

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

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

1. HISTORIC NAME

Historic Name **WILLIAM O. BRADLEY HOUSE**
Common Name

2. LOCATION

Street & Number 1703 W. Ninth Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Property Tax Parcel Number 25244.4401

3. CLASSIFICATION

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | | <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <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 Marcia Smith
Street & Number 1703 W. Ninth Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Telephone Number/E-mail 624-2671, 844-5496, msmithda@comcast.net

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

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE

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 of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory history.

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 | Cannon's Addition, Lot 1, Block 47. |
| 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 th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203 |
| Telephone Number | 509-456-3828 |
| Email Address | lindayeomans@comcast.net |
| Date Final Nomination Heard | April 20, 2016 |

13. Signature of Owner(s)



14. For Official Use Only:

Date nomination application filed: 3/20/16

Date of Landmarks Commission hearing: 4/20/16

Landmarks Commission decision: _____

Date of City Council/Board of County Commissioners' hearing: _____

City Council/Board of County Commissioners' decision: _____

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.

Megan Duvall
City/County Historic Preservation Officer
City/County Historic Preservation Office
3rd Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Date

Attest:

Approved as to form:

City Clerk

Assistant City Attorney

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Bradley House in 2016



Bradley House in circa 1915

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Summary Statement

Built in 1909 on Spokane, Washington's South Hill, the Bradley House is a fine example of the Mission Revival style. Listed in 1994 on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Ninth Avenue National Register Historic District, the property is prominently visible in the center of the district at the top of a hilly knoll on the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Ash Street. Mission Revival-style shaped parapets are distinguishing focal points of the home's north and east facades in addition to arched windows in a second-floor sleeping porch, a cobbled clinker brick chimney, a low-pitched hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, and multi-paned windows uniquely articulated with curved, hourglass-shaped divided lights. Remarkably well-preserved, the Bradley House retains a high degree of historic integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION

Site

The Bradley House is located in southwest Spokane in Cannon's Addition on Block 47, Lot 1 on the southwest corner of W. Ninth Avenue and S. Ash Street. The lot is 50 feet wide, 142 feet deep, and fronts the property's north and east borders with paved public sidewalks at Ninth Avenue and Ash Street. The building site features a northward-facing slope that descends from an alley at the south rear of the property to a paved public street at Ninth Avenue. Streets in the neighborhood were developed with a north-south grid pattern, and are covered with pavement applied over original turn-of-the-century red paving bricks. While most streets are paved, some streets remain unpaved with original exposed paving bricks, including Ash Street at the east façade of the Bradley House. The Bradley House is framed by a manicured lawn, deciduous trees, shrubs, and planting beds. A paved driveway abuts an alley behind the house and leads to a two-car garage located in the rear southwest corner of the property. The Bradley House and garage are surrounded by mostly historic single-family homes in the Ninth Avenue National Register Historic District, an architecturally prominent residential neighborhood developed from the late 1890s to 1945. All of the historic homes were originally designed and as built as single-family residences; however, many large homes were remodeled in the 1960s-1980s to serve as multi-family apartment houses.

House Exterior

The Bradley House is a large, 2.5-story, architecturally prominent single-family home embellished in the Mission Revival tradition. Facing north, the home is sited in the center of the property and has an irregular rectangular footprint that measures 34 feet wide and 43 feet deep.¹ The house has a low-pitched hip roof with widely overhanging eaves and exposed decorative rafter tails. The roof is covered with composition shingles and supports two chimneys (east and west slopes). Two dormers with low-pitched hip roofs, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and fixed-sash multi-paned windows are centered on the north and east roof slopes. The house is clad in narrow-

¹ Spokane County public records.

width horizontal wood clapboard siding at the first floor and stucco on the second floor. The foundation is constructed of basalt rock rubble mix. A wide horizontal stringcourse separates the first floor from the second floor, and a water table separates the basement foundation from the first floor. Fenestration is a combination of original fixed-sash windows, multi-paned double-hung windows, and two tripartite windows with center “picture window” glazing. Except for the picture window fixed-sash centers of the two tripartite windows, the home’s fixed-sash windows and upper halves of double-hung windows are defined by unusual sinuous wood muntins and mullions that form curved, hourglass-shaped divided lights.

The north façade of the Bradley House is dominated by three focal points: two forward-projecting bays with shaped parapets and a wrap-around covered front porch. A bay at the northwest corner of the house projects forward with a sleeping porch on the second floor, which overhangs the first floor at the northwest corner, producing part of the home’s covered front porch. Appearing to rise and project through the roof from the top of the north-facing wall of the second-floor sleeping porch, a shaped parapet characteristic of the Mission Revival style is located on the slope of the low-pitched hip roof above the sleeping porch. The parapet is clad with stucco and capped with metal coping. Designed as wall ornamentation, a decorative metal filigree roundel is located in the center face of the shaped parapet. The enclosed sleeping porch on the second floor is illuminated by a row of Islamic-inspired arched windows that wrap around the east, west, and north sides of the porch. Below the sleeping porch’s windows on the north façade is an ornamental plaster-sculpted *bas relief* depicting a mix of palm fronds intertwined with a mandolin, lyre, and three trumpets. Below the sculpture are the numbers “1703” that describe the property’s official post office address number. To the east of the wing on the second floor is a small multi-paned fixed-sash window, and to the east of the small window is a shallow northward projecting bay in the home’s northeast corner. The bay features a center double-hung window with curved divided lights in the upper sash. A shaped parapet that matches the shaped parapet on the northwest corner bay is located on the north-facing roof slope above the second floor-bay at the northeast corner. Like the northwest bay’s parapet, the parapet over the northeast bay appears to project through the roof from the top of the bay’s planar wall at the second floor. A dormer is located in the center of the home’s hip roof and is covered with a low-pitched hip roof. Designed to match the house, the dormer features widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, stucco cladding, and a fixed-sash window with curved divided lights. Eave soffits at the dormer and second floor are made of tongue-in-groove wood paneling.

The first-floor front porch is 8 feet deep, extends 34 feet across the full width of the house, and wraps around the home’s northeast corner. The single-story porch is covered by a very low-pitched hip roof with unenclosed widely overhanging eaves. The porch ceiling and eave soffits are clad with original narrow-width, tongue-in-groove wood paneling. Decorative rafter tails are located under the porch’s deeply overhanging eaves. Massive round classic Doric porch columns support the porch roof. The porch deck is constructed of poured concrete. As part of the original front porch design, large wood flower boxes line the perimeter of the porch. When the house was built, the large flower

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE

boxes were built in place of a porch balustrade system. Wood trellises are located at the east and west ends of the front porch. An original wood front door with upper-leaf fixed “picture window” glazing is located just west of center on the north façade. A wood screen door protects the front door and is articulated with curved muntin/mullion designs influenced by the home’s original windows. Located west of the front door is a small fixed-sash window with curved divided-lights. A large tripartite window is located adjacent east of the front door. The tripartite window has a center fixed-sash “picture window” and is flanked by two multi-paned, double-hung windows with curved, hourglass-shaped divided lights in the upper sash. Six concrete steps rise from a concrete walkway in the front yard to the front porch. The foundation under the porch and northwest bay is made of basalt rock, the first floor is clad in narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding, and the second floor is covered in stucco. A wide horizontal stringcourse separates the first floor from the second floor.

