

# 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 **REID HOUSE**

## 2. Location

Street & Number 2315 West First Avenue  
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204  
Parcel Number 25242.0907

## 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 type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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 Dale Bormann  
Street & Number 2315 West First Avenue  
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204  
Telephone Number/E-mail 838-9138 or 879-4619

## 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 in Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey  
Date Federal\_\_ State\_\_ County\_\_ Local 1979  
Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

**7. Description****Architectural Classification**  
(enter categories from instructions)**Condition** excellent  
 good  
 fair  
 deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed**Check One** unaltered  
 altered**Check One** original site  
 moved & date \_\_\_\_\_

*Narrative description of present and original physical appearance is found on one or more continuation sheets.*

**8. Spokane Register Criteria and Statement of Significance**

**Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Criteria--mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for 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.

*Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.*

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property

Less than one (1) acre.

Verbal Boundary Description

Browne's 2nd Addition, West 1/2 of Lot 10 &amp; all of Lots 11-12, North 27 feet Lots 17-18, North 27 feet of West 1/2 Lot 19, all Block 38.

Verbal Boundary Justification

Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name and Title

Linda Yeomans, Consultant

Organization

Historic Preservation Planning and Restoration

Telephone Number/E-mail

509-456-3828 or lyeomans@uswest.net

Street and Number

501 West 27th Avenue

City, State, Zip Code

Spokane, WA 99203

Date

1 January 2000

**12. Additional Documentation**

Map

Spokane City/County plat map, 1999

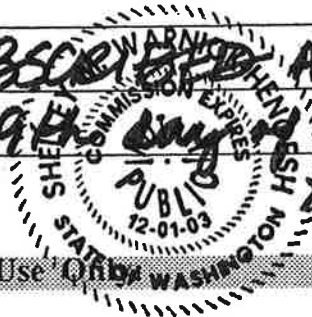
Photographs and Slides

27 black &amp; white prints; 20 color slides, 1 circa-1900 photographic copy

13. Signature of Owner(s)

D. F. Brown

**SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 29th day of June, 2000.**  
*Shelley M. Warrick-Kenyon*



14. For Official Use Only

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Attest: Jeri Hjertes

Date Heard: \_\_\_\_\_

City Clerk

Commission Decision: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved as to Form: Nicholas P. Pirolo

Council/Board Action: Approved 10/30/00

Assistant City Attorney

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

John S. Albett  
MAYOR, City of Spokane  
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

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

## REID HOUSE

**Narrative Description*****Summary Statement***

Built in 1900, the Reid House is one of the finest examples of Craftsman Bungalow style architecture in Spokane. The house has been in continuous use as a single-family residence for over 100 years and is a contributing property in the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District. The Reid House retains excellent interior and exterior architectural integrity.

***Current Appearance in 2000******Site***

The Reid House is located on the south side of West First Avenue on Lots 11 and 12, Block 38 in Browne's Addition. Platted one-and-one-half miles west of Spokane's central business district, the neighborhood is distinguished by tree-lined streets and turn-of-the-century homes built from the late 1880s to 1925 on single or multiple 50-foot-wide lots. The Reid House fronts north onto First Avenue at house number 2315 and is set behind a cultivated lawn that slopes slightly downward toward the street. The property's two-and-one-half lots combine to measure 125 feet wide and 107 feet deep. A two-car carriage house is located at the rear of the property in the southwest corner. Large homes border the Reid House to the west, east, and south.

***Exterior***

The one-and-one-half story Reid House forms an irregular rectangular footprint that measures approximately 40 feet by 50 feet. Most of the house is covered by a shallow-pitched hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and decorative eave brackets. The roof design, however, changes from hip to gable-end at the west elevation. The exposed wood rafter tails and eave brackets are hand-hewn. The roof slope is interrupted by dormers projecting from the facade and south elevations of the house. Three chimneys rise from the roof, are clad in clinker brick, and are embellished with decorative chimney caps. The roof is covered with split cedar shingles that replicate the original roof materials. The primary roof on the home's facade extends over a full-width, one-story front porch, and the west end of the porch extends over a paved driveway to form a *porte cochere*. The porch is supported by bracketed square columns joined by a balustrade constructed of simple millwork. Hand-hewn wood beams support the porch ceiling. The space under the porch is enclosed with vertical lattice-work that simulates the porch balustrade. The porch floor is made of finished fir planks and is supported by native basalt rock piers. The first floor of the home is clad in beveled drop siding while the upper story is clad in decorative, rough-cut, false half-timbering with stucco infill. The house is supported by a native basalt stone foundation. Hand-hewn wood corner boards accentuate the house while wood belt courses separate the foundation from the first floor, and the first floor from the upper level. Nearly all of the windows in the house are symmetrically placed on all elevations and are one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash units. In addition, all of the windows are embellished with decorative, diamond-paned upper lights--a distinguishing and unifying feature of the Reid House.

Character-defining features of the Reid House are reflected in the home's low-slung form and on the north-facing facade. These include a low-pitched hip roof with widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets; an unusual triangular-shaped roof dormer; a full-width, one-story front porch and *porte cochere*; and original windows with diamond-paned upper lights. The hip roof dormer extending from the east side and south

**REID HOUSE**

rear of the triangular dormer is also unusual, and is similar to the design depicted in an "airplane bungalow" (*Duchscherer, 1995*).

The east elevation of the house is marked by an enclosed, ground-level sun porch clad in native basalt stone. The west elevation rises one-and-one-half stories to a gable peak and is dominated by an extension of the *porte cochere* as it wraps around the house from the facade. The west elevation also features rough-cut, false half-timbering embellished with decorative square, wood pegs that mark half-timbering joints. The rear, south elevation of the Reid House rises one-and-one-half stories and features a small recessed porch on the southwest corner of the house and another, larger recessed porch in the center of the house. The center recessed porch forms a second-story porch deck that is protected by a lattice-work balustrade.

*Interior*

A diamond-paned front door opens to a small vestibule that opens to a diminutive powder room to the east, a parlor with marbelized woodwork to the west, and an unusually large central hall to the south. The central hall measures 28 feet long by 18 feet wide and features an east-wall inglenook with a tile floor and a clinker brick fireplace flanked by two built-in bench seats. Exposed hand-hewn beams support the ceiling in the inglenook. The hall also opens to an enclosed sunporch, library, and butler's pantry to the south; a formal front parlor in the northwest corner of the house; a large dining room in the southwest corner of the house; and a built-in bench seat anchored to a circular stairwell that rises to the second floor. The woodwork on the first floor in the vestibule, central hall, inglenook, dining room and stairwell is red fir finished to resemble black walnut, and the floor is constructed of solid oak planks. The dining room features pocket doors and a built-in buffet and china cabinet with a beveled mirror along the south wall. Original Venetian-glass wall sconces and chandelier designed to resemble clusters of green grapes illuminate the dining room. The kitchen, library, sun porch, and front parlor are trimmed in painted white enamel woodwork. Original cabinets with drawer pulls designed as grape clusters line a corner of the butler's pantry and serve as cupboards in the kitchen. A flight of narrow stairs designed for use by servants leads up from the kitchen to the second floor, and another flight of stairs leads down to the basement.

Marked by a massive newel post, a circular stairwell rises to the second floor. Landings located in the middle and top of the stairs are illuminated by diamond-paned windows. The second floor features a master bedroom with a fireplace, four other bedrooms, and a full bathroom with original fixtures. The woodwork is painted white enamel, and the floor is solid tongue-and-groove oak parquet and plank embellished with walnut and mahogany inlay that forms an unusual chain design.

*Carriage House*

A one-story carriage house was also built around 1900 and is located in the southwest corner of the property behind the Reid House. It measures approximately 20 feet deep by 30 feet wide and is covered with a side gable roof. An original clinker brick chimney once used to vent a circa-1900 wood stove rises from the northeast corner of the building. Multipaned three-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows open from the east and west elevations. The two original carriage house doors have been replaced with single-pane French doors. The original diamond-paned windows from the carriage house doors are set vertically and flank the French doors.

**REID HOUSE***Original Appearance*

The original appearance of the Reid House has been preserved for over 100 years. Photographs taken in 1900 reveal no alterations to the facade of the home. The Reid House retains excellent integrity found in the original design, footprint, and floor plan of the house as well as original materials including horizontal siding, diamond-paned windows, doors, woodwork, built-in cabinets and buffet, hardwood floors, hardware, fireplace and inglenook, bathroom fixtures, basalt rock foundation and sun porch cladding, and light fixtures. The carriage house features the original footprint, windows, wall cladding, and chimney.

*Alterations*

The Reid House remained unaltered for over 50 years until the 1950s-1960s when some of the original light fixtures and the original roof were replaced. During the 1990s, the house and carriage house were repainted and the roof of the house was recovered with cedar shingles like the original roof. The front porch deck was refinished, and portable wood steps were built to fit the west end of the porch under the *porte cochere*. At the rear of the house, a second-floor porch deck was refinished, and a lattice-work balustrade was installed. A storage room in the kitchen was removed and rebuilt to become part of the recessed porch at the rear of the house. The original carriage house doors were replaced with French doors, and the original diamond-paned windows that were located in the carriage house doors were retro-fitted vertically to flank the French doors. The unfinished interior of the carriage house was insulated and finished, and electric baseboard heat was installed.

The interior of the Reid House remains original except for cosmetic changes. In the 1990s, selected interior woodwork and wall surfaces were refinished with new paint and/or wallpaper, and a stained-glass window was installed in the fireplace inglenook above the north-wall bench seat. Wall-to-wall carpet was laid in the library, and the kitchen-butler pantry was remodeled leaving most of the cupboards intact. The heating system was updated to forced-air, gas-fired radiant heat. During the late 1990s, the oak floors were refinished and circa-1900 electric light fixtures were hung. Alterations to the Reid House are minimal and have no impact on the integrity of the property. The house and grounds continue to be immaculately maintained and well-preserved.

**REID HOUSE**

Areas of Significance	Architecture, Social History
Period of Significance	1900-1950
Significant Dates	1900
Architect, Designer, and/or Builder	Albert Held, Architect

**Statement of Significance*****Summary Statement***

Built in 1900, by prominent Spokane architect Albert Held, the Reid House is one of Browne's Addition's earliest and best-preserved homes. Socially significant, the 100-year-old house has at different times been home to four of Spokane's most prominent families: early pioneer banker Aaron Kuhn and his wife Leah; business, civic, and Jewish community leader Samuel Galland and his wife Edith; noted physician and surgeon Dr. Peter Reid and his wife Jean; and Dr. Robert Reid, Jean and Peter Reid's son. In the context of Spokane's social history, the Reid House is associated with turn-of-the-century urban development of the city and subsequent settlement of Historic Browne's Addition neighborhood. Architecturally significant, the Reid House is a landmark example of early Craftsman Bungalow style architecture and is the product of an accomplished architect. The Reid House is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Properties under Criteria A and C.

**Historical Significance*****Early Spokane***

Located next to a series of waterfalls on the Spokane River, the small settlement of Spokane Falls was founded in 1873. Originally, the community numbered less than 75 people and was named for the Spokane Indian tribes who regarded the falls as an important fishing site. Derived from the Indian word *spokan* which means "children of the sun," the town's name was changed from Spokane Falls to Spokane in 1891, two years after Washington Territory became a state. Beginning in the late 1870s, railroad routes linking Spokane to the Eastern United States were laid, and abundant gold and silver lodes were discovered in the Coeur d'Alene mining region north of Spokane. The community grew, gaining increased recognition as a center for mining, lumber, agriculture, and rail transport. The town experienced phenomenal growth with a population swelling from 20,000 in 1890, to over 36,000 by 1900. Ten years later in 1910, the city's population had surged at an unprecedented rate to over 100,000. Fantastic fortunes in mining, lumber, railroads, real estate, and banking were made overnight. Spokane's "Age of Elegance" was born and was epitomized by the construction of lavish, architect-designed homes many of which were built in Browne's Addition.

***Browne's Addition***

In 1878, early Spokane pioneers John J. Browne and Anthony M. Cannon arrived in the small townsite. Together, they purchased land from James N. Glover and developed Coeur d'Alene Park and Browne's Addition, Spokane's first and finest southwest neighborhood. J.J. Browne, a successful attorney, banker and real estate developer, pre-empted a quarter section (160 acres) of wooded, level land west of downtown Spokane along the bluff overlooking the confluence of Hangman Creek and the Spokane River. Browne platted his property following a grid-design surrounding centrally placed, ten-acre

**REID HOUSE**

Coeur d'Alene Park, and called the area Browne's Addition. Browne's newly platted neighborhood offered oversized lots, panoramic vistas, green space, and mature pine trees to prospective buyers. Schools were built, sewers and streets were laid, and streetcars carried passengers to and from downtown Spokane. The close proximity to Spokane's downtown business district, and the availability of platted and improved land appealed to Spokane's wealthy mining magnates, railroad and lumber barons, merchants and bankers. They bought lots in Browne's Addition and hired professional architects and builders to construct their lavish homes from opulent Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, and Neoclassical mansions to cozy, less pretentious bungalows emulating the English Arts and Crafts movement. The Reid House is a fine example of one of these homes and reflects the tastes and desires of Spokane's early affluent elite. Depicting strong Arts and Crafts style influence, the Reid House was built in 1900 during the height of the community's development, and is located on First Avenue--the neighborhood's most celebrated street lined with some of the finest homes in Browne's Addition.

*Charles L. Hoffman*

In 1899, Hague Hoffman bought Lots 11 and 12 along First Avenue in Browne's Addition for \$3000. Strategically sited, the property was located across the street from four palatial estates owned by some of Spokane's wealthiest and most influential businessmen engaged in mining, railroads, lumber, and law: Robert Strahorn, Amasa B. Campbell, W. J. C. Wakefield, and John Finch. Although Hague Hoffman purchased the property, he continued to reside in Iowa while his son, mining and mortgage banker Charles L. Hoffman, lived in Spokane and commissioned Albert Held, a locally prominent architect, to design and build a house on the land. Hoffman's new home was completed in 1900, and after only one year of residency, he sold it to Hecla Mining Company secretary and accountant Harry R. Allen and his wife Daisy for \$11,000. Less than two years later in 1902, the Allens sold the property for \$11,500 to Spokane banker Aaron Kuhn and his wife Leah.

*Aaron Kuhn*

Aaron Kuhn was born in Germany in 1857, and at age 16, came to America to seek his fortune. He settled in Salt Lake City where he established a shop selling cigars, stationery and other goods. By the late 1880s, Kuhn had relocated to Colfax, Washington where he opened a general mercantile store. With financial profit from his new store, Kuhn purchased thousands of acres of rich Palouse farmland. By the turn of the century, Kuhn was recognized as one of the largest and best-known wheat shippers in Washington State. In 1902, Kuhn sold his Palouse-area resources, moved to Spokane, and purchased a controlling interest in the Traders National Bank. He bought and remodeled the Van Valkenberg and Holland Blocks located on West Riverside in downtown Spokane and named the new business block the Kuhn Building. Kuhn served for many years as president of Traders National Bank and served terms as president for banks in Colfax, Davenport, and Garfield, Washington and for the Bonner County National Bank in Idaho. He was also a director of the Inland Empire Railway Company and the Spokane and Washington Improvement Company. In addition to his successful business activities, Aaron Kuhn was an area civic leader. He attained the highest designation in the Masonic order of the El Katif's Mystic Shrine and was active in Spokane's Jewish community at Temple Emmanuel. Publicly praised, Aaron Kuhn was described as a "soft-spoken" man, benefactor, and loyal friend of many (*Spokane Spokesman-Review*, 1934). When the



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widespread economic Depression of 1893 left many Palouse farmers without the means to pay their debts, Aaron Kuhn refused to foreclose on their property. He chose instead to carry the delinquent accounts until the financial climate improved and the farmers could resume their payments. Although he lived in Spokane for only 15 years, Aaron Kuhn rose to a level of respect and prominence reserved for few and was regarded as one of the area's most trusted civic and business leaders.

*Samuel and Edith Galland*

The Kuhns lived in the Reid House from 1902 until 1914, when they sold it for \$12,000 to Samuel and Edith Galland. Born in Oregon in 1869, Samuel Galland moved with his family to Washington State and achieved success as an early Spokane entrepreneur and banking leader. Together with his three brothers Julius, Theodore, and Adolph, Samuel Galland owned and operated a general mercantile store in Farmington, Washington; established the Galland-Burke Brewing Company in Spokane, and later the Spokane Brewing and Malting Company; and founded the Northwest Loan and Trust Company that eventually consolidated with Aaron Kuhn's Traders National Bank to form the Spokane and Eastern Bank. Galland served as bank vice president and had extensive holdings in Spokane real estate development. In addition to numerous business ventures, Samuel Galland took "part in practically all the philanthropics of the city" including active roles in the Elk's Lodge, American Red Cross, Spokane Athletic Club, and the Jewish community of Spokane (*Spokane Spokesman-Review*, 1921).

Edith Hexter Galland was well known in Spokane for her charitable civic activities. Like her husband, Edith Galland was a leader in Spokane's Jewish community especially within Temple Emmanuel. She also supported causes of local Christian churches and was a charter member of the Landscape Association of St. John's Episcopal cathedral. In addition, she served as a board member for the YWCA, the Girl Scout Council of America, and the Washington State Children's Home.

Samuel and Edith Galland and their two sons resided at 2315 West First Avenue until 1921, when the family moved to San Diego, California. They sold their home to Spokane's Model Boot Shop proprietor Charles E. Wickersham and his wife Vera. Two years later, noted Spokane physician Peter Reid and his wife Jean bought the property on West First Avenue for \$12,000.

*Dr. Peter Reid and Jean Louise Ballantyne Reid*

Born and educated in Canada, Dr. Reid came to Spokane in 1908, where he established a private medical practice in the Empire State Building, rooms 207 and 208. He specialized in general surgery and was affiliated with St. Luke's and Deaconess Hospitals for more than 42 years. Dr. Reid was also a member of several Masonic orders, the First Presbyterian Church, the American Legion, and the Washington State and American Medical Associations. Held in high esteem by his peers in the medical community, Dr. Reid was praised as an "outstanding family doctor, always interested in the welfare of his patients." He "exemplified the ideal of a physician and was an inspiration to all members of the medical profession" (*Spokane Spokesman-Review*, 1950).

While serving as a physician for the military in World War I, Dr. Reid married Canadian Army nurse Jean Louise Ballantyne in London, England. After settling in Spokane, Jean

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Reid was an active philanthropist and member of First Presbyterian Church, Daughters of the British Empire, and the Spokane Club. She and Dr. Reid raised two children while residing in their home on West First Avenue.

*Dr. Robert Reid*

Death claimed Dr. Peter Reid in 1950, and Jean Louise Ballantyne Reid in 1956. Their son Dr. Robert Reid, also a Spokane physician, assumed ownership of the property and continued to live in the Reid House. In addition to practicing medicine in Spokane for nearly 30 years, Robert Reid had a passion for music and sang opera non-professionally in various local productions. Until Robert Reid's death, the house was home to the extended Reid family for more than 60 years.

After Robert Reid's death in 1982, the Reid House was sold to Spokane merchants Louis and Gailya Bonzon for \$110,000. The Bonzons owned the Schade Brewery building on East Trent where they owned and operated a carpet manufacturing outlet and the Schade Brewery Antique Mall. In 1997, Dale Bormann bought the Reid House. She converted its use from a single-family residence to a historic Spokane landmark catering to special events including conventions, reunions, and weddings.

**Architectural Significance***Craftsman Bungalow Style*

The Reid House is a fine example of the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style--an independent western movement in American architecture. The style was heavily influenced by the nineteenth-century English Arts and Crafts Movement which rejected the mass reproduction and mediocre design associated with the Industrial Revolution. Instead, traditional handcraftmanship and natural materials such as native field stone or basalt rock, hand-split wood shingles, and hand-hewn beams were revered and used in the Craftsman-styled home. The origin for the term bungalow began in nineteenth-century British East India and is derived from the Indian words *bungali* which means "covered porch" and *bangla* which means "low house with surrounding porches." Influenced by summer houses located in British East India, the American Craftsman Bungalow style adopted a low-slung form with a shallow-pitched roof, widely overhanging eaves, and a deep porch. Other identifying features of the style include building heights that do not exceed one-and-one-half stories, decorative eave brackets and exposed rafter tails, and simple open interiors with built-in cupboards and inglenooks. Published from 1901 to 1916 by furniture maker and home designer Gustav Stickley, *The Craftsman* magazine promoted the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style and ethic, and offered building ideas and working house plans to thousands of people across America. Together with pattern books and other house and garden magazines from Sears-Roebuck and the *Ladies Home Journal*, Stickley's *Craftsman* was largely responsible for the style's widespread popularity in the United States from 1900 to 1930.

*Albert Held, Architect*

The Reid House was designed by Spokane architect Albert Held. Born in Minnesota in 1866, Held came to Spokane after learning news of the city's Great Fire of 1889 that destroyed over 30 blocks of buildings comprising nearly all of the townsite's central business district. After the fire, leaflets were distributed by the railroads throughout the midwest and east coast of the United States requesting that craftsmen, builders, and

**REID HOUSE**

architects come to Spokane and help rebuild the city. Young architect Albert Held promptly answered the call. From his arrival in Spokane in 1889, until his death in 1924, Albert Held achieved success and was recognized many times for his superior designs and architectural work in the area. In addition, he was active in city planning and served on the Spokane Park Board. He was also the first architect in Spokane to join the American Institute of Architects. Among his many designs were the Holley-Mason Hardware Store (Spokane's first fireproof building), Home Telephone Company, Spokane Dry Goods Warehouse, Centennial Mill, Inland Brewing, Spokane Brewing, and the Spokane Bakery. He also designed the first St. Luke's and Sacred Heart Hospitals (both demolished), and a number of schools including North Central, Webster, Lowell, Grant, and Lincoln. Held designed both single-family homes and multi-family apartment blocks. Apartment buildings he designed include the San Marco, Breslin, Bachelor, Knickerbocker, and Ammann Apartments. Single-family homes designed by Albert Held include residences for Major Armstrong (1022 West 9th Avenue), James Clark (2308 West 3rd Avenue), E. D. Sanders and William Zimmerman (both demolished), Charles Robbins (2425 West Pacific Avenue), and for Charles L. Hoffman (2315 West First Avenue).

*The Reid House--Compare and Contrast*

The Reid House is architecturally significant to Historic Browne's Addition and to Spokane because it embodies distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style and is one of the best examples of its type in the area. Furthermore, it represents the work of master architect Albert Held and is a unique expression of his interpretation of the style. The Reid House is the only home known to have been designed by Albert Held in the Craftsman Bungalow style, although there may be others in Spokane that have not yet been identified with the architect.

In the context of Spokane bungalows designed in the Craftsman style, the Reid House stands alone as one of the best-preserved and earliest constructed in the city. The majority of Craftsman-style bungalows located in Spokane were built from 1905 to 1930, when house plan magazines and builder's pattern books were distributed throughout the Pacific Northwest. In contrast, the Reid House was built five years earlier, in 1900, when most homes were designed and constructed in the Queen Anne, Neoclassical, or Tudor Revival traditions. The majority of Spokane bungalows are vernacular expressions of the Craftsman Bungalow style and depict designs from plan and pattern books. The Reid House, however, is an architect-designed, landmark example of the Craftsman Bungalow style. In contrast to many vernacular examples, the Reid House reveals prominent use of most of the style's identifying features including a shallow-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, a one-story full-width front porch, a simply milled balustrade void of fancy fretwork and turned posts common to the Queen Anne tradition, and a second story that resembles an airplane cockpit--a design feature sometimes used in Craftsman-style homes. Furthermore, the Reid House incorporates the use of native building materials such as basalt rock, cedar shingles, and fir woodwork. Exemplifying the Craftsman style ideal, the interior of the Reid House features a large, open floor plan with a spacious central hall (or living room) and numerous built-ins including an inglenook, stairwell bench seat, bedroom alcove window seat, and china cupboards and buffet in the dining room.

No other homes in Spokane or Browne's Addition resemble the design for the Reid House. However, facade features of the Rutter House located at 1725 West Pacific Avenue in

**REID HOUSE**

Browne's Addition (designed by Kirtland Cutter and built in 1895) resemble architectural elements of the Reid House. Both homes feature a centrally placed inset facade dormer designed in an unusual triangular shape, and both homes feature the dominant use of decorative diamond-paned, wood-sash windows. In addition, both homes were designed by acclaimed Spokane architects. In contrast, the design for the Rutter House more strongly reflects Colonial Revival influence while the Reid House represents the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style.

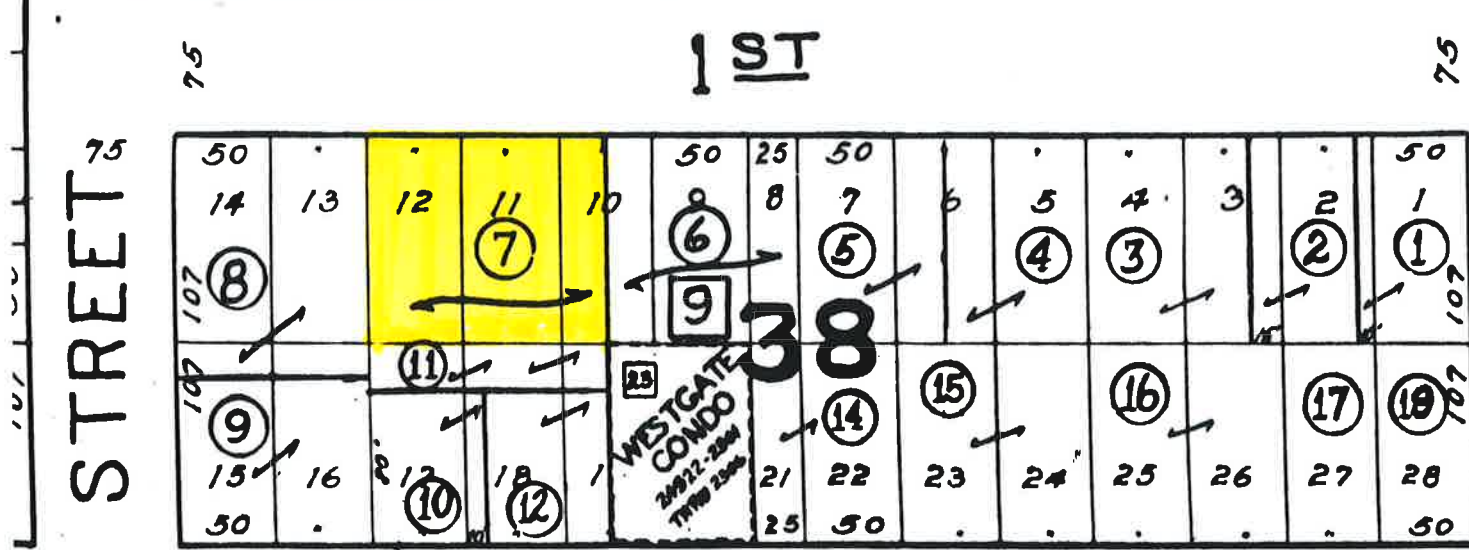
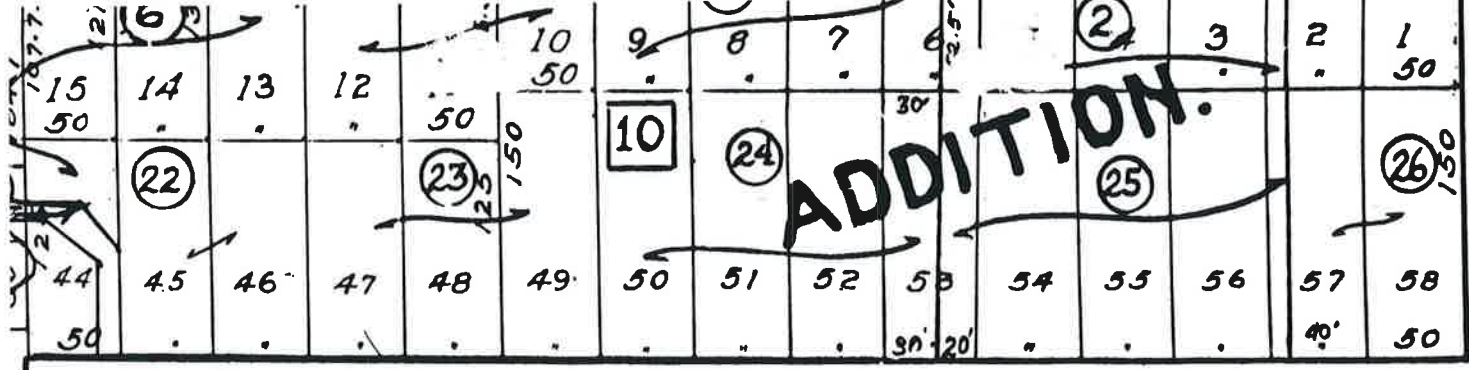
Another dominant design feature of the Reid House is found on two Craftsman-style bungalows in Spokane. The Levesque-Majer House located at 1708 South Maple Boulevard (built in 1912) and a house at 1807 South Maple Boulevard (built in 1908) reveal partial second stories that resemble the second story of the Reid House. Sometimes called "airplane bungalows," all three homes reveal partial second stories with low-pitched hip roofs that, some say, resemble airplane cockpits.

*Conclusion*

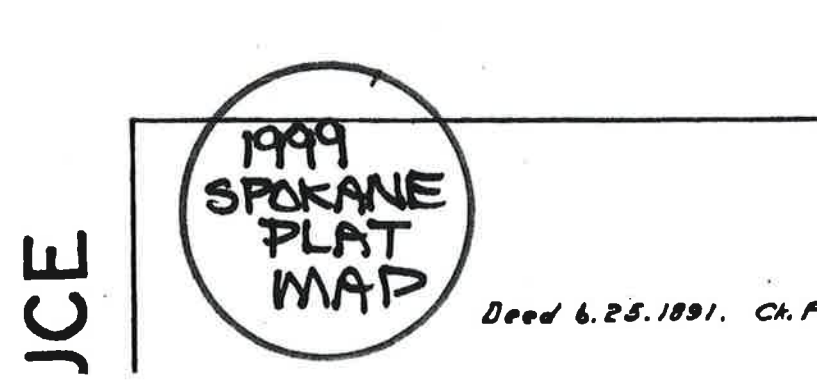
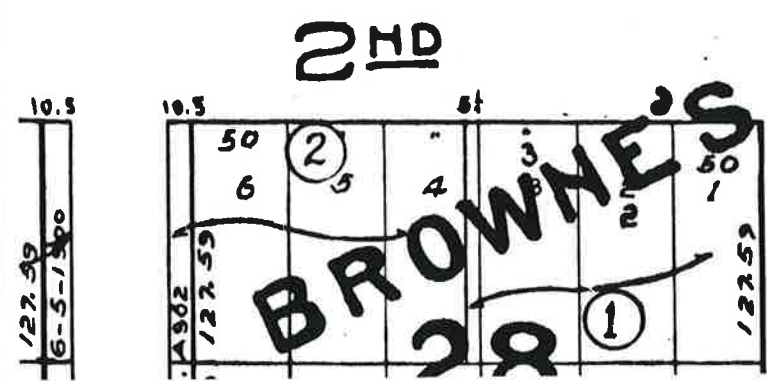
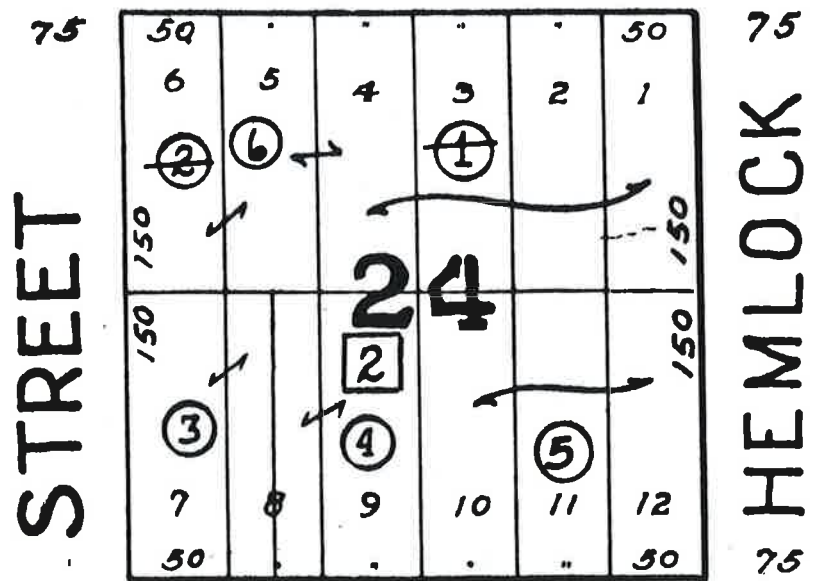
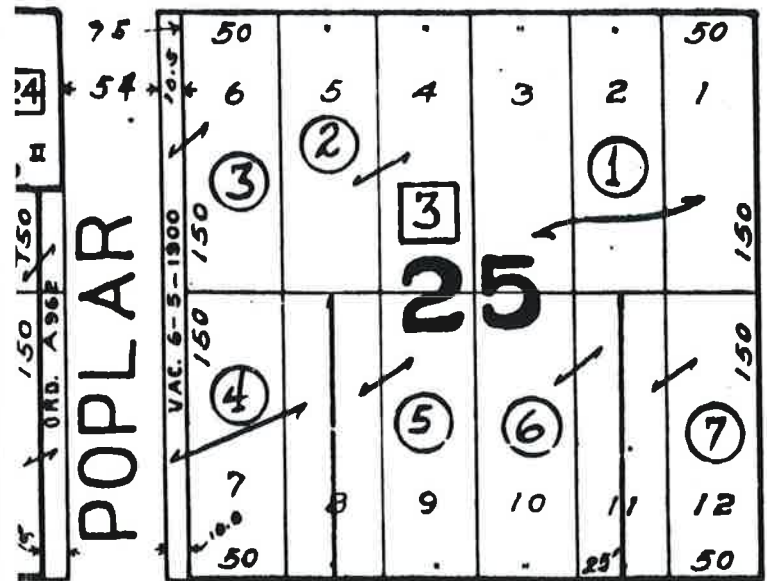
In conclusion, the Reid House reveals architect Albert Held's unique design for a Craftsman-style bungalow built during a time when the Craftsman ethic was just beginning and most homes were designed in the Queen Anne, Neoclassical and Tudor Revival styles. Built in 1900, the Reid House is one of the oldest homes in Spokane and is associated with early development of Historic Browne's Addition. Eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, the Reid House retains both excellent historic and architectural integrity in its original location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association with Spokane.

**REID HOUSE****Major Bibliographic References**

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Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 12

**REID HOUSE**

Photo Documentation:

Photocopy of circa-1901 photograph showing Reid House located on First Avenue at far left side of picture frame.



**REID HOUSE**

Photos 1 and 2: North facade of house; 1999 photos.





**REID HOUSE**

Photos 3 and 4: North facade detail; 1999 photos.



**REID HOUSE**

Photos 5 and 6:

East elevation of house; 1999 photos.



**REID HOUSE**

Photos 7 and 8: Rear, south elevation of house.



**REID HOUSE**

Photos 9 and 10: West elevation of house.



**REID HOUSE**

Photo 11: Carriage house; 1999 photo.



**REID HOUSE**

Photos 12 and 13: Kitchen and pantry; 1999 photos.



REID HOUSE

Photo 14:

Living room looking northwest into dining room and front parlor.

Photo 15:

Enclosed sunroom looking southeast.



Photo 16:  
Photo 17:

Inglenook to left of fireplace looking northeast.  
Fireplace looking east.





REID HOUSE

Photos 18 and 19: Looking north at staircase to second floor.



**REID HOUSE**

Photo 20:

Looking north at second-floor hall and stairwell.

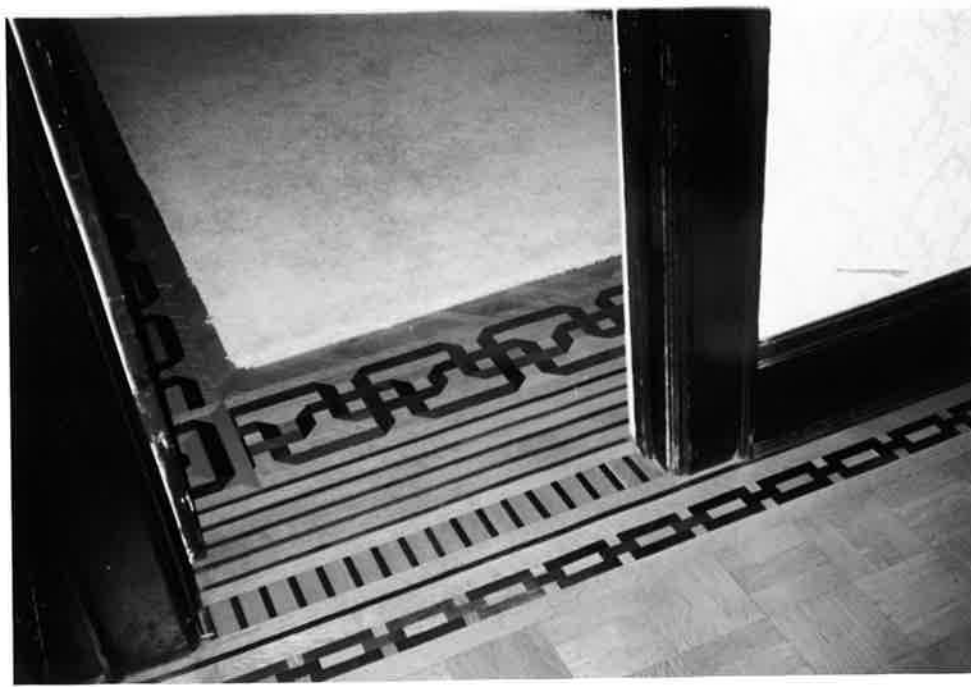
Photo 21:

Stairwell and windows.



**REID HOUSE**

Photos 22 and 23: Second-floor hall and inlay detail.



**REID HOUSE**

Photo 24:

Second-floor master bedroom looking east.

Photo 25:

Second-floor bedroom looking north at window seat.



REID HOUSE

Photos 26 and 27: Second-floor bathroom with original fixtures.

