

Nomination Form

OPR 83-31

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

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Glover/Brown House

and/or common Brown House

2. Location

street & number North 1400 Summit Boulevard

city, town Spokane _____ vicinity of

state Washington county Spokane

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" 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 Dr. and Mrs. Frank V. Brown

street & number North 1408 Summit Boulevard

city, town Spokane _____ vicinity of state Washington

Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Spokane County Courthouse

street & number West 1116 Broadway

city, town Spokane _____ vicinity of state Washington

Representation in Existing Surveys

title City of Spokane Landmark Survey

date 1978 _____ federal _____ state _____ county local

depository for survey records Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office 9-5

city, town Spokane _____ vicinity of state Washington

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

In choosing a location for his third home, James Nettle Glover picked a site nestled among maple trees high above the Spokane River. In the first decade of this century, Summit Boulevard, which winds along the eastern bluff several hundred feet above the river, had become a prestigious residential avenue for many of Spokane's prominent earlyday citizens. Designed by Kirtland Cutter in 1909, the house takes full advantage of its western exposure with a view of the river and historic Fort George Wright on the opposite shore. A narrow lane leads onto rather private and charming grounds landscaped with well-tended roses, prized mums and begonias, and mature maples. In 1942 the present owner constructed a swimming pool, now filled in and covered over with lawn.

The home itself is an essentially two story shingle style structure that follows a basically rectangular plan 53.6 feet by 35.6 feet in dimension. Its rubble subfoundation of native basalt was a typical feature of Cutter-designed houses in the area. Dark brown shingle siding rises into the gables of the expansive T-shaped roof. Cedar shingles, broad overhanging eaves and verges, and exposed rafters and purlins increase the interest and emphasis of the roof as a major design element. Along the front or western elevation are three gabled dormers with similar detailing. These are repeated on the north and south roof slopes. The north wall supports a single brick chimney with double terra cotta chimney pots.

Fenestration is another interesting feature of the Glover/Brown House. Most of the windows contain double-hung sash, with multiple over single-light glazing. There are a number of multi-light casements situated singly and in pairs. The most pleasing combination of window types occurs on the south elevation between horizontal fascia boards that delineate the second and third (attic) floor levels. The western or riverfront elevation has a full-width "portico" with four rather massive Tuscan columns that support a simple flat roof with exposed decorative rafters. The portico is an original design feature. There is a single-story shed roofed service porch on the rear or east side of the house.

The interior of the Glover/Brown House includes a three-quarter basement, and a main floor with entry and living areas, study, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry with a small enclosed porch at the rear. The main floor also includes a bathroom with its original tile flooring intact. The second story is reached by a handsomely grained fir staircase detailed with pierced panels. The second story contains the master bedroom, a sitting room, a bathroom and a maid's chamber adjacent to the servants' staircase.

Flooring and woodwork are of the original fir (of which Glover himself was particularly fond) with the exception of oak flooring in the formal dining and living rooms. Walls remain a neutral-tone painted plaster. Other especially interesting original features of the house include a six-foot high dining room wainscotting of embossed leather with a fir plate rail bordering above, a living room fireplace faced with brown mottled tiles, many period light fixtures and all of the original brass hardware.

Several original golden oak pieces designed by Cutter for the Glover House on 8th remain in the Glover/Brown home: a large mirror in the entry, a hall table beneath it, a settee, and a library table.

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

Specific dates 1909

Builder/Architect Kirtland Cutter, Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The third house of James Nettle Glover, Father of Spokane, Washington was designed by noted architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter in 1909. Situated high above the Spokane River, the rustic shingle-clad "farmhouse" is an unusually modest yet pleasing example of Cutter's domestic design. Glover is remembered as the founder of Spokane, builder of the first sawmill, proprietor of the first general store, and enthusiastic promoter of the city's early economic growth. He established and headed the First National Bank of Spokane, an institution which grew in strength until its failure in the Panic of 1893. Glover's personal financial loss in the Panic necessitated his move from a Cutter-designed mansion on Eighth Avenue to this much simpler dwelling on Summit. Here he resided until his death in 1921.

James Nettle Glover was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, on March 15, 1837. At age twelve, his family traveled by covered wagon to Salem, Oregon, where he helped his father farm. At age twenty, he embarked on his first business venture which eventually led him to explore the wild and wonderful Palouse and Spokane valleys. By lantern light later in the summer of 1873, James Glover signed the papers that made him owner of one-hundred-sixty acres in the heart of what is now Spokane, Washington. Mr. Glover purchased the land from two rather unsavory squatters at a time when not more than a dozen families resided in the area. On this site he established the area's first saw mill and the first general store. It served the Indians primarily, along with the handful of pioneer settlers.

