

THE NATIONAL HOTEL

West 201 Riverside Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201

Built in 1905



(Photo taken in 1948)

*Listed on the National, Washington State, and Spokane
Registers of Historic Places*

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Sixth Floor
808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201-3337*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **NATIONAL HOTEL**

2. Location

Street & Number West 201 Riverside Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99202
Parcel Number 35184.1203

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property	
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<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 Havermale Park LLC c/o ConoverBond Dev.
Street & Number 157 S. Howard Street Ste. 600
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99201
Telephone Number/E-mail 755-5555

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse
Street Number 1116 West Broadway
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99260
County Spokane

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
Date Federal State County Local 1979
Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office
FINAL DRAFT MAY 21, 2003

7. Description

13. Signature of Owner(s)



14. For Official Use Only:

Date Received: _____ Attest: _____

Date Heard: _____ City Clerk

Commission Decision: _____ Approved
as to Form: _____

Council/Board Action: _____ Assistant City Attorney

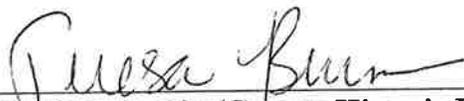
Date: _____

We hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

CITY ADMINISTRATOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission



OFFICER, City/County Historic Preservation Officer
City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

DESCRIPTION

Built in 1905, the National Hotel is a typical example of the property type “single room occupancy hotel” (SRO) as described in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation (MPD), *Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, Washington, 1900-1910* (Holstine). The property is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of West Riverside Avenue and North Browne Street in downtown Spokane, WA. The three-story building is a rectangular box constructed of twenty-inch thick unreinforced brick masonry walls. It has a flat roof of built-up tar, a metal-capped parapet wall, and a basalt rock foundation. The building embodies features of the property type, conveying the building’s primary historical use as an SRO. These features include symmetrically balanced exterior fenestration patterns located above street-level, central skylights and interior SRO room configurations on the second and third floors, commercial bays on the first floor, and a separate door that opens to upper-story hotel rooms from the street. The building retains good integrity in its original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association with early Spokane as an example of the property type “single room occupancy hotel.”

CURRENT APPEARANCE

Site

The National Hotel is located a few blocks east of Spokane’s central business district. A 2003 Spokane County Assessor’s site plan map pictures the building with a rectangular footprint that measures forty-five feet wide and ninety feet deep, comprising the entire space in the east forty-five feet of the north ninety feet of Lot 1, Block 2 in the Havermale Park Addition. A paved parking lot is located adjacent west of the building along Riverside Avenue. The Hotel Alger-Bristol Hotel, built in 1904, is located south of the National Hotel. The two buildings are separated by a narrow, ten-foot-wide alley. Installed in the 1970s to prohibit access to the alley, a one-story solid fence wall with a plain wood door joins the two buildings along the sidewalk on Browne Street. Another fence wall joins the buildings at the west end of the alley in the parking lot.

Exterior

The National Hotel has two facades: the primary facade faces north along Riverside Avenue while a secondary facade faces east along Browne Street. A massive five-foot-high brick parapet wall accentuates the building’s two facades. The parapet is defined with a stepped design, a prominent projecting galvanized metal cornice with modillions, and a corbeled brick frieze located below the cornice. The north and east facades of the building are clad in smooth blonde pressed brick laid in stretcher bond. The north face of the building features two symmetrically placed vertical bays. Each bay projects eight inches from the wall plane and is capped by a higher stepped portion of the brick parapet wall. Each bay has two windows on the second floor and two windows on the third

floor, and is supported by decorative brick corbels below the second-floor windows. Symmetrically placed windows surround the bays. Although it is larger with additional windows, the east facade features the same design and fenestration pattern as the north face of the building. All of the windows on the north and east facades are embellished with a slight arch, radiating brick voussoirs, brick keystones, and brick lug sills. Replacing the original units, the current windows were installed in 1979 and reveal an architecturally incompatible modern design with tinted glazing and metal sashes.

The street-level design of the building's two facades features two merchandise bays on the north face and two bays on the east face. Each bay has plate-glass storefront windows and a canted entry. Transom spaces above the storefront windows are covered with wood siding. On the north facade, canvas awnings are anchored to the wall above the transom space and shade the storefront windows. Four single doors open from the east facade along Browne Street. The northern-most door opens into the street-level commercial bay that is located in the northeast corner of the building. The next door south opens to a flight of stairs that ascend to the second and third floors of the building. The two remaining doors open to small retail storefronts.

