

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **Foresters of America Hall**
And/Or Common Name The Grotto and Imperial Data Services

2. Location

Street & Number 39 West Pacific Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, Washington 99201
Parcel Number 35191.0806

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 type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other

4. Owner of Property

Name Marketplace Wineries, LLC
Street & Number 35 West Pacific Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, Washington 99201
Telephone Number/E-mail

5. Location of Legal Description

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

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title East Downtown Historic District
Date Federal State ___ County ___ Local ___
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 acre

Verbal Boundary Description

Railroad 1st to 4th Addition N100FT LTS 9-10-11, BLK 9

Verbal Boundary Justification

Nominated property includes entire parcel on which the building is sited.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title

Jim Kolva

Organization

Jim Kolva Associates

Telephone Number/E-mail

(509) 458-5517

Street and Number

115 S. Adams Street

City, State, Zip Code

Spokane, Washington 99201

Date

September 8, 2012

12. Additional Documentation

Map USGS 7.5 minute topographic Spokane Northwest, Wash. 1986.

Assessor's Site Sketch

Floor Plan Drawing (proposed offices)

Photographs

13. Signature of Owner(s)



Mark Wilkerson - Member - Manager

14. For Official Use Only:

Date Received: _____

Attest: _____



Date Heard: _____

City Clerk

Commission Decision: _____

Approved

as to Form: _____



Council/Board Action: 10/15/12

Assistant City Attorney

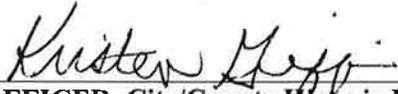
Date: _____

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

CITY ADMINISTRATOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission



OFFICER, City/County Historic Preservation Officer

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



Description

Summary

Built in 1910, the Foresters of America Hall is typical of Lodge Hall/Commercial Vernacular architecture, with a large open meeting room (lodge hall) on the second floor and commercial space on the ground floor. Rising from a basalt rubble basement, the two-story building is on the southeast corner of Pacific Avenue and Browne Street in the southeast quadrant of Spokane's central business district. Clad in red brick with terra cotta trim, the building exhibits decorative design features, specifically at the ground floor entrances and the second floor windows characteristic of a fraternal lodge hall. Although storefront window bays on the ground floor west elevation and corner entry have been altered, the building retains good integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The building is within and a contributing building to the East Downtown National Historic District.

Site

The Foresters Building is on the north 100 feet of Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 9 of the First to Fourth Railroad Addition of Spokane, on the southeast corner of Pacific Avenue and Browne Street. The building's footprint occupies the entire parcel and measures seventy-five feet wide and 100 feet deep. The building fronts the south side of Pacific Avenue with commercial frontage along the east side of Browne Street. The south façade, once a party wall (formerly an apartment building), faces an asphalt parking lot, and the east façade faces a vacant lot (which a single-family house once occupied). Both streets slope up gradually from the corner of Browne and Pacific resulting in a change of floor levels within the first floor.

Historic buildings on the block include the two-story Duquesne Apartment Building (1904) and the Green-Hughes Building (1911), further to the east, the State Flats apartment building (1909), and the Washington Auto Carriage Building (1917) to the south. The south half of the block has been developed into specialty retail uses as the Spokane Market Place.

The surrounding neighborhood to the northwest and west consists predominantly of early-1900s commercial warehouses and small industrial buildings associated with the Northern Pacific Railroad corridor. The Catholic Charities of Spokane, House of Charity (1999) is across Pacific to the north. A new low-income housing project is being constructed to the east of this building. The four-story brick Bakke-Mogstad Building (1909) and one-story brick Julius Lotje House (1903) are west across Browne Street.

Exterior

The Foresters Building is a rectangular two-story, unreinforced brick masonry building that is asymmetrical in its north and west elevations. The elevations are well detailed with brick coursing and terra cotta belt course, terra cotta entry architraves and window elements, and brick cornice and parapet. The ground floor commercial bays open to the west and wrap around to include the northwest corner entry bay. The balance of the north façade is solid brick with an entry to the second floor near the east corner. High fixed windows are in the wall along the commercial bay. Embellished entries to the second floor lodge hall are in the corners of the north and west facades. The primary second floor facades are detailed by tiers of symmetrically-arranged window bays, and terminated by a brick cornice and parapet wall. Two brick chimneys near the northeast and southeast corners, and a brick enclosed doorway providing roof access rise above the parapet that is capped with sheet metal flashing. Also visible and set back from the parapet are the sidewalls and roof of the second story lodge hall. The roof is flat built-up tar composition.

The red brick façade is laid in American bond. On the ground floor, because the west elevation is a storefront, only the north façade is brick. The American bond brick pattern is accented by slightly projecting every ninth brick course (double course) to create horizontal belt courses across the north face of the building. On the second floor of both primary facades, every sixth course, header courses, is depressed to create a pattern of horizontal lines. These brick belt courses align with sills, door heads and window arches to unify the composition of the brick field and the various openings.

A reddish terracotta belt course wraps the primary (north and south) street front elevations, and articulates the division between the first and second floors. The second story of the primary facades is composed of a band of window bays within a field of red brick accented with white terra cotta sills and, flat voussoired brick arches, with white terra cotta keystones. Above the window band is brick entablature with sawtooth pattern frieze, double row of corbeled brick stretchers, dog tooth pattern of vertical headers to form dentils, stretcher course, and double row of dogtooth horizontal headers to form corbelled brackets, and slightly projecting cornice composed of stretcher and header courses. A short parapet terminates the walls.

North Facade

Along Pacific Avenue, the north façade is asymmetrical on the ground floor and symmetrically divided into five bays on the second story. The ground floor includes the recessed northwest corner entry bay with the storefront assembly that wraps around from the commercial west façade. As with the west facade, T-111 clads the bulkhead

wall, and horizontally aligned corrugated fiberglass panel covers the transom. The storefront windows are covered with plywood. Between the northwest corner entry and the entry bay near the east corner, are three high window openings that are aligned with the door head and entablature of the entry bays. Two horizontally-oriented, fixed wood sash, two-light windows, aligned beneath the window bays of the second story, are framed with slightly projecting terra cotta sills and the terra cotta belt course that divides the first and second stories. The two other windows are narrower and flank the elaborate entry architrave. The westerly window is fixed wood sash single-light, and the easterly is fixed nine-light sash (it is not known if the westerly window is original or a replacement). At the bottom of the wall and aligned beneath these flanking windows are boarded-up windows that opened just above grade level.

The east entry, that also provides access to the ground floor, is the primary entrance to the second floor lodge hall. The entry architrave is composed of flat molded pilasters (painted red) with bases and capitals that support a projecting molded cornice. Within the architrave is a molded terra cotta door surround with segmental arch. Two flat panel steel doors are within the opening. Stacked above the cornice and supported by flat molded pilasters is a terra cotta entablature that projects from the terra cotta belt course. An elaborate tripartite transom window is within the architrave. Square mullions divide the three vertical openings within which a crisscross of diagonal, vertical, and horizontal muntins, divide each opening into a pattern of triangular glass lights. These windows as well as the six-light window in the wall east of the entry are painted reddish brown. The architrave ensemble as well as the belt course consists of terra cotta blocks that have been affixed with mortar and grout.

The symmetrical second story consists of five bays, narrower triple window end bays and three wider single window mid-bays. The three single bays are equally-spaced with slightly wider fields between them and the end bays. White terra cotta sills unite the triple-window ensemble and define each of the single bays. The window arches are flat, and detailed by voussoired brick with white terra cotta keystones. The wood sash is double hung with single-light lower sections and six-light upper sections on the triple windows and ten light uppers in the single windows.

West Façade

The west façade is divided into six interior bays (three rooms) with a diagonal entry to the commercial bays in the northwest corner, and an entry to the stairway to the lodge hall in the southwest corner. A round column supports the overhanging second story over the recessed northwest corner entry. Three horizontal segments divide the first

floor commercial front, a low bulkhead wall clad with vertical T-111, storefront windows divided into 15 sections (two sections covered with T-111 and a doorway), and a painted horizontal corrugated fiberglass panel along the transom. The corrugated panel extends to a pink terra cotta belt course that divides the ground floor commercial and second floor lodge sections.

