

SPOKANE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Nomination Form

City/County Historic Landmarks Commission
Sixth Floor - City Hall
Spokane, Washington 99201-3333

Type all entries--complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic GLOVER MANSION
and/or common

2. Location

street & number 321 WEST EIGHTH AVENUE
city/town SPOKANE vicinity of
state WASHINGTON county SPOKANE COUNTRY

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
__ district	__ public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	__ agriculture __ museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	__ unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial __ park
__ structure	__ both	__ work in progress	__ educational __ private residence
__ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	__ entertainment __ religious
__ object	__ in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes:restricted	__ government __ scientific
	__ being considered	__ yes:unrestricted	__ industrial __ transportation
		__ no	__ military __ other:

4. Owner of Property

name NEILA K. POTESHMAN
street & number 1102 E DEERFIELD LANE
city,town COLBERT vicinity of state WA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse,registry of deeds,etc SPOKANE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
street & number 1116 W. BROADWAY
city,town SPOKANE state WA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title SPOKANE METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION STUDY
date 1968 federal state county local
depository for survey records SPOKANE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
city,town SPOKANE state WA

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> _excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> _deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> _unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _good	<input type="checkbox"/> _ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _altered	<input type="checkbox"/> _moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> _fair	<input type="checkbox"/> _unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Constructed in 1888 the Glover Mansion was reportedly the first major effort by the architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter. The three-storey house differs from the original floor plan in that the kitchen has been modified and upgraded for commercial use, six bathrooms have been added, an elevator has been installed in the existing shaft and the roof of the house has been replaced (See National Application.)

The lower exterior portion of the house is rubble-squared granite whereas the upper storeys are half-timbered. The mansion has four chimneys, and each is linked and pierced.

The home has numerous overhanging gables, and the main roof above the front entrance is of the bellcast gable type. All the roofs are shingled.

Described in a clockwise fashion and beginning with the northwest corner, the features of the house are as follows: First, there is an entrance to a carriage porch. Next, there is a double-door main entrance and a porch - above which is a large semi-circular arch made of stone. Directly above this arch are a set of bay windows. Most of the windows on the front, as well as throughout the building, are of the casement type; but there are exceptions. On the front are located two second-storey porthole windows. Many of the windows on the front and throughout the home are also leaded. Completing the front face of the building are a shed dormer on the roof and a lesser gable on the northeast end.

The east end of the house has a large ground-floor porch, a second-storey sleeping balcony and a double-gabled roof.

The south side has both a small and a large gable, and two of the chimneys.

The west side has two gables; the first one is large, but the second is a small dormer-balcony with pediment. Beneath is the carriage porch.

The interior has an imposing hall which stands two storeys high and includes a mezzanine. Included on the second-storey portion of the hall is a wood-carbed balcony which overlooks from a second-floor master suite. Originally, the walls were hung with blue tapestry. Elaborate stairways were also built throughout the house and lion heads were carved on the marble fireplace. The house was, and still is, opulent; and interestingly, even the

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windows in the kitchen pantry are leaded. Although electricity was available when the mansion was constructed, lights were added later.

Originally the architect had the responsibility of furnishing the home and even traveled East to find selections. Although a number of purchases were made, the balance of the furniture was specially made to fit the size of the rooms and to match the golden oak woodwork. However, most of the original furnishings have been lost over the years and only the "built-ins" remain

Currently work is underway to restore one of the bathrooms to working order after having been disconnected and walled up in 1955. It has also been discovered that a fireplace was walled over and uncovering that is also on the agenda for the near future.

Period	Areas of Significance-Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other(specify)
			Local History

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Glover Mansion's past seems to speak volumes about its historic significance.

First of all, it's designer and constructor was the famous Kirtland K. Cutter of Spokane. Mr. Cutter was a trained artist who originally came to Spokane to work in his uncle's bank. After Spokane's great fire there was a need for architects. Wealthy men who knew Mr. Cutter were impressed with his drawings and turned to him to design many of the homes and buildings which are still in existence today. His first major architectural effort, built in 1888 was the Glover Mansion. After designing for the well-to-do in Spokane for many years, Mr. Cutter moved to California to continue his work.

Also important is the first owner of the home, James N. Glover, who commissioned its design and construction. Mr. Glover is known as the Father of Spokane. His extensive list of achievements include the ownership of the town's first general store, the opening and presidency of Spokane's First National Bank as well as being the second mayor of Spokane. Mr. Glover and his wife lived in the house until the panic of 1893 caused him to lose possession.

In 1898 Frank H. Graves, a prominent lawyer, became the new owner. Mr. Graves was one of the first members of the Spokane Bar and was noted for "the many verdicts which he won favorable to his clients." He was also known in the fields of mining and journalism. He and his family lived in the house until 1904 when once again the ownership of the house changed hands.

After the Graves owned the home it was sold to a mine owner, Charles Sweeney. Not only was Mr. Sweeney actively involved in mining, he was also known in the stock market as well as in politics. He was even a U.S. deputy marshall at one time. That Mr. Sweeney was well-loved and respected in the Spokane community became especially noticeable upon his death. At that time, article after article was released in the local newspaper listing numerous

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accomplishments as well as deep sorrow for his passing. The Sweeney family lived in the mansion from 1904-1908 when the house ownership was passed to the final family to live here.

~~The Welch family are probably as recognized today as Mr. Glover was, as owners of the property.~~ Mr. Patrick Welch purchased the house in 1908. He was a contractor and largely responsible for most of the railroad work on both sides of the international boundary between Canada and the United States. During World War I he had charge of terminal and seaport construction for the Canadian Government in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Welch also had major contracts in the construction of the Welland Canal in Ontario. While in association with other firms, he did railroad and general contracting in Canada, Africa and Great Britain, as well as in Persia and Spain. Upon his death in 1929, work on his projects was halted for a time in respect for a truly great man.

