

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 **BOOGE'S ADDITION SPOKANE REGISTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

2. Location

Street & Number 1125, 1201, 1204 and 1210 S. Adams Street
 City, State, Zip Code Spokane, Washington 99204
 Parcel Number 35193.1806, 35193.2306, 35193.2401, and
 35193.2402

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _buildings	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> _district	<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 Multiple Property Owners
 Street & Number
 City, State, Zip Code
 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 City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
 Date Federal__ State__ County__ Local__
 Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Condition

_X_excellent

_good

_fair

_deteriorated

_ruins

_unexposed

Check One

_unaltered

_X_altered

Check One

_X_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:

_X_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.

_X_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 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The Booge's Addition Historic District is located in the Booge's Addition on Block 11, Lots 1-3, Block 12, Lots 6 & 7, & Block 18, Lot 8, in the City of Spokane.

Verbal Boundary Justification

Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title

Stephen Emerson, Director

Organization

Archisto Enterprises

Street, City, State, Zip Code

W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA 99218

Telephone Number

509-466-8654

Email Address

semerson@mail.ewu.edu

Date

July 2006

Name and Title

Linda Yeomans, Director

Organization	Historic Preservation Planning & Design
Street, City, State, Zip Code	501 West 27 th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203
Telephone Number	509-456-3828
Email Address	lindayeomans@comcast.net
Date	July 2006
Name and Title	Aimee E. Flinn, Preservation Specialist
Organization	City-County of Spokane Historic Preservation Office
Street, City, State, Zip Code	808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., Spokane, WA 99201
Telephone Number	509-625-6983
Email Address	aflinn@spokanecity.org
Date	July 2006

12. Additional Documentation

Map
Photographs and Slides

13. Signature of Owner(s)

See individual Spokane Register nominations for signatures of property owners.

14. For Official Use Only:

Date Received: _____ Attest: _____

Date Heard: _____ City Clerk

Commission Decision: _____ Approved
as to Form: _____

Council/Board Action: _____ Assistant City Attorney

Date: _____

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

CITY ADMINISTRATOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

OFFICER, City/County Historic Preservation Officer

City/County Historic Preservation Office

Third Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District is located on the east and west sides of South Adams Street at the intersection of West Twelfth Avenue and South Adams on the South Hill in Spokane, Washington. The four contributing resources that make up the Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District are single-family and multi-family homes built between 1896 and 1907. All four homes are excellent examples of the Craftsman style and its subtype, the American Foursquare or Prairie style. Stylistic characteristics depicted in the homes include two-story forms with side-gable and hipped roofs, asymmetrical design, multi-paned windows, and elaborate front porches. Remarkably intact, the Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District retains excellent exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as single-family and multi-family homes built near the turn of the 20th-century in Spokane, Washington.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION*Setting*

Located on Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Block 11, Lots 6 and 7 of Block 12, and Lot 8 of Block 18, in Spokane's Booge's Addition, the homes in Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District face east and west along South Adams Street, on the north and south side of West 12th Avenue. Booge's Addition, platted in 1888, consists of approximately 12 blocks and is bounded by West Tenth Avenue on the north, West Fourteenth on the south, South Cedar Street on the west, and South Madison Street and West End Street on the east. The four homes in the district are sited in the center of their respective parcels along South Adams Street. Each home is framed by a manicured lawn, shrubs, and mature deciduous and/or evergreen trees. The district is surrounded by single-family and multi-family homes built after the late 1890s, and by tree-lined streets which are platted to a directionally correct grid pattern.