The northwest corner door bay consists of an anodized aluminum-frame glass panel door with a vertically oriented glass sidelight. In the transom is a wood panel fronted by, and framing, a projecting air conditioning unit. Flanking the door ensemble are side bays consisting of T-111 bulkhead walls and plate glass window units, one of which is covered with plywood. The southwest corner entry bay is delineated by a classical architrave in molded terra cotta. Three buff-gray sandstone steps that project from the door threshold into the sidewalk provide access to the second floor lodge room. (The three rectangular blocks, stacked in decreasing dimensions, are pitted and worn but are otherwise in good condition.) Set within the architrave is a flat wood frame that encompasses the flat panel steel double door entry and single-light transom window. The architrave is composed of flat pilasters against a terra cotta field and garland consoles that support a molded entablature that projects from the terra cotta belt course. The architrave ensemble as well as the belt course consists of terra cotta blocks that have been affixed with mortar and grout. The corner of the building is embellished by a brick pattern that marks the end of the vertical wall section by a pattern of corbelled notches.

The symmetrical second story is divided into eight bays, narrower triple windows in the corners and six wider windows in between. The width of the brick fields between the window openings narrows from outside to the center of the facade. As with the north facade, white terra cotta sills unite the triple-window ensemble and define each of the single bays. The window arches are flat, detailed by voussoired brick with white terra cotta keystones. The wood sash is double hung with single-light lower sections and six-light upper sections on the triple windows and ten-light uppers in the single windows. The fourth bay from the north has been infilled with plywood on the inside behind the sash.

East Side Façade (secondary-non-contributing)

The east facade consists of undetailed brick wall with a recessed center section above the first floor level (non-contributing facade). A corrugated metal shed roof covers the opening between the top of the first floor wall and the recessed second floor wall. Skylights beneath the roof are deteriorated and leak (planned to be reinstalled). The second floor section is the plaster-clad wall of the lodge hall. Four high vent openings are in the wall. An opening for a loading door has been cut into the northeast corner of the wall. A roll-up metal shop door has been installed. A concrete apron will provide loading access from Pacific Avenue at the northeast corner of the building.

South Façade secondary-non-contributing)

The wall is solid brick and was a party wall with an apartment building that has long-since been demolished (non-contributing façade). One flat panel painted steel pedestrian door is near the east corner. A shed roof portico supported by two steel posts shelters the entry. A second entry that accesses the basement via a concrete stairwell is near the west side. This stairwell is sheltered by a metal shed roof supported by four steel posts.

Interior Plans and Materials

The two-story building with basement is composed of commercial bays on the ground floor with a lodge hall on the second floor.

The basement has a concrete floor and basalt rubble walls. Twelve-inch post and beam structure supports the upper floors. The 2" x 12" wooden floor joists are exposed in the ceiling. Structural steel I-beams have been added throughout to support the building and wine tanks on the main floor. A wooden stairway in the northeast corner provides interior access between the first floor and basement. An exterior entry is along the south wall, approached by a concrete stairwell that approaches from the southwest corner. Two sidewalk vaults are along the west side and one is along the north side. Steel doors in the sidewalk provide access to the basement (These doors have been abandoned and will likely be removed).

The first floor consists of three commercial bays divided by sheetrock walls. Each bay is divided by a row of wooden posts with a round steel post at the west end (six bay divisions). The floor steps up between bays 1 and 2 (north to south) because of the site gradient. Floors are wood, dividing walls are sheetrock, and ceilings are lath and plaster (and sheetrock). The north exterior wall, east walls, and south exterior wall are brick. Bays 5 and 6 (south bay) have tin ceilings that are generally in good condition.

The doors in the northeast corner opens to a small vestibule (walls removed to be rebuilt) that provides access to a wooden stairway that ascends to the second floor. Four steps run east to a landing, then turns south with four steps to a second landing, then west with fourteen steps to the second floor. The railings are open on the right as the stairway ascends and turns back to the west a couple of steps before becoming a solid wall in long run to the second floor. Metal bullnose strips cover the edges of the linoleum-clad treads and landings. The open segments of the stair railing are composed of square spindles with newel posts at the approach and two intermediate landings. The square newel posts are detailed with three bands of horizontal flat wood moldings and a molded cap. The original baseboard moldings to which plywood paneling has been butted is on the wall sides of the stairway. Round wooden hand rails are attached to the walls via a wood board and metal brackets (likely not original).

At the top of the stairs is a vestibule that provides access to the men's restroom in the

northeast corner, the lodge hall to the south, and to the bar and vestibule on the west. The walls of the vestibules and bar area are lath and plaster with 8-foot vertical mahogany plywood panel wainscoting (vertical grooves to simulate wood boards). Narrow mahogany moldings are at the base and along the top of the panels.

The bar is painted plywood panel with a back wall of mahogany plywood panel. On the back bar are applied triangles to suggest an Art Deco motif and two small, unadorned, rectangular mirrors. Window and crown moldings are original, and in some areas covered with a sprayed texture. Ceilings are lath and plaster with areas of sprayed texture. Deterioration because of water damage is evident. Original wood flooring is present beneath 8-inch asphalt tiles, shiplap linoleum. Both the 8-inch tiles and shiplap linoleum are deteriorated with some spalling.

A vestibule that provides access to the auditorium, storage areas, kitchen, women's restroom, and stairs is in the northwest corner. The walls and ceiling are lath and plaster with 8-inch acoustical tile ceilings (deteriorated from water damage) on the ceiling. The walls of the women's restroom are clad with plywood panels. Floors in the vestibule and both rooms are covered with shiplap linoleum. The stairs descend in a straight run to the exit door in the southwest corner.

The primary room on the second floor is the original and unaltered auditorium, which occupies the southeastern portion of the building. The main entry is a double door at the north end (accessed from north vestibule at top of stairs. A set of double doors is also along the west side, and two doors at the southwest corner provide access to the auditorium as well a storage area at the side of the elevated stage. The stage and flanking storage areas occupy the south end of the auditorium. Left of the stage is a small projecting room with a single door that reportedly houses a vault. Roof access is in the southeast corner. A small sitting room is accessed, via two steps, through a door in the northeast corner of the auditorium. The auditorium has a strip hardwood floor, plaster walls, and a coved plaster ceiling. Two sets of flat pilasters on either side of the room flow into plaster beams that extend across the breadth of the ceiling. Decorative painted wood baseboards, chair rails, and picture moldings wrap the room, and tie into window and door surrounds. Transom windows are along the west wall above the mid-hall doorway.

Alterations

Exterior alterations include the reconfiguration of the west and northwest storefront and entries. The partial removal of transom windows and covering with corrugated fiberglass, removal of the original bulkheads and cladding with T-111, and change of

storefront windows has altered the original appearance of the west façade. The time period in which these alternations were made could not be determined from building permit information. Based on the address pattern for the building, with four addresses along Browne Street over the years, it is possible that there were additional entries to the west façade that have been replaced with a storefront configuration. On the other hand, different business addresses may have shared an entry. A search of the Northwest Room and Eastern Washington Historical Society archives did not provide any historic photos of the exterior of the building. It is likely that these alterations would have taken place after the mid-1940s and possibly into the mid-1970s. The original doors at the lodge hall entries in the southwest and northeast corners have been replaced by modern flat panel steel doors.

Two window bays on the second story of the north façade have been filled in with plywood. These windows correspond to the men's restroom, which is clad with panel that covers the window openings and wall. It appears that the sash has been removed from these openings.

The ground floor retains its basic divisions with two interior walls dividing the floor into three bays. A partition wall enclosing a narrow light well along the east side the building has been removed. The wall that enclosed the northeast entry vestibule has been removed, but is planned to be reinstalled.