After Mr. Welch's passing his family continued to live at the mansion until 1934. At that time the house was sold to the Spokane Unitarian Church for use as offices and Sunday services. The Church continued to maintain the premises and preserve the historical significance of the property. In 1992, the Church outgrew the house and sold the property to present owner.

It is clear that the historic significance of the Glover Mansion is immeasurable in its value to Spokane. It was the first great residence of its kind to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and it is the desire of the current owner to have it also listed on the local register. Through further planned care and restoration, the Glover Mansion will stand as a reminder of Spokane's history for many years to come.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Durham, Nelson W. - Spokane and the Inland Empire - S.J. Clarke Co, 191
 Glover, James N. - Reminiscences of James N. Glover - Ye Galleon
 Press, 1985
 Vertical File, Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property One acre

 Verbal boundary description and justification

 List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state

county

state

county

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Neila Poteshman, Owner
Nonie Moreau, Administrative Assistant
organization Glover Mansion date June, 1993
street & number 321 W Eighth Avenue telephone 459-0000
city/town Spokane state Washington

12. Signature of Owner(s)

Handwritten signature of Paula K. K... on a line

For Office Use Only:

Date Received: _____
Date Heard: _____
Commission Decision: _____
Council/Board Action: _____
Date: _____

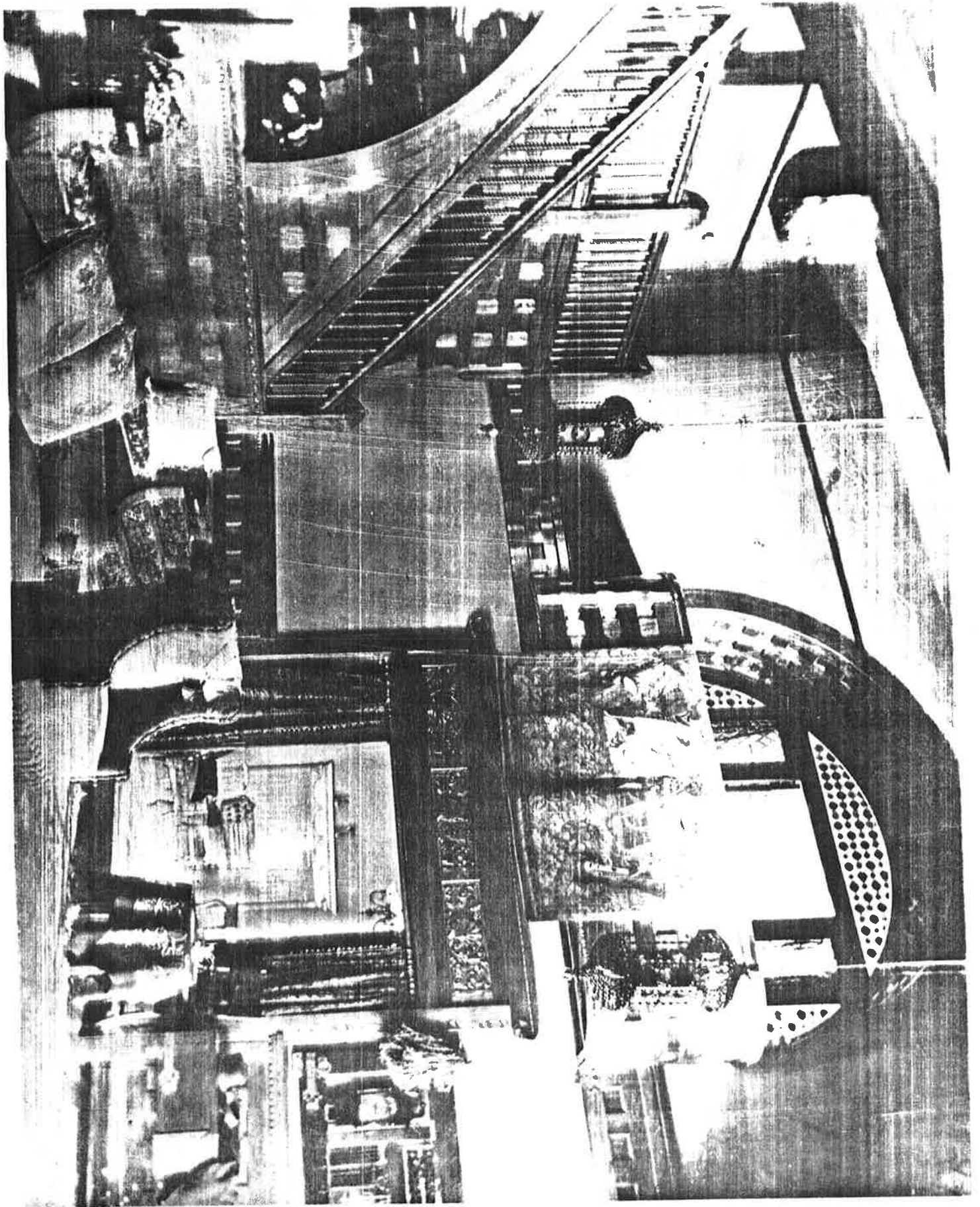
Attest: _____
City Clerk
Approved as to Form: _____
Ass't City Attorney

We hereby certify that this property has been listed on the Spokane Register of Historic Places:

MAYOR, City of Spokane or CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

City/County Historic Preservation Officer



HISTORIC PHOTO