*Properties in the****BOOGE'S ADDITION SPOKANE REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT***

ID #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Built Date
1.	1125 South Adams Street	Charles & Susan Hussey House	1905
2.	1201 South Adams Street	Charles & Estella Pattullo House	1907
3.	1204 South Adams Street	Thomas J. Graham House	1896
4.	1210 South Adams Street	Charlotte Graham House	1906

1. CHARLES & SUSAN HUSSEY HOUSE

Address	1125 South Adams Street
Built date	1905
Legal address	Booge's Addition, Block 18, Lot 8
Parcel number	35193.1806
Style	Craftsman
Architect	John A. Creutzer

Built in 1905 and 1917 respectively, the Charles & Susan Hussey House and Carriage House are excellent examples of the Craftsman style. The side-gabled house has horizontal emphasis, a Craftsman aesthetic, found in widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, wide bargeboards with decorative cutouts, a combination of clapboard and wood shingle siding, multi-paned windows, a partial-width front porch, and a series of wide wood bands (stringcourses) that encircle the house. The interior reveals typical Craftsman details such as spacious rooms, built-ins and inglenooks, a formal front staircase with a cutout balustrade, oak floors, and ebony-finished curly fir woodwork. The carriage house is located behind the house and has a jerkinhead front gable roof with wood shingle siding and multi-paned windows. The house was designed by John A. Creutzer, an architect who practiced in Spokane for only six years but who gained notoriety for his multi-storied high-rise commercial building designs in Seattle, Washington.¹ The property was built for Charles Hussey, a prominent "pioneer mining man" and early Spokane banker, and his wife, Susan McNamee Hussey.² Located in Spokane, Washington's lower South Hill residential neighborhood, the home is sited at the intersection of South Adams Street and West Twelfth Avenue. One of the first homes built in Booge's Addition, the Hussey House is characteristic of early Spokane urban development patterns and trends that lead to the residential settlement of the city's lower South Hill. With most of its original form, design and materials intact, the property retains good architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as an early 20th-century single-family residence built on Spokane's South Hill.

2. CHARLES & ESTELLA PATTULLO HOUSE

Address	1201 South Adams Street
Built date	1907
Legal address	Booge's Addition, Block 11, Lots 6 (west 20 feet) and 7
Parcel number	35193.2306

¹ Willis, Ragan. "Julie Apartments Will House Seattle's First Public Hygiene Center." *Daily Journal of Commerce*, 18 October 1999.

² "Charles Hussey Passes in Sleep." *Spokesman-Review*, 19 January 1940, p. 1.

Style	Craftsman
Architect	William Ballard, Ballard Plannary Company
Builder	Chamberlin Real Estate & Improvement Company

Built in 1907, the Charles & Estella Pattullo House is a fine example of the Craftsman style with Tudor Revival influence, and is located in the Cliff-Cannon neighborhood on Spokane, Washington's South Hill. Defining features of the Craftsman style illustrated on the house include the home's low-slung bungalow form, low-pitched roof, covered front porch, exposed brackets and rafters, wide bargeboards, wood clapboard siding, stucco, basalt rock, multi-paned windows, and prominent battered door and window surrounds. The interior of the home features the finest quarter-sawn oak woodwork, oak flooring, and a Craftsman-style front entry hall and stairwell that are reminiscent of designs made popular by Gustav Stickley. The original façade design for the home was changed in 1922, when the north and south ends of the covered front porch were enclosed. Achieving its own historical significance, the enclosed porch design includes "leaded" glass windows (the "lead" is actually zinc), a popular design treatment for homes built in the 1920s and 1930s in Spokane. Well preserved, the Pattullo House retains good architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a single-family residence built during the early 20th century in Spokane, Washington.

The Charles & Estella Pattullo House achieved historic significance from 1906 to 1949, in the area of significance, "community planning & development" for its association with the development and subsequent settlement of Booge's Addition in the Cliff-Cannon neighborhood on Spokane's South Hill. The house was built for the Pattulos and was advertised as a "show home" for the architect, William Ballard of the Ballard Plannary Architectural Company, and the builder, Chamberlin Real Estate & Improvement Company of Spokane. An artist's rendering of the house was printed on the front cover of the April 1907 edition of *Spokane's Home Builders*, a promotional booklet published by the builder,³ and a photograph of the house was pictured in the booklet and noted as Ballard Plannary Architectural Company House Plan "No. 49."⁴ A caption under the artist's rendering announced the property was "A Chamberlin 'Built on Honor' Home."⁵ This phrase was explained in the booklet to mean that "the owners of this and all houses shown in this book are requested not to show anyone through their buildings without written permission" from the architect or the builder. The promotional booklet stated that.⁶