The west and north elevations of the building are clad in red bricks laid in common bond. Windows on the second and third floors form a symmetrical pattern on the north elevation, which faces a narrow alley. The west elevation of the building has three single arched doorways and no windows. The wall surface reveals exposed mortar joints, the butt ends of floor and ceiling joists, chimneys, and the three doorways that were shared by a once-adjacent building, which was originally built as part of the National Hotel. This adjacent structure was demolished in 1967.

Interior

The interior of the National Hotel is composed of storefronts and commercial bays located on the first floor, and remnants of single occupancy hotel rooms on the second and third floors. The north half of the commercial space on the first floor is oriented to the north face of the building; the south half of the commercial space is oriented to the east elevation. A supporting wall separates the north and south commercial spaces.

The north half of the building's first floor has two merchandise bays that front Riverside Avenue; an interior partition wall separates the two bays. The west bay at West 203 Riverside Avenue features three finished levels on the interior: a main floor, a mezzanine, and a partial basement (with a crawl space beneath the floor). The east bay (West 201 Riverside Avenue) retains the original floor plan, fourteen-foot-high ceilings, crown molding, and decorative punched tin ceiling panels. The south half of the first floor has two identical commercial bays addressed at North 9 and North 11 Browne Street. The

interior finish of all of the commercial bays in the building includes sheet rock, exposed brick masonry perimeter walls, remnants of crown molding, punched tin ceiling panels in West 201 only, and a combination of wood, tile, and carpeted floors.

A single wood door located on the east facade of the building at North 11-1/2 Browne opens to a single flight of stairs that ascend to the second floor of the building. Made of fir, embellished with a turned-post balustrade, and measuring four feet wide, another staircase ascends from the second floor to the third floor. The floor plan of the second and third floors are identical. Each floor contains a stairwell and remnants of one common hallway bathroom and twenty-one single occupancy hotel rooms. Although most of the interior wall, floor, and ceiling finish and framing system is gone, portions of the wood framing system, along with floor and ceiling shadows, reveal the placement of original SRO hotel rooms. Each room measured approximately ten feet wide and twelve feet deep and had a hallway door with a transom, a ceiling light fixture, and at least one window. Four central interior light wells provided illumination from skylights to a central hallway and surrounding rooms on the second and third floors. The light wells are located in the center of the floor in the hallway on the third floor. Remnants of a turned-post wood balustrade and four newel posts surround the light well openings in the floor. The second and third floors of the National Hotel are not structurally sound and are in very poor condition due to damage by widespread decay, excessive deterioration, 1970s demolition, and severe vermin infestation wrought over the last thirty years.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE and SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

The National Hotel was originally designed with one large facade on the north and east elevations that wrapped around three separate brick masonry buildings located at West 201 and 203 Riverside Avenue, and at West 205, and at West 207 Riverside Avenue. (Hyslop, p. 225). The buildings were joined by interior doorways on the first, second, and third floors (see photographs of west elevation). In 1967, the two buildings that made up the west half (West 205 and West 207 Riverside Avenue) of the commercial block were demolished.

A black and white photograph taken on October 12, 1948 depicts one of the oldest and best images of the building's northeast corner facade (*Spokesman-Review* photo archives). The photo reveals the building's original storefront design with prism-glass clerestory units above four plate-glass merchandise bays. Each bay had a canted entrance with a single door. Designed to hold signage, a wide horizontal wood band was located above the clerestory units. The first floor was dedicated to commercial and retail use and had commercial bays that opened to Riverside Avenue and Browne Street. The second and third floors were built as single room occupancy hotel rooms. As stated above, the west half of the building was demolished in 1967. In 1979, the remaining east half of the

building known as the National Hotel was “remodeled” with wood boards applied over the clerestory windows, replacement plate-glass storefront windows, and contemporary metal-sash units that replaced all of the original one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the second and third floors. The interior of the second and third floors was partly demolished, leaving only framing remnants of the original hallways, light wells, and single occupancy hotel rooms. Except for the tin ceiling and crown molding, all original interior finish on the first floor was stripped to the brick masonry walls. Interior partition walls were refinished with sheetrock. The merchandise bay at West 203 Riverside was rebuilt with three levels that include a partial basement, a partial first floor, and a mezzanine.