The room arrangement of the second floor appears unaltered, but mahogany plywood panel has been affixed to the plaster walls to provide an 8-foot wainscot. The bar in the northwest corner is not original and it could not be determined when it was installed, but because of the plywood panel, it is a contemporary decorative element, possibly from the early 1970s.

A building permit, with a value of \$18,000, was issued to the Grotto Association on 11/15/1951 to repair fire damage to the Store Building & Lodge.

Various other minor permits were issued for 39 West Pacific, and 151, 155, 157 and 159 South Browne over the years, but none for the remodel of the west storefront façade.

At the time this nomination was prepared, renovation work to convert the building to a winery was underway. With the exception of the loading door installed in the east wall near the north corner, the work to date (9/19/2012) has been interior first floor and basement. This work involves the building of interior walls and preparing the rooms for wine making, processing and storage. Planned work includes cleanup and repairs on the second floor, renovation of windows, renovation of the first floor storefront.

Summary

Significant under Category A – Broad Patterns of Spokane History and Category C, Embodies Distinctive Characteristics of Design Representing Work of a Master

The Forester of America Building, built in 1910, is listed as a contributing building to the East Downtown National Register Historic District. The building is significant under Criterion A for its association with the most significant period of the growth of Spokane's downtown business district. Built in 1910, the building was one of Spokane's several fraternal lodge buildings that were built in downtown in the first two decades of the Twentieth Century.

Designed prominent pioneer Spokane architect, Albert Held, the distinctive building is also significant under Criterion C for as a well-preserved example of a fraternal lodge building designed by a master Spokane architect. With commercial uses on the ground floor and the Foresters' lodge hall occupying the second floor, the building is distinguished by elaborate entry architraves on the northeast and southwest corners, a terra cotta belt course, contrasting keystones and sills, and a richly detailed brick entablature that provide a stately and formal demeanor to this building. The interior detailing of the second floor, also notable and intact, exemplifies attention to detail and skilled craftsmanship in the creation of large ceremonial rooms.

The Foresters of America (FOA) Royal Court No. 19, a fraternal and benevolent organization, built this hall to serve as its regional headquarters. Like many lodge halls, the upper floor housed the society, while commercial spaces on the ground floor were leased to businesses. Typically, the ground floor is designed for utilitarian purposes, while the interior and exterior of the upper floor have elegant architectural features.

Chronology of Acquisition of the Site and Construction of the Building

The Spokesman Review reported the purchase of the parcel at the southeast corner of Browne and Pacific in it July 4, 1905 edition. The property, Lots 9-10-11, Block 9, was conveyed by warranty deed from Lenisa M. Kellogg to the Trustees of Court Royal #19.

Five years ensued before the Spokesman Review would announce "Foresters' Home to Cost \$30,000 on January 26, 1910 (p8c7). "Plans for Structure to Be Built on Brown and Pacific Are Complete." "Work to Start at Once." Work on a new \$30,000 home for the Court Royal No. 19, Foresters of America, to be erected on the southeast corner of Brown street and Pacific avenue, will begin immediately. At the meeting of the court Monday night it was voted to start work on the building, which will be a two-story structure with a foundation and wall to admit four additional stories in the future. The property has 75 feet of frontage on Pacific avenue and is 100 feet in depth. Albert Held is the architect for the building and the plans are now complete. The structure will be of

brick, with steel frame front. It is to be completed by spring. The ground floor will be devoted to store rooms while the second floor will be set aside for lodgeroom purposes.”

“FORESTERS BUILD SIX-STORY HOME” “Building Two Floors Now at Browne and Pacific – Addition Later.” The foundation for a six-story building for Court Royal No. 19, Foresters of American, to be used as their lodge building is being laid at the southeast corner of Browne street and Pacific Avenue, after plans prepared in the office of Architect Albert Held.

The present plan of the lodge is to erect but two stories now, but these will represent an investment of \$35,0000. The construction is brick and terra cotta.

The first story is to be arranged for storerooms and the second floor is to be arranged for the main lodge room which will measure 70 x 46 feet, the banquet hall and six anterooms.

The basement will measure 75x100 feet and will be under the entire building. There will be two entrances to the building, one on Browne street and one on Pacific avenue. It is expected that the building will be ready to dedicate by the end of August. One striking feature of the lodge room is the exceptional dimensions for the floor and the height of the room which will be 18 feet. (SDC. 6/4/1910. p16c7)

“Foresters of America Plan a Memorial Dedicatory Banquet,” announced the Spokane Daily Chronicle on November 8th, 1910 (p1c5-6). “With their new building on Pacific and Browne fully completed and equipped Spokane members of the Foresters of America have planned for a memorable dedicatory banquet and receptions to be held Monday November 14th.

The Spokesman Review picked up the coverage on November 15th (p10c4). “F. of A. Dedicate Hall.” “More than 500 Foresters of America were present last night at the dedication of the new hall ...” The article listed the out of town dignitaries, speakers, program. J.H. Denning, chief ranger from Seattle officiate, delivered the address, and touted the building as one of the finest in the west. The article reported that the Forester’s quarters include a large auditorium, banquet room, kitchen, and women’s dressing rooms. It added that the lodge has more than 1100 members.

Development of Site and surrounding block

The Foresters of America Hall is at the southeast corner of the downtown Spokane business district, on the north 100 feet of Lots 9, 10 and 11, block 9, Railroad 1st to 4th Addition, bounded by Browne Street on the west, Pacific Avenue on the north, State Street on the east, and Second Avenue on the south. Browne Street is the southbound leg of the Division- Browne couplet, Spokane’s

major arterial street. Second Street is the westbound leg of a major commercial couplet bounding downtown's southern edge.

The Sanborn maps prior to and including 1902 indicated no development on the block.

The 1902 Sanborn shows the block in which the Foresters of America Hall resides as undeveloped.

The 1910 Sanborn Map shows Forester building and several neighbors on the block and blocks to the west. Detached dwellings were on adjacent lots to the south (three-story wood frame at 141 S. Browne), and to the east (one-story frame at 35 W. Pacific). The two-story brick Duquesne Lodgings is at #31 Pacific (1904), a one-story wood frame house at #29 Pacific and the two-story brick State Flats at 104 S. State Street (1909). Across the alley to the south was a wood frame dwelling fronting on Browne Street (S. 117). The Washington Carriage Works was at 34 Second Avenue, mid-block between State and Browne Streets, fronting on Second Avenue. West of Washington Carriage Works are three buildings, a small shed and a dwelling on the lot immediately to the west (38 W. 2nd), and the previously mentioned house. East of the Washington Carriage Works building is a dwelling fronting on Second Avenue (32 W. 2nd) with two sheds to its rear along the alley. The next lot to the east is occupied by a small shed that fronts along the alley. The remainder of the south half of the block is undeveloped.

The Northern Pacific Railroad main line and sidings, one block north, were the dominant features in the neighborhood. Warehouses were along the tracks, and a mix of buildings including the Elgin Creamery Company, and Hazelwood Creamery Company were along the north side of Pacific Avenue, just west of State Street, and just west of Browne Street, respectively. The four-story brick Bakke-Mogstad Building (Hotel Wilton, apartments) and two dwellings were west of Browne Street between Pacific and 2nd avenues.

The 1910 Sanborn, updated to 1928 shows the Foresters of America Halls at 43 West Pacific Avenue. The remainder of the block is the same as 1910 with the addition of the Green Hughes Building at 19-21 W. Pacific Avenue (1911), and a small office building is in the southeast corner of the block at 2nd Avenue and State Street.

The 1952 Sanborn shows the same pattern of buildings as in 1928, with the addition of a concrete block building at the rear of the lot at 32 W. 2nd, a Wholesale Florist is at 24 W. 2nd and an electrical shop is at the rear ¼ of the lot to the east (S 184 State).

