

ORIGINAL

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name
Common Name

RUSSELL HOUSE

2. Location

Street & Number
City, Town, or Vicinity
County
State
Zip Code
Parcel Number

2231 West First Avenue
Spokane
Spokane
Washington
99204
25242.0905

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	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
Street & Number
City or Town
County
State
Zip Code
Telephone Number

Connie Wilmot
2231 West First Avenue
Spokane
Spokane
Washington
99204

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds
Street & Number
City or Town
County
State
Zip Code

Spokane County Courthouse
1116 West Broadway
Spokane
Spokane
WA
99201

Final draft 22 May 1998

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title	City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
Date	Federal__ State__ County__ Local <u>1979</u>
Depository for Survey Records	Spokane Historic Preservation Office
City or Town	Spokane
State	WA

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Condition

Check One

excellent

unaltered

good

altered

fair

deteriorated

Check One

ruins

original site

unexposed

moved & date

Description of the present and original (if known) physical appearance:

Narrative Description

Summary Statement

The Russell House was built in 1900 and is located within Browne's Addition National Register Historic District. As a contributing building of the district, the well-preserved Russell House retains excellent architectural integrity and is one of the best examples of turn-of-the-century Tudor Revival style in Spokane's Historic Browne's Addition.

1998 - Present Condition and Appearance

The Russell House is located on the west half of Lot 6 and all of Lot 7 of Block 38 in Spokane's Historic Browne's Addition one and one-half miles west of the city's central business district. The neighborhood is characterized by tree-lined streets and turn-of-the-century homes built on single or multiple 50-foot wide lots. The Russell House fronts north onto First Avenue at house number 2231 and is set behind a cultivated lawn that slopes slightly uphill toward the house. The 75-foot wide property extends south for a depth of 107 feet. Large homes border the Russell House to the east, west and south.

Exterior

In addition to steeply pitched rooflines, the Tudor Revival style is characterized by prominent, front-facing cross-gables, decorative false half-timbering and tall, multi-paned windows. The Russell House incorporates these elements. The house is formed by a nearly square footprint of formal massing and rises two and one-half stories. It measures 40 feet wide, 42 feet deep and comprises nearly 1700 square feet on each floor. The balloon-framed house is supported by a basalt rock foundation and is capped by a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with open eaves and plain vergeboards. Two brick chimneys rise from a roof ridge and roof covered in cedar shingles. The house is clad in narrow-width clapboard siding painted a dark brown on the lower-level and in finely textured stucco infill painted white on the second story. The home's facade is distinguished by two prominent, front-facing cross-gables embellished with decorative false half-timbering and a lower-level, full-width front porch supported by Tuscan columns of molded concrete. The porch extends beyond the house forming a small wrap-around porch at the east elevation and a *porte cochere* at the west. A pedimented roof with decorative half-timbering detail projects from the *porte cochere*. A small, pedimented porch projects from the pent-roofed front

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porch marking the home's front entrance. Second-story facade fenestration features original twelve-over-one and ten-over-one, double-hung, wood sash units and a ribbon of three windows distinguishing a prominent cross gable. Lower-level facade windows are marked by original diamond-paned, leaded-glass lights. The home's east elevation is defined by a projecting cross gable that forms an upper and lower-level porch supported by plain, square columns. The upper-level porch is enclosed by a plain porch rail and balustrade. A small pedimented bay window supported by decorative brackets projects from the east elevation's second story. The rear, south elevation features a cross gable with false half-timbering and a lower-level porch over the back entrance with square columns and a plain balustrade. Rear fenestration includes contemporary single-paned, vertical units and original one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows. The west elevation is marked by a lower-level *porte cochere* and a side gable with false half-timbering and symmetrical window placement. A pedimented bay window supported by decorative brackets projects from the second story and is distinguished by a pair of original twelve-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows.