³ Chamberlin Real Estate & Improvement Company. *Spokane's Home Builders*. April 1907, No. 5.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

Charles Pattullo “had several opportunities to sell at a good profit but has refused to do so” thus allowing the architect and builder to design and sell more homes in the area. In conclusion, the well-preserved Pattullo House conveys designs, materials, and workmanship made popular in the early 1900s. It also demonstrates early 20th-century residential urban design trends and marketing patterns that led to the development and subsequent settlement of Booge’s Addition and the surrounding neighborhood.

3. THOMAS J. GRAHAM HOUSE

Address	1204 South Adams Street
Built date	1896
Legal address	Booge’s Addition, Block 12, Lots (N. 70ft.) 1, 2, and 3
Parcel number	35193.2401
Style	American Foursquare
Architect	Unknown

The Thomas J. Graham House is a wood frame residence with an east-facing façade. The plan consists of the 2½-story main section with a square footprint, a rectangular 1½-story rear extension, and a wrap-around porch on the three exposed sides of the main section. The design is an eclectic blend of several different stylistic idioms. The main section exhibits several classic characteristics of the American Four Square style, with its square plan, semi-pyramidal roof with hipped dormers, and wrap-around porch. The steeply pitched roof, enclosed eaves, and porch balustrade, however, are indications of a strong Victorian influence. Other styles represented to a varying degree are Italianate, seen in the wide roof eaves with decorative brackets, and the canted bays, and Classical Revival, represented by the sets of fluted porch posts with modest capitals, the row of dentils below the porch eaves, and the broken pediment above the porch entry. Overall, the house displays a remarkable asymmetry in the placement of exterior features, with the exception of the location of the various dormers.

The Thomas J. Graham House is historically significant for its long association with the phenomenon of creating multiple unit apartments out of the houses of formerly wealthy Spokanites, a legacy of the passing of the city’s so-called Age of Elegance. It is an unusually early example of such adaptive utilization, having served as an apartment building at least since 1927, and perhaps earlier. Its remarkably high turn over rate has made it one of the most lived in houses in the city and the roster of its former residents is a virtual catalog of the evolving demographic and social makeup of Spokane.

In the 1899 Polk City Directory, Thomas J. Graham's occupation is listed simply as "mining." Apparently, it was the later endeavor that brought wealth to Thomas Graham. Like other newly flush recipients of the mining bonanza, he used his money to make more money through real estate and other investments. Between 1896 and 1898, he was in a partnership with James A. Odell, whose company (Odell & Graham) dealt in "Bonds, Warrants, and Other Investments." Their business office was located in the old Rookery Building. In 1902, Graham was dealing in real estate on his own from an office in the Mohawk Building. During 1905, the last active year of his life, he was a partner in "Livingood & Graham," trading real estate with J.T. Livingood. Thomas Graham died in 1906, his listing in the Polk City Directory replaced by that of his wife Charlotte G. Graham, who was identified as the widow of Mr. Graham, residing at 1204 S. Adams Street.

4. CHARLOTTE GRAHAM HOUSE

Address	1210 South Adams Street
Built date	1906
Legal address	Booge's Addition, Block 12, Lots (S. 55ft.) 1, 2, and 3
Parcel number	35193.2402
Style	American Foursquare
Architect	Unknown

The Charlotte Graham House is a wood frame multiple-unit residence with an east-facing façade. The plan consists of the 2½-story main section with a rectangular footprint, a rectangular 1½-story rear extension, and a partially enclosed full-length front porch. The house bears some resemblance to the Thomas J. Graham House, directly adjacent to the north, in its classic American Four Square form. Elements of that style visible in the Charlotte Graham House include its nearly square plan, semi-pyramidal roof with wide eaves and hipped dormer, and full-width front porch. But departing from the symmetrical appearance displayed by most American Four Square houses, this building also resembles its neighbor to the north in its almost chaotic placement and variety of fenestration. Unlike its neighbor, the Charlotte Graham House exhibits no elements of other architectural styles. It is a more pure version of American Four Square, with moderately pitched roofs, unlike the Victorian-influenced steep roofs the Thomas J. Graham House. Eclectic stylistic embellishment is conspicuously absent.