Occupants of the Building

The first listing for the Foresters of America Building was in the 1911 Polk City Directory. Foresters of America Hall was listed at Pacific Avenue, southeast corner of Browne. Also listed at this address was the Spokane Lithographing Company, which in the previous year had been at 236-238 Sprague Avenue. As stated previously the Foresters had purchased the property in July 1905. The occupants of the building would remain the same through the 1920s.

Several additional occupants were listed in the 1930 Polk Directory at the address 39-41 West Pacific Avenue: Foresters of America Royal No. 19, Foresters of American Swedish Brotherhood and Sisters No. 40, listings for Scandinavian Fraternity of Am Spok Lodge No. 12, Sons of Herman, and Brotherhood of Ry Emps No. 106. In 1931, Polk listed Spokane Lithographing Company at 151 South Browne and the Foresters of America Hall at 39-41 West Pacific. Spokane Lithographing remained at 151 South Bernard until around 1943-1944.

The 1945-1946 Polk Directory listed Northwest Plating at 151 South Browne, Piper and Son, machine saw and cutter heads representatives at 157, and Watson's, electric repair at 159. Foresters of America Hall and Foresters Club remained at 39 West Pacific. In the following year, a new address, 155 S. Browne, was listed and housed Kadee Metal Products Co, tool mangers. Planing Mill Engineering Works was at 157, and Farmer Harold coin operated machines was at 159.

An article in the Spokane Daily Chronicle of July 30, 1949 headlined "Nonlicensed Clubs Set Meets to Decide If They'll Stay Open," reported that the Foresters were among five other Spokane social clubs denied liquor by the drink licenses by the state liquor control board. Sam Morton, secretary of the Foresters of America, reported members of his group are to meet Monday night to decide what to do. He felt that the organization would continue operating. "This on one of the oldest social organizations in Spokane." He said. "We've been operating since about 1906, and I think you can say we'll continue operating." According to the article, the organization has about 700 members. Although the outcome of that meeting was not discovered in the course of this research, the vote may have been to give up the license since the building was sold to the Sadir Khan Grotto in the next year. This seems to have been the culmination of an on-going dispute that was reported on February 6, 1946 regarding the State Liquor Control Board having issued to 29 clubs, too many 24-T (regular club) licenses in Spokane. The challenge came from Prosecuting Attorney Carl C. Quackenbush who stated: "...the board had issued too many regular club licenses in Spokane and "some to the wrong people."

In 1950, NW plating remained at 151 South Browne, but a new group of businesses occupied the commercial front: Thue's Dime Stores at 155, Western Souvenirs at 157, and Allied American Ambulance at 159. The occupants of the upstairs and the owners of the building also changed by that year. Sadir Khan Grotto now occupied 39 West Pacific Avenue. Also listed at that address were MOVPER (Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets Enchanted Realm) and Spokane Storm Window Co. The Foresters Hall was last listed in 1949.

Northwest Plating remained in 1952-53, and Imperial Carbon Co., office supplies and equipment, moved into 157, and Western Insecticide moved into 159. The Grotto remained upstairs.

In 1961, Grotto Hall, Spokane Grotto Building Association remained at 39 West Pacific and a list of labor organizations was at 151. Northwest Plating, a long time occupant, had moved out ca. 1960. Brown Printing was at 155, Imperial Carbon at 157, and Western Insecticide at 159. The occupants of 151 included: International Association of Machinists District Lodge 30, Iron Workers NW District Council, Iron Workers Union Local 14, Machinists Automotive Lodge No. 942, Machinists Union Local Lodge 86, and Machinists International Association District Lodge 942.

The 1970-71 Polk Directory listed Imperial Carbon Co. at 151, Porter Printing at 155, a vacant 157, and Western Insecticide at 159. Imperial Carbon Co. which would become Imperial Data (at 151) and Western Pesticide (later Sprague Pest Control; at 159) occupied the building through the 1980s and mid-1990s. The Spokane Grotto Building Association, Inc, a Washington non-profit sold the building and land to Brion and Jean Potter by Warranty Deed on 6/30/1993.

Imperial Data remained through 2001 at 151, the only address listed along Browne Street. The 39 West Pacific address listed the Grotto Hall through 1990, and after that as Imperial Data emergency exit. In 2004, after two years of not being listed, 39 West Pacific housed the Dancing Place and was vacant thereafter. The 2006 Polk Directory had no addresses listed for the building.

After several years of being vacant, the building and remainder of the block bounded by Pacific on the north, State Street on the east, Second Avenue on the south and Browne Street on the west was consolidated by Pacific Bridge properties and has been in the process of redevelopment. Pacific Bridge Properties sold the building to Market Place Wineries, LLC by Warranty Deed on 11/15/2011.

Use as a Community Venue

The Foresters of America and the Grotto lodge room played a role in the social and cultural history of Spokane as a venue for events both by Foresters' and Sadir Khan's members as well as community events. A complete list was not developed and could be the subject of additional research. A few articles were encountered during a Google Newspaper Archives search and are summarized below to provide a flavor of the uses of the lodge hall.

SDC 7/16/1952 (Spokane Daily Chronicle) – "Season is Opened by Civic Theater." Spokane Civic Theater opened its summer season last night with three one-act plays presented at the Sadir Khan Grotto Hall, Browne and Pacific.

SDC-8/8/1950 – "Stampede Queen Will be Chosen – A queen for Spokane's Inland Empire stampede will be chosen Thursday evening." Selection of the queen will be made at a meeting of Sadir Khan grotto, sponsors of the rodeo according to Al H. Bowles, grotto monarch.

SDC-7/9/1953 – "Spokane Rodeo Stock Arriving at Stadium." "...several top rodeo cowhands had indicated they would participate in the Spokane event, sponsored by Sadir Khan grotto for the benefit of its spastic children's foundation.

SR- 8/1/1960- "Rudy Circus is Invited to Return" – An official of the Sadir Kahn Grotto said yesterday that the Rudy Brothers circus has been invited to return to Spokane next year under the group's sponsorship. The Grotto, affiliated with the Masonic order in Spokane presented at interstate fairgrounds, first attempt to bring circus to the city.

During the mid-1960s through 1970s, the Grotto was used as a venue for young adult dances with live music. Along with the Spokane Armory and the Civic, local bands as well as those imported from Seattle and Portland played the Northwest Sound and attracted local teens who flocked to hear local Top Forty music. The Wailers, Sonics, Don and the Good Times, Dave Lewis, Doug Robertson and the Goodguys, among others, played their music on the Northwest band circuit. (Kolva, 2012)

SR-4/8/1990 – Fire Marshall Closes Concert Hall on Night of Show. About 300 punk fans were turned away from a Wednesday evening concert about 500 people paid \$6 to hear the hard-core punk bands All, Take Charge and Big Drill Car perform at The Grotto, @39 Pacific. The show never started.

Historical Context - Spokane

The historical context for Spokane has been included in several National and Spokane Register nominations, including the most recent East Downtown National Historic District; thus the Spokane historic context discussion is abbreviated. The Forester building is included in the nomination the East Downtown. The following significance statement and history narrative are excerpted from that nomination and provides context for the Foresters Building and its place in the development of Spokane.

The East Downtown Historic District, located on the eastern fringe of downtown Spokane, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Commerce, transportation, industry, and social heritage are areas of significance which demonstrate the district's eligibility under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of history which led to the growth and development of Spokane as a major hub in the Pacific Northwest. The district is also eligible under Criterion C (area of significance: Architecture) for its collection of commercial, mixed-use, and industrial buildings that are good examples of vernacular architecture which, together, present a strong statement on the historic significance of the district's contribution to Spokane's development.

The Northern Pacific Railroad arrived in Spokane Falls in 1881, providing connection to the Puget Sound. The line was completed in 1883 when the eastern and western branches of the railroad came together, thus establishing transcontinental service through Spokane Falls.

The newly incorporated city continued to grow through the 1880s. Between 1886 and 1889 the population increased from 3,500 to 20,000 people. In spite of the devastating fire of August 4, 1889, which destroyed approximately thirty-two blocks of the business district from the railroad tracks to the river and from Lincoln to Washington Streets, the city quickly rebounded. Brick and terra cotta became the dominant building materials of the rebuilt downtown.