Highly visible as it faces Ash Street, the east face of the house is considered a secondary façade. It features a continuation of the home’s low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, tongue-in-groove soffits, basalt foundation, horizontal narrow-width clapboard siding at the first floor, stucco cladding at the second floor, and a continuation of the single-story covered front porch as it wraps around the northeast corner of the house. A wide horizontal stringcourse separates the first floor from the second floor. A dormer with a low-pitched hip roof, wide eaves, exposed rafter tails, stucco cladding, and a fixed-pane window is located in the center of the east roof slope. A tall chimney rises from grade past the first and second floors and through the roof. The chimney is constructed of basalt stone-cobbled irregular clinker brick at the second floor and basalt stone rubble mix at the first floor. The home’s foundation is made of basalt stone rubble mix. A *bas relief* sculpted American Indian head in profile is set in the chimney bricks near the top of the chimney. An 11-foot-wide, two-story bay with a parapet that appears to pierce the roof projects one foot from the planar wall surface of the house at the south end of the home’s east face. The bay’s roof parapet is shaped and matches the design, size, materials, and Mission Revival style of the home’s two north facade shaped roof parapets. The east facade bay at the first floor features a tripartite window composed of center fixed-sash glazing flanked by two double-hung windows articulated with curved divided lights. Two larger double-hung windows with curved divided lights flank the bay. Second-floor windows include a window pair in the bay and a small casement window and larger double-hung window at the north end of the second floor. All windows are embellished with and repeat the same curved hourglass-shaped divided light design featured at the Bradley House.

Just 7 feet from the property line,² the west side of the house is difficult to see due to its close proximity to an adjacent 2.5 story historic home located a few feet from the property’s west border. The west face of the Bradley House features a continuation of the home’s low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, a tongue-in-groove wood-paneled soffit, a basalt rock foundation, first-floor horizontal

² Ibid.

clapboard siding, second-floor stucco wall cladding, a wide horizontal stringcourse that separates the first floor from the second floor, and an asymmetrical array of windows in various sizes at the first and second floors. The second-floor sleeping porch reveals arched fixed-sash windows that continue around the porch at the west face. A side service door is located at the south end of the west face.

The rear face of the house looks south onto a groomed back yard and two-car garage. The home's rear features a continuation of the low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, basalt rock foundation, first-floor clapboard siding, second-floor stucco cladding, and multi-paned windows that repeat the curved, hourglass-shaped divided-light design for windows on the house. An enclosed single-story back porch at the southwest corner on the first floor is 12 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and has an original paneled-wood back door with an upper fixed-sash glazed leaf. An original wood screen door protects and covers the back door. Four arched windows that match the arched windows in the north facade sleeping porch illuminate the back porch. An original fixed-sash window with curved divided lights is located west of the back door. A wood window box is anchored to the house under the windows. At the southeast corner on the second floor of the house is a sun porch with an original rolled tin floor. The porch was enclosed with contemporary metal windows in the 1970s.

Garage Exterior and Interior

A two-car garage is located behind the house in the southwest corner of the back yard. Leading west from Ash Street, a public alley parallels the property's south border at the south side of the garage and its paved driveway. Facing Ash Street, the east façade of the garage fronts the paved driveway. The garage is 26 feet wide and 20 feet deep, and is covered by a low-pitched hip roof. The double-car garage is composed of two single-car garages built at different times between 1910 and 1915 as adjoining side-by-side garages.³ When the north-end garage was erected after 1910 but before 1915,⁴ a broad low-pitched hip roof was built from the top of the hip roof on the previously built south-end garage, and extended north to cover the newly built north-end garage—the new hip roof covers both garages. Matching the design and materials of the house, the roof on the garage has widely overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The garage exterior is finished with narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding and exterior corner boards. Two garage doors open from the building's east façade. An original pair of carriage house doors is located on the south-end single-car garage. With no windows, the doors are made of narrow wood tongue-in-groove paneling laid diagonally on each door half to meet in the center. The north-end single-car garage features a contemporary aluminum overhead door with an inset panel design. An original wood 5-panel pedestrian door is located on the north side of the garage, which faces the rear of the Bradley House. A row of fixed-wood sash multi-paned windows are located adjacent west of the door. The interior of the south-end garage is used as a storage room/shop, and the north-end garage houses a single vehicle. The south-end garage interior is insulated and roughly finished with unpainted drywall, an upgraded electrical system, auxiliary wall heaters, and a

³ 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

⁴ A double-car garage is revealed in a circa 1915 photograph of the Bradley House.

**Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE**

raised insulated floor. The interior of the north-end garage is unfinished and exposes the exterior north wall of the south-end garage. Regarded as a historic resource of the property, the garage *is nominated* to the Spokane Register of Historic Places with the Bradley House.

House Interior

Spokane County tax assessor records report 1,404 finished square feet on the first floor; 1,404 finished square feet on the second floor; and 1,382 finished square feet in the basement, for a total of 4,190 square feet of finished space in the Bradley House.⁵ The attic on the third floor remains unfinished.⁶ The Bradley House is a large home with 2.5 stories (first and second floors and attic) with 8 to 9-foot ceilings, a combination of oak and fir floors, glazed ceramic tile and linoleum floors, original lathe-and-plaster construction ceilings and walls, a combination of painted and ebony-finished woodwork, original brass hardware (door handles, hinges, knobs), and a combination of original fixed-sash windows, 1/1 double-hung windows, and 6/1 to 8/1 multi-paned double-hung wood-sash windows. Celebrated as one of the home's most architecturally significant focal points, the windows were designed with multiple panes of glass divided by sinuously curved wood muntin and mullion bars that form decorative hourglass-shaped divided lights. A total of 36 windows with curved divided lights highlight the exterior of the house as well as interior windows, doors, and built-ins.

Other architecturally prominent features of the home include the oak floor and fir woodwork. An oak hardwood floor is located at the first floor in a vestibule coat closet, reception hall, library, living room, dining room, service hall, stairwell and landing, second-floor hall, and three second-floor bedrooms and closets (northwest corner, northeast corner, and southeast corner of the house). Double and triple inlaid walnut strips ring the perimeter of the aforementioned spaces and rooms. Most of the inlaid strips are accentuated at the corners with a Greek key design. Burnished to a deep ebony patina, the home's interior woodwork is made of superior-grade vertical grain and curly fir. The woodwork was cut wide, straight, square, and unadorned in a plain design attributed to the Craftsman style. Reflecting its prominent use in historic Spanish missions built along the Pacific Coast in California, the woodwork was sometimes referred to as "Mission Style." Woodwork around windows and doors feature a mortise-and-tenon design at corners where vertical members appear to pass through horizontal members. An attached pyramid-shaped dowel cap highlights woodwork corner blocks at window and door surrounds. Ebony-finished fir woodwork is located in the vestibule, reception hall, formal staircase/stairwell, living room, dining room, library, and interior service hall on the first floor, and on the stairwell landing between the first and second floors. The home's remaining woodwork is painted.⁷

⁵ Spokane County public records.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ As was the custom in 1909 when the Bradley House was built, woodwork in kitchens, bathrooms, and bedrooms was painted. The reason for this custom can be attributed to "germ warfare." Before advanced technology, germs were thought to be black specs, which immediately stood out on a white or light colored

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE

The front door of the house opens to a small vestibule with a coat closet. The vestibule floor is covered with crème-colored hexagonal glazed ceramic tiles, which are framed with dark brown-colored ceramic tiles set in a Greek key perimeter design. An original wood 5-panel door on the vestibule's west wall opens into a coat closet. The closet floor is made of oak hardwood with an inlaid walnut double-border design around the perimeter of the closet. The coat closet features a 9-foot-high ceiling, a 5-foot-high chair rail, and a multi-paned fixed-sash window. Original brass coat hooks are anchored to the chair rail. Designed as part of the house and framed with designs and materials that match the home's woodwork, an original beveled plate-glass mirror hangs on the west wall of coat closet.