The Charlotte Graham House was built in 1906, the same year that the owner Thomas J. Graham died. The Polk City Directory of that year replaces his name with that of his wife, Charlotte Graham, who is listed as the widow of Thomas⁷. Oddly enough, when a permit to connect the house to the city water supply was issued in 1907, it was signed by

⁷ Polk, R. L. *Spokane City Directories, 1893-2006*.

T.J. Graham.⁸ However, comparison of this signature and others by Mr. and Mrs. Graham, on other permits, reveals that the 1907 signature is almost surely a forgery. This probably was due to legal considerations concerning property ownership.

The history of the Charlotte Graham House, at 1210 S. Adams, is closely intertwined with that of its neighbor to the north, the Thomas J. and Charlotte Graham House, at 1204 S. Adams. That residence was built in 1896 for the Graham family, who had recently arrived, apparently after building a considerable fortune through mining interests.

⁸ City of Spokane Building Permits, City Hall, 3rd Floor.

Areas of Significance	Community Planning & Development and Architecture
Period of Significance	1896 to 1907
Significant Dates	1896, 1905, 1906, 1907
Architects	William Ballard, Ballard Plannary Company John A. Creutzer
Builder	Chamberlin Real Estate & Improvement Company

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in the Booge's Addition on Spokane's South Hill, the Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District forms a well-preserved representation of four houses built between 1896 and 1907. A reflection of turn-of-the-century single-family residences, the four homes that comprise the Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District are excellent examples of the Arts & Crafts movement and the Craftsman style. The district is significant in the area of significance, "architecture," as an example of the Craftsman style and American Foursquare or Prairie subtype and as a representation of two prominent Spokane architects, John A. Creutzer, and William J. Ballard and the Ballard Plannary. As a tangible example of neighborhood development and subsequent settlement, the Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District achieved further importance in the area of significance, "community planning & development," as a neighborhood that developed on the South Hill during an auspicious time in Spokane's history. The same year the Thomas J. Graham house was completed in 1896, N.W. Durham wrote:

Spokane stands on the threshold of a new career. It is not a boast to say that the outlook, as we stand in the dawn of a new year, is better than ever for further progress and substantial development. With the planting here of national government interests, the establishment of new productive industries, and the rapid growth of mining interests, Spokane's future is assured."⁹

Historically and architecturally significant, the Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District achieved significance during the period from 1896 to 1907, and is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories A and C.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Booge's Addition, an area located between West Tenth and Fourteenth Avenues and between South Madison and Cedar Streets, was platted in 1888 when the neighborhood was undeveloped hilly topography with a north-facing slope, rocky basalt outcroppings,

⁹ Durham, N.W. *History of the City of Spokane and the Spokane Country, Washington, Vol. I.* S.J. Clarke Publishing Company: Spokane-Chicago-Philadelphia, 1912, p. 477.

native pine and fir trees, grasses, and wild flowers. The Northern Pacific Railway Company purchased 160 acres of what is now South Hill for \$2,000 in 1883. A 16-block portion of the Northern Pacific land was purchased by John Booge in 1890 and named Booge's Addition. Booge was influential as a Spokane City Councilman and notary public, and owned Booge & McIntosh Real Estate Company. Development was slow to start in Booge's Addition, but increased by the early 1900s. The Thomas J. Graham House at 1210 S. Adams was one of the first homes built in the addition and on the South Hill. Soon, large homes were built in the area for Spokane's early middle class and upper-middle class populace, including doctors, lawyers, entrepreneurs, businessmen (like Charles Pattullo), bankers (like Charles Hussey), merchants, and miners (like Thomas Graham). As originally intended, most homes in the neighborhood are single-family residences but some homes, like both of the Graham Houses, were altered in the 1920s-1940s to accommodate multi-family apartment houses. After 1905, streets in the area were graded and sidewalks were paved. More homes continued to be constructed and by 1920, development and subsequent settlement in the 16-block Booge's Addition neighborhood was nearly complete.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (*Category A*)

