Handwritten Signature]  
Assistant City Attorney



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*Eikenbary-Pierce House in circa 1920s*



*2015 photo of Eikenbary-Pierce House, showing original intact 1910 floor plan, lathe-and-plaster construction, oak floors, windows, and Craftsman-style woodwork, including built-ins, colonnade walls, and fireplace inglenook.*

**SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY**

**Summary Statement**

The Eikenbary-Pierce House was built in 1910, a block east of Cliff Park in the architecturally prominent historic Cliff Park Neighborhood on Spokane, Washington's South Hill. The Arts & Crafts home depicts stylistic features and elements of the Craftsman style. This is especially seen in the home's low-pitched roof, deeply

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overhanging eaves, exposed structural members, clapboard and wood shingle siding, and a covered porch supported by massive tapered porch pillars. The interior of the house reveals strong Craftsman-style elements in an open living room/dining room/fireplace inglenook floor plan; hardwood floors; built-in buffet-hutch, bookcases, and linen closets; and finely crafted, unadorned woodwork designs crafted in ebony-finished straight and curly fir. Although the house is currently in poor condition due to extensive damage, it retains all five aspects of integrity in original location, original design, original materials, original workmanship, and original association.

***CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION***

***Site***

The Eikenbary-Pierce House is sited on the northwest corner of Lot 14, Block 21 in the Resurvey Cliff Park Addition in the southwest quadrant of Spokane. The corner lot faces west at 1303 S. Bernard Street with a width of 50 feet, and north along W. 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue for 150 feet. The property is identified by Spokane County Tax Assessor as tax parcel number 35194.1212. The home is surrounded by architecturally prominent homes built from about 1900 to 1945 at World War II, and framed by manicured grounds.

***Garage***

A single-story, one-car, gable-front frame garage was built in 1910 behind the house in the southeast corner of the property. The garage is clad in wood clapboard and retains two original carriage house doors at its north façade. When built, it faced west and was accessed by a narrow dirt driveway shared by the Eikenbary-Pierce House and the next adjacent south house. In 1946, the garage was turned so the carriage house doors faced north onto 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue.<sup>1</sup> The driveway was abandoned between the houses, a dirt alley was established at the east property line for the Eikenbary-Pierce House, and led to the street at 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The garage exists today in poor condition and is *not being nominated* at this time to the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

***Exterior of House***

The exterior footprint of the Eikenbary-Pierce House forms an irregular footprint, and measures 28 feet wide and 45 feet deep. Facing west onto Bernard Street, the house has two stories with a gable-front roof, and is clad in narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding on the second floor and larger six-inch-deep horizontal wood clapboard siding on the first floor. Square-cut wood shingles clad gable fields. The roof is covered with composition asphalt shingles, supports two brick chimneys, and has especially widely overhanging eaves with extended rafter tails and massive knee-brace brackets. Double horizontal stringcourses separate the first floor from the second floor, and the second floor from gable fields. The foundation is made of basalt rock and is distinguished with granite ashlar stone at the southwest, northwest, and northeast corners of the house. A horizontal wood water table separates the foundation from the first floor. Corner boards cover each exterior corner of the house. Windows in the Eikenbary-Pierce

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<sup>1</sup> Spokane City Building Permit #80585.

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House are a combination of original tripartite and single multi-paned casement units with wood sash.

The Eikenbary-Pierce House has two facades: one facing west onto Bernard Street and one facing north along 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The west façade of the two-story house is distinguished with a nearly symmetrical façade design, a front-facing gable roof, widely overhanging eaves, massive knee-brace brackets, deep bargeboards with tapered ends, corner boards, double horizontal stringcourses, and a full-width, single-story covered front porch. The porch is supported by massive tapered columns made of wood. The columns were originally joined by a wood balustrade (missing). The porch deck is made of wood planks. Seven wood steps descend to grade and a concrete walkway that leads to a paved public sidewalk in front of the house. A porch wall beneath the porch deck is made of vertical boards. A front entry door is located in the south end of the west façade at the front porch. A wide tripartite window with a center fixed pane flanked by two multi-paned casement windows is located next north of the front door. Multi-paned windows arranged in a symmetrical pattern are located on the second floor. A center window in the gable peak illuminates a third-floor attic.

The north side façade of the house is dominated by a long, side expanse of the gable-front roof with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, nearly symmetrical window patterns on the first and second floors, and a two-story center covered entry portico with a front-facing gable roof. The entry portico faces north onto 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue and is supported by massive tapered wood columns at the first floor and tapered wood columns at the second floor. A plain wood balustrade on the second floor is anchored by the tapered columns and protects a covered balcony above the first floor. At the first floor, an entry door is located in the center of the covered portico, and is flanked by multi-paned sidelights. The center entry is five feet wide and is located in a pentagonal bay that projects two feet from the planar wall surface of the house. Eight wood steps descend from a wood porch deck to grade and to a paved walkway.

The south side of the house is located eight feet from the next south adjacent house, and is difficult to see from Bernard Street. The roof has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, the house is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding, the foundation is made of basalt rock, and windows are arranged in a non-symmetrical pattern.

The east rear of the house faces the property's backyard and garage. The gable-end roof has widely overhanging eaves supported by massive knee-brace brackets, and is articulated with deep bargeboards with tapered ends. Window patterns are symmetrical and feature multi-paned casement windows. Double stringcourses separate the first floor from the second floor, and the second floor from the third-floor gable field. A brick chimney rises from grade at the north end of the east rear of the house, and pierces the widely overhanging eave. A horizontal wood water table continues around the perimeter of the house. A small frame, single-story, enclosed back porch is located on the southeast corner of the house.