Interior

The front entry of the Russell House is located on the home's north facade and is sheltered under a full-width front porch. An original, single-leaf, solid-oak front door has a cross-buck panel on the lower half and a diamond-paned light on the upper half. Original decorative brass filigree hardware embellishes the door. The front door opens to a small vestibule with walls painted bright red to match the original paint color of the walls. The vestibule opens to a large central foyer. A turned staircase of solid oak with an inset, oak-paneled bench seat under the landing is the foyer's focal point. A half-wall partition supported by square columns joined by oak wainscoting and capped by a plain balustrade partially separates the foyer and the library, or living hall. The library-living hall is a large room and features a box beam ceiling, leaded-glass windows and fireplace. Mottled green and orange matte-finished ceramic tiles surround the firebox. The fireplace is capped by an oak mantel with decorative brackets and is flanked on either side by built-in, glass-doored bookcases. Custom-crafted stained-glass windows with an iris design are located above each bookcase. The trim in the foyer, stairwell and living hall is made of solid, quarter-sawn oak. Double pocket doors open east from the foyer to a front parlor. Distinctly different from the plain golden-oak trim embellishing the foyer, stairwell and library-living hall, the front parlor features classically styled box beams, door surrounds and window trim painted in white enamel. Fluted round and square Corinthian columns with acanthus leaf capitals flank the entrance to an alcove at the rear of the front parlor. An ornamental fireplace dominates the alcove and is embellished with a beveled-mirror overmantel, dentils and colonette pairs. Mottled taupe and white glazed ceramic tiles surround the firebox and line the hearth. The front parlor and library-living hall lead to a dining room, kitchen, powder room and hallway. Solid-oak planks cover the floor in the foyer, parlor, living hall and dining room. Ceiling heights measure ten feet.

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A four foot-wide oak staircase rises from the foyer to a landing leading to the second floor. The upper-level is composed of a master bedroom and bath, two bedrooms and a central bathroom. The bathroom features the original enclosed clawfoot bathtub, pedestal washbasin and one-inch hexagonal ceramic tile covering the floor. A narrow staircase created originally for use by domestic help leads down to the first floor and an east-elevation porch entry. A third staircase rises to servants' quarters in the attic. Except for the bathrooms and one bedroom, all floor surfaces of the second floor are covered with oak planks. The woodwork is painted white, and ceiling heights measure more than eight feet.

The basement's exterior foundation walls are constructed of native basalt rock and measure twelve inches thick. Large eight-inch square wood columns and two-inch by ten-inch floor joists support the house. The basement is composed of two bedrooms, one bathroom, laundry and storage space. The floor is constructed of poured cement.

1900-1998 - Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations

Built in 1900, the Russell House remained unchanged for over 50 years until 1951-1952 when the second floor was remodeled to accommodate a two-bedroom apartment; the southeast corner bedroom was remodeled for use as a kitchen while the master bedroom served as a living room. On the first floor, part of the butler's pantry and hallway were changed to a powder room, and the kitchen was enlarged using part of the original screened porch. In 1972, a fire damaged the kitchen, back porch and dining room; the fire-damaged areas were rebuilt and remodeled by 1973. During the 1970s, the original front porch deck and columns were removed, lowered and reconstructed with poured cement; the square wooden columns were replaced with round cement columns. A covered back porch with a plain balustrade was added in the 1980s. In 1986-1987, the second-floor apartment kitchen was changed to a bathroom *en suite* with the master bedroom, and the first-floor kitchen was further enlarged and remodeled. The roof was replaced in the 1980s and the home's exterior was repainted in 1994. As well as interior painting, floor refinishing, electrical wiring and plumbing maintenance throughout the house, two basement bedrooms and a bathroom were constructed beginning in 1995-1996. The dining room's walls, ceiling, built-in cupboards, trim and window seat were further restored from damage caused by the 1972 fire. The Russell House is well-preserved and retains excellent integrity.

8. 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 or history.

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1900	1900
Commerce	1900-1930	
Specific Dates	Architect, Designer, and/or Builder	
1900	Unknown	

Statement of Significance

Built in 1900, the Wakefield Russell House is one of Browne's Addition's earliest and best-preserved homes. Located on the most prestigious street in the neighborhood, the Russell House is a contributing building in the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District and is an excellent representation of the Tudor Revival style. The house was built for Wakefield Perry Russell, a successful Spokane banking, mining and real estate businessman and his wife Lucy. It served as the Russell family home for over 50 years. The Russell House is historically significant and is eligible for listing in the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Important for its association with the early development of Spokane and Historic Browne's Addition, the Wakefield Russell House represents the successful mining, lumber and railroad barons who built large, high style homes to demonstrate their wealth during Spokane's "Age of Elegance" at the dawn of the twentieth century. In addition, the Russell House is architecturally significant and eligible under Criterion C as one of Spokane's earliest and best examples of the Tudor Revival style.