Areas of Significance	Architecture, Commerce, Social History
Periods of Significance	1905-1953
Architect/Builder	Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1905, the design for the National Hotel evokes the building's use as an SRO and meets the National Register's requirements for the property type "single room occupancy hotels" as identified in the multiple property documentation, *Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, Washington, 1900 to 1910*. The building is significant in the context of Spokane's commercial and social history for its association with an early twentieth-century demographic trend that saw an overwhelming influx of working class men and women flock to the city, and a resulting building boom that sparked the construction of a multitude of SROs throughout the Spokane region. Providing housing needs for hundreds of working class citizens for more than sixty years, the National Hotel is one of only twenty remaining SROs that were originally erected in Spokane's east downtown neighborhood, an area that once held more than one hundred single room occupancy hotels. The building was built for prominent Spokane pioneer, politician, and entrepreneur Huber Rasher, and his wife Margaret, who owned the property for thirty-nine years. Especially during its period of significance from 1904 to 1953, the National Hotel achieved significance through its historical use and specific architectural design as an SRO, and is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories A and C.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Early Spokane

Gaining national recognition as a resource and transportation center for lumber, agriculture and mining, Spokane grew quickly to more than 35,000 residents from 1872 to 1900. The town's largest growth spurt, however, occurred during the following ten years. By 1910, Spokane's population had tripled to over 100,000--an unprecedented period of growth unequalled in the history of the city. According to historical records, including an account written by local historian Orville Pratt, Spokane's phenomenal growth was attributed to the flood of working class people and immigrants from around the world who poured into the area in search of jobs and a better place to live. In his historical review of early Spokane, Pratt exclaimed that "so many men were thronging in that the hotels and lodging houses could not care for them." He said hundreds of people were looking for accommodations, and finding none, were reduced to claiming any available space where they "slept on chairs or floors in hotels and saloons" (Pratt, p. 134). Answering the urgent need for living space, hotels, apartments, and lodging houses were quickly built. At one point in 1905, nineteen commercial buildings were simultaneously under construction, being located mostly within Spokane's central business district.

Documented in Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (dated 1902, 1910, 1927) and listings in city directories, the highest concentration of SROs, however, was built just east of downtown Spokane between Washington and Division Streets. In his MPD, *Single Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, Washington, 1900 to 1910*, historian Craig Holstine explained that hotel and apartment construction peaked from 1900 to 1910, but after that time, construction of working class housing all but ceased. He said that although Spokane had a need for working class housing, most of the downtown's low-income housing was eliminated in the late 1960s and early 1970s when aggressive planning for World Exposition '74 prompted large-scale demolition of the majority of Spokane's SROs (pp. E-13, E-16). Although partly demolished in 1967, at least half of the National Hotel building survived total destruction by the ubiquitous wrecking ball.

Havermale Park Addition

The Havermale Park Addition was platted by Spokane pioneers Samuel and Elizabeth Havermale, who purchased the property from the Northern Pacific Railroad in the late 1800s. A Sanborn Fire Insurance map, printed in 1891, pictured a single-family dwelling on the site of the National Hotel. The address was listed as East 350 Riverside Avenue, a geographic designation assigned before Division Street was established as the east-west dividing line. The house was large and was surrounded by other homes and outbuildings. According to historian Robert Hyslop (*Spokane Building Blocks*, p. 225), the Pedicord Hotel, built in 1893 and enlarged in 1902, was the first hotel erected on the city block on which the National Hotel is sited. The Hotel Alger-Bristol Hotel was constructed in 1904, and in 1905, the National Hotel was built just north of the Alger-Bristol and adjacent to the Pedicord. In fact, the National Hotel shared a party wall with the Pedicord Hotel as pictured in a 1948 photograph (*Spokesman-Review* photo archives). Sited just one block north of the Northern Pacific Passenger Depot, the National Hotel enjoyed a strategic location on the southwest corner of Riverside and Browne. With a saloon, cafe, and grocery market on the first floor and eighty-four single occupancy hotel rooms on the second and third floors, the National Hotel building provided a welcome respite to travel-weary train-travelers who disembarked at the train depot.