### *Interior of House*

According to Spokane County Tax Assessor records, the home's first floor has 1,292 finished square feet, the second floor has 1,280 finished square feet, and the basement has 1,292 *unfinished* square feet.<sup>2</sup> At the west façade, a front door opens into a small reception hall/front entry. The entry hall is located between a staircase that rises to the second floor on the south wall, and at the north, a high colonnade wall with thick, short square posts. The colonnade wall separates the front entry from the living room. The front door side of the colonnade wall is made of board-and-batten paneling, and the living room side of the colonnade wall has built-in bookcases with glass doors—all fashioned from high-quality, hand-rubbed, ebony-finished curly and straight fir. The entry hall continues east into the house towards a fireplace with a used brick surround, poured concrete hearth, and built-in inglenook sheltered by the stairway. The fireplace area opens north to a large living room in the northwest corner of the house. Two five-panel fir doors open at the center of the north wall from angled walls into a small vestibule with an entry door. With an open floor plan, the living room opens east into a large dining room. Two high colonnade walls with short, square posts match those by the west front entry, and partially separate the living room from the dining room. The living room side of the colonnade walls have built-in bookcases with glass doors while the opposite dining room side of the colonnade walls have board-and-batten wood paneling. A built-in buffet and hutch is located on the south wall in the dining room, and is articulated with glass doors and leaded lights, a mirrored backsplash, and drawers and cupboards. A round pendant drop chandelier made of hammered brass and amber-colored glass hangs from the ceiling in the center of the dining room. The light fixture is an exemplary example of the Craftsman style and resembles light fixtures designed by Gustav Stickley in the early 1900s. The dining room opens south into a small inglenook with a center fireplace on the home's east wall. The fireplace is flanked by two freestanding inglenook benches, and features an arched firebox, a brick surround, and an unadorned Craftsman-style wood mantel with supporting brackets. The fireplace hearth and the floor in the inglenook are made of six-inch-square red, glazed, ceramic quarry tile. The west entry hall, north vestibule, fireplace inglenooks, living room, and dining room all have original nine-foot-high ceilings and fir woodwork, burnished to a rich ebony finish and patina. Wide, square-cut, unadorned boxed ceiling beams, window and door surrounds, crown and floor molding, colonnade walls, and multiple built-ins are designed in the most pristine Craftsman-style aesthetic—all invoking the simple square-cut, unadorned, Craftsman-style designs made popular by master craftsman, Gustav Stickley, and by the Greene Brothers Architects from Pasadena, CA from 1900 to 1920. The east wall fireplace inglenook has a quarry tile floor and hearth while the remaining dining room, living room, and reception hall have oak hardwood floors. Original brass doorknobs and escutcheon plates exist on all doors.

The dining room opens south to a room in the southeast corner of the first floor that was originally designed and used as the kitchen. Built-in cupboards are located on the north wall in the room. All of the woodwork is painted white. The floor is made of fir. A

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<sup>2</sup> Spokane County Tax Assessor records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

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short flight of enclosed stairs on the west wall ascends to a stair landing that turns north and continues to the second floor. Next adjacent to the enclosed staircase is a five-panel door that opens to a staircase to the basement. Next to the basement door is another small five-panel door that opens to a closet in the northwest corner of the kitchen. In contrast, a door on the dining room's east wall opens to a narrow room originally built as a back porch/mud room but is now used as a kitchen. The kitchen has built-in cupboards, cabinets, pantry, and a white porcelain kitchen "farm" sink. A back door opens from the southeast corner of the room to an enclosed back porch.

In the reception hall in the southwest corner of the first floor is located a formal open staircase, 40 inches wide with maple treads and risers. The staircase has a closed stringer, closely spaced plain one-inch-square balusters, and a plain, thick, square newel post with a flat top. The staircase is made of fir with a dark ebony finish to match the woodwork in the reception hall, living room, dining room, and east wall inglenook, and imparts strong influence from the California Mission style. The stairway rises to a landing, turns north, and climbs to the second floor. At the second floor, a six-foot-wide hallway leads to a bedroom in the southwest corner of the house, a bedroom in the southeast corner of the house, two bedrooms along the north wall that share a bathroom, and a hall bathroom on the south wall. The hall bathroom floor plan has not been changed and includes an original rectangular bathtub and wall-mounted wash basin with rounded edges, a built-in medicine cabinet above the wash basin, and a built-in linen closet. All the woodwork on the second floor, first-floor kitchen, and back porch is painted. Ceiling heights are eight feet.

***ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS***

A 1910 Sanborn map pictured the original footprint of the Eikenbary-Pierce House as 28 feet wide and 35 feet deep. Spokane City Building Permit #11376, dated October 30, 1919, recorded an alteration to the house. The alteration was an extension of the east rear wall 10 feet from the east rear of the house. The extension included the entire 28-foot width of the house on the first floor and second floor. The northeast corner of the extended rear wall of the house was finished with an inglenook fireplace on the first floor and two bedroom extensions on the second floor. The first floor extension was built and used as a kitchen on the east wall, replacing the original kitchen on the south center wall behind the dining room. The extension was finished at the exterior as a continuation of the house with an extension of the north and south walls and the roof. Materials, windows, trim, basalt foundation, and exterior design matched the original 1910 house. The northeast foundation corner was embellished with granite ashlar stone to match the southwest and northwest corners of the house but in contrast, the southeast rear corner was not embellished with ashlar stone on the extension nor originally on the 1910 house. The original granite ashlar stone at the 1910 northeast corner exists today as a reminder of the original depth of the house when it was built in 1910. Except for the 1919 extension, the original 1910 interior design, materials, workmanship, and floor plan remain intact. The second floor gained two larger bedrooms at the east end of the house when the 1919 extension was constructed, and a door from the northeast bedroom was installed into a bathroom *en suite* with the master bedroom on the center north wall.