Historical Context

Early Spokane

Located next to a series of waterfalls on the Spokane River and founded in 1873, the small settlement of Spokane Falls consisted of a sawmill, a trading post and a community numbering less than 75 people. Spokane was named for the unharnessed waterfalls spilling forth from the Spokane River and for the Spokane Indians who regarded the falls as an important fishing site. Derived from the Indian word *spokan* that means "children of the sun," the town's name was changed to Spokane in 1891, two years after Washington Territory became a state in 1889. Beginning in the late 1870s, railroad routes linking Spokane to the Eastern United States were being 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. Experiencing phenomenal growth at the turn of the century, Spokane's

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population swelled from nearly 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 and railroads were made overnight. Spokane's "Age of Elegance" was born and was epitomized by large, lavish, grandiose homes built in Browne's Addition.

Browne's Addition

In 1878, Spokane founding fathers and early pioneers John J. Browne and Anthony M. Cannon arrived in Spokane. Together, they purchased land from James N. Glover and developed Coeur d'Alene Park and Spokane's first and finest southwest neighborhoods. J. J. Browne, a successful attorney and real estate developer, pre-empted a quarter section (160 acres) of wooded, nearly 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 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. Schools were built, sewers and streets were laid, and streetcars carried passengers to and from downtown Spokane. The close proximity to Spokane's downtown and the availability of platted and improved land appealed to Spokane's wealthy mining magnates, railroad and lumber tycoons, merchants and bankers. They bought lots in Browne's Addition and hired professional architects and builders to construct their grandiose mansions from Queen Anne, Tudor Revival and Neoclassical styles to cozy bungalows. The Wakefield Russell House was erected in 1900 during the height of the "Age of Elegance" and is located on First Avenue--the neighborhood's most celebrated street lined with some of the finest homes in Browne's Addition. The Russell House demonstrates the turn-of-the-century desires of wealthy Spokane families to live in Browne's Addition and the subsequent development and settlement of the neighborhood. Retaining excellent integrity, the well-preserved Russell House is one of the best examples of Tudor Revival style in Historic Browne's Addition.

Wakefield Perry Russell

Born in 1847, Wakefield Perry Russell was raised in Richmond, Missouri and came to Spokane in 1888 at age 41. One year later, Russell is listed in Polk's *1889 Spokane City Directory* as president of Washington Loan and Investment Company and a partner in Russell and Parker Manufacturing, a planing mill built for a reported \$15,000 and responsible for the manufacture of wood molding and sash, door and blind. By 1900, Russell's directory listings stand out in bold typeface advertising his services in "real estate, mines, loans and rentals" with offices in the Hyde Block as well as the Mohawk Building. Capitalizing on Spokane's lucrative mining opportunities, Russell promoted the Interstate Mining and Smelting Company, later known as the Callahan Zinc-Lead Company. Russell was noted for his successful entrepreneurship in the mining and real estate business and continued to hold offices in the Mohawk Block until age 76.

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For twelve years, Russell lived at numerous Spokane addresses including 505 West 4th, 1714 West Pacific and 1303 West 2nd Avenue before building his family home in Browne's Addition in 1900. On 16 May 1899, Wakefield and his wife Lucy purchased Lot 7 and the western half of Lot 6 of Block 38 in Browne's Addition from the Northwestern and Pacific Hypotheekbank for \$2250. Sited on First Avenue between Hemlock and Poplar Streets, Russell's newly purchased lots fronted the most elite avenue in Browne's Addition with Spokane founding fathers J. J. Browne's and Amasa B. Campbell's palatial mansions located directly across the street. Russell's neighbors included wealthy attorneys, bankers, and railroad, lumber and mining businessmen such as Robert Strahorn, John Finch, Aaron Kuhn, W. J. C. Wakefield, George Odell, Bernhard Loewenburg and E. W. Roberts as recorded in the *United States Census (1900 and 1910)*. Their homes were designed by prominent Spokane architects Kirtland Cutter, Carl Malmgren, Albert Held, William Carpenter and Loren Rand. By 1900, turn-of-the-century Browne's Addition was noted as the most socially correct address in Spokane and was the most sought after real estate in the Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest.

With money, architects and contractors at his disposal, Russell commissioned a multi-gabled, two and one-half story house with decorative half-timbering, leaded-glass windows and solid-oak interior woodwork reminiscent of medieval Tudor mansions. Even though the architect remains unknown, Wakefield Russell's financial and social position offered him the chance to hire a professional architect and builder to design and erect his First Avenue home. A sewer permit was granted by the city's Department of Public Works in 1901 followed by a water meter permit granted in 1910. A single-car, unattached garage was built in 1916 for \$240. Wakefield Russell, "for and in consideration of love and affection," vested and quit-claimed his home on First Avenue to his wife Lucy to be "her sole and separate property." Unchanged for decades, the house served as the Russell family residence for over 50 years until Wakefield's death in 1938 and Lucy's death in 1951. Remembered as a kindly man, Russell played "Santa Claus" to family and neighborhood children. By his first marriage to Agnes Monroe in Missouri, Wakefield Russell's son Antone Edward also lived in the house until 1905. Antone became a prominent Spokane attorney and helped found the noted Spokane law firm of Post, Russell, Davis and Paine.

After Lucy Russell's death in 1951, the Russell House was sold for \$13,500 to David E. Grobe, Jr. and his wife Nina. Grobe worked for C. E. Bear Insurance Agency, Intermountain Mortgage Company and the Spokane County Assessor's Office. The Grobe's lived in the Russell House for 35 years. In 1986, Robert L. and Nita N. Sell, account executives for Dean Witter Reynolds, purchased the Russell House for \$70,000. They sold the house nine years later in 1995 to current owner Connie J. Wilmot for \$199,900. Connie Wilmot is employed at Eastern State Hospital as Director of Management Quality and continues to restore and preserve the Russell House.

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Architectural Significance

Tudor Revival Style

The Russell House is designed in the Tudor Revival style--a revival of forms and methods of medieval England and Europe. Also known as the Elizabethan and Jacobean styles, the Tudor Revival style borrowed design elements and characteristics from English homes ranging from grand, baronial manor houses to small, thatch-roof cottages erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). As explained by Lester Walker in his book *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home*, borrowed and revived design elements from medieval Europe were adapted to the Queen Anne house, and the Tudor Revival architectural style was created. The style is identified by asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched roofs, varied eave heights, prominent intersecting cross-gables, long vertical rows of windows, and decorative rather than structural half-timbering with stucco infill. Sometimes called "black and white houses" (Walker--1981), the half-timbering creates a sharp contrast between the dark wood timbers and the white stucco infill. In the United States, the Tudor Revival style began in 1890 and was adapted to smaller suburban homes from 1920 to 1940.

Browne's Addition

The Russell House, built in 1900, is an excellent adaptation of Tudor Revival style. The home's steeply pitched roof, multiple cross gables and false half-timbering are reminiscent of medieval English country estates. With trim, timbering and stucco painted in the original dark brown and white, the exterior of the Russell House epitomizes the "black and white" Tudor Revival style and remains one of Browne's Addition's best renditions of the style.

Historic Browne's Addition National Register District contains six Tudor Revival style homes including the Russell House. The Campbell House, built in 1898-1900, is a landmark example of the Tudor Revival style. The Russell House is similar to the Campbell House--both two-story homes share asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched roofs, multiple cross-gables and upper-level decorative half-timbering. The Campbell House, however, is clad in bricks on the lower-level while the Russell House is covered with clapboard siding. Other Tudor Revival style homes in Browne's Addition include 2117 West Riverside (built in 1900), 2108 West Pacific Avenue (built in 1900-1904), 2328 West Third Avenue (built in 1906) and 1623 West Pacific Avenue (built in 1908). In contrast to the well-preserved Russell House, the home at West Riverside has lost its architectural integrity due to massive alterations. The West Third Avenue house was built six years after the Russell House and features a symmetrical facade in contrast to the asymmetrical massing of the Russell House. The house at 1623 West Pacific has been altered and more closely resembles the Craftsman bungalow style. Finally, the two and one-half story house at 2108 West Pacific is the most similar to the Russell House of all the Tudor Revival style houses in Browne's Addition in scale, design, materials and age. Like the Russell House, the large home on Pacific was built in 1900 and shares common Tudor Revival elements such as a steeply pitched roof with multiple cross-gables, decorative half-

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timbering, vertical window rows, and lower-level clapboard siding. The foundation, however, is composed of ashlar rather than the Russell Home's native basalt rock. The most obvious difference between the two houses is found in the Pacific Avenue home's altered, unoriginal color combination of light blue trim against cream clapboard and stucco. In contrast, the dark brown and white Russell House retains its original paint colors--one of the distinguishing features of "black and white" Tudor Revival style homes. Other than the landmark Campbell House, the Russell House is the best representation of the turn-of-the-century Tudor Revival style in Browne's Addition.

Architectural Similarities

Even though the architect for the Russell House remains unknown, the home's size, scale, footprint and decorative features are remarkably similar to four houses designed by noted Spokane architects Willis Ritchie and Loren L. Rand. The four homes are located in the National Register Ninth Avenue Historic District at 1128, 1118, 1112 and 1106 West Ninth Avenue. Built in 1905, the two houses located at 1128 and 1118 were designed by Loren L. Rand. Loren Rand also designed George Odell's home at 2325 West First Avenue in Historic Browne's Addition--a few houses down the block from the Russell House--and listed his architectural expertise in turn-of-the-century Spokane newspapers as the designer of "fine residences." In addition to residential designs, Loren Rand is more widely known as the architect responsible for Lewis and Clark High School and other Spokane public schools. Architect Willis Ritchie designed two West Ninth Avenue homes at 1112 and 1106 that were built in 1910. In Spokane, Ritchie is most noted for his acclaimed design of the Chateausque style Spokane County Courthouse. All four homes on Ninth Avenue reflect the "black and white" Tudor Revival style coloring and decorative half-timbering as well as asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched roofs with multiple cross-gables, narrow-width clapboard siding on the lower-level, and rows of tall vertical windows.

In addition to the Ninth Avenue houses, the Russell House is also similar to the Stimson-Green House in Seattle. It was designed by Kirtland Cutter and Carl Malmgren and erected in 1898-1900. The Russell House and the Stimson-Green House share the same building dates and Tudor Revival style massing, decorative details, and porch extension designs that form *porte cocheres*. The interior of the Russell House features a large foyer that opens to a library-living hall--an idea promoted by Cutter in many of his residential designs (the Campbell House, the Knight House, the Glover Mansion). The golden oak-paneled bench seat inset under the stair landing of the Russell House is similar to the one designed by Cutter in the Glover Mansion, and the front parlor's fluted Corinthian columns with acanthus leaf capitals match those in the Cutter-designed Patsy Clark Mansion.

In summary, the Russell House is architecturally significant as one of the earliest and best-preserved homes in Browne's Addition. Compared to the five other Tudor Revival style homes in the neighborhood, the Russell House along with the Campbell House can be

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identified as hallmark examples of Tudor Revival style in turn-of-the-century Historic Browne's Addition National Register District. In addition, the Russell House shares remarkable architectural likeness to homes designed by prestigious Spokane architects Rand, Ritchie and Cutter.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form. Use continuation sheets if necessary)

- Bean, Margaret. *The Age of Elegance*. Spokane: EWSHS, 1968.
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Less than one (1) acre.
Verbal Boundary Description	Browne's Addition West half of Lot 6 and all of Lot 7, Block 38

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Linda Yeomans
Organization	Linda Yeomans Preservation Planning
Telephone	509-456-3828
Date	20 May 1998

12. Additional Documentation

Maps	Spokane plat map, 1998.
Photos	20 color slides, 10 black and white prints, 10 color prints.
Application Fee	\$25 check
Local Register Plaque	\$75 check

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.

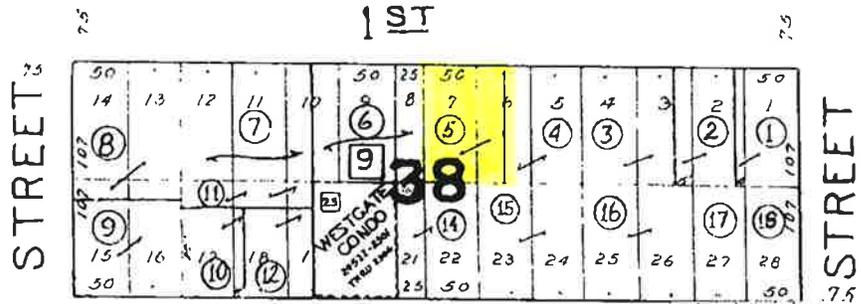
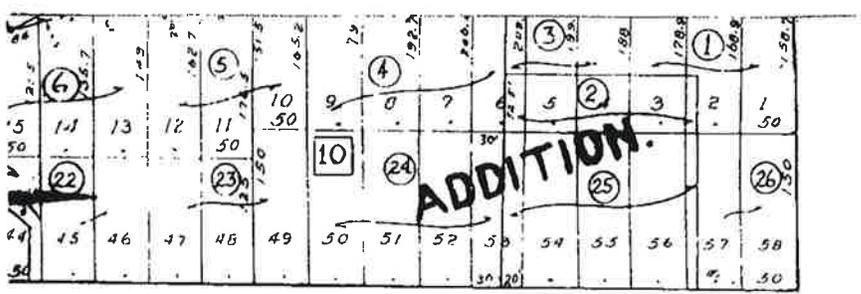
MAYOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

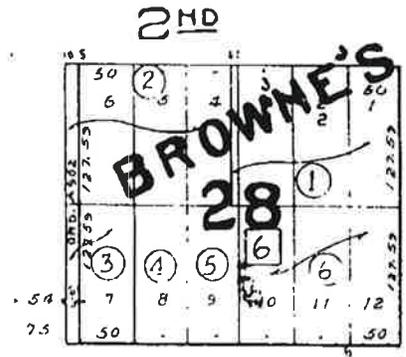
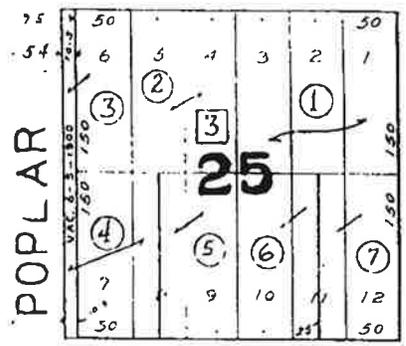
CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

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

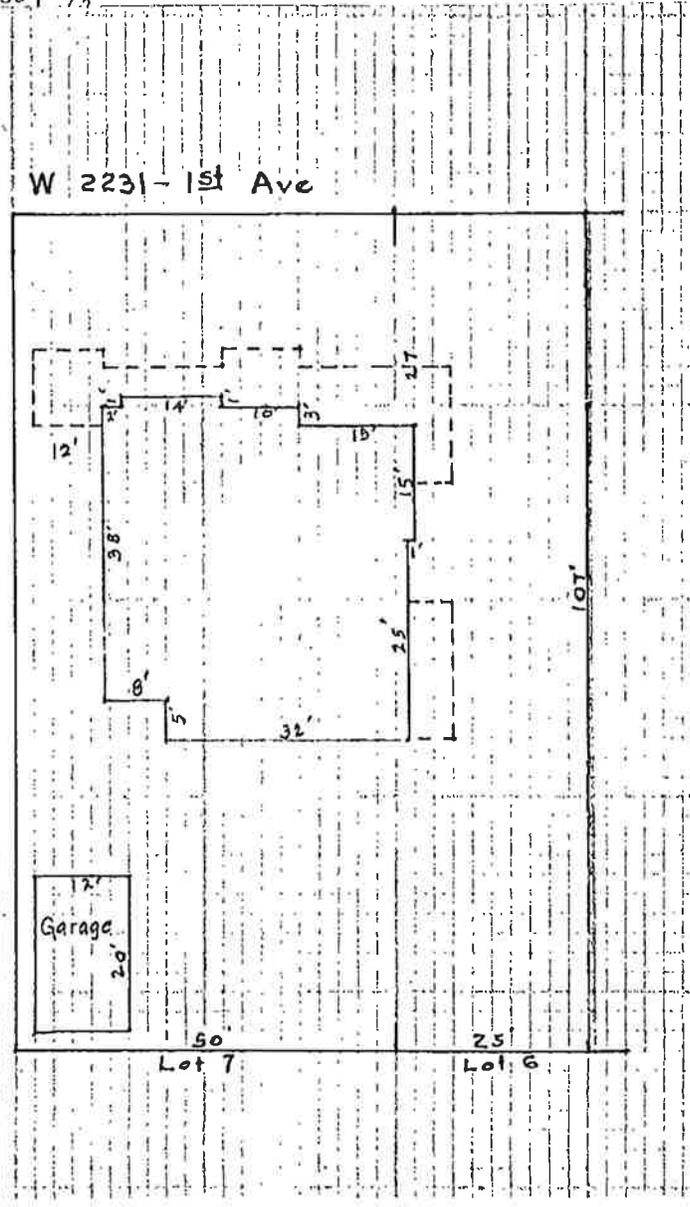
2231 West First Avenue, Spokane, WA



PACIFIC



This sketch is furnished as a
Insurance Company, and IS.
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This sketch for the location or d
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Spokane, WA

Photos 1 & 2
North facade, 1997.



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Photos 3 & 4
North facade, 1997.



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The Russell House
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Photos 5 & 6
North facade, 1997.



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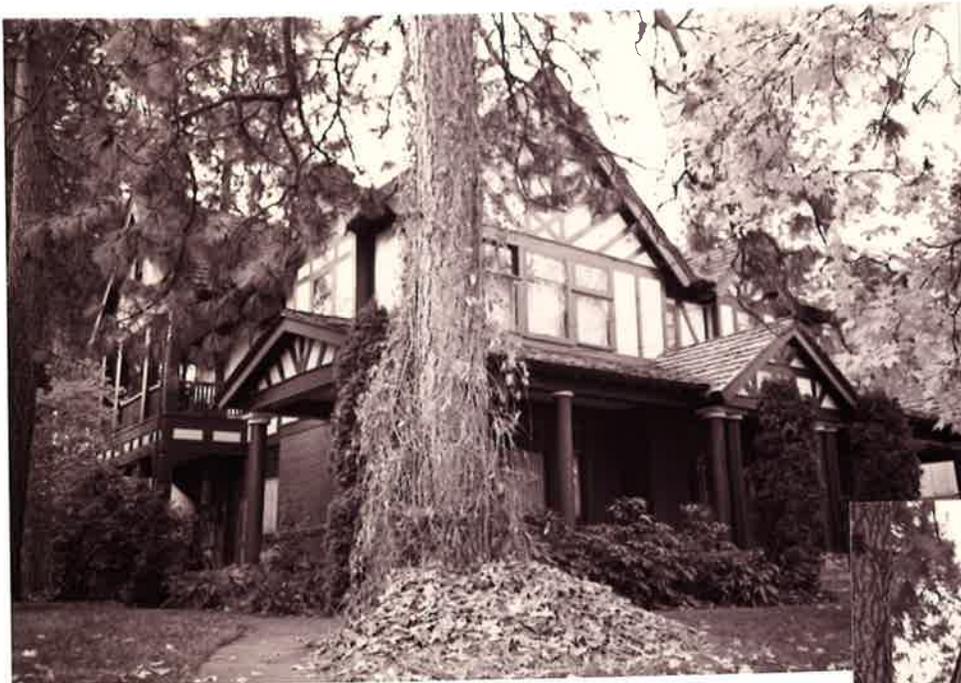
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The Russell House
2231 W. First Avenue
Spokane, WA

Photo 7
North facade, 1997.

Photos 8 & 9
East elevation, 1997.



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

SPOKANE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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The Russell House
2231 W. First Avenue
Spokane, WA

Photos 10 & 11
West elevation, 1997.



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The Russell House
2231 W. First Avenue
Spokane, WA

Photos 12 & 13
North facade, 1997.



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The Russell House
2231 W. First Avenue
Spokane, WA

Photos 14 & 15
East elevation, 1997.



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SPOKANE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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The Russell House
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Spokane, WA

Photos 16, 17, 18
North facade gable,
entry door & window.



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The Russell House
2231 W. First Avenue
Spokane, WA

Photos 19 & 20
South, rear elevation.