A paneled and upper leaf-glazed south door in the vestibule opens to a formal reception hall at the first floor. The reception hall is distinguished by a formal staircase that winds and ascends to the second floor. A built-in bench seat is located in the ell formed by the staircase and the adjoining south wall at the first floor. The staircase has a closed stringer, closely spaced barley-twist balusters, a wide walnut hand rail, and a paneled, square newel post. Similar to a wing-back chair, the built-in bench seat has two wings made of ebony-finished fir, constructed with a curved hand-held grip design. The bench seat's south wing is attached to the south wall next to the bench seat, and the north wing is attached to the staircase's newel post. Illuminating the staircase, an original light fixture with a metal base and opalescent glass shade are anchored to the newel post's flat top. The reception hall ceiling is 9 feet, the fir woodwork is finished a rich ebony color, and the floor is made of oak hardwood with a triple-strip inlaid perimeter walnut border design (the coat closet and reception hall have double inlaid strips). An angled 5-panel fir door opens southwest into a formal library with ebony-finished fir woodwork. A plate rail, plate rail brackets, and vertical wood battens are featured in the library, and exactly match those in the dining room. A 5-panel fir door on the south wall of reception hall next to the library door opens south to an interior hallway, that leads further south through another door to an interior service hall designed for use by domestic help.

The reception hall leads east to a wide entry flanked by two low, pedestal-wall colonnades that open east to a spacious living room in the northeast corner of the house. The living room has a boxed-beam ceiling, an oak hardwood floor with a repeated inlaid walnut triple-border perimeter design, and original lathe-and-plaster walls and ceiling. Ebony-finished fir window and door surrounds have upper-corner, mortise-and-tenon pass-through designs. A focal point of the living room is a massive fireplace on the east wall. The fireplace is made of basalt stone rubble mix and is capped by a thick, deep, wide mantel of ebony-finished fir. Massive twin mantel brackets flank the fireplace box at mantel corners. The hearth is made of red matte-finish glazed ceramic tile with black grout.

surface. Woodwork was painted white with oil-based enamel paint to withstand washing away the disease-causing "germs."

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE

A pair of 7-foot-tall, ebony-finished, 6-paneled fir pocket doors slide open on the south wall of the living room to a formal dining room. The same size as the spacious living room, the large dining room has a 9-foot-high ceiling with boxed ceiling beams articulated with massive scroll-sawn brackets at the east and west walls, a perimeter plate rail and vertical wood battens that match the plate rail/battens in the formal library, a small nook in the southeast corner of the room (designed for use as serving space for domestic help), and a built-in buffet/hutch on the south wall. Like the woodwork in the vestibule, reception hall, and living room, the built-in buffet and hutch is made of ebony-finished fir. It features buffet drawers, a mirrored back splash, and a hutch supported by short square pillars. The hutch has three multi-paned beveled-glass doors that replicate the home's curved multi-paned divided-light window design. The top of the built-in hutch is exposed and is backlit on the south wall by stained glass windows that replicate the same divided-light design as the hutch doors and windows in the home. A door on the south wall of the dining room opens to a butler's pantry, located in the south end of the house. The fir door has 3 panels with an upper-leaf divided-light beveled window, which repeats the home's curved multi-paned window design. The floor in the dining room is made of oak with three inlaid strips of walnut that surround the perimeter of the room. Inlaid Greek key designs at the corners of the inlaid oak floor accentuate the perimeter design.

The butler's pantry opens south to a kitchen, located in the southeast corner of the house. The kitchen and butler's pantry are finished with painted woodwork, contemporary built-in cupboards-cabinets-counters-sink, and a built-in bench seat beneath windows on the south wall, all installed in 1993-94. Designed for use by domestic help, an interior service hall leads north from the kitchen to a small powder room on the west wall, an exposed built-in washbasin and beveled mirror on the hall's east wall (*not* located in the powder room), and interior stairs designed for use by domestic help. The interior service hall has a combination of ebony-finished and painted woodwork. Ebony-finished fir woodwork includes floor and crown molding, interior 5-panel doors, and a mirror frame above the washbasin that matches the mirror frame in the vestibule coat closet. Painted woodwork is revealed in the powder room, interior staircase, and tongue-in-groove paneled wainscoting in the service hall and staircase.

The formal staircase and an interior service staircase rise independently to a west-wall shared landing, finished with ebony-hued fir woodwork and articulated with the repeated oak floor and double walnut inlay perimeter design. Three narrow steps rise south from the landing at the head of the service stairs to a bedroom designed for use by domestic help in the southwest corner of the house (the bedroom is finished with a fir floor and painted woodwork). In contrast, three wide steps ascend east to a large central hall on the second floor. The hall leads north to two bedrooms and a sleeping porch at the front of the house, east to a bedroom and back corner sun porch, and south to a bathroom. The floor in the central hall and three bedrooms on the second floor is made of oak hardwood with a triple strip of inlaid walnut around the perimeter of the rooms. Greek key designs in the inlaid floor strips accentuate the corners of rooms. Woodwork on the second floor is painted and bedroom windows feature repeated curved divided-lights. The bathroom is

large with a period appropriate claw foot bathtub, beveled-mirror medicine cabinets, and an elaborate decorative, bracketed shelf. The master bedroom in the northeast corner of the house has a fireplace with a glazed ceramic tile surround and hearth. The northwest-corner bedroom opens to an enclosed sleeping porch through an original paneled and glazed door. The upper leaf of the door is embellished with the repeated curved, divided-light design used throughout the home's windows and doors. An original screen door framed with ebony-finished fir protects the wood and glazed door. The sleeping porch is enclosed with a row of fixed-sash windows that surround the porch on the east, west, and north sides. An original sculpted plaster ceiling medallion is located in the center of the ceiling. A period-appropriate ceiling-mounted light fixture is located in the center of the medallion.

The attic space is unfinished and used for storage. In contrast, the basement is finished with a laundry room, bathroom, bedroom, and large studio space. An unfinished furnace room is located on the east wall of the studio. Walls and ceilings are covered with painted drywall, concrete floors are covered with a combination of linoleum and wall-to-wall carpet, and light fixtures feature contemporary ceiling units.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

An early photograph of the Bradley House was taken in circa 1915, a few years after the house was built in 1909. The photograph confirms the existing Bradley House is well-preserved and matches its original 1909 design with very few exterior modifications. Notice the sun porch located on the second floor, southeast corner of the house, was *not* enclosed with windows when the photograph was taken. The circa 1915 photograph also pictured the existing double-car garage behind the house. The garage is not pictured in a 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance footprint map, making the built-date of the garage between 1910 and 1915.