Published in 1906, a pocket-sized promotional souvenir booklet about Spokane was found in the wall of the Hussey House almost 100 years after it was built in 1905. The booklet described Spokane in 1905 as a "healthy city" and a "best built city." It reported that at that time Spokane had "23 brick and stone schools," many public and private commercial buildings, and "ten miles of paved streets" which the booklet called the "cleanest streets in America."

The streets in front of the building site chosen by Charles and Susan Hussey, as well as the Graham and Pattullo Houses, were not yet paved in 1905, but two years later the streets were graded and the sidewalks were paved. Deciduous maple and elm trees were being planted along the streets and tall utility poles were installed to carry electrical wires for electric lighting and telephone/telegraph service. Built in 1896, the Thomas J. Graham House was one of the first homes built in Booge's Addition and along with services that were installed during that time, helped pave the way for subsequent residential development. To summarize, the Hussey, Thomas & Charlotte Graham Houses, and the Pattullo House are historically significant for their association with early 20th-century urban residential development trends and patterns that resulted in the subsequent settlement of Booge's Addition and the surrounding area.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (*Category C*)

The Hussey House and the Pattullo House are fine examples of the Craftsman style which evolved from the Arts & Crafts Movement that began in England around 1850. Paul Duchscherer stated in his book, *The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home*,

“the concept of Craftsman style came into general use when Gustav Stickley made it the title of his magazine, *The Craftsman*, which he published between 1901 and 1916.” The term “Craftsman style” was used to describe home design, home interiors and built-ins, decorative arts, and even a way of life.¹⁰ The Craftsman aesthetic was grounded to Nature and espoused “natural” building materials such as wood shingles, indigenous stone or river rock, smooth brick and clinker brick, stucco, wrought iron, and leaded glass. Horizontal orientation was accentuated instead of the vertical lines that were popular in Queen Anne-style homes. Horizontal emphasis was achieved through low-pitched roof designs, deep eave overhangs that cast strong horizontal shadows, horizontal siding, horizontal bands that separated spaces identified as the basement, first floor, second floor and gable peak, solid porch walls that anchored battered porch pillars and columns, and extended rafter tails and bargeboards.

Craftsman is the architectural style that is most associated with classic bungalows and homes built throughout the country from about 1900 to 1930. Identifying features of the style include a low-pitched gable roof with wide unenclosed eave overhangs, exposed roof rafters, decorative (false) beams, braces and brackets under eaves and porches, and partial or full-width front porches with square or tapered porch piers, pillars and/or columns.

Both of the Graham Houses are variations on the American Foursquare style, a subtype of the Prairie School style, which also grew out of the Arts & Crafts Movement in America. Architectural historians, Lee & Virginia McAlester, explain that “the Arts & Crafts Movement deliberately turned its back on historical precedent for decoration and design.”¹¹

Ornamentation was not eliminated but merely “modernized” to remove most traces of its historic origins. Low-pitched roofs with wide eave overhangs were favored. Although there were many variations within the movement, it led to two distinctive styles of American houses.

The first was the Prairie style (1900-1920), which began in Chicago under the leadership of Frank Lloyd Wright, who designed many houses in the style during the period from 1900 to 1913. These elegantly simplified buildings by Wright and his followers were to have a profound influence on the beginnings of modernism both here and in Europe. The second style inspired by the Arts & Crafts Movement was the Craftsman style (1905-1930), begun in southern California in about 1903 by the Greene brothers. It emphasizes exposed structural members and

¹⁰ Duchscherer, Paul. *The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home*. New York: Penguin Press, 1995, p. 38.