Huber & Margaret Rasher

Huber Rasher was a Spokane pioneer who was prominent in local business and state-wide political circles. According to city directory listings and his obituary, which was printed on the front page of the October 7, 1927 *Spokesman-Review*, Huber Rasher was born in 1845 and "came to Spokane shortly before the Spokane Fire of 1889." He bought the O.K. Livery Stable on West Riverside and in 1893, owned a livery stable at West 817 First Avenue. By 1899, Rasher specialized in "vehicles and harness" equipment and in 1903, he changed direction and ventured into the farm implement, wagon, and carriage business. In honor of Rasher's foresight, the newspaper article exclaimed that "when

Spokane men were making [mining] fortunes in...British Columbia and the Coeur d'Alenes, Mr. Rasher imported to Spokane some of the finest equipages in the country. This business he maintained until the advent of the automobile." Rasher's "political career began in 1899 when he ran for mayor [of Spokane] on the democratic ticket and was defeated by J. M. Comstock." He was "elected [Washington] State Senator in 1900" and "served four years." In addition, he was "twice appointed by Governor Lister as a member of exposition commissions, for the Lewis & Clark Exposition in Portland in 1905 and the Pan-American Exposition in San Francisco in 1915." In 1906, Rasher was president of the Washington Warehouse & Storage Company, and in 1907 he established and was president of the Rasher-Kingman-Herrin Company, a wholesale fruits and produce business. He was described as "kindly and gentle...charitable in speech" and "prudent in the conduct of his own affairs." The article stated that "in his active years, Mr. Rasher did his part in building the city and shaping its policies" and that he "retained to the last a fine spirit of loyalty to Spokane and an unbounded faith in its future."

In 1903, Huber and Margaret Rasher purchased the east forty-five feet of the north ninety feet of Lot 1, Block 2, in the Havermale Park Addition (Spokane County warranty deeds). The west forty-five feet of the north ninety feet of Lot 1 was jointly owned by Spokane real estate investors E. Postel and M. Oppenheimer. The National Hotel was built in 1905 as three separate and independent buildings with a combined front, which faced north on Riverside Avenue and east on Browne Street (Hyslop, p. 225 and *1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*). The Rashers owned the east half of the commercial building block with address numbers listed at West 201 and 203 Riverside; their half was called the National Hotel. Postel and Oppenheimer owned the west half of the building, which was composed of two buildings listed as West 205 Riverside (California Hotel) and West 207 Riverside (St. Stephens Hotel and later the Sheridan Hotel and Victory Hotel). In 1967, the west half of the building was demolished and replaced by a paved parking lot. Chimney columns and the butt ends of wood floor and ceiling joists can still be seen on the west elevation of the National Hotel where the west half of the building was removed.

The National Hotel Building

A photograph of the northeast facade of the building was printed in Spokane city directories every year from 1906 to 1914 along with an advertisement for the National Hotel (West 201 Riverside). The 1911 city directory pictured the building with captions that read (p. 1407):

NATIONAL HOTEL
201 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Wash. Phone Main 1185.

Transients 50-cents, 75-cents, and \$1.00
High Grade Bar in Connection
Phone, Bar, Main 4682

F. M. Gesellchen, Proprietor

The National Hotel had a total of forty-two single occupancy hotel rooms on the second and third floors of the building. If the floor plans were the same for the rest of the building, then the west half of the building, which housed the California and St. Stephens Hotels, would have also had a total of forty-two single occupancy hotel rooms. The *1910 United States Census Record* reported eighteen “lodgers” residing in the National Hotel, nineteen lodgers residing in the California Hotel, and twelve lodgers in the St. Stephens Hotel. The lodgers had such names as Armstrong, Lindale, Swanson, Sullivan, and Jennings and were from as far away as Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, and Germany, Ireland, Sweden, and Norway. Professions were varied and were listed in the census as “bartender, horseman, fireman, common laborer, homesteader, carpenter, detective, mason, cigar dealer, and harness maker.” Proprietor Frank M. Gesellchen was listed as the “hotel & bar keeper” of the National Hotel at West 201 Riverside Avenue.

Six street-level retail bays were leased on the first floor of the building beginning with North 9 and 11 Browne Street and following around the northeast corner of the building to West 201, 203, 205, and 207 Riverside Avenue. North 9 and 11 Browne were small storefronts that were occupied at different times until the 1980s by various leaseholders such as the Oyster Bay Chop House, Paul Egger Cigars & Confectioneries, Paul Egger Meats, Rogers & Rogers Real Estate & Insurance, Mellon’s Repair Service (tool grinding and sharpening), Ace Neon Sign Company, Baxter Radio Repair, Rose Shoe Repair, Al’s Barber Shop, Oscar Cooley Plumbing & Heating, and the Panache Beauty Salon (city directories). Located north of the storefronts, a single door opened to the upper-level hotel rooms of the National Hotel at North 11-1/2 Browne Street.