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Modifications to the house include:

**1919** Spokane City building permit #11376 allowed a 10-foot extension on the rear east wall of the house on the first floor and the second floor. A door from the extension's northeast bedroom was installed between the master bedroom and its *en suite* bathroom and the northeast bedroom, forming a Jack-and-Jill bathroom arrangement.

**1927** Wood shingles were installed over the original 1910 red-stained wood roof shingles.<sup>3</sup>

**1957** Two layers of wood shingles were removed, and composition roof shingles were installed.

**1970-2005** The house was badly damaged due to the negative affects of weather, leaking roof, and lack of maintenance and repairs.

**2006-2015** A new composition shingle roof was installed in 2009, the exterior of the house was painted, and the north wall foundation was repaired. Continuing work-in-progress includes rebuilding the front porch and porch steps, basement foundation work to enclose the house, and interior repairs.

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<sup>3</sup> Pierce Family Archives and Collections.

**SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

<i>Areas of Significance</i>	<i>Health/Medicine, Architecture</i>
<i>Period of Significance</i>	<i>1910-1959</i>
<i>Built Date</i>	<i>1910</i>
<i>Architect</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
<i>Builder/Contractor</i>	<i>Anton Isakson</i>

**Summary Statement**

Architecturally significant for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Category C in the area of significance, “architecture,” the Eikenbary-Pierce House is a fine example of the Arts & Crafts tradition with stylistic features and elements that represent the Craftsman style. Although the house is currently in poor condition due to extensive damage, it retains all five aspects of integrity in original location, original design, original materials, original workmanship, and original association. The Eikenbary-Pierce House was built in 1910 on speculation as a “spec house” by Spokane contractor, Anton Isakson, and remains one of the larger homes in the architecturally prominent Resurveyed Cliff Park Addition on Spokane’s South Hill.

The property is further historically significant under Category B in the area, “health-medicine,” for its association with Henry A. Pierce and Dr. Charles F. Eikenbary, two of Spokane’s most prominent civic benefactors and philanthropists, and the property’s most significant owners. The home’s period of significance starts in 1910 when the house was built, and ends in 1959, the year Henry Pierce died. Henry A. Pierce helped organize the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Spokane and served as Chairman of the Board of Governors for the hospital for 35 years from its inception in 1924 to his death in 1959. Pierce hired Dr. Charles Eikenbary as the first orthopedic surgeon and Medical Chief-of-Staff for the Shriners Hospital from 1924-1926.<sup>4</sup> At Henry Pierce’s retirement in 1947, a *Spokane Daily Chronicle* newspaper article reported that “retirement for him will mean a full career in an avocation to which, for the last 23 years, he has given every hour he could spare—the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children.” Henry Pierce was a “founder of the Shriners Hospital”<sup>5</sup> in Spokane, was a widely known trustee of the hospital and the national board of trustees, and like Dr. Eikenbary, was “instrumental in bringing the Shriners Hospital to Spokane in 1924.”<sup>6</sup> At the height of his career with the Shriners Hospital, Henry Pierce lived in the Eikenbary-Pierce House from 1925 to his death in 1959.

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

***Spokane Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children***

The Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children was established in Spokane in 1924, and was the seventh Shriners Hospital built in the United States. Polio and its after effects, diseases of the bones, club feet, hip dysplasia, and tuberculosis of the joints were rampant

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<sup>4</sup> “Dr. Eikenbary Death’s Victim.” *Spokesman-Review*, 1 Jan 1934, page 1.

<sup>5</sup> “Henry A. Pierce Taken by Attack.” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 21 Feb 1959, page 1.

<sup>6</sup> “Henry Pierce Ends Long News Chore.” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 29 Nov 1947.

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in America in the 1910s and 1920s. Shriners, members of the Masonic Order across the United States, are fraternal philanthropists and adhere to the principles of Freemasonry—Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth. At their national convention in the early 1920s, Shriners voted to open and support a system of hospitals for the treatment of children with orthopedic problems. They fulfilled this desire in the establishment of Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children. Today Shriners operate more than 20 orthopedic hospitals and burn institutes where children to the age of 18 years, regardless of race, religion, or relationship to a Shriner, receive excellent medical care—absolutely free. Since 1922, Shriners have substantially improved the quality of life for hundreds of thousands of crippled and burned children. Millions more have benefited as recipients of treatments and techniques developed at Shriners Hospitals. Because Shriners do not accept payment from patients, their families, or any government program, insurance company, or third party, these increased costs are met through generous charitable donations, endowments, and hundreds of funding events. Each year, the nearly one million Shriners across the United States demonstrate their support for this great cause, believing that “no man ever stands as straight as when he stoops to help a crippled or burned child.”<sup>7</sup>

In 1924, the first Shriners Hospital in Spokane was located in a leased wing in St. Luke’s Hospital. Henry Pierce, an editor of the evening newspaper, the *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors for the hospital, and held that position for 35 years. He hired the hospital’s first orthopedic surgeon and Chief-of-Staff, Dr. Charles Eikenbary. The two became great friends and even shared ownership of the same house in Spokane at different times. In 1939, the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children moved to its own 40-bed facility, a newly built medical building located on Summit Boulevard in West Central Spokane. By the 1980s, the hospital had outgrown its capacity for patients and medical facilities. In 1991, a new Shriners Hospital for Children (the name “crippled children” was dropped nationally) was built on West 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Monroe Street, across the street from Deaconess Hospital, in the center of Spokane’s medical district. The award-winning, state-of-the-art facility was presented with a People’s Choice Award from the American Institute of Architects, and continues to offer opportunities for cutting-edge research, clinical trials, motion analysis, and medical residency programs and orthopedic rotations. The Spokane Shriners Hospital for Children symbolizes and promotes hope, opportunity, and amazing generosity into the future, and is a celebrated Spokane medical institution.