Modifications to the Bradley House include:

1910-1915 Two single-car garages were built at different times side-by-side in the southwest corner of the property. A single roof was constructed over both single-car garages when the north-end single-car garage was built after the south-end garage.

1940s The house and garage roofs were re-shingled with composition shingles.

1967-1970 The kitchen was remodeled with built-in counters, cabinets, cupboards, sink, and linoleum floor.

1970s The sleeping porch was enclosed with aluminum-frame sliding rectangular windows that replaced the original arched windows, which were pictured in a 1959 Spokane County tax assessor photograph. The sun porch (rear southeast corner of second floor) was enclosed with aluminum-frame sliding windows. Some of the

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE

woodwork was painted dark brown on the second floor. A vanity, bathtub, shower enclosure, and toilet were installed in a remodel of the second-floor bathroom.

1974 The house and garage roofs were re-shingled with composition shingles.

1984 The basement was repaired and completely remodeled with a laundry room, bathroom, bedroom, furnace room, and a large studio/multi-purpose room. New painted drywall, concrete floors covered with a combination of carpet and linoleum, new light fixtures installed, and plumbing-electrical-mechanical repairs/upgrading were completed.

1986 The exterior of the house was stripped, repaired, and repainted.

1988 An exterior planter box was repaired and repainted, and new planter boxes were made and painted for the front porch to match the existing planter box and those in the circa 1915 photograph of the house.

1993 The house was re-roofed with composition shingles.

1993-1997 The house was extensively remodeled, repaired, and repainted on the first and second floors, including wallpaper installation, period light fixture installations, electrical-mechanical-plumbing work/repairs, kitchen remodel with new built-in cupboards-cabinets-counters-sink, back porch at rear of house opened to kitchen, kitchen window seat installed with double-hung windows installed on west wall and arched windows installed on south porch wall, second-floor bathroom rehabilitated, northeast and northwest bedrooms rehabilitated, sleeping porch on second floor north façade was rehabilitated with repainted door, aluminum windows in sleeping porch replaced by arched windows that matched the arched windows in the 1915 and 1959 photos, the sleeping porch floor was replaced with fir planks, and a period ceiling light fixture was installed. The garage was re-roofed with composition shingles in 1995.

2003 At the exterior, the second floor was re-stuccoed and the house repainted.

2005 A wide opening was installed in the wall that separates the northwest and northeast bedrooms on the second floor. The woodwork around the opening was milled to match the woodwork around the fireplace on the east wall in the northeast bedroom.

2006 New carpet, linoleum, and painted baseboards were installed in the basement.

2011-2016 Ongoing repairs and maintenance were completed inside and outside the house, including wallpaper stripping, wall repainting, and installation of a

**Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE**

custom-remodeled wallpaper border in the dining room. An automatic metal garage door was installed in the north end of the garage. A gas insert was installed in northeast bedroom fireplace in 2013. A new electrical panel box was installed in 2016.

SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Areas of Significance</i> | <i>Architecture</i> |
| <i>Period of Significance</i> | <i>1909</i> |
| <i>Built Date</i> | <i>1909</i> |
| <i>Architect</i> | <i>Unknown</i> |
| <i>Builder</i> | <i>Aaron L. Lundquist</i> |

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Built in 1909, the Bradley House is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Category C. The property's area of significance is in "architecture" for its fine representation of the Mission Revival style and as an exemplary product of master Spokane builder, Aaron L. Lundquist. It is further significant for high artistic values expressed in multiple shaped parapets characteristic of the Mission Revival style, for interior woodwork crafted in curly fir finished the deepest ebony hue and hand-rubbed to a rich patina, and for unique multi-paned windows articulated with curved wood muntins and mullions that form hourglass-shaped divided lights. The period of significance for the Bradley House is defined by its 1909 built date. The house was named for Dr. Bradley, a dentist who practiced in Spokane for 58 years and was the property's first and most prominent resident homeowner.⁸ Listed on the National Register in 1994 as a contributing resource of the Ninth Avenue National Register Historic District, the property retains a high degree of integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The Bradley House continues to be regarded as a well-preserved tangible expression of one of the most architecturally prominent homes in Spokane.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Cannon's Addition

Prior to 1883, Cannon's Addition was unplatted, undeveloped land located in Spokane's lower South Hill. The area was characterized by a north-facing hillside with rugged basalt outcroppings, thick stands of Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees, and native grasses and shrubs. Eventually dirt roads were built from downtown Spokane to the hillside, and in 1883, the addition was platted by Anthony Cannon, a prominent businessman, real estate investor, and early Spokane pioneer. Cannon's Addition is roughly bounded by West Third Avenue to the north, Tenth Avenue to the south, North and South Cedar Street to the east, and North Coeur d'Alene Street and North and South Chestnut Streets to the west.

Cannon's contributions to Spokane were great albeit short-lived:

⁸ *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 11 Nov 1966.

**Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE**

Cannon arrived in Spokane Falls on April 24, 1878 with his partner, J. J. Browne. With an initial investment of \$50 down on a \$3,000 mortgage, Browne and Cannon acquired one-half interest in James Glover's townsite. By 1890, Cannon and Browne were both millionaires and hailed as civic leaders. Five years later, Cannon died alone and penniless in New York City, ostracized by the town he helped build.⁹

Shortly after Cannon's Addition was platted, homes designed to suit the needs of wealthy homeowners were planned and built by various architects, builders, designers, and contractors in Spokane. Cannon's Addition rivaled Browne's Addition in both social prestige and architectural design, and was regarded as one of the city's most prominent residential neighborhoods. Residential development increased and larger and grander homes were built in Cannon's Addition as settlement crept uphill from Third Avenue by Coeur d'Alene Park and south across the railroad tracks (now I-90 freeway) to Tenth Avenue on Spokane's lower South Hill. In 1994, the neighborhood was recognized in Spokane for its architectural and historical significance when it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Ninth Avenue National Register Historic District. Built in the center of the district on Ninth Avenue, the William O. Bradley House is one of the most architecturally prominent homes erected in Cannon's Addition.

The Bradley House

On June 12, 1909 Dr. William O. Bradley purchased the home built at 1703 W. Ninth Avenue for \$20,000. The building site on which the house was built was initially owned in 1900 by the Northern Pacific Railroad, who sold the parcel to real estate investors Julius & Marion Estep for \$1,100. The Esteps sold the building site to investors John & Gertrude Helberg in 1906. Less than two years later, the Helberg's sold the property in March 1908 to professional Spokane building contractor, Aaron L. Lundquist for \$2,425. Lundquist applied for sewer and water permits from the City of Spokane, built the nominated 2.5-story Mission Revival-style house, and sold it at the end of year for \$15,000 to Ulysses & Laura Hawk. They sold the property four months later to Clyde Bice for \$12,200, who sold it in three months for \$20,000 to Dr. William Bradley.

Dr. William O. Bradley was born in 1876 in Dubuque, Iowa. Following his parents and two sisters from Iowa, Dr. Bradley moved to Spokane in 1902. He set up a dental practice with offices at successive times in the Traders Bank Building, the Spokane & Eastern Building, and the Paulsen Building on West Riverside Avenue in downtown Spokane. Dr. Bradley practiced for 58 years in Spokane from 1902 to his retirement in 1960 at the age of 84. He enjoyed fraternal memberships in Emulation Masonic Lodge Number 255 in Iowa, and the Elk's Lodge BPOE #228, Scottish Rite bodies, and El Katif Shrine in Spokane. In July 1909, Dr. Bradley moved into the Bradley House. He shared his home with his two sisters, Mary Jane Bradley and Florence Bradley, and his widowed mother, Mary Ann Bradley. Mary Jane Bradley worked as a teacher in Spokane and Florence Bradley was employed as a teacher and principal at different times for various

⁹ Garrett, Kit, et al.