From the time the building was erected in 1905 until the middle 1950s, the storefronts along Riverside Avenue primarily housed a variety of saloons and taverns at 201, cafes and restaurants at 203 and 205, and meat and grocery markets at 207. A black and white photograph taken in 1905 showed the Casino Cafe at West 205 Riverside and R. P. Turnley Trading Company and Grocers at West 207 Riverside Avenue. Another photograph pictured the Liberty Furniture Company at West 203 in 1945, and a 1948 photograph showed the entire northeast corner of the building with the Mecca Tavern at

201, the Idaho Cafe at 203, Craig Transfer and Storage at 205, and the Idaho Grocery & Market/Red & White Store at West 207 Riverside. In the 1960s and 1970s Ore Inc. Mineralogists occupied the storefront at West 203 Riverside. In 1979-1980, Colburn's Custom Framing & Art Gallery began renting retail space at West 201 and 203 Riverside and have continued in operation through 2003.

The National Hotel (which occupied the east half of the building) operated the first saloon in the building. It was called the National Hotel Bar and was located at West 201 Riverside in the northeast corner of the first floor. The National Hotel was also listed at West 201 as well as at North 11-1/2 Browne Street. The punched tin panels that covered the fourteen-foot-high ceiling in the c. 1905 bar still remain in the retail bay today. During and just after Prohibition, the saloon was occupied by "confectioners" as listed in city directories. In 1935 the Fuller Drug Company leased the space and by 1940, liquor and cigars were again sold in a bar setting, which was called the Turf Beer Parlor. The Mecca Tavern operated in the northeast corner of the building just after the Turf from the early 1940s to the late 1970s, and was recorded as one of the building's longest leaseholders.

In summary, the National Hotel building housed six different hotels and a diverse variety of retail services from 1905 to 1967. The eclectic mix of street-level businesses provided a number of necessary sundries and services to residents of the hotel. With many of their needs met under one roof, the single occupancy hotel rooms and diverse storefront businesses resulted in a microcosm of communal living all within the walls of the National Hotel building. Furthermore, in 1942, the storefront at West 205 Riverside (and perhaps the hotel rooms upstairs) were used as a Labor Hall (Spokane County Building Permit, 25 May 1942), adding to the list of community services housed in the building.

HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Associated with working class housing and the rapid growth of Spokane from 1900 to 1910, the National Hotel is one of Spokane's few remaining SROs that served in that capacity for sixty-two years. Upper-level exterior fenestration patterns, street-level retail bays, a separate street-level entrance that led to upper-story hotel rooms, and a documented history of the building convey the identity and original use of the National Hotel as a good example of the property type "single room occupancy hotel" as described in the MPD, *Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, Washington, 1900 to 1910*.

The MPD defines SROs as "unreinforced masonry structures of two or more stories, with commercial bays on the ground or street level, and upper floors consisting primarily of single rooms..." (p. E-1). Typical of SROs, a separate exterior entrance, located adjacent to the building's street-level storefronts, opened to stairs that led to hotel

rooms on the upper floors of the building. The upper-level rooms usually shared common lavatory facilities but were sometimes furnished with private bathrooms. Centrally placed interior light wells and skylights were designed to render light and fresh air, and were characteristically surrounded by small single occupancy hotel rooms.

Although part of the commercial building block was demolished in 1967, the east half of the building, which is known as the National Hotel, retains identifying features of the SRO property type. Original location, design, materials, and workmanship are exhibited in such existing features as the building's three-story rectangular commercial block form, unreinforced brick masonry construction, upper-level exterior design and symmetrical fenestration patterns characteristic of SROs, a separate exterior hotel entrance (located at North 11-1/2 Browne Street), and second and third-story stairwells, skylights, lightwells, and individual hotel room configurations. As with most SROs, the original street-level facade and floor plan of the National Hotel was remodeled over the years, but the original fourteen-foot-high punched tin ceiling remains in the retail space in the northeast corner of the building. Like those Spokane SROs historically known as the Commercial Block, the Salvation Army Building, and the Hotel Alger-Bristol Hotel (which are all listed on the Spokane Register of Historic Places), the National Hotel retains only wood framing remnants and shadows of hallways and single occupancy hotel rooms on the second and third floors. The MPD allows for this flexibility and condition and states that "removal of...original partition walls and...doors connecting guest rooms should not be cause for disqualification" (pp. F-19-20). The MPD also states that the absence of original fixtures should "not disqualify" the building, and that "interior window openings, such as transoms and hall windows, may contribute to eligibility, but their absence should not be cause for ineligibility" (pp. F-19-20).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Eastern Washington State Historical Society Photo Archives. MAC, Spokane, WA. L98-63.45 and L89-188.5.