***Cliff Park Resurvey Addition***

Spokane was founded in 1872 by less than 50 people. By 1900 the population had swollen to 25,000, and a short ten years later in 1910, Spokane’s population had skyrocketed to over 100,000. The decade between 1900 and 1910 witnessed the busiest period for building operations in the history of Spokane, including neighborhood development and residential home construction throughout the city. Less than one-half mile south and uphill from downtown Spokane, large opulent homes were built at the

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<sup>7</sup> *The Story of Shriners Hospitals*. Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, Tampa Florida. October 1982

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base of a steep, rocky basalt bluff. By 1905, roads were built and street cars transported people up and over the steep topography to the top of the bluff. With spectacular views, native trees and brush, and ample room for residential development, the South Hill became one of “the” revered locations to build a home in Spokane.

Spokane County Tax Assessor records indicate the Cliff Park Addition was originally platted in 1889, and resurveyed six years later in 1905 with corrected boundaries and plats. Located on Spokane’s South Hill at the top of the steep basalt bluff along W. Cliff Drive, the Cliff Park Resurvey Addition is bounded by Cliff Drive to the north, 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue to the south, Grand Boulevard to the east, and the bluff’s high ridge crest as it wraps around the steep basalt rock formation in the northwest and west portion of the addition. Focal points of the Cliff Park Resurvey Addition include wide panoramic views from Cliff Drive and Cliff Park, a public parkland owned by the City of Spokane that surrounds a high basalt outcropping with a flat-topped butte. The top of the butte affords one of the highest elevation points in Spokane and commands spectacular panoramic views. The sides of the butte are covered with a thick, dense tangle of native underbrush and mature evergreen and deciduous trees. Manicured public park grounds encircle the butte, and concrete stairs twist up to the butte’s flat top, which is covered with grassy lawn and surrounded by a protective basalt security retaining wall built in circa 1905.

Cliff Park served as the residential neighborhood’s focal point and was described in the Multiple Property Documentation, *The City of Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891-1974)*, as one of “Spokane’s small, early parks,” which were specifically devised “as jewels in the centers of expensive residential developments.”<sup>8</sup> In 1908, large, architecturally prominent homes were being built around the park, and a year later in 1909, a combination of curvilinear and straight streets were established and paved throughout the neighborhood. Single-family homes—some large and grand, others modest and small—were built from 1908 to 1945 (World War 2), and represent architectural styles from cozy Craftsman bungalows to landmark Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean, and Arts & Crafts styles. Large homes were built for some of Spokane’s most significant civic leaders and celebrated “movers and shakers”—men and women who were attracted to the Cliff Park neighborhood, its “jeweled” park, unusual topographic features, panoramic views, and close proximity to downtown Spokane. Two of these men were owners at different times of the Eikenbary-Pierce House—Dr. Charles Eikenbary and Henry A. Pierce.

### ***Eikenbary-Pierce House***

In 1903, the Northern Pacific Railroad sold most of the land in the Cliff Park Addition to the Northwestern Improvement Company for \$60,000. In 1905, the land was re-surveyed and re-designed for residential use. In 1907, the Cook-Clarke Development Company purchased the Cliff Park Resurvey Addition, and in 1909, Spokane building contractor, Anton Isakson, bought Lot 14 on Block 21 in the Cliff Park Resurvey Addition for \$600. The first mention of Isakson was in city directories in 1905, where he listed himself as a

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<sup>8</sup> Perrin, Natalie and Chrisanne Beckner, Lynn Mandyke. *MPD: The City of Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891-1974)*. Portland, OR: Historical Research Associates, Inc. 2015, p. 10.

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“carpenter” in downtown Spokane. In 1909-1910, he built the Eikenbary-Pierce House on speculation as a “builder in residence,” living in the house while he constructed it. When construction was complete, Isakson sold the property to investors, James H. & Ona B. McNeill, for \$8,000. As reported in public records, Isakson’s financial profits from the home sale were successful and helped settle contractor liens filed by some of Isakson’s subcontractors, including Lakeside Lumber Company, Luelliwitz Lumber Company, and Monarch Plaster Company.<sup>9</sup>

In 1911, the McNeills sold the house to George Bodfish, who a week later sold the property to John B. Ingersoll for \$11,000. At that time, Ingersoll was the President of the Spokane & Inland Railroad Company and chief electrical engineer for the Spokane & Inland Empire Electric Railroad Company. By 1913, Ingersoll worked for Kootenai Power Construction Company in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho, and sold the house to Dr. Charles & Edna Eikenbary. Ten years later in 1923, Henry Pierce, editor of the *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, bought the property from the Eikenbarys. Representing three generations, descendants of the Henry Pierce family continue to own the property today.