Spokane public schools, including the Cannondale School, Marcus Whitman School, Sheridan School, and Lincoln School.

Subsequent Homeowners

After Dr. Bradley died, the Bradley House was sold in 1967 to Elmo & Alice Steinke for \$10,250. A group of three people bought the property in 1976 for \$47,500. They sold the house a year later to Michael McDowell and Patricia Brinson. Patricia Brinson soon married Gregory Wold, and together they operated a dance studio in the home in 1979, called “The Difference.” Edwin & Marcia Smith purchased the property in 1983; the warranty deed was conveyed to the current owner, Marcia Smith, in 2004.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Category C, a property must meet *at least one* of the following requirements: 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, 2) represent the work of a master, or 3) possess high artistic values. Architecturally significant, the Bradley House meets all three of the aforementioned requirements as a fine embodiment of the Mission Revival style, as the product of master craftsman/building contractor, Aaron L. Lundquist, and as a property that possesses high artistic values.¹⁰

Mission Revival Style

Architectural historians Lee & Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, explain:

California was the birthplace of the Mission style and many of its landmark examples are concentrated there. The earliest were built in the 1890s; by 1900 houses in this style were spreading eastward under the influence of fashionable architects and national builders' magazines. Although never common outside of the southwestern states, scattered examples were built in early 20th-century suburbs throughout the country. Most date from the years between 1905 and 1920.¹¹

Identifying elements of the Mission Revival style include Mission-shaped dormer and/or roof parapets, a red tile roof covering, usually a low to medium-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, porch roofs supported by large columns or piers, double-hung rectangular windows, a main entry door often located in a covered porch, and smooth-finished stucco exterior walls, occasionally adorned with sculpted *bas relief*. Exposed rafter tails, quatrefoil windows, roundels, corbelled sashes and brackets, vertical board doors, wrought iron door straps and hinges, wrought-iron light fixtures, carved

¹⁰ National Register Bulletin #15.

¹¹ McAlester, Lee & Virginia.

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE

stonework, and ebony-colored plain straight-cut “Mission Oak” woodwork comprise architectural details revered in the Mission style aesthetic.¹²

The Bradley House was built during the time period defined by the Mission Revival style, 1905 to 1920. The Bradley House reflects aforementioned elements and details found as multiple Mission-shaped parapets, a low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, smooth stucco walls, round-columned covered front porch, a filigree ornamental roundel, ornamental *bas relief* wall sculpture above the front entrance, and ebony-colored curly fir woodwork, sometimes referred to as “Mission Oak.” The Bradley House is the only Mission Revival-style home built along Ninth Avenue in the Ninth Avenue National Register Historic District. With its large edifice and corner building site set on a hilly knoll, the Bradley House is an architecturally prominent residence and serves as a central anchor in the Ninth Avenue National Register Historic District.

High Artistic Values

High artistic values are demonstrated through various designs and architectural elements used in and on the Bradley House. These include three prominent Mission-shaped parapets located at the north and east facades of the house—an infrequently seen architectural embellishment in Spokane. A chimney on the home’s east façade possesses high artistic values characteristic of the Craftsman style. The chimney is tall, tapered, and made of basalt rock rubble mix at the first floor, and clinker brick at the second floor and roof eave. The chimney is particularly articulated with large basalt stone cobbles that randomly protrude from the clinker brick, strengthening the Craftsman-style aesthetic defined by organic materials that erupt from the ground. With an Islamic influence, the arched windows in the north front facade second-floor sleeping porch and the first-floor back porch at the rear of the house reveal artistic values.

Additional artistic values can be found at the interior of the home in straight cut, plain, ebony-finished fir woodwork, sometimes called Mission Oak. The term was made popular during the time missions were built in the late 1800s and early 1900s on the California coast. The plain woodwork in the missions was made of oak or fir and was finished a dark ebony color like that in the Bradley House. Another interior feature of the Bradley House that possesses high artistic values is the oak and walnut floor. The hardwood oak plank floor is distinguished with a series of two or three inlaid walnut strips around the perimeters of certain spaces and rooms. Inlaid Greek key designs in corners are interwoven with the inlaid strips.

Without a doubt the strongest feature of the Bradley House to possess high artistic values are the windows. Rarely seen in Spokane, the home’s windows are a combination of fixed-sash and double-hung units with multi-paned divided lights. The lights are divided by wood muntin and mullion bars curved into sinuous hourglass shapes. The design is

¹² Harris, Cyril M.

**Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE**

repeated throughout the Bradley House not only in exterior windows but in interior glazing in doors, walls, and built-ins.

Aaron L. Lundquist, Builder

Aaron L. Lundquist, a Swedish native, immigrated to St. Paul, Minneapolis, where he worked for J. J. Hill, a master railroad baron who built and owned the Great Northern Railroad. As Hill extended his railroad to Washington State, he chose a townsite 5 miles northeast of Spokane to relocate his railroad business. He founded the town of Hillyard (Hill's yard), a "company town" for the Great Northern Railroad, and built a complex of roundhouses and industrial rail warehouses. Hillyard became known as the hub for the Great Northern Railroad in the Pacific Northwest and proved a catalyst for successive railroad building and business in Spokane. Lundquist moved to the Spokane area with Hill, who employed him to finish Pullman cars for the railroad.

At the insistence of his wife, Harriet Ida, Aaron Lundquist traded his skills as a Pullman train car finisher for those skills needed as a building contractor, specializing in the construction of upscale single-family homes. Until his untimely death in 1913, Lundquist was responsible for some of the largest and most architecturally prominent homes built in the Spokane area. His work spanned high styles from large Arts & Crafts Tudor and Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Mission Revival, and American Foursquare traditions to smaller Craftsman-style bungalows. Documented examples of Lundquist's work include the following homes:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| S. 815 Adams Street | Built in 1906 |
| S. 817 Adams Street | Built in 1906 |
| W. 1129 Ninth Avenue | Built in 1906 |
| W. 1621 Ninth Avenue | Built in 1907 |
| W. 1627 Ninth Avenue | Built in 1907 |
| W. 1703 Ninth Avenue | Built in 1909 |
| W. 2024 Fourth Avenue | Built in 1910 |
| W. 1021 Eighth Avenue | Built in 1910 |
| S. 1226 Cedar Street | Built in 1910 |
| W. 1124 Eighth Avenue | Built in 1911 |
| W. 1128 Eighth Avenue | Built in 1911 |
| E. 224 Manito Place | Built in 1911 |
| E. 547 Rockwood Boulevard | Built in 1911 |
| W. 1514 Gardner Avenue | Built in 1912 |
| Sprague Avenue & Pine Street | Built in 1912 (automobile garage) |
| E. 220 Manito Place | Built in 1912 |
| W. 626 Twenty-First Avenue | Built in 1913 |