Holstine, Craig. *Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, Washington, 1900 to 1910.* National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Spokane City/County Office of Historic Preservation, 1993.

“Huber Rasher Dies In South: Pioneer Owned Much Valuable Spokane Property.” *Spokesman-Review*, 7 Oct 1927, p. 1.

Hyslop, Robert B. *Spokane’s Building Blocks.* Spokane: Spokane Standard Blueprint Company, 1983.

Polk, R. L. *Spokane City Directory*, 1888-2003.

Pratt, Orville Clyde. *The Story of Spokane.* Unpublished MS, Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library, 1948.

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Spokane County Building Permits, Tax Assessor Records, Warranty Deeds. Spokane County Courthouse.

Spokesman-Review Photograph Archive Collection. Spokane, WA. View of northeast facade of National Hotel, photograph taken 12 October 1948.

United States Census Records-1910. Burton Precinct, Spokane, WA. Third floor, Spokane Public Library.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
NATIONAL HOTEL

Section 9

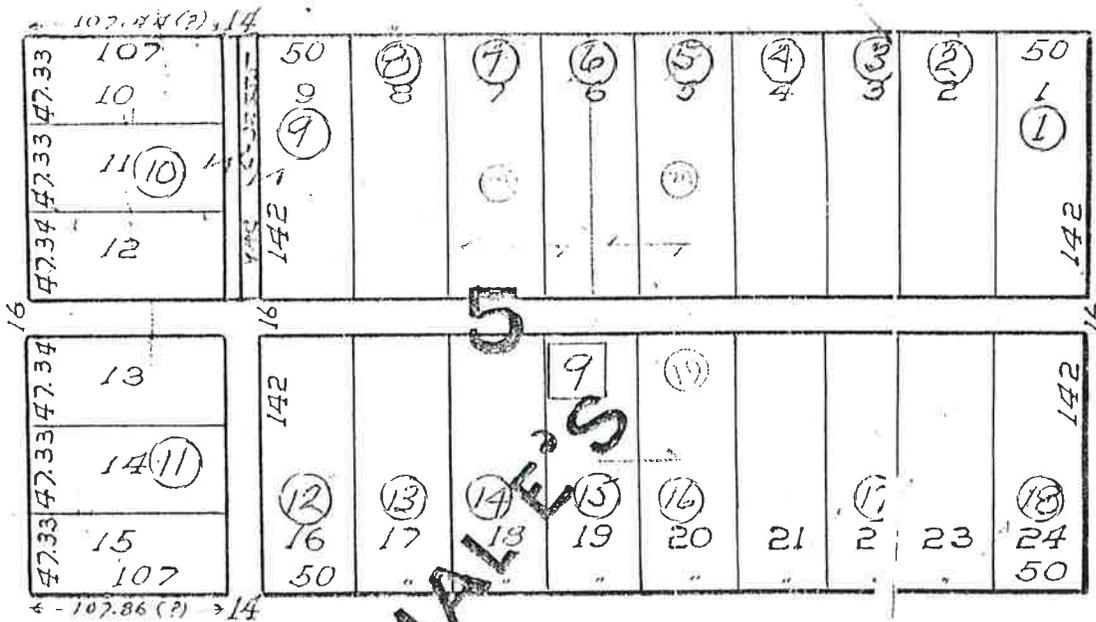
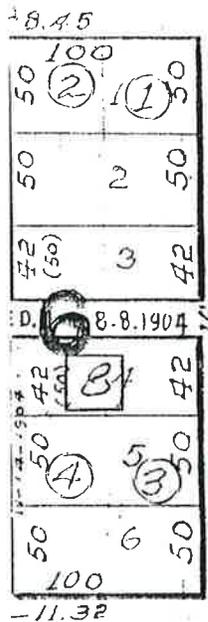
Map 1

Spokane County Assessor's Map, 2003.