When Spokane rebuilt the downtown after the fire, the new buildings were constructed in an area much larger than the original business district. The business district spread east to Division Street. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1891, 1902, and 1910 show a dramatic increase in the construction of commercial buildings in east downtown. Frame dwellings gave way to commercial buildings that would meet the demand of the influx in population. Among the property types and businesses that were prevalent were hotels, lodging houses, and restaurants.

From the turn of the new century, 1900, Spokane's population exploded from 36,848 to 104,402 in 1910. This growth mirrored the population expansion of the state that saw its greatest increase in the same decade. Many people moving to Washington settled in the states three largest cities: Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane. Various industries rapidly developed and with it a demand for more buildings. Most of the city's urban downtown skyline was created from about the late 1890s to 1912 with the construction of office buildings, banks, hotels, department stores and other commercial buildings. As author John Fahey describes, Spokane, which had put up 675 new structures in 1900 as migration accelerated, built 1,500 to 1,900 buildings a year from 1904 through 1909.

The economic boom and population expansion of approximately the first fifteen years of the 20th century was short-lived. Growth in both areas in the next decade slowed considerably. The year in which the Foresters of America Hall was constructed, 1910, was one of prosperity and significant construction in and near downtown Spokane. In February the Spokane Daily Chronicle would announce that "Spokane Banks Made Most Gain," with the largest clearings on the west coast (2 February), and a "Rosy Future Seen for Local Business," in reporting that Spokane was named as one of the nine most promising cities in the whole country (8 February).

By 1920, the population of Spokane was only 104,437, an increase of only 35 people from 1910. Investors soon realized the city was overbuilt. The region it served (the Inland Northwest) was not able to sustain the city and keep pace with the speculative growth. By 1950, the population had increased by only 50,000.

The Railroads and their Influence on Industry, Commerce, and Labor

The story of industry, commerce, and labor in Spokane is tightly interconnected with the coming of the railroads. The Northern Pacific Railroad came to Spokane in 1881 with the connection to cross the continent in 1883. During the next two decades, several Northern Pacific branch lines were built through the region, with Spokane as a hub, to serve the farming, lumber, and mining areas of the Inland Northwest. Additionally, the Union Pacific, Great Northern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific came through Spokane on their way to the west coast. By the turn of the century, eight railroads converged in Spokane making the city a major transportation center.

Spokane's proximity to abundant natural resources in mining, lumbering, and agriculture was a great catalyst in transforming Spokane into the major distribution center of the Inland Northwest. The prospect of finding gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and other minerals brought men with fantasies of fortunes to the area. Spokane became a principal distribution point for equipment and supplies. Miners patronized Spokane's mining outfits, hotels, saloons, restaurants, and gambling halls before and after setting off to the mines. Those who made their fortune from the mines settled in Spokane and helped build the city.

Among the other industries that began to rise at the turn of the 20th century was the lumber industry. The arrival of the railroads lowered lumbering shipping rates in 1894, thus allowing mills to ship lumber farther. Forests in the Great Lakes region on the Midwest had been depleted and the Great Lakes lumber barons looked elsewhere for mature forests. Western states and railroads solicited these lumber barons to deforest their lands to increase commerce. Like any other industry, the timber industry saw cycles of boom and bust. By 1930, the timber industry had declined significantly.

In addition to mining and lumbering, Spokane's economy has been greatly influenced by the agricultural industry. Again the railroad, by providing relatively low cost transportation to the eastern markets brought striking changes to agriculture in the Inland Empire. The Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Great Northern transcontinental lines and their feeder lines brought in immigrants and provided farmers a means for shipping their products out to market.

Railroad connections to eastern markets and to the west coast created a demand for agricultural products that led to the increasing growth of Spokane. Flour was shipped to such diverse ports as Liverpool, New York, or Tokyo. Livestock and meat also moved out of Spokane. Eventually, the city became a regional supplier as well as a market, with warehouses and wholesalers eager to supply retailers in the towns of the region.

Foresters of America

On October 29, 1745, the first Court of Foresters was organized in Knaresborough, England, under the name Ancient Royal Order of Foresters. Unfortunately, none of its records have survived to the present day. The written history of the fraternity of Foresters begins with the institution of Court Perseverance, No. 1 in Leeds, England, in 1770, though the traditional history of the Brotherhood goes back to Sherwood Forest around the year 1180 during the days of Robin Hood. From the beginning the aims of the society have been benevolent and peaceful and were founded upon the principles of the Brotherhood of Man.

The Ancient Royal Order of Foresters grew rapidly until there were 358 courts by 1834. Then a division occurred with 294 courts breaking away and calling themselves the Ancient Order of Foresters. The remaining sixty-four courts kept the name of the Ancient Royal Order of Foresters, but they quickly died out. Forestry was brought to America in 1832 with the formation of Court Good Speed, No. 201 in Philadelphia. Many other courts were instituted in the United States, but none endured until the establishment of No. 4421 in Brooklyn, New York on May 28, 1864. From then on, Forestry spread throughout the United States. Until 1889, the A.O.F. in America was under the jurisdiction of the High Court of England.

The A.O.F. continued to grow in both England and the United States, but in 1885 friction between the parent body in England and the courts in America grew over a proposal, made by the High Court of England, that the word "White" be eliminated from the qualifications for membership. The A.O.F. in America looked upon this action of the English High Court as an unwarranted blow at their vested liberty of action. At the August 1889 Minneapolis convention of the Subsidiary High Court of America, decisive action was taken.

After two days of deliberation, the A.O.F. in America declared their independence from the High Court in England and took the name of the Ancient Order, Foresters of America. It was changed to the Foresters of America on September 11, 1895. At the time of the schism, the F. O. A. had 56,140 members. During the years of its existence under English rule, it had grown at an average rate of 2,000 members a year. The order continued to grow after breaking away from the High Court of England, and by 1924 there were about eleven hundred courts with over two hundred thousand members in thirty-two states. Membership has sharply declined over the years; presently there are only five states with active courts. (Steiner, Lee, National Park Service, Keweenaw National Historical Park. Foresters of America Records 1890 -1969. June 2008.

Another splinter group, the Independent Order of Foresters, was founded on June 16, 1874 after splitting off from the Ancient Order of Foresters. [Oronhyatekha, M.D. History of the Independent Order of Foresters (1895), 8/1/2003] This group, headquartered in Canada continues to operate as an insurance organization. The origin of the group in England was one of benevolence, to help the sick and needy.

The Sadir Khan Grotto

The Sadir Khan Grotto service organization was formed in Spokane in 1936. The Sadir Khan Grotto is a charitable appendant body of Freemasonry involved in humanitarian efforts, particularly with helping children with health issues. The order was organized in 1899 at Hamilton, NY as a local organization, but because "It was so good and filled such a unique position that it spread rapidly and soon became a national, and later an international organization." The Grottoes are governed by a Supreme Council which meets in an annual convention. The following is excerpted from a booklet published in 1938 that explained the origin and purpose of the Grotto.

THE GROTTO
BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION

The Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets Enchanted Realm (M.O.V.P.E.R), whose subordinate bodies are called Grottoes, is an organization originated by and for Master Masons. While in no way connected with Masonry proper, its membership is restricted absolutely and exclusively to Master Masons in good standing. While it is primarily an organization for good, wholesome fun and frolic its also has its serious side. Its slogan is GOOD FELLOWSHIP, and in our contract with our fellow man this principle is exemplified to a marked degree. (Hildebrandt, 1938.)

Fraternal Orders in 1903 Spokane

The progress edition of the Spokesman Review of 1 January 1903 reported the strong participation of Spokane residents in fraternal organizations. As reported, with 87 lodges Spokane led the other cities of the Pacific Northwest.