¹¹ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1989, p. 10.

wood joinery and, like the Prairie style, eschews formal historic precedents.¹²

Identifying features of the *Prairie style* include a low-pitched roof (usually hipped with widely overhanging eaves); two stories; single-story porches and/or wings; horizontal lines emphasized in eaves, cornices, band and belt courses; battered features (columns, piers, walls); and massive porch piers and pillars.¹³ The natural quality of materials is also emphasized: “stone as cobble or boulder, wood in stained earth tones, shingle or stucco for tactile richness.”¹⁴

Identifying features of the *Craftsman style* mimic some of the elements of the Prairie style, including a low-pitched roof; widely overhanging eaves; a covered front porch with tapered square columns; and the use of natural “organic” building materials. Interior spaces are open and extend to exterior covered porches. While the two styles are very similar, there are subtle differences. For example, Prairie-style homes typically have plain, enclosed eaves while Craftsman-style homes almost always feature *unenclosed* eaves with exposed rafter tails, purlins, brackets, or braces. The majority of Prairie-style homes have low-pitched hip roofs while only 10% of Craftsman-style homes feature a hip roof (Craftsman-style roofs are predominately front-gabled, cross-gabled, or side-gabled).¹⁵ This difference leads to a very different look in Prairie versus Craftsman-style homes with regard to their overall form and massing. In addition, the Craftsman-style is known for its numerous built-ins such as inglenooks, cupboards, cabinets, closets, and bookcases.

All four homes are contributing properties in the Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District. The district is eligible under Category A for its association with the history of Booge's Addition and other prominent South Hill neighborhoods and, under Category C, as including largely intact examples of the eclectic residential architecture that characterizes the more elegant neighborhoods of Spokane.

(*Note:* Booge's Addition Spokane Register Historic District is intended to be a context statement for the entire platted addition that can be utilized in the future for the addition of register eligible homes located in Booge's.)

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid. p. 439.

¹⁴ Refkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: Penguin Books, 1980, p. 100.

¹⁵ McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, Knopf, 1989, pp. 439-453.

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- Ballard Plannary Architectural Company. *The Modern Bungalow, Second Edition*. Spokane: Ballard Plannary Company, 1910-11.
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- Hook, Harry H. & Francis J. McGuire. *Spokane Falls Illustrated*. Minneapolis: F.L. Thresher, publisher, 1889.
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- Roberg, Miss Ellen. Letter dated September 1906 to Miss Ellen Roberg, maid in Hussey House.
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Spokane County Public Records (warranty deeds, tax assessor files, building permits).
Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

“Spokane.” Promotional souvenir booklet, circa 1906. Published in Spokane, WA.

Yeomans, Linda. *Charles & Susan Hussey House*. Spokane Register of Historic Places
Nomination, 2005, Spokane Public Library, Spokane, WA.

Yeomans, Linda. *Charles & Estella Pattullo House*. Spokane Register of Historic Places
Nomination, 2006, Spokane Public Library, Spokane, WA.

Newspaper Articles

“Charles Hussey Passes in Sleep.” *Spokesman-Review*, 19 Jan 1940, p. 1.

“Death Summon Pioneer Mine Man.” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 19 Jan 1940.

“Death Takes Mrs. Pattullo at Age of 95.” *Spokesman-Review*, 20 April 1969, p. 30.

“Designer Eyes 100.” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 27 Oct 1970.

“Early Matron Taken By Death.” *Spokesman-Review*, 10 April 1954, p. 6.

“Funeral Services Set For Charles Hussey.” *Spokesman-Review*, 20 Jan 1940.