The Bradley House was photographed and featured in a 2005 architectural reference book, *Beyond the Bungalow: Grand Homes in the Arts & Crafts Tradition*, authored by well-known architectural historian Paul Duchscherer. The photograph pictured the

**Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE**

prominent northeast façade elevation of the Bradley House and includes the following descriptive caption:

[On Spokane's] historic South Hill, Swedish native Aaron Lindquist built this imposing Mission Revival-style corner home...a dentist named Dr. Bradley [bought the house in June 1909]. The Mission Revival style is most noticeable in the series of curving parapets that cap its gable ends, which appear to rise up and through the extended eaves rather than interrupting them. The hipped form is applied to various portions of the roof. Exposed rafter tails...remain visible underneath the eaves' gutters. Sturdy, round, classical columns support the roof of the commodious front porch. Lower in pitch than the roof above, the porch's eaves are equally deep, and are also detailed with exposed rafter tails. A winterized sleeping porch, with delicately scaled arched-topped openings, projects over the front entry. Unusual but original accents include the sculptural panel over the front entry, and a smaller panel near the top of the chimney that depicts an American Indian.¹³

Earl W. Morrison, Architect

While the architect for the Bradley House undocumented and unknown at this time, it is interesting to note that Aaron Lundquist built a house in Spokane that is similar in style, design, materials, and workmanship to the Bradley House. The similar house is located at 1226 S. Cedar Street, and was built in 1910, a year after the Bradley House. Like the Bradley House, it is a fine example of the Mission Revival style. Similarities exist for both homes, including multiple Mission-shaped façade parapets, a low-pitched hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, classic round porch columns, clapboard and stucco siding, and the same unusual sinuously curved hourglass-shaped divided lights in the home's windows. A newspaper article that featured the S. 1226 Cedar Street residence in 1910 stated "the house is considered by Mr. Lundquist to be the best of 50 or more [homes] which he has built on Cannon Hill." The house on Cedar Street was designed by professional Spokane architect, Earl W. Morrison.

Morrison may have designed the Bradley House as he worked with Lundquist while designing homes in Spokane from 1906 to 1913. Some of the homes architect Earl Morrison designed and builder Aaron Lundquist constructed together include the following documented examples:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| S. 1226 Cedar Street | Built in 1910 |
| W. 1021 Eighth Avenue | Built in 1910 |
| W. 1128 Eighth Avenue | Built in 1911 |
| E. 224 Manito Place | Built in 1911 |
| E. 547 Rockwood Boulevard | Built in 1911 |
| W. 1514 Gardner | Built in 1912 |

¹³ Duchscherer, Paul and Linda Svenson.

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| E. 220 Manito Place | Built in 1912 |
| W. 626 Twenty-First Avenue | Built in 1913 |

This is just a small list of homes known through documentation to be designed and built by architect Earl Morrison and builder Aaron Lundquist. It is probable to think that Morrison and Lundquist designed and built many more homes in Spokane from 1906 to 1913 when Lundquist died. Further ongoing research may document this probability.

Amil T. Johnson, Builder

It appears Aaron Lundquist sub-contracted Spokane builder Amil T. Johnson to construct hardwood floors in the Bradley House. During the early 1900s in Spokane, it was not uncommon for architects and builders to be identified by certain architectural features. For example, Spokane architect W. W. Hyslop developed a specific bracket/brace design, which he used on many homes he designed. Spokane builder John Anderson used individually or in combination terra orange, red, and/or brown glazed ceramic tiles to cover roofs on many homes he built in Spokane. Builder Amil T. Johnson became known throughout Spokane for his signature inlaid floor designs.

Johnson constructed decorative inlaid strips in hardwood floors, usually made of solid oak. To contrast with the lighter colored oak floors, the strips were made of mahogany or walnut and finished in dark brown hues. Usually seen in high-style single-family homes built from about 1905 to 1918, the inlaid strips were inset around the perimeters of rooms, and oftentimes around projecting and/or recessed fireplaces, built-ins, alcoves, and entry colonnades between rooms. Rooms embellished with inlaid perimeter strips were usually identified as public spaces, including vestibules, reception halls, formal staircases and hallways, living rooms, dining rooms, and libraries. Sometimes master bedrooms were included. The strips were inlaid as a single perimeter strip, a double strip, or a triple strip. Interwoven geometric Greek key designs articulated room corners as a continuation of the inlaid strip designs. The oak hardwood floors in the Bradley House have been exquisitely preserved and maintained since 1909, and reveal double and triple inlaid walnut strips with Greek Key corner embellishment, all indicative of building contractor Amil T. Johnson's precise work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books, Periodicals, Journals, Maps, Public Records

Duchsherer, Paul and Linda Svenson. *Beyond the Bungalow: Grand Homes in the Arts & Crafts Tradition*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith Publisher, 2004.

Garrett, Kit, et al. *Ninth Avenue National Register District, 1994*. Spokane Public Library, Spokane, WA.

Harris, Cyril M. *Dictionary of Architecture & Construction, Third Edition*. New York: McGraw-Hill Publisher, 2000.

McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf Publishers, 1989.

Phillips, Steven J. *Old House Dictionary*. Washington DC: Preservation Press, 1994.

Polk, R.L. *Spokane City Directories, 1885 to 2014*.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1910, 1952.

Smith, Marcia. Personal interviews with Marcia Smith in 2014-2016.

Spokane City building permits. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

Spokane County public records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. "*Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*." Washington DC: Preservation Press, 1976.

_____. National Register Bulletin #15.

Newspaper Articles

"Death Takes Dr. Bradley." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 11 Nov 1966.

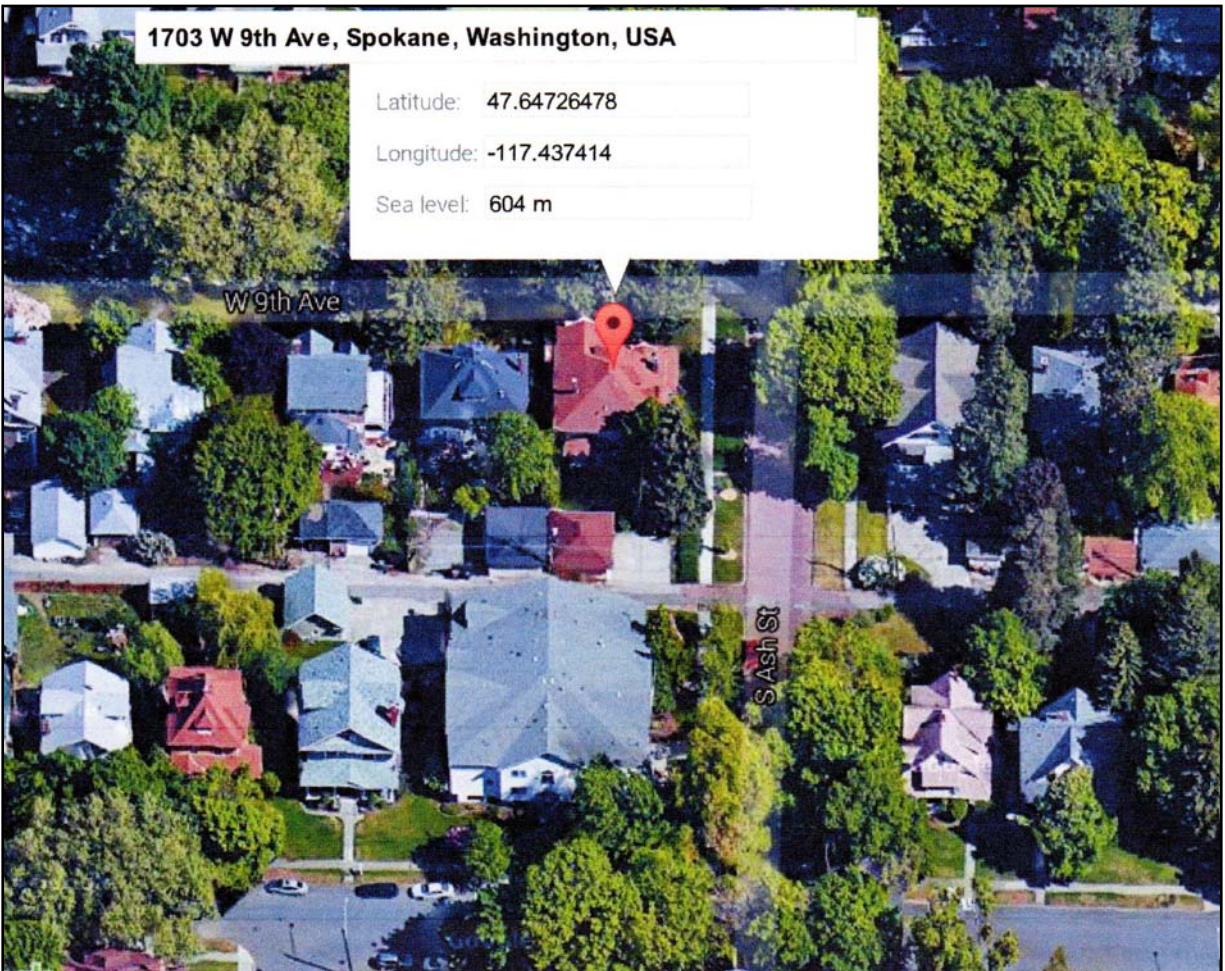
"Many Features in This House." *Spokesman-Review*, 26 June 1910.

"School Principal Is Taken By Death." *Spokesman-Review*, 4 Aug 1938.

"Widow Controls Pioneer's Estate." *Spokesman-Review*, 13 Dec 1913.

"With Death Near Keeps His Nerve." *Spokesman-Review*, 20 Oct 1912.

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE

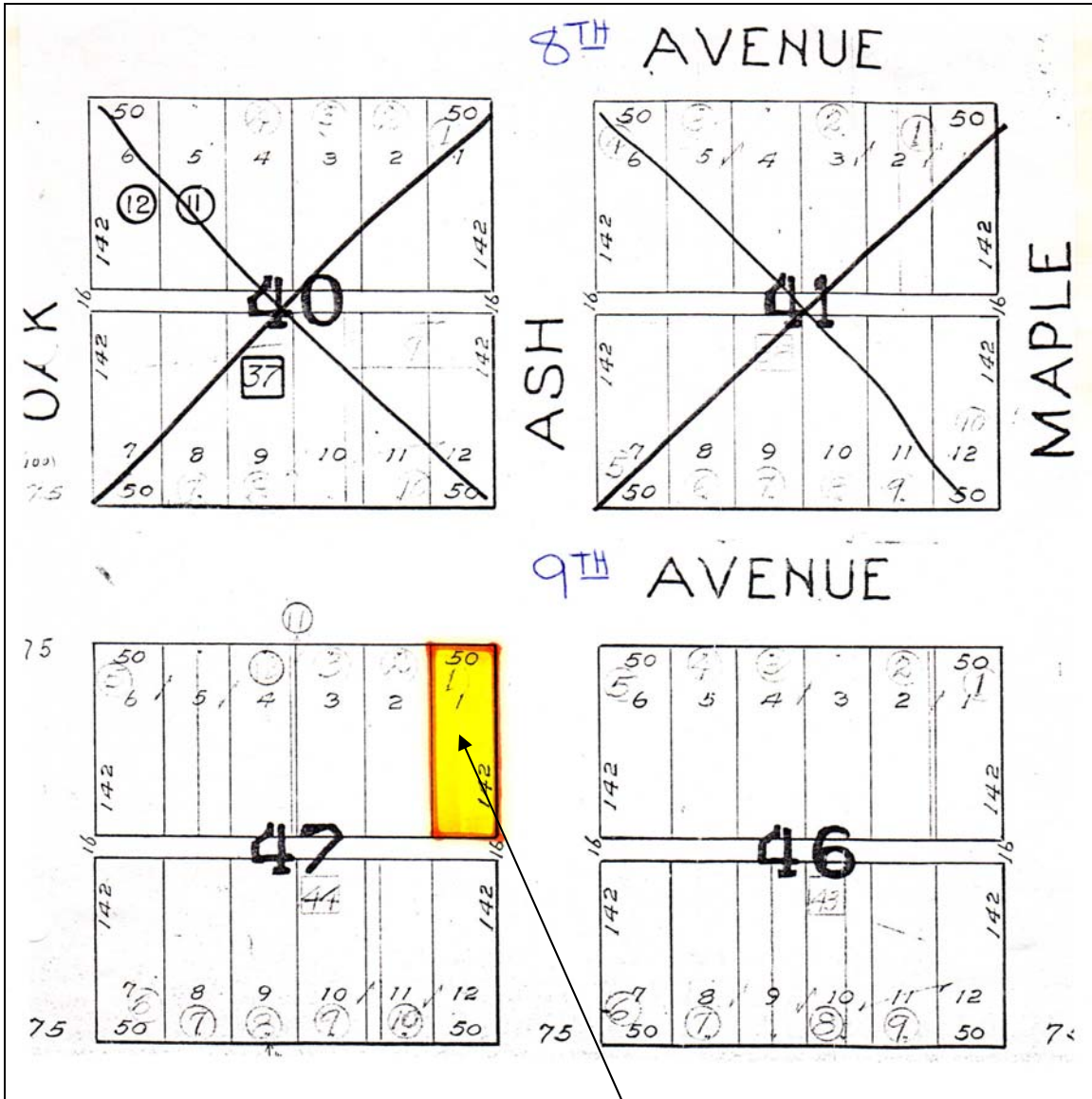


*1703 W. Ninth Avenue
Spokane, WA*

Source: Google Maps 2016



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
 W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