### ***HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE***

#### ***Category B***

Category B of the Spokane Register of Historic Places refers to “properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented.”<sup>10</sup> The Eikenbary-Pierce House achieved a high level of significance because separate homeowners, Dr. Charles Eikenbary and Henry Pierce, associated with the founding and establishment of the Spokane Shriners Hospital for Children, lived at different times in the residence during their respective ownership tenures.

#### ***Dr. Charles F. Eikenbary (1877-1934)***

Dr. Charles F. Eikenbary’s 1934 obituary described him as a “strong factor in bringing the Shriners Hospital to Spokane.” He was hired in 1924 when the hospital opened as the first orthopedic chief surgeon for the Spokane Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, and worked in that position until March 1926. He was “widely known throughout Spokane and the Inland Empire”<sup>11</sup> and was praised as “one of the foremost practitioners of orthopedic surgery in the Pacific Northwest.”<sup>12</sup> Born in Eaton, Ohio in 1877, Dr. Eikenbary was educated at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and Russ Medical College in Chicago. He practiced in New York and Chicago before coming to Spokane in 1907. He married Edna Fisher, and they had two children: daughters Calista and Edna Eikenbary. Dr. Eikenbary was a member of the Masonic Tyrian Lodge #96, and was elected President of the Spokane Board of Education. He was professionally active in the American Medical Association, Spokane County and Washington State Medical

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<sup>9</sup> Spokane County public records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

<sup>10</sup> *National Register Bulletin #15*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington DC. 1995, p.14.

<sup>11</sup> “Dr. Eikenbary Death’s Victim.” *Spokesman-Review*, 1 Jan 1934

<sup>12</sup> Durham, N. W. *The History of Spokane and Spokane Country, Vol. 3*. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co, 1912, pp 222-223

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Societies, and as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Eikenbary was later hired as the chief surgeon of the Children's Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle, and achieved professional honor as a "famed surgeon...prominent in the Northwest."<sup>13</sup> While establishing his professional surgical excellence and helping to found the Spokane Shriners Hospital, Dr. Eikenbary lived in the Eikenbary House from 1913 through 1923.

***Henry A. Pierce (1882-1959)***

A man with boundless energy and a heart for children, Henry A. Pierce helped found the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Spokane (now called the Spokane Shriners Hospital). He was instrumental in opening the hospital in 1924, and actively and contiguously served as the Chairman of the hospital's Board of Governors for 35 years from 1924 to his death in 1959. He hired Dr. Charles Eikenbary as the hospital's first chief orthopedic surgeon, and worked tirelessly to promote the medical facility and its mission to help any crippled child in need. Henry Pierce bought the Eikenbary-Pierce House at 1303 S. Bernard Street from Dr. Eikenbary, and lived in it for 39 years. During that time, Pierce enjoyed the zenith of his philanthropic career with the Spokane Shriners Hospital.

*In his work with the Shriners Hospital, [Henry Pierce] became acquainted with thousands of crippled youngsters, many of whom visited him after they became adults. Mr. Pierce visited the hospital nearly every day he was in the city. He knew nearly all of the crippled youngsters. Hospital officials said the children loved him.*<sup>14</sup>

A 1947 retirement article written about Henry Pierce well describes how Pierce chose to spend his "free" time.

*Retirement for him will mean a full career in an avocation to which, for the last 23 years, he has given every hour he could spare—the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children. Pierce was instrumental in bringing the Shriners hospital to Spokane in 1924.*<sup>15</sup>

In addition to his philanthropic and civic work, Henry Pierce was steadily employed as an editor for the *Spokane Daily Chronicle* newspaper for 38 years. "In what is considered a nerve-wracking job in a nerve-wracking business, Pierce had the quality of remaining calm, efficient, yes, brilliant when big stories broke at deadline." Pierce was characterized as a "newspaperman's newspaperman" and "played a leading role in the building of the *Chronicle*."<sup>16</sup>

Henry A. Pierce was born in 1882 in East Aurora, New York, and became acquainted with Elbert Hubbard, a publisher-philosopher who gained fame during the early 1900s.

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<sup>13</sup> *Spokesman-Review*, 1 Jan 1934

<sup>14</sup> "Henry A. Pierce Taken by Attack." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 21 Feb 1959

<sup>15</sup> "Henry Pierce Ends Long News Chore." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 29 Nov 1947

<sup>16</sup> *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 29 Nov 1947

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Perhaps influenced by Hubbard's successful publishing work, Pierce began his career as a newspaperman in Colorado, came to Spokane in 1908, and started working for the *Spokane Daily Chronicle* in 1909. He and his wife, Lillian, had a son, Henry Pierce II, and a daughter, Marion Pierce Olsen.

Henry Pierce had a keen interest in Masonic orders and freemasonry in Spokane. The Shriners Hospital was built by the Masonic Order in Spokane and is directly associated with and funded by their members. Henry Pierce achieved status in the Masonic Order as a Past Imperial Potentate of El Katif Temple of the Shrine. In Spokane, he was member of Spokane Lodge Number 34, Scottish Rite Bodies, Royal Arch Masons, Cataract Commandery, 33<sup>rd</sup> Degree Honorary Scottish Rite, Grand Order of Constantine, and Emeritus Member of Imperial Council and Royal Order of Jesters. He was initiated into the Royal Order of Scotland, founded by Robert Bruce in 1314. Pierce also served on the board of St. Joseph's Children's Home in Spokane.<sup>17</sup> Henry Pierce's many contributions to the Shriners lives on as the Spokane Shriners Hospital for Children continues to grow.