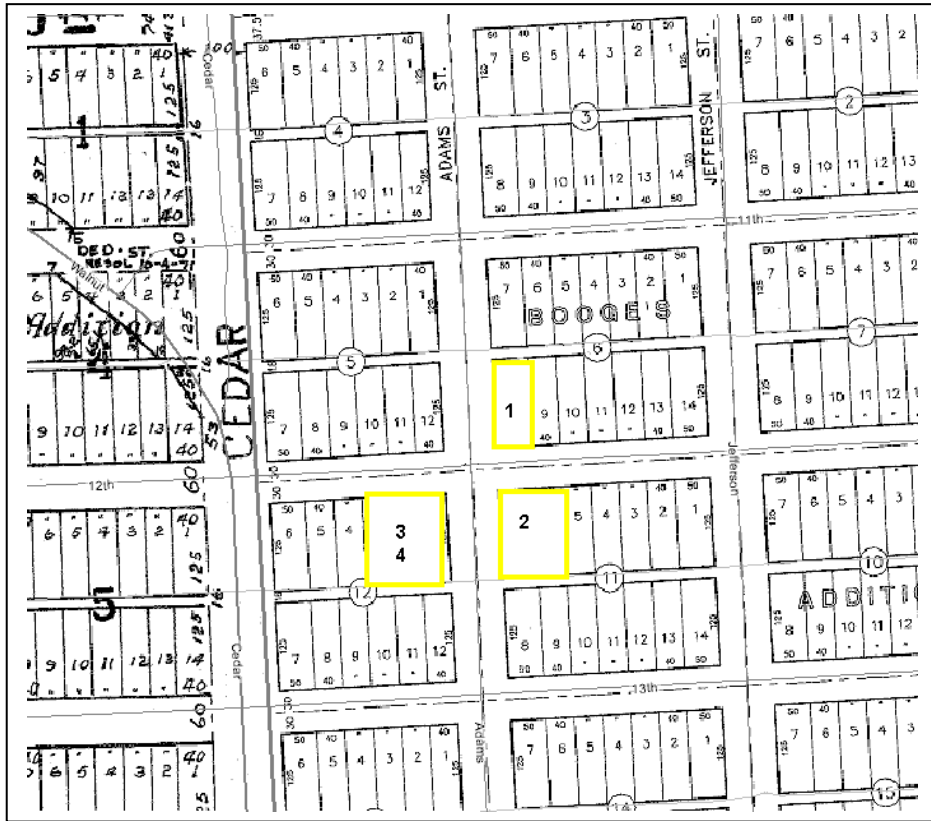
“Golden Wedding Party Colorful.” *Spokesman-Review*, 7 Nov 1936, p. 6.

Willis, Ragan. “Julie Apartments Will House Seattle’s First Public Hygiene Center.”
Daily Journal of Commerce, Seattle, WA. 18 Oct 1999.

MAP OF DISTRICT

- Key:
- Number 1** **Hussey House** at
1125 South Adams Street
 - Number 2** **Pattullo House** at
1201 South Adams Street
 - Number 3** **Thomas J. Graham House** at
1204 South Adams Street
 - Number 4** **Charlotte Graham House** at

1210 South Adams Street



Nominating a property for the National Register of Historic Places can be an exciting yet lengthy journey, involving research, preparation, documentation and multiple reviews. Throughout the nomination and review process you are responsible for all research, writing and revisions. You may choose to hire a professional historian or researcher to nominate the property. 6 Listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The final review and approval of a nomination rests with the National Park Service. Owners, consultants and elected officials are notified of listing in writing. If your nomination is not approved you may appeal the decision. 2 1 Research and Evaluation u. Prepare a National Register nomination? Rehab my historic building? Primary navigation. Identification & Evaluation. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture and which possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. State Review Board. The Minnesota State Historic Preservation Review Board determines whether a property meets National Register criteria. Recent National Register Listings. A list of the latest National Register listings in Minnesota. Footer navigation. The State and National Registers of Historic Places are the official lists of buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites significant in the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture of New York and the nation. The same eligibility criteria are used for both the State and National Registers. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 established the National and State Registers programs. In New York, the Commissioner of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, who is also th List of entries on the National Register of Historic Places in Spokane County, Washington See also National Register of Historic Places listings in Washington This National Park Service list is complete through NPS recent listings posted November. Various colorings, defined here, differentiate National Historic Landmark sites and National Register of Historic Places Districts from other NRHP buildings, structures, sites or objects. v d eU.S. National Register of Historic Places. Topics.