1703 W. Ninth Avenue
 Spokane, WA

Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



*1703 W. Ninth Avenue
Spokane, WA*

Photo taken in circa 1915

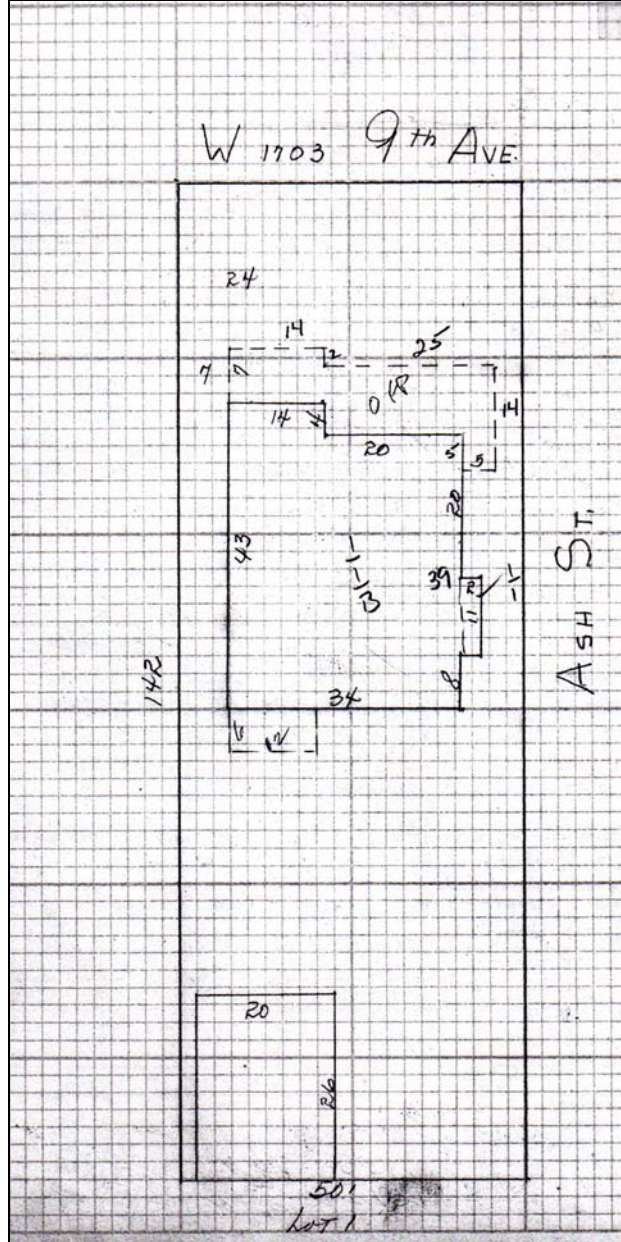
Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



1703 W. Ninth Avenue

Source: 1959 Spokane County Tax Assessor Photo

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



1703 W. Ninth Avenue

Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor



Death Takes Dr. Bradley

A 90-year-old Spokane dentist who practiced here 58 years, Dr. William O. Bradley, died yesterday at his home, E1703 Ninth.

Born Sept. 4, 1876, in Dubuque, Iowa, Dr. Bradley came here in 1902 and was in dental practice from then until his retirement in 1960 at the age of 84.

He was a member of Emulation Masonic Lodge No. 255 of Clinton, Iowa; Scottish Rite bodies, El Katif Shrine and Spokane Elks Lodge No. 228.

His sister, Mary Anne Bradley, made her home with him for many years, but has been in a nursing home here since last January.

The body is at Smith's.

Dr. Bradley will be sent to Dubuque, Iowa, for services and burial.

*Obituary for Dr. W. O. Bradley
Spokane Daily Chronicle, 11 November 1966*

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Northeast façade of Dr. Bradley House in 2015



East face in 2015

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Northwest façade corner in 2015



North façade detail in 2015

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Front porch on north façade

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Front door on north façade in 2015



Cobbled clinker brick on east face in 2015

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Window detail in 2015



South rear face of house in 2015

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Garage at rear of house in 2015

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Front reception hall in 2015, looking north at vestibule door



Reception hall stairs in 2015

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Living room and entry into dining room in 2016

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Dining room in 2016

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Ceiling brackets and plate rail in dining room in 2015



Second floor hall in 2016

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE

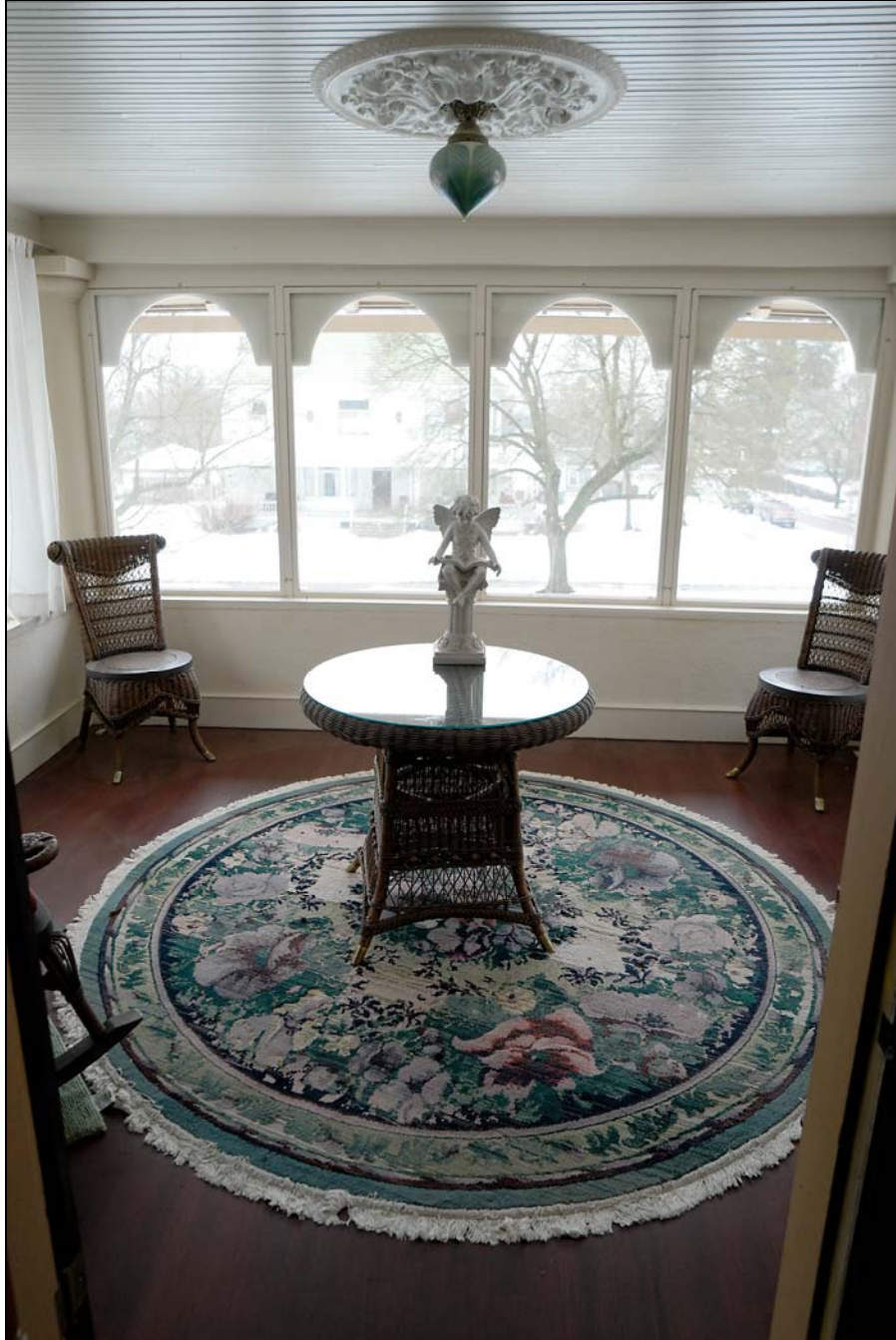


Northwest bedroom in 2016 (now used as a library)



Bathroom in 2016

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination
W. O. BRADLEY HOUSE



Sun porch in 2016



Stairs and service hall in 2016