### ***ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE***

#### ***Category C***

#### ***Craftsman Style***

The Eikenbary-Pierce House is architecturally significant under Category C as a fine example of the Craftsman style. The Craftsman style dominated designs for smaller houses built throughout America from 1900 to the late 1920s. In rebellion to previous tall, vertical Queen Anne-style examples, the Craftsman tradition espoused lower, ground-hugging, horizontal, informal homes with low-pitched roofs, open floor plans, and large, deep front porches used as outdoor living spaces. Identifying features of the Craftsman style include a horizontal emphasis to the home's massing, wide unenclosed eave overhangs, exposed roof rafters, decorative braces or brackets commonly added under gables, deep bargeboards, full-width or partial-width covered porches supported by thick square or tapered columns or pedestals, flared walls at junctures with foundations or multiple stories, combinations of clapboard-shingle-brick-stone-stucco siding arranged in horizontal bands, and the use of natural building materials such as brick, clinker brick, stone, wood, wrought iron, and brass. The Craftsman style revered unadorned, pristine, square-cut woodwork finished in the deepest ebony, burnished to a rich patina. Craftsman-style woodwork included boxed beams across ceilings, crown and floor molding, window and door surrounds, board-and-batten paneling, multi-paned windows, colonnaded half-walls, built-in bookcases-buffets-hutches-inglenook benches-linen closets, and plain square stair and porch balusters anchored by plain, square Newell posts.

Craftsman-style features and elements prominent at the Eikenbary-Pierce House include the following:

- Property's 1910 built date within the Craftsman-style period (1900-late 1920s)
- Low-pitched roof

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<sup>17</sup> *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 21 Feb 1959

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- Especially wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails
- Exposed brackets and braces in gabled eaves
- Partial and full-width front and side porch, covered and supported by massive tapered porch pillars
- Multi-paned windows
- Combination of narrow-width and larger-width clapboard siding
- Wood shingles in gable peaks
- Horizontal stringcourses and water table
- Basalt rock foundation (basalt rock indigenous to Spokane area)
- Open floor plan on first floor
- Original lathe-and-plaster walls and ceilings
- Oak and maple floors
- Used-brick fireplace surround
- Glazed ceramic quarry tile hearth and floor
- Unadorned, square-cut woodwork burnished to a deep ebony color
- Ebony-finished woodwork prominent in boxed ceiling beams, floor and crown molding, window and door surrounds, interior 5-panel doors, multi-paned windows, fireplace inglenooks, half-wall colonnades, board-and-batten paneling, and numerous built-ins (staircase-balusters-Newell posts, bookcases, buffet and hutch, inglenook bench, fireplace mantels)



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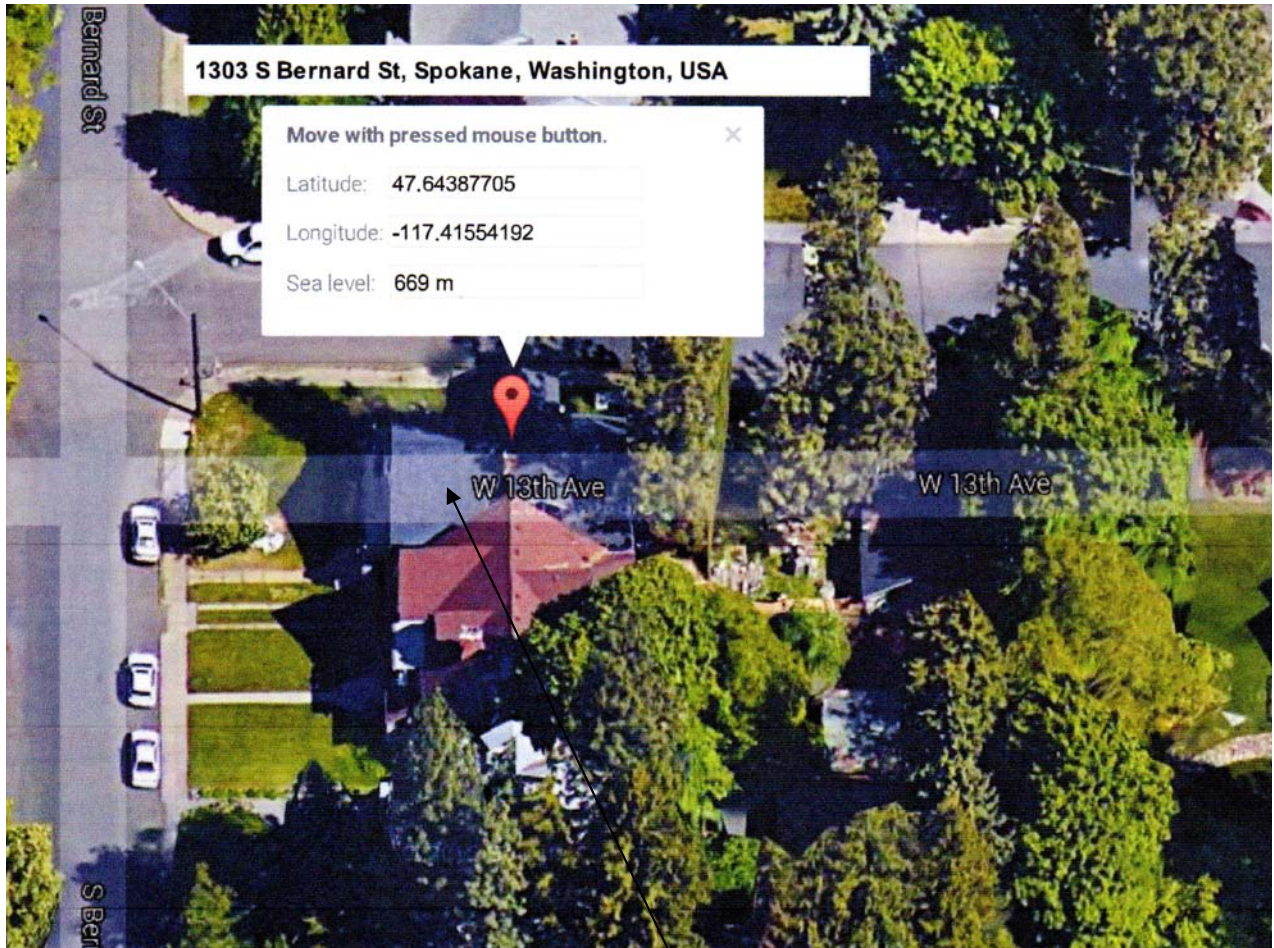
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*Eikenbary-Pierce House in 2015*

*Source: Google Maps*

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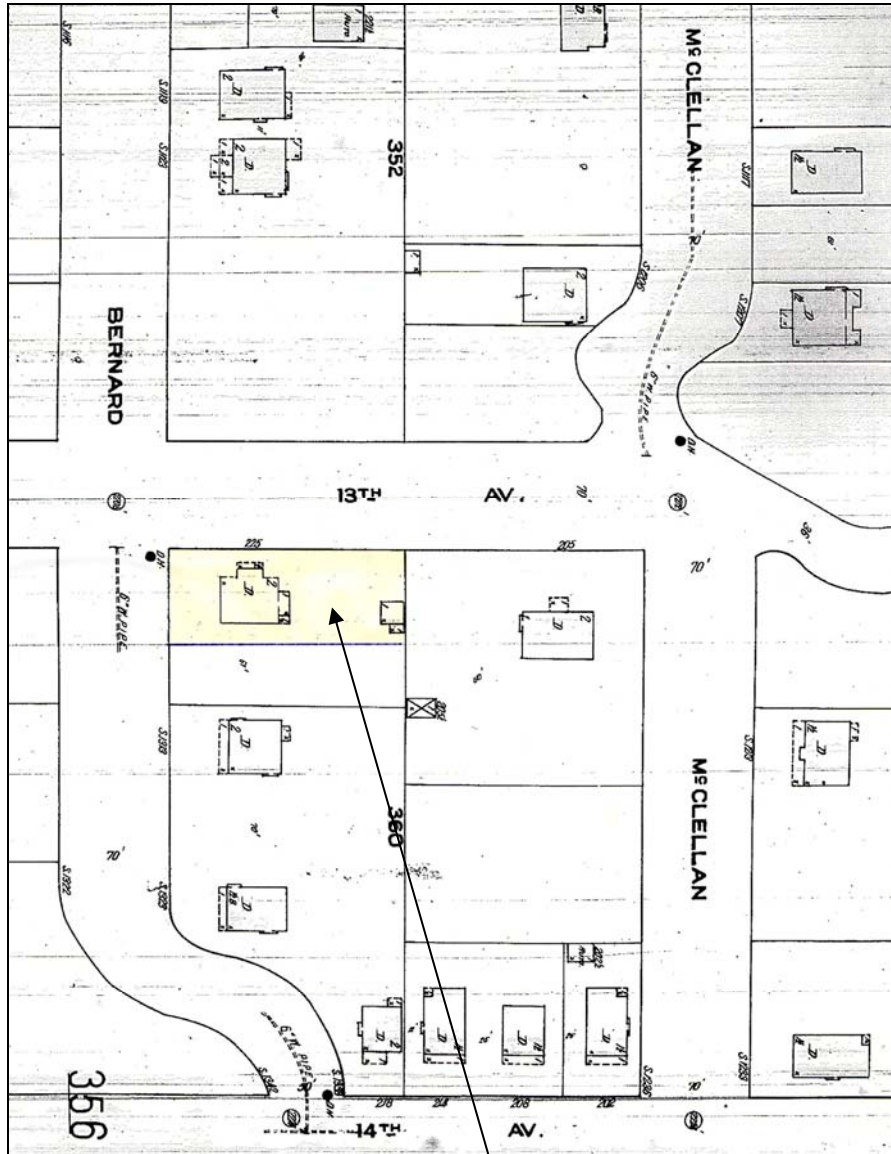
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*Eikenbary-Pierce House in 2015*

*Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor  
Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA*

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*Eikenbary-Pierce House in 1910*

*Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*

BELOVED - SURGEON DEAD



Dr. Charles F. Eikenbary.

## DR. EIKENBARY DEATH'S VICTIM

### Famed Surgeon Was Prominent in Northwest

An Associated Press dispatch from Seattle said that Dr. Charles F. Eikenbary died at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

Dr. Eikenbary had been in serious condition, from pneumonia, in the Swedish hospital in Seattle for several days. Information Friday and Saturday was that he had shown slight improvement.

#### Was Prominent in Spokane.

Dr. Eikenbary, chief surgeon of the Children's Orthopedic hospital in Seattle, was widely known throughout Spokane and the Inland Empire. He served as member and was president of the Spokane school board, being virtually drafted for the office once.