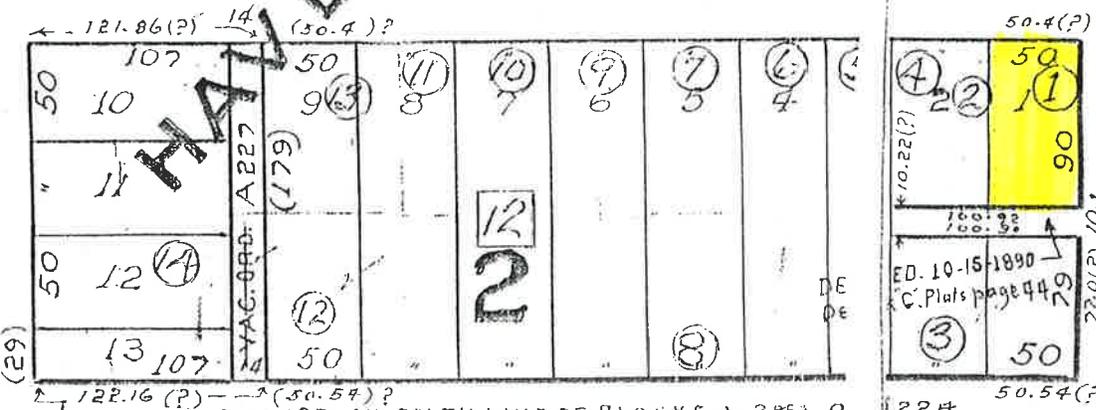
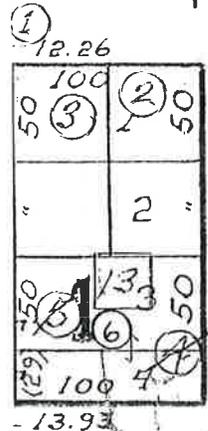
MAIN AVENUE

BERNARD

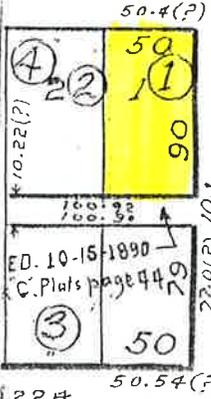
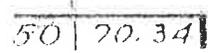
BROWNE



RIVERSIDE AVENUE



SPRAGUE AVENUE

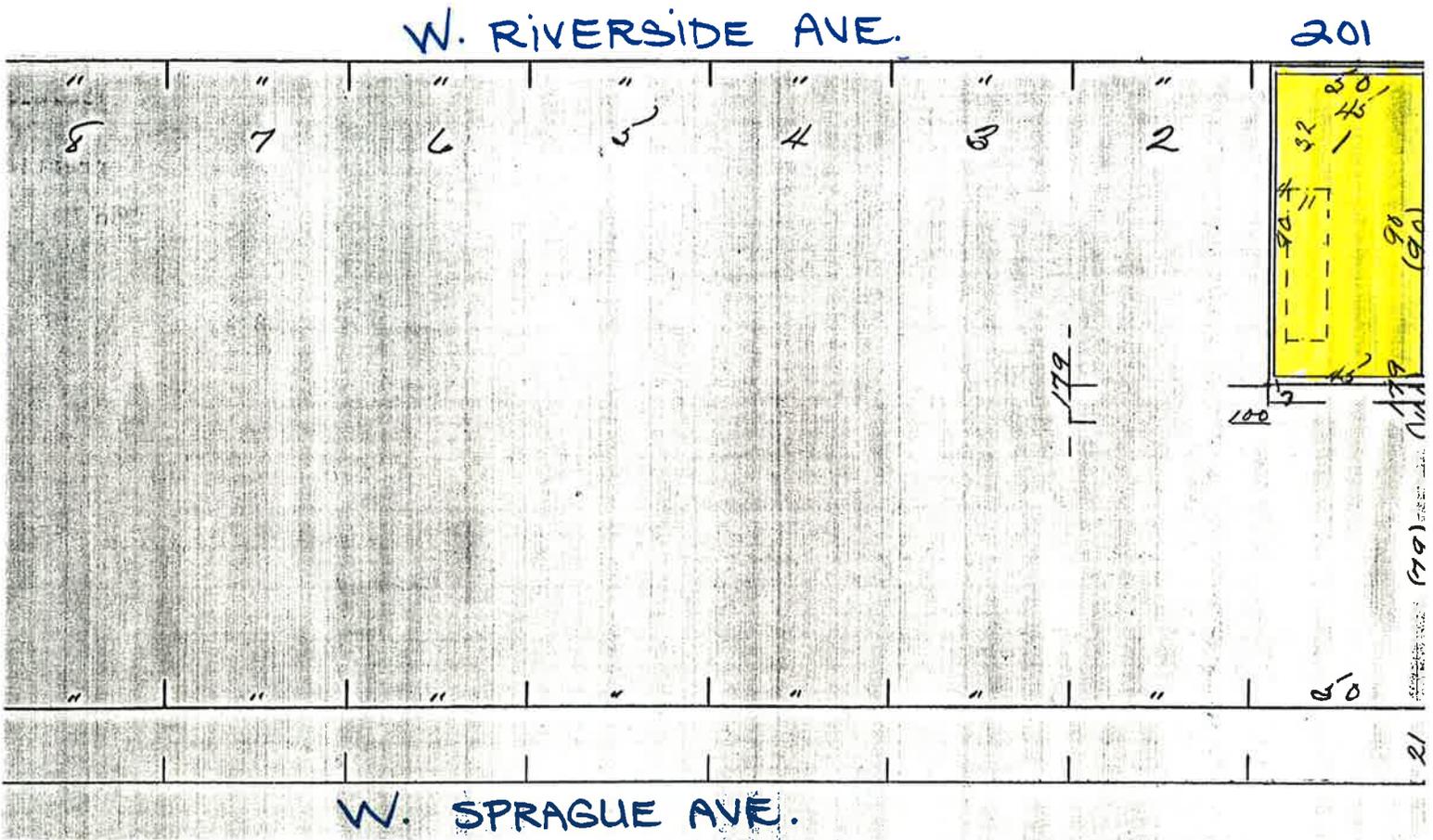


Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Section 9

Map 2

Site Plan of property. Source: Spokane County Assessor's Map, 2003.



Photos 1 and 2 National Hotel, view of northeast corner facade, 2003.



Photos 3 and 4

National Hotel, northeast corner facade, 2003.



Photos 5 and 6

National Hotel, view of north facade, 2003.



Photos 7 and 8

National Hotel, view of east facade, 2003.



Photos 9 and 10 National Hotel, view of west rear elevation and alley, 2003.



Photos 11 & 12 West rear elevation of building; brick and floor joist detail, 2003.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Section 9

Photos 13 & 14 North entries (#201 and 203 West Riverside Avenue), 2003 photos.



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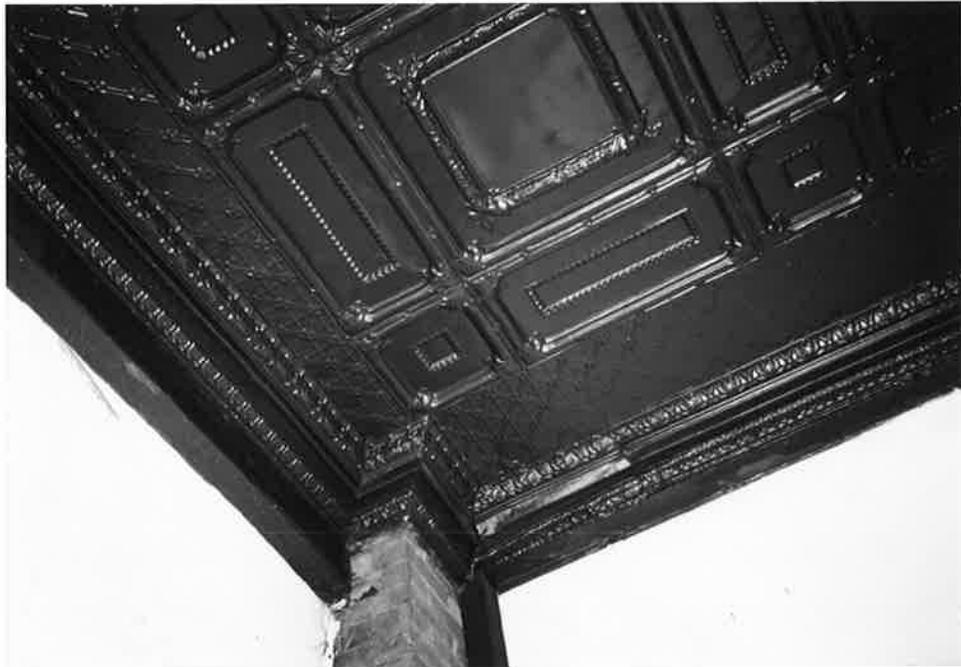
Section 9

Photos 15 & 16

First floor retail space, northwest corner of building, 2003.



Photos 17 & 18 First-floor retail space, northeast corner of building, original punched tin ceiling, photos taken in 2003.



Photos 19 & 20

Retail space at North 9 Browne Street, looking at perimeter wall and at southwest corner of building.



Photos 21 & 22 Second floor door and stairs that lead up to third floor, photos taken in 2003.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Section 9

Photos 24 & 25

Representative of second and third floors of building, photos taken in 2003.