Very shortly after his arrival at Spokane Falls, he gained the respect of his fellow pioneers who were being frightened by reports of nearby Nez Perce Indian warriors. Huddled together on the "big island", which is now occupied by the historic Great Northern Railroad clock tower, the settlers watched in terror as the Nez Perce continued their war dances every night for two weeks. It is said that Mr. Glover's quick wits and good rapport with the Spokane Indians saved the entire population from annihilation. He summoned some of his friends from the Spokane tribe and asked them to relay an order to the Nez Perce to "Be gone before the next sun is over our heads (noon) as I am in direct contact now with the boys who wear the brass buttons." In actual fact there was no army nearby that could help them, that he knew of. The Nez Perce were gone before noon and those first settlers owed their lives to James Glover.

In the 1880's, the Great Northern Railroad extended its line to Spokane bringing with it a boon to the region's growth. This made it mandatory that the town be accurately surveyed. This Glover undertook, and it was he who was responsible for the naming of all the streets, names which to this day mark the City's thoroughfares. "Papa Glover" as he was affectionately called, surveyed his quarter section which embraced the falls and what is now the heart of the business district of Spokane. He then gave away land to anyone who would agree to set up a business within the community, hoping his dreams and faith in Spokane's future would become a reality.

SPOKANE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FORM

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

In 1882, Glover established the First National Bank of Spokane. In the Panic of 1893, the bank was wiped out and with it practically everything which Glover had accumulated. In that crash, Glover came forward and extended his personal resources so that creditors would not sustain losses. Although he offered \$1,400,000 of his own funds and even sold his \$100,000 house on Eighth Avenue for \$30,000 to pay creditors, he never lost his hopes and dreams for Spokane's future. It was estimated that his loss was twice that of any other citizen. His courageous spirit and faith in the City was never daunted, and he eventually was able to regain substantial property interests and holdings. However, his own personal loss was serious enough to force his eventual move from the Cutter mansion on East Eighth to the much more modest residence on Summit.

Glover bore nearly the total cost of building the First Episcopal Church in Spokane. Many other local churches and charities were recipients of his generous contributions of property and/or monies. In fact, it would be difficult to name any area of activity of true benefit to Spokane that did not profit from his cooperation, encouragement and support in those early days. As long as the city stands, Glover will be remembered as a leader who foresaw its possibilities and manifested a contagious attitude of enthusiasm and public spirit.

Two years after the death of Glover, another of Spokane's leading businessmen, Mr. Frank Vinton Brown, purchased the home from Mrs. Glover. For 55 years Mr. Brown was owner of a printing establishment in the city and raised his family in the Summit Boulevard home. Upon his death, the home was inherited by Mr. Brown's eldest son, Dr. Frank Vinton Brown, Jr., and his wife, Helen, who are the present owners. Mrs. Brown is the granddaughter of Patrick Clark, prominent mining entrepreneur of the early 1900's and original owner of the Clark Mansion (National Register 1973).

Becher, Edmond. Spokane Corona, Eras and Empires. C. W. Hill Printers. Spokane, 1974

City of Spokane Records

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property under one

*Janice Ruthenford has the original nomination forms
mgm 10-17-83*

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property consists of: Sherwood Res and Ext B1
A11 L15-16, NELY 35 FT of L17, B1

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

state _____ county _____

state _____ county _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Taken from material prepared by L. M. Satkowski and edited by Flo Lentz.

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____

12. Signature of Owner(s) *[Signature]*

For Office Use Only:

Date Received: 9-5-83

Date Heard: 9-20-83

Commission Decision: Recommended designation

Council/Board Action: Approved

Date: October 10, 1983

Attest: *[Signature]*
City Clerk

Approved as to, form:
[Signature]

We hereby certify that this property has been listed Ass't. Corporation Counsel of Historic Places:

[Signature]
City Manager, City of Spokane or ~~Chair, Spokane County Commissioners~~

[Signature]
Chair, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

[Signature]
City/County Historic Preservation Officer



SPOKANE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FORM

Continuation sheet

Item number 6

Page

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resource: Spokane County

Date: 1978

State County

Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation,
Olympia, Washington

Washington State Register of Historic Places Date: 1981

Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Item number 9

Page 1

Durham, Nelson Wayne. History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country, Washington,
Vol. II. Spokane, 1912.

Eastern Washington State Historical Society Files, Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum
Spokane, Washington.

Kalez, Jay. Saga of a Western Town and This Town of Ours. Lawton Printing Co
Spokane, 1972

The Spokane Daily Chronicle. November 18, 1921

The Spokesman Review. November 19, 1921