Born in January, 1877, in Ohio, Dr. Eikenbary entered the Miami university at Oxford, Ohio, as a youth. He later attended Rush Medical college of Chicago. He practiced in New York and Chicago before coming to Spokane in 1907.

At one time Dr. Eikenbary was the only orthopedic specialist between Seattle and St. Paul.

Dr. Eikenbary left here seven years ago to take charge of the Children's hospital in Seattle. He was a strong factor in bringing the Shrine hospital to Spokane, and it was largely through his efforts that the Rotary club inaugurated its work for crippled children.

The late Dr. Mitchell Langworthy, carried on Dr. Eikenbary's work at the Shrine hospital, and the former was succeeded by Dr. Alfred O. Adams.

#### Also Had Fine War Record.

Dr. Eikenbary, who had an enviable war record, was discharged with rank of lieutenant colonel. He served four months as an orthopedic expert with the British government in 1917, then was transferred to France with the Second division, A. E. F. Later he served with the 89th division. He was in the engagements at Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Verdun and the St. Mihiel drive. He left the army in May, 1919.

The partnership of Dr. Eikenbary and the late Dr. Langworthy, shot to death by a maniac here, had its inception with a pact they formed overseas.

Dr. Eikenbary was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and several other medical societies. He belonged to Phi Rho Sigma, national medical fraternity. He was a member of the Masonic order.

In addition to his widow, two daughters survive.

“Dr. Eikenbary Death’s Victim.” *Spokesman-Review*, 1 Jan 1934, page 1

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*Dr. Eikenbary and friends, November 1924  
Shriners Hospital for Children*

*Courtesy Shriners Hospital, Spokane*

Spokane Daily Chronicle, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1959. 5

# Henry A. Pierce Taken by Attack

(See other obituaries, p. 11)

Henry A. Pierce, 76, chairman of the board of the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children and a long-time member of the Chronicle editorial department staff, died yesterday at his home, S1303 Bernard.

He was found dead last night. He apparently died, yesterday morning of a heart attack, relatives said.

Mr. Pierce was a founder of the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children. He had served as chairman of the hospital's board since the institution was created in 1924 and had presided over a board meeting Tuesday night.

He also was a member of the national board of trustees for Shriner's hospitals and became widely known during his 13 years as a trustee.

Mr. Pierce retired as news editor of the Spokane Daily Chronicle December 1, 1947, after 38 years and nine months with the newspaper.

Born August 3, 1882, on a farm at East Aurora, N. Y., he attended schools in his home town. As a youth he became acquainted with Elbert Hubbard, a publisher-philosopher who lived in East Aurora.

He began his career as a newspaper man in 1907 at Cripple Creek, Colo. He came to Spokane in 1908 and started working for the Chronicle February 14, 1909. He was married in 1910.



Henry A. Pierce

## Covered Most Beats

During his more than 38 years of service with the Chronicle, Mr. Pierce covered nearly every "beat" in the city as a reporter. He was appointed city editor in 1914 and held the post more than six years. For a period, he was magazine editor. He served as news editor from 1932 until his retirement 15 years later.

In his work with the Shriner's hospital he became acquainted with thousands of crippled youngsters, many of whom visited him after they became adults.

Mr. Pierce visited the hospital nearly every day he was in the city. He knew nearly all of the crippled youngsters. Hospital officials said the children loved him.

## Honor Is Won

He was initiated into the Royal Order of Scotland last September. The order was founded by Robert Bruce in 1314 in celebration of the battle for Scottish independence in which Freemasons

played a large part. There are fewer than 1300 members in the United States.

Mr. Pierce was a member of the Spokane lodge No. 34, F&AM; Scottish Rite Bodies; Spokane chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Spokane council, R&SM; Cataract Commandery; 33d degree honorary Scottish Rite; Grand Order of Constantine; emeritus member of Imperial council and Royal Order of Jesters. He was a past potentate of El Katif temple of the Shrine.

He served for a time as a member of the board of St. Joseph's children's home.

Survivors include a son, Henry A. Jr. of Spokane; a daughter, Mrs. Wayne Olsen of Coeur d'Alene; a sister, Sadie Pierce, Centerville, N. Y., and six grandchildren.

The body is at Smith's.

"Henry A. Pierce Taken By Attack." Spokane Daily Chronicle, 21 Feb 1959

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*North façade in circa 1920s*



*North façade in 2015*



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*Northwest façade corner in 2015*



*West façade in 2015*

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*West façade in 2015*



*East rear in 2015*

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*East rear face in 2015*



*Southwest corner of foundation in 2015*

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*Garage behind house in 2015*



*2015 photo of west front entry/reception hall*

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*West front entry/reception hall fireplace inglenook and built-ins in 2015*



*Living room, doors into north entry vestibule, and fireplace inglenook, looking east in 2015*

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*Dining room, living room, and front entrance, looking west in 2015*



*Built-in dining room buffet and hutch in 2015*

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*Stickley-like dining room chandelier in 2015*



*Angled entry into north front entry vestibule.*

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*Top photo: Kitchen in 2015. Bottom photo: Second-floor hall, looking west in 2015*



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*2<sup>nd</sup> floor bathroom built-in cabinet, looking southwest in 2015*



*Built-in medicine cabinet above sink in 2<sup>nd</sup> floor bathroom, looking west in 2015*

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*Porcelain wall-mounted sink, looking west in 2015*



*Circa 1910 bathtub on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, looking south in 2015*

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*Second-floor hallway, looking east in 2015*



*Representative bedroom on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, looking northeast in 2015*

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*South end of west bedroom in 2015*



*North end of west bedroom in 2015*