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: Hotel Aberdeen
And/Or Common Name: Hotel Aberdeen

2. Location

Street & Number: 101-111 S. Stevens St.
City, State, Zip Code: Spokane, WA 99201
Parcel Number: 35191.2302

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
☒building	☐public ☐both	☒occupied	☐agricultural	☐museum
☐site	☒private	☒work in progress	☒commercial	☐park
☐structure			☐educational	☐residential
☐object	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	☐entertainment	☐religious
	☐in process	☒yes, restricted	☐government	☐scientific
	☐being considered	☐yes, unrestricted	☐industrial	☐transportation
		☐no	☐military	☐other

4. Owner of Property

Name: Marianne and Mark Kartchner
Street & Number: 6814 S. Jackson Ridge Lane
City, State, Zip Code: Greenacres, WA 99016
Telephone Number/E-mail: 509-688-4216 mkartchner@gmail.com

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: Contributing resource in East Downtown Historic District
Date: 04/23/2003 ☒Federal ☐State ☐County ☐Local
Depository for Survey Records: WISAARD

7. Description

Architectural Classification	Condition	Check One
	☐excellent	☐unaltered
	☒good	☒altered
	☐fair	
	☐deteriorated	**Check One**
	☐ruins	☒original site
	☐unexposed	☐moved & date _____

Narrative statement of description 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" on one or more for the categories that qualify the property for the 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.

☐E Property represents the culture and heritage of the city of Spokane in ways not adequately addressed in the other criteria, as in its visual prominence, reference to intangible heritage, or any range of cultural practices.

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:	>1 acre
Verbal Boundary Description:	The property is bounded by W. First Ave. on the north, Stevens St. on the west, Railroad Alley on the south, and the brick-façade Stewart Building at 427 W. First Ave. on the east.
Verbal Boundary Justification:	Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title: Caitlin Kartchner (owner) and Logan Camporeale (Historic Preservation Specialist, Spokane City|County Historic Preservation Office)
Street, City, State, Zip Code: 6814 S. Jackson Ridge Lane, Greenacres, WA 99016
Telephone Number: 509-688-4216
E-mail Address: mkartchner@gmail.com
Date Final Nomination Heard :

12. Additional Documentation

Additional documentation is found on one or more continuation sheets.

13. Signature of Owner(s)

_____

_____

14. For Official Use Only:

Date nomination application filed: _____

Date of Landmarks Commission Hearing: _____

Landmarks Commission decision: _____

Date of City Council/Board of County Commissioners' hearing: _____

I hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places based upon the action of either the City Council or the Board of County Commissioners as set forth above.

Megan Duvall **Date**
City/County Historic Preservation Officer
City/County Historic Preservation Office
Third Floor – City Hall
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA 99201

Attest: Approved as to form:

_____ _____
City Clerk Assistant City Attorney

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Hotel Aberