

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **ROOSEVELT APARTMENTS**

2. Location

Street & Number 524 West Seventh Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Parcel Number 35194.5206

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property
<input type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input 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 Roosevelt LLC
Street & Number 524 West 7th Avenue Apt. 208
Post Office Box P.O. Box 20160
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204-7160
Telephone Number/E-mail 624-4343

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

FINAL DRAFT

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	Railroad 2nd Addition, Lots 10-11-12, Block 94 Parcel Number 35194.5206.
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	456-3828 or lyeomans@uswest.net
Street and Number	501 West 27th Avenue
City, State, Zip Code	Spokane, WA 99203
Date	15 December 1999

12. Additional Documentation

Maps	Spokane City/County Plat Map, 1999
Photographs and Slides	14 black & white photos; 20 color slides
Drawings	Copies: 4 c.1929 plans; 1 c.1928 rendering facade

ROOSEVELT APARTMENTS**Narrative Description*****Summary Statement***

Built in 1929, the Roosevelt Apartments is located on West Seventh Avenue at the base of a steep bluff in the immediate vicinity in what was once called "The Hill", one of early Spokane's most socially prominent neighborhoods. The building is an excellent example of vernacular Commercial Block style architecture. The six-story apartment block is clad in multi-colored pressed brick and is distinguished by a Beaux Arts-inspired center parapet embellished with glazed terra cotta featuring a massive cartouche with initials indicating the building's original and present name, "R/A" for Roosevelt Apartments. Along with the building's decorative central parapet, the front entrance of the apartment block is also a facade focal point distinguished with an elaborate, glazed terra cotta front entry surround and balconette. Brass filigree grille-work--rarely seen in such exuberant detail in the Spokane area--protects and highlights the glass transom light, sidelights, and front doors of the building. Immaculately preserved, the Roosevelt Apartments retains excellent interior and exterior integrity.

1999 Current Appearance***Site***

The Roosevelt Apartments is located on the northeast corner of West Seventh Avenue and South Howard Street on Lots 10-11-12, Block 94 in Spokane's Second Railroad Addition. Together, the lots form a square and measure 150 feet wide by 150 feet deep. Platted less than one mile from the city's central business district, the neighborhood is distinguished by tree-lined streets and a mix of residential architecture designed and constructed as single-family homes during the turn of the century, and as multi-family apartment buildings built from the early 1900s through the 1970s. The Roosevelt Apartments fronts onto Seventh Avenue at number 524 and is set behind a manicured lawn and flower garden. Built on a north-facing slope, the apartment suites that face north and are located at the rear of the building command a panoramic view of Spokane. The suites at the front of the building face south with a view of Pioneer Park.

Exterior

The six-story building rises more than 65 feet and forms a U-shaped footprint that fills 75% of the lot space. The apartment block contains 61 apartments and a full basement with more than 10,000 square feet on each floor. The building is constructed of steel reinforced concrete and is supported by a poured concrete foundation. The apartment block is covered by a flat roof of built-up tar that contains a brick-clad stair, elevator and mechanical tower. A 15-foot-tall sign in the shape of the letter "R" is mounted on top of the tower. A scalloped terra cotta parapet and four-foot wide frieze encircle the roofline of the building. The frieze features brick veneer arranged in a basket-weave pattern, a string course of low-relief terra cotta panels embellished with floral designs, and terra cotta rosettes located above the center of each window on the sixth floor.

The entire building is clad in multi-colored pressed brick veneer sometimes referred to as "tapestry brick." A lighter-brick belt course separates the second and third floors, and beneath the third floor, the brick veneer is rusticated. The south facade of the apartment block is dominated by two wings that project forward towards Seventh Avenue to form a "U". A courtyard with a fountain-turned-planter is contained within the space produced by the projecting wings. The building's facade features a central bay and front entry, and

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evenly spaced windows with frames painted dark green. The windows are single, paired and tripartite units with double-hung, wood sashes and patterned upper panes. Each window features a flat arch and brick window sills.

The dominant focal point of the entire building is a decorative central parapet and front entry located on the south facade. Influenced by the Beaux Arts style, a large, shaped parapet caps a central bay and is adorned with sculptural ornamentation, polygonal colonettes, and a massive cartouche constructed of ivory, tan, blue, and green-glazed terra cotta. The center of the cartouche features the letters "R" and "A" proclaiming the original and present name of the building, Roosevelt Apartments. The building's front entry is also embellished with glazed terra cotta and is located five floors beneath the central parapet. Three steps constructed of paver brick rise to the front entrance of the building, and wrought-iron balustrades and decorative lanterns flank the steps. Two glazed entry doors with mahogany frames open into the building and are highlighted by sidelights and an arched transom light. The doors, transom light, and sidelights are enhanced and protected by intricate brass filigree grille-work. The front entrance is further accentuated by a glazed terra cotta surround influenced by Morish and Moroccan-style architectural elements. Unusual multi-patterned pilasters adorned with acanthus leaves, festoons, twisted columns, and Corinthian capitals flank the doorway. A terra cotta architrave capped by a balconette embellished with a decorative wrought-iron balustrade is located above the front entrance. A tripartite window is protected by the balconette and features an ornamental terra cotta hood and cartouche. All of the glazed terra cotta surrounding the front entrance repeats the ivory, tan, blue and green colors depicted in the sculpted terra cotta that forms the massive, shaped central parapet.

The west elevation of the building features evenly spaced fenestration and a street-level entry with an ornamental, glazed terra cotta surround similar to the front entry surround. A vertical row of window openings from ground level to the sixth floor located by the northwest corner of the west elevation is filled in with brick veneer cladding and does not contain windows. A black iron fire escape is mounted on the wall and extends to the sixth floor. The east elevation features evenly spaced windows, recessed balconies on each floor, and a small utility entrance to the basement. The rear, north elevation of the building is constructed with three projecting bays, evenly spaced windows, and a one-story garage attached to the building at the first floor. The garage is clad in rusticated brick veneer and holds 33 parking stalls. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the garage supports a rooftop garden that is covered with soil, sod, and plantings.

Interior

The front entrance to the Roosevelt Apartments opens into a vestibule with a circa-1929 central call box. As a security measure designed to unlock the lobby doors, the call box is operated from each apartment unit. Surrounded by transom lights and sidelights, two multipaned, walnut-finished mahogany doors open from the vestibule into a spacious, first-floor lobby. Also influenced by the Beaux Arts style, the lobby features decorative brackets and painted concrete ceiling beams adorned with multi-colored stencils. The floor is composed of red and brown ceramic tile and is surrounded by a tile baseboard. Plaster wainscoting is finished to simulate marble and is capped by a decorative chair rail. Original wrought-iron and brass chandeliers and wall sconces light the room. Lobby furniture influenced by the Jacobean style is original and was purchased when the building was completed in 1929. Filigree wrought-iron balustrades flank two steps that rise from the

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lobby to a central hallway. The hallway opens to an enclosed stairwell and two circa-1929 Otis-brand elevators with iron and brass grille-work doors. Corridors that lead to apartment units turn east and west from the central hall.

The building features 22 studio apartments, 25 one-bedroom units, 13 two-bedroom units, and one three-bedroom suite. First-floor apartments are constructed below grade and feature deep window wells with daylight windows. Floors two through six are constructed above grade, and the basement holds one caretaker's apartment. The front door of each apartment is made of walnut-finished mahogany with circa-1929 crystal and brass doorknobs, and is embellished with a shield-shaped stencil depicting an "R" that indicates the building's name, and with a number that marks the room. Duplicate plans of each other, every apartment includes a living room, dining room, kitchen, and private bathroom. Each apartment features coved ceilings, oak floors, mahogany woodwork, Tudor-arched multipaned French doors that separate the living room from the dining room, private servitors, and electric baseboard heat.

The basement of the Roosevelt Apartments features walls and floors of poured concrete and includes furnace/mechanical rooms, storage closets, laundry facilities, and circa-1929 multiple drying racks suspended from the ceiling.

Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations

The Roosevelt Apartments retains excellent integrity found in original setting, design, materials, workmanship, floor plan, elevators, light fixtures, woodwork, doors and windows, hardware and fixtures, and lobby furniture. A vertical row of bricked-in window openings on the west elevation was altered to accommodate a change in the original design of the building as revealed on plan alterations dated November, 1929. According to the altered plans, the window openings were filled in with bricks when the building was constructed. The apartment block's original Herman Nelson Invisible Radiant Heat system was replaced by electric baseboard heaters installed in each unit during the 1970s. Laundry facilities with modern washing machines and automatic dryers were upgraded during the 1970s. Cosmetic changes to the lobby and hallways include carpet installed in the 1970s. Original wallpaper applied when the building was built in 1929 lines the hallway walls while elevator bay wallpaper was replaced in the 1970s. In 1977, six apartment units were changed to become three suites reducing the number of total apartments within the building from 64 to 61. No structural alterations were made when the units were combined, and the number of rooms remains the same. An iron fire escape was mounted on the building's west elevation in 1975. A second-floor apartment window was removed and replaced by a box window in 1976. The Roosevelt Apartments have had few alterations with little or no impact on the architectural or historical integrity of the building.

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Areas of Significance Architecture, Social History	Period of Significance 1929	Significant Dates 1929
Specific Dates 1929	Architect, Designer, Builder Gus Albin Pehrson, Architect Huetter Construction, General Contractor Walter Wheeler, Construction Engineer	

Statement of Significance**Summary Statement**

One of the city's finest apartment blocks, the Roosevelt Apartments was designed in 1929 by noted Spokane architect Gus Albin Pehrson and built by the Huetter Construction Company. The building was constructed for Ben Goldstein and Harry Lubin, two of Spokane's most influential civic, business, and Jewish community leaders. Associated with the development of multi-family residences in the West Seventh Avenue neighborhood, the Roosevelt Apartments is architecturally significant and eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Historical Context**Early Spokane**

Before 1872, the site for the future city of Spokane located on the banks of the Spokane River was a favorite fishing ground for various Indian tribes. Derived from the Indian word *spokan* which means "children of the sun," the town was named Spokane in honor of the Indians who lived in the region. Drawn by the area's natural beauty and untapped resources, fur traders and pioneers settled in the town. By 1880, Spokane's population exceeded 300. Along with the river's water power, the city gained popularity as a center for mining, lumber, and agriculture. Beginning with utilization of the area's natural resources and the arrival of transcontinental rail lines in the late 1800s, Spokane experienced a period of fantastic fortune, city boosterism, and unprecedented growth. Thousands of men and women representing a plethora of ethnic origins and all walks of life poured into the city in search of a better place to work and live. Boarding houses, lodging houses, and hotels with single occupancy rooms were quickly built to house the throngs of homeless working-class people arriving in Spokane. In addition to the construction of working-class housing, upscale apartment buildings were built to accommodate the needs of tenants with higher income levels. By 1929, Spokane's population exceeded 110,000, and apartment blocks boasting the most modern conveniences continued to be constructed. Eventually, most of the single-family homes built during the late 19th-century that were located in the West 300-500 blocks along Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues were replaced by the construction of large, multi-family apartment blocks designed for affluent tenants. The Roosevelt Apartments, built in 1929, contained some of Spokane's most elegant and fashionable suites.

2nd Railroad Addition

Spokane's 2nd Railroad Addition was platted in the 1870s and included the area along West Seventh Avenue from South Stevens to South Howard Streets. In the early 1880s,

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Judge Millard Hartson and his wife Margaret built a two-story brick house on the corner of Howard and Seventh at South 627 Howard Street--the future site for the Roosevelt Apartments. During the next several years the neighborhood slowly developed. Next door to the Hartson House, United States Senator C. C. Dill built his home on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Stevens Street. Looking west along Seventh Avenue, Spokane architect Kirtland Cutter designed and built his Swiss Chalet (now demolished) at 628 West Seventh Avenue. Directly across the street from the Hartson House were three lavish mansions all designed by Cutter: D. C. Corbin's house, the Moore-Turner House (now demolished), and F. Lewis Clark's house.

In addition to single-family homes, the area around West Seventh Avenue also included elegant, architect-designed, multi-family apartment blocks built from 1909 to 1929 including the Knickerbocker, Altadena, and the Culmstock Arms Apartments. The popular apartment buildings offered attractive, care-free living in an established mixed-use neighborhood that was close to public transportation and downtown Spokane's central business district. Home to prominent Spokane society, West Seventh Avenue and the surrounding neighborhood was one of the city's best-dressed areas.

Ben Goldstein and Harry Lubin

On the eve of the Great Depression in 1928, Spokane businessmen Ben Goldstein and Harry Lubin took a risk and tried their hand at speculative success. In addition to investments in Spokane and Seattle, the two merchants owned Lubin's Ready-to-Wear, a successful and long-running women's clothing store located in downtown Spokane. Longtime friends and business associates, the two men formed a partnership to build the most modern and elegant apartment building in Spokane for that time. They called it the Roosevelt Apartments in honor of their friend Millard Hartson on whose property the apartments were to be built. Spokane Judge Millard Hartson was a personal friend of United States President Theodore Roosevelt and was appointed the Postmaster General in Spokane by the President. As a way to thank his friend, Hartson asked Goldstein and Lubin to name their new apartment building after President Roosevelt.

In 1928, Ben Goldstein purchased the Hartson property located on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Howard Street. By 1929, Ben Goldstein and Harry Lubin had incorporated their real estate holding and called it the Roosevelt Apartments, Inc. To finance construction of the apartment block, Goldstein and Lubin raised capital through the Eastern Investment Company as the company's principal stockholders. By July 1929, work commenced on construction of the Roosevelt Apartments with a projected cost of \$240,000. Goldstein and Lubin hired experienced and noted Spokane architect Gus Albin Pehrson to design their building. Extensive press coverage was given to the project, and the design for the Roosevelt Apartments were touted as "Spokane's finest." Newspaper articles stated the Roosevelt Apartments "will incorporate the best of...modern ideas...and provide the best and finest conveniences," and the "entire building will be of the latest fireproof construction" (*Spokesman-Review*, May, 1928). Advertisements for the building boasted "every conceivable feature to make life easier." Apartment amenities included convenience of location, spacious rooms, lots of windows, automatic refrigerators, new ranges, RCA radio outlets, "worlds of cupboard space," towel and linen cabinets, the ability to open the front door of the building from each apartment, a call system to the janitor, garbage pickup, basement storage lockers, and an attached garage with "oiling and greasing services" available.

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By the time construction of the building was completed, the Roosevelt Apartments cost \$400,000--nearly twice as much as the proposed cost. It was completed in November, 1929, the same time the American stock market crashed precipitating the country's greatest economic recession. Even with the huge recession, local interest in the finely crafted apartment building did not wane. The November 10, 1929 *Spokane Spokesman-Review* printed two, full pages with photographs, stories, and advertisements dedicated to the new building. Headlines proclaimed:

*"The Roosevelt Apartments:
Spokane's Newest and Super-Modern Apartment Homes at Seventh and Howard
Indicates Another Expression of Faith in Spokane
on the Part of the Progressive Business Men
Who are its Owners"*

"Everything So Convenient and in Such Good Taste!"

"Affordable Innumerable Comforts and Conveniences Not Heretofore Available"

*"Situated at Seventh and Howard Amid Charming, Executive Surroundings,
Yet Close to the City's Center"*

By 1930, nearly all of the apartments in the building were leased. Owner Ben Goldstein lived in apartment 602 in the northwest corner of the building on the sixth floor, and later in room 402 on the fourth floor. Harry Lubin and his wife Adeline lived in apartment 201, a three-bedroom suite on the second floor. More than 100 other residents lived in the building and represented a variety of professions including ownership, vice presidential, and managerial positions for such Spokane companies as McGoldrick Lumber, Simmons Mattress Company, a Spokane air transport company, Vogue Clothing Store, Pole and Tie Company, Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, car dealerships, deputy Spokane City Auditor, Spokane Stock Exchange, Chapin Cedar Company, furniture manufacturer, the Model Cafe, Northwest Mines Investment, Western Dairy Products, Peerless Dentists, and Washington Wood Preserving Company. Other occupations represented by tenants of the Roosevelt Apartments included engineer, salesman, veterinarian, travel agent, insurance agent, jeweler, teacher, clerk, general contractor, lawyer, and mechanic for Washington Water Power Company. Gus Albin Pehrson, the architect who designed the Roosevelt Apartments, also lived in the building from 1943 to 1944.

After Harry Lubin died in 1938, Ben Goldstein continued to manage the apartment block. After 45 years of comfortable living in the Roosevelt Apartments, Ben Goldstein sold his building to investors Duane Markley and Terry Raugust for \$420,000. One year later, Markley and Raugust sold the apartment block to retired Spokane physician Heber Routh and his wife Patricia. Their daughter, Stacia Routh, currently manages the Roosevelt Apartments.

Architectural Significance*The Beaux Arts Style*

The Roosevelt Apartments is a fine example of vernacular Commercial Block style architecture and features glazed terra cotta ornamentation depicting Beaux Arts-style

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influence--a style influence rarely seen in Spokane. Popular in America from 1885 to 1930, the Beaux Arts style was based on classical precedents and Italian Renaissance revivals elaborated by lavish decorative detailing. Sculpted cartouches and shields, classic swags and festoons, decorative brackets with acanthus leaves, ornamented keystones, elaborate grille-work, and panels with low-relief floral carving (rinseau) are identifying elements of the style.

Gustav Albin Pehrson

The Roosevelt Apartments was designed by one of Spokane's most prominent and prolific architects, Gustav Albin Pehrson. Born in Sweden, Pehrson studied at Upsala University in Sweden and then Oxford University in England. In 1905, he arrived in America and settled in Chicago where he worked for Bethlehem Steel. In 1913, Pehrson came to Spokane. He was employed as a draftsman for Cutter and Malmgren, one of Spokane's most revered architectural firms. Three years later, Pehrson left Cutter and Malmgren and opened his own architectural firm in the Old National Bank Building. He worked for over 55 years in Spokane and was responsible for designing hundreds of houses and buildings. Examples of his most-noted designs include the Davenport Hotel (in collaboration with Kirtland Cutter), the Chronicle Building, Paulsen Medical and Dental Building, Culbertson's Department Store (now the Bon Marche), the Catholic Chauncery, Rookery Block, the Greek Orthodox Temple, and the Roosevelt Apartments.

Pehrson employed Walter H. Wheeler as his construction engineer and Huetter Construction Company as the general contractor for the Roosevelt Apartments. John T. Huetter began his successful Spokane contracting business in 1893, and brought more than 35 years building expertise with him when he began construction of the Roosevelt Apartments. A tribute to the Huetter Construction Company, a November 10, 1929 *Spokane Spokesman-Review* article described the new apartment block with the following headlines:

"\$400,000 Roosevelt Apartments Last Word in Constructor's Art"

Compare and Contrast

The Roosevelt Apartments can be compared to three apartment buildings located in and near the West Seventh Avenue neighborhood where the Roosevelt is sited. These include the Altadena Apartments at South 608 Stevens Street (built in 1909), the Knickerbocker Apartments at South 507 Howard Street (1912), and the Culmstock Arms Apartments at West 328 Eighth Avenue (1929).

Like the Roosevelt, the three apartment blocks are located in the area once known as "The Hill"--a socially prominent neighborhood in early Spokane that catered to residents of affluent means. Unlike small single room occupancy hotels or apartment buildings built to house Spokane's working-class, the Roosevelt, Altadena, Knickerbocker, and the Culmstock Arms apartments were all designed and built for permanent tenants with a higher level of income. In addition, all four apartment blocks were designed by architects.

Differences among the four apartment blocks occur with age and design. The Altadena and Knickerbocker apartments were built in 1909 and 1912 respectively while the Culmstock Arms and the Roosevelt Apartments were both built in 1929--seventeen years later. The Altadena and Knickerbocker apartment blocks depict architectural elements popular during

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the early 20th century. These elements include arched windows, exaggerated parapets with widely overhanging corbeled cornices, and classically styled architraves. In contrast, the Culmstock Arms and Roosevelt Apartments are void of such detail. Like the Roosevelt, the Knickerbocker also features liberal use of Beaux Arts-inspired terra cotta ornamentation, but in contrast, does not include *multi-colored* glazed terra cotta ornamentation or any filigree grille-work like that which distinguishes the front entrance of the Roosevelt Apartments. The Culmstock Arms is most like the Roosevelt Apartments in bulk, height, form, and use of multi-colored pressed brick veneer. Reflecting the increased popularity of the automobile, the Culmstock Arms and Roosevelt Apartment blocks both feature one-story garages originally attached to the rear of the buildings when the blocks were constructed. The Knickerbocker and Altadena apartments do not have attached garages.

Conclusion

The Roosevelt Apartments is one of the finest historic apartment blocks in Spokane and is associated with the development of multi-family residences in the West Seventh Avenue neighborhood. The well-built, reinforced concrete building is the product of an accomplished architect and experienced building contractor. The intricately crafted, multi-colored, glazed terra cotta ornamentation and filigree grille work on the facade of the Roosevelt Apartments is one of the finest examples of its type in Spokane. The apartment block retains excellent architectural integrity in its original location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association with Spokane.

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Major Bibliographic References

First American Title Company, warranty deeds, 1915 to 1999.

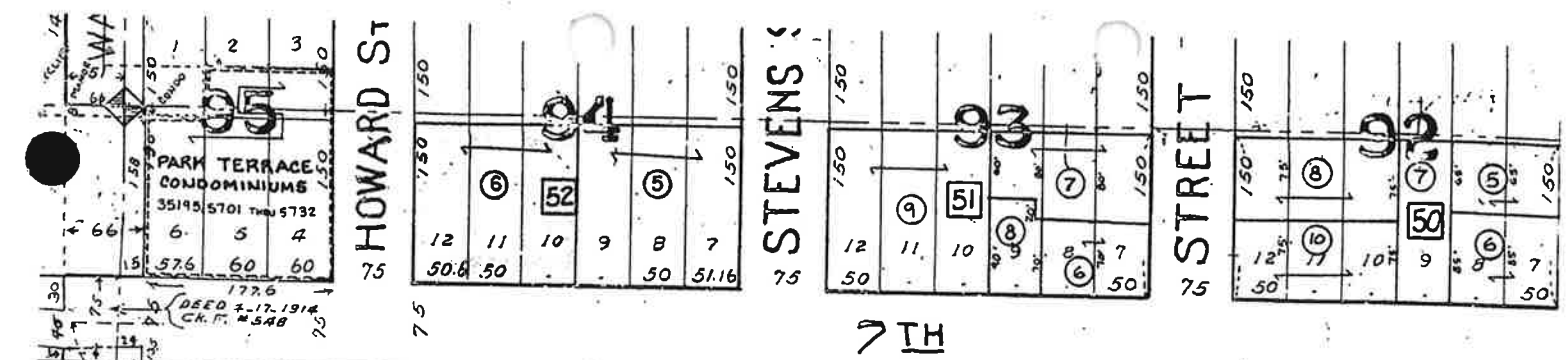
McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989.

Pehrson, Gustav Albin; Original blueprints, floor plans, and renderings for Roosevelt Apartments, Stacia Routh collection, 1928-1929.

Polk, R. L. *Spokane City Directory*, Spokane, WA, 1883-1999.

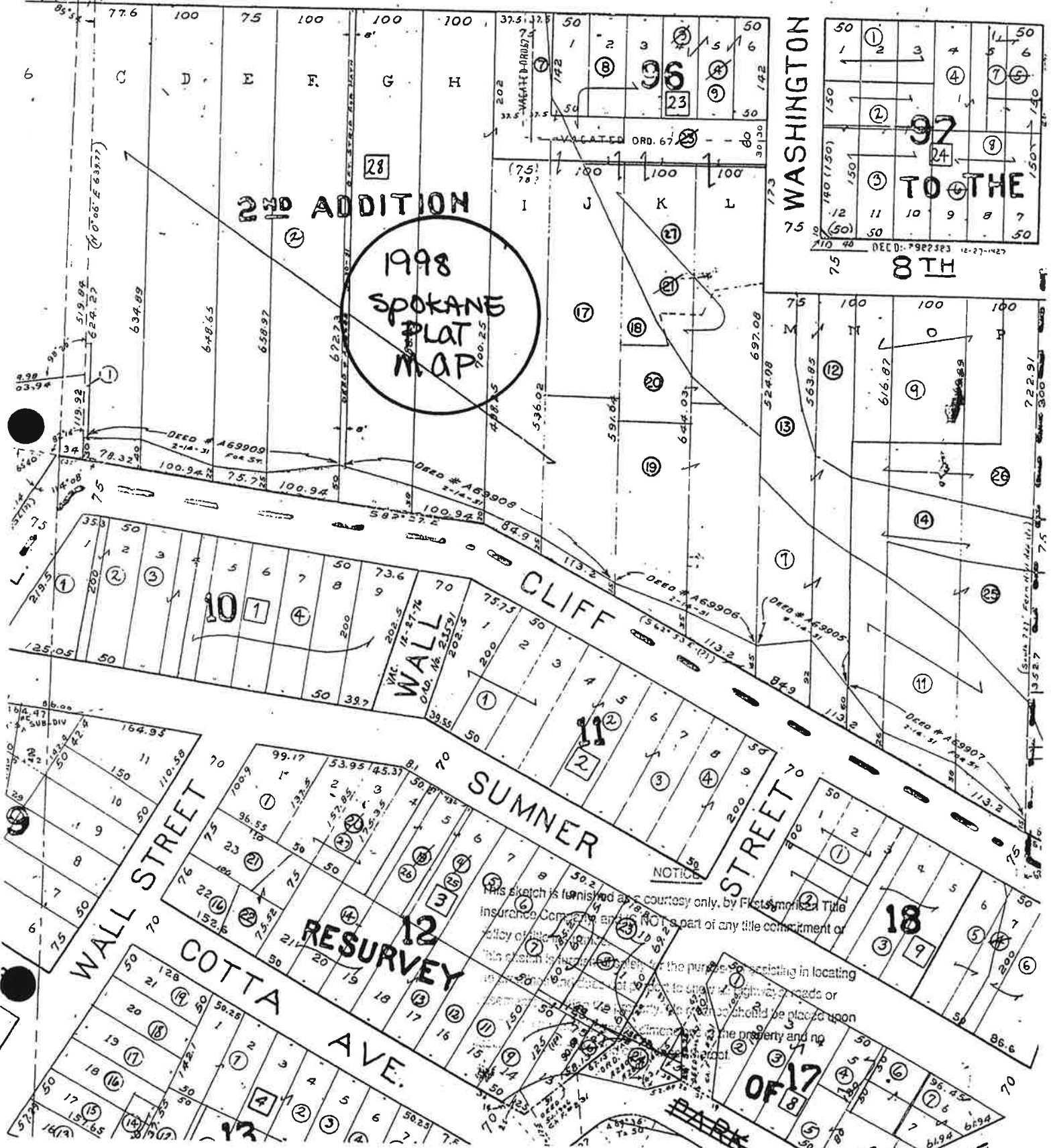
Spokane Spokesman-Review, various articles, 1928-1975.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Styles*, Cambridge: MIT Press, 1992.



2ND ADDITION

1998
SPOKANE
PLAT
MAP



NOTICE
This sketch is furnished as a courtesy only, by First American Title Insurance Company and is NOT a part of any title commitment or policy of this company.
This sketch is intended solely for the purpose of assisting in locating easements and does not purport to show all highways, roads or easements and no warranty, no promise should be placed upon it. The sketch is not a substitute for a title examination of the property and no reliance should be placed on it.

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Continuation Sheet

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Photos 1 and 2: South facade of building; 1999 photos.



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Photos 3 and 4: South facade and west elevation of building; 1999 photos.



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Photo 5: Northwest corner of building at rear corner; 1999 photo.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

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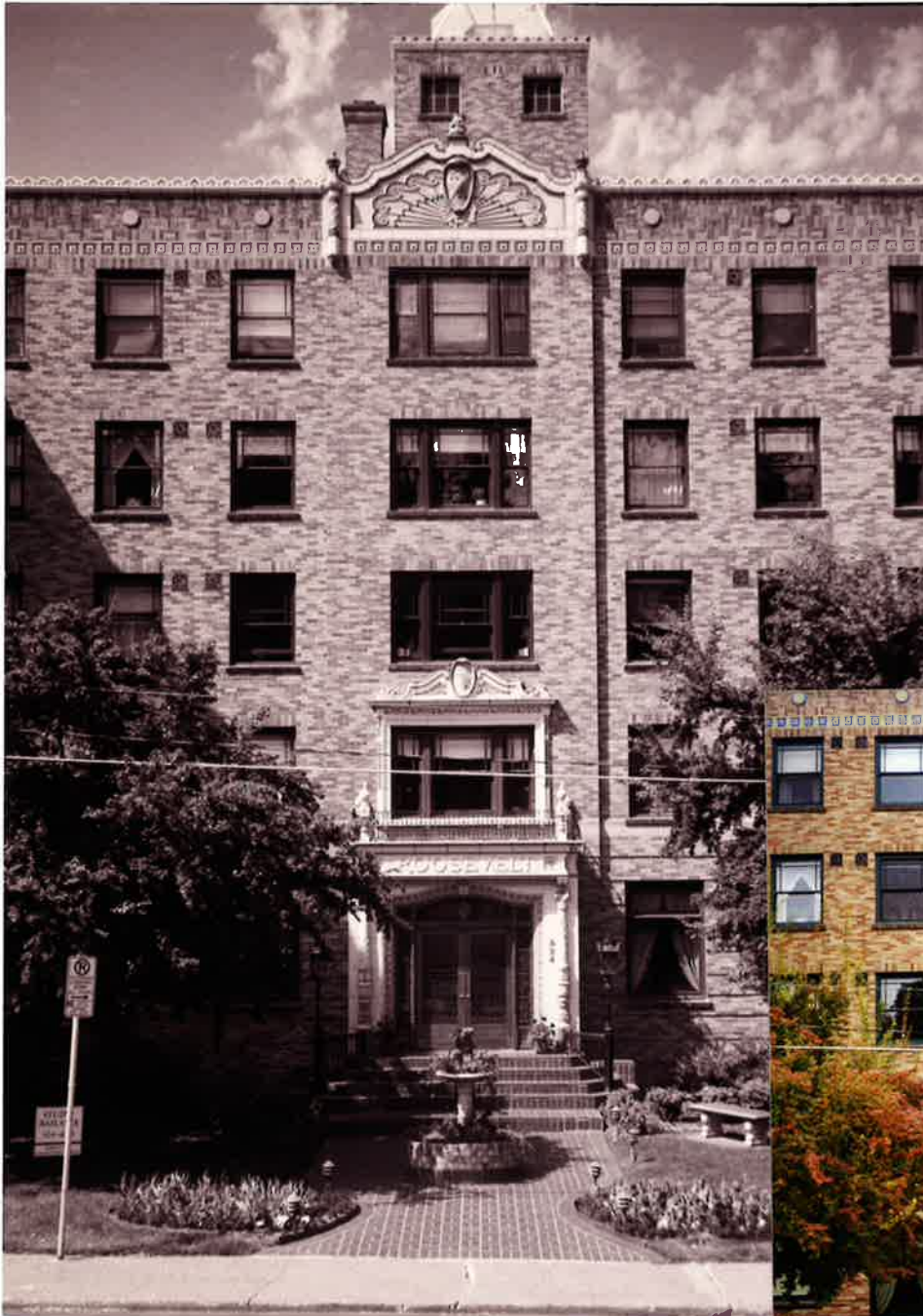
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Photo 6: Rear, north elevation of building; 1999 photo.



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Photos 7 and 8: South facade of building and front entry detail; 1999 photos.



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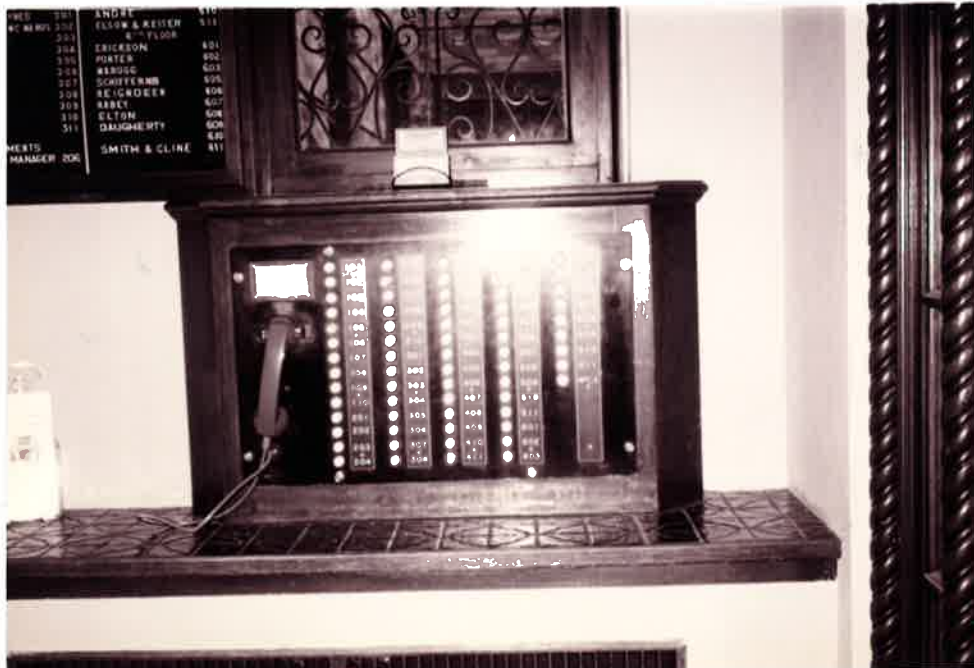
Continuation Sheet

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Photo 9: South facade front entry steps and lantern.

Photo 10: Vestibule call box.



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Continuation Sheet

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Photos 11 and 12: Interior lobby of building on second floor.



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Photos 13 and 14: Original light fixtures in building.



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Photos 15 and 16: Representative interior suite of building. Note niche for telephone.



13. Signature of Owner(s)

Heidi Smith, Registered Agent for Roosevelt LLC

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.

MAYOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

Jerisa Z Bohn

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