Spokane, as in many other things, leads the cities of the Pacific Northwest in fraternalism. As far as known this city has no peer in the United States in the number and strength of its secret societies, total population considered. Nowhere else in the work will fraternalism and all that it implies find a better exemplification than in Spokane.

Membership in Spokane's 87 lodges was estimated at 11,885, or a number equal to the total adult male population of the city. The article reminds, however, that one person might belong to several organizations; indeed "one man here is known to belong to 17 distinct orders, exclusive of the Masonic and I.O.O. F. bodies."

Another noticeable fact in the development of the fraternal idea in Spokane is the very large number of woman's auxiliary orders. The women are more enthusiastic than the men and the numerical strength of their lodges is greater than that of the orders of which men only are eligible to membership. Nearly all of the woman's lodges have organized social clubs and give weekly or monthly entertainments in the way of dances, card parties, etc. in addition to attendance at the regular lodge meetings. It is estimated that full 7500 people, or one-seventh of the entire population of the city, are identified with one or more of the secret societies of Spokane.

The article described the major fraternal orders in Spokane and listed the many others of various types that existed in the city, including the Grand Army of the Republic and auxiliary relief corps, Union Veteran Union, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of the Revolution and Sons of the Revolution.

Masons

Spokane is the leading Masonic city of the state. The total membership of its three Blue lodges numbers nearly 600 Master Masons in good standing.

There are five Blue lodges in Seattle, but with a lower number of members than Spokane. Aside from Spokane's lead in Blue lodges, the city also leads in all other branches of the order. Additionally, Spokane probably has a larger number of 33d degree Masons than any other city of like population in the county. The Masonic bodies have secured a site on Riverside avenue, overlooking the falls of the erection of a temple at a cost of \$50,000, work on which will begin next spring.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

In the point of wealth and numerical strength the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks not only have first place in Spokane, but in the entire country. Soon to celebrate its 11th anniversary in Spokane, the Order has a membership of nearly 1200. A little over a year ago, the lodge dedicates its new temple on Post Street which was erected and furnished at a cost of \$78,000.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows stands next in order of importance in its various lodges. Odd Fellowship in Spokane began with the institution of Spokane lodge No. 17, April 26, 1880. Then followed in consecutive order, Samaritan lodge No. 52, January 9, 1888; Mount Carleton lodge No. 103, August 4, 1891; and Imperial lodge No. 34, March 9, 1898. The consolidation of Spokane with Samaritan lodge leaves but three subordinate lodges in the city with a combined membership of about 600. All other branches of the order are found here. The encampment branch was instituted Jun 16, 1893 and now has a membership of 240. A canton of the Patriarchs Militant was instituted here April 23, 1890, and was the second canton to be established in the state. It was organized with 18 cavaliers and is today the largest body of military Odd Fellows in Washington. There are also two Rebekah lodges, which were instituted 10 years ago and now have a total combined membership of over 300.

The I.O.O. F. lodges have purchased a site and are arranging to erect a temple at a cost of about \$30,000. Actual work of construction will probably be begun with the year. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, the colored branch of the order, has a flourishing lodge of about 75 members.

Knights of Pythias

The Knights of Pythias, but the recent consolidation of Spokane and Red Cross lodges, have the strongest lodge in the state with a total membership of 450. A branch of the endowment rank is also located here. Spokane has the distinction of having the only lodge of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, the Mystic Shrine of the K. of P. order, located within the state.

Order of Red Men

Spokane leads all other cities of the state in the strength of the Improved Order of Red Men. Spokane tribe, no. 9, with was instituted May 10 1894, and now has a membership of over 300.

Independent Order of Foresters

The Foresters of America have the strongest lodge in the state at Spokane with over 500 members.

Covenant Order of Musketeers of America

Spokane can also boast of having originated a secret society which is growing rapidly in the Pacific coast states. The grand lodge of Washington has its headquarters here.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

The Eagles have a strong aerie in Spokane which has the distinction of having for a charter member the grand worth president of the supreme aerie, having jurisdiction over the entire United States, Mexico, and Canada

Existing Buildings Formerly housing Fraternal Lodges

Several of the buildings housing these organizations are extant in downtown and include:

- Oddfellows, 1017 First Avenue (Ella's, Center Stage),
- Knights of Pythias, 1203 W. Riverside (NAC Architects,)
- Elks Temple, 1116 W. Riverside (North Coast Insurance),
- Masonic Temple, 1108 W. Riverside (Remains in Masonic use),
- Spokane Club, 1002 W. Riverside (Remains in Spokane Club use),
- Odin Hall of Scandinavian Brotherhood in the F. C. Robertson Building, 307 W. Riverside (Glenn Dow),
- Sons of Norway Building, 311 W. Riverside (Glenn Dow),
- Moose Lodge Hall, 408-414 W. Sprague (A-Club),
- American Legion Building/ Spokane Club, 108 N. Washington (retail and offices), and
- Fraternal Order of Eagles, 174 S. Howard (Interplayers).

Albert Held, Architect

Albert Held, prominent pioneer Spokane architect was born in New Ulm, Minnesota on March 25, 1866, and from there he came from Spokane in 1889. According to the Spokesman Review obituary of June 29, 1924, Held, who died in Portland, OR the day before, "Designed Many Fine Buildings-Belonged to Clubs and Civic Organizations." Held designed numerous prominent buildings in post-1889 fire Spokane. His apartment buildings, including the Breslin, Knickerbocker, San Marco and others, are the subject of an National Register nomination completed in 1986. Other prominent buildings include the Holley Mason Hardware building, North Central High School, Palace Department Store, Spokane Drygoods Warehouse, Sacred Heart Hospital, the Jensen Byrd warehouse, Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Car Facility, and Centennial Mill.

He was also a director of the Exchange National bank, and member AIA, of the chamber of commerce, Oddfellows and Spokane City Club. He had studied architecture in St. Paul and attended the University of Minnesota.

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--. Foresters Build Six-Story Home. 6/4/1910. 16:7.

--. Gregory Lists Licensed Clubs. 2/6/1946. 5:6.

--. Nonlicensed Clubs Set Meets to Decide If They'll Stay Open. 7/39/1949. 8:3.

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--. Foresters' Home to Cost \$30,000. 1/26/1910. 8:7.

--. F. of A. Dedicate Hall. 11/15/1910. 10:4.

--. Albert Held Architect. 6/17/1909. (25th Anniversary) 42:2.

--. Albert Held Is Taken By Death. 6/29/1924: p5.

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Photo #1 [View: SE; Oblique of North and West elevations at Pacific and Browne intersection]
March 14, 2011



Photo #2 [View: S; North elevation]
March 14, 2011



Photo #3 [View: NE; Oblique of South and West elevations from Browne]
March 14, 2011



Photo #4 [View: N; South elevation of building]
March 14, 2011



Photo #5 [View: NW; Oblique of South and East elevations]
March 14, 2011



Photo #6 [View: SW; Oblique of North and East elevations]
March 14, 2011



Photo #7 [View: SW; Duquesne Apartments and context]
March 14, 2011



Photo #8 [View: SE; North elevation primary entrance]
January 27, 2011



Photo #9 [View: NE; Oblique of South and West elevations and entrance on Browne]
March 14, 2011

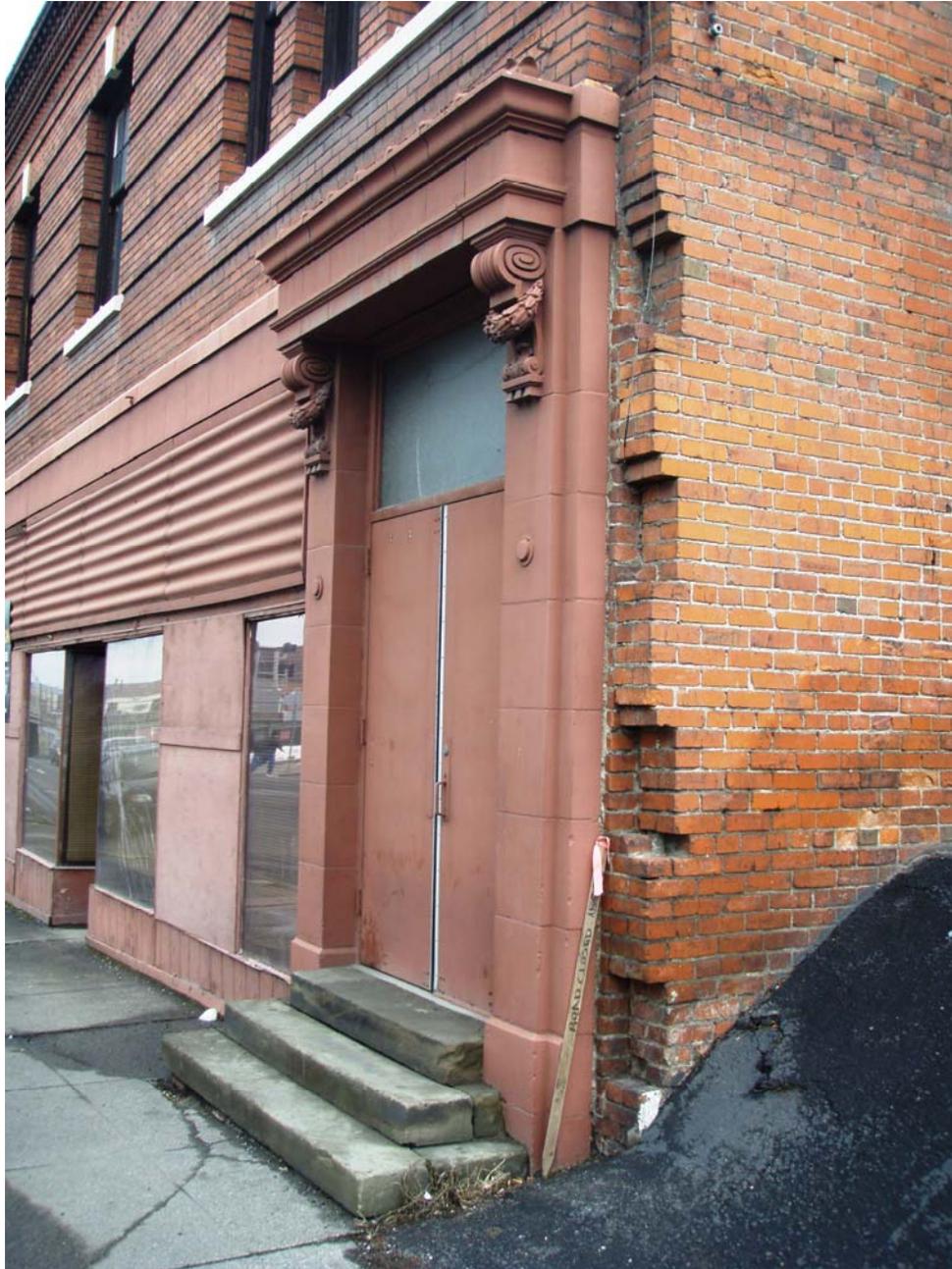


Photo #10 [View: NE; Detail of entrance on Browne]
March 14, 2011



Photo #11 [View: SE; Staircase from Pacific entrance]
March 14, 2011



Photo #12 [View: NW; Original pilaster, trim, and fenestration in second floor space]
March 14, 2011



Photo #13 [View: SE; Function room with stage on second floor]
March 14, 2011



Photo #14 [View: S; Function room with stage along south elevation on second floor]
March 14, 2011



Photo #15 [View: N; Function room from stage towards north elevation]
March 14, 2011



Photo #16: [Original cast tin ceiling detail and column on first floor]
March 14, 2011



Photo #17 [Original safe on first floor]
March 14, 2011



Photo #18 [Basement with structural supports, ceiling beams, exposed stone walls]
March 14, 2011



Photo #19 [Basement sliding door with original hardware and exposed brick walls]
March 14, 2011



Photo #20 [Detail of machinery stored in basement building]
March 14, 2011

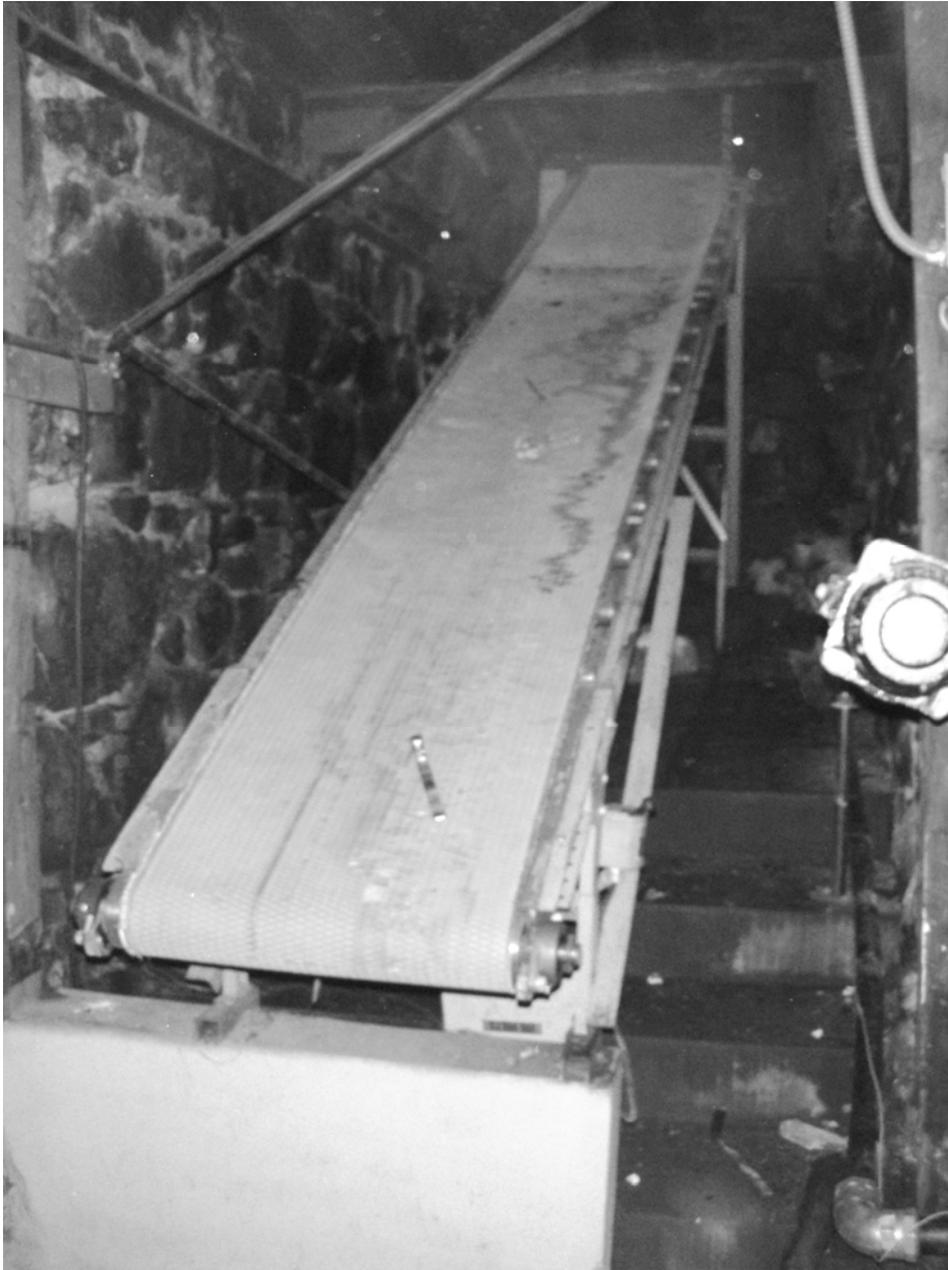


Image #1 [Sanborn Map of area from 1902, with subject parcel in grey]

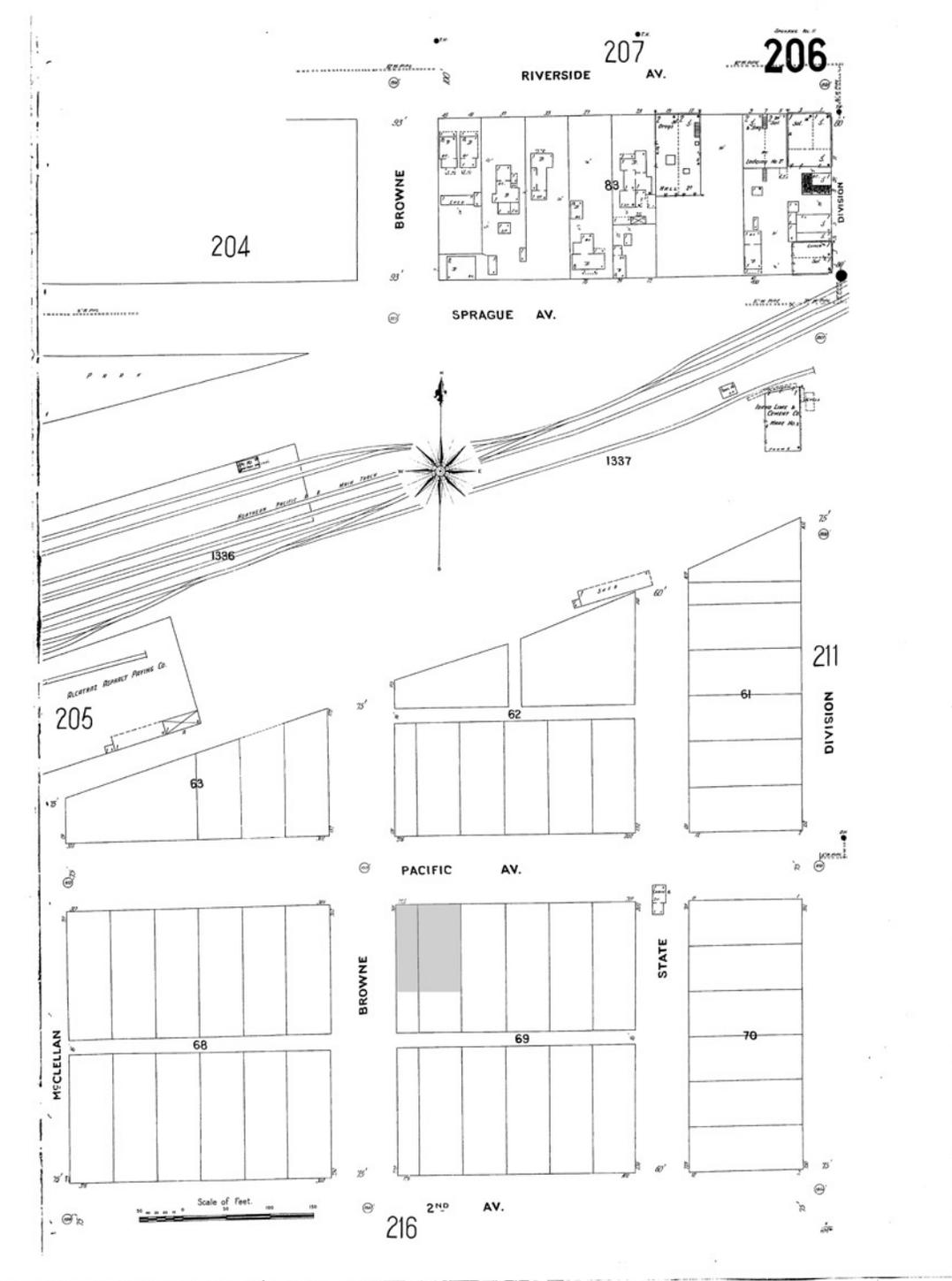


Image #2 [Sanborn Map of area from 1910, with subject parcel in grey]

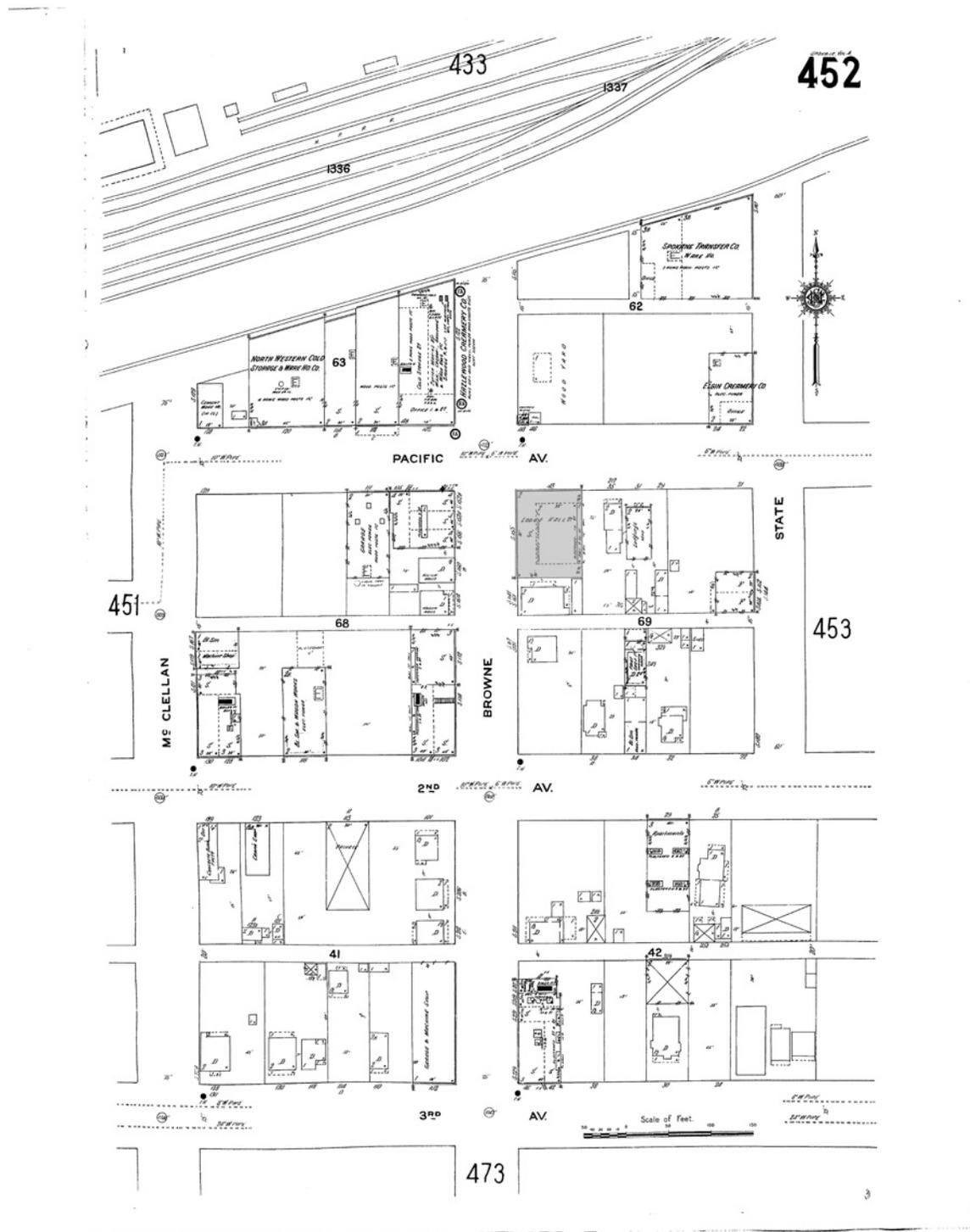


Image #3 [Sanborn Map of area from 1910 with changes through 1950, with subject parcel in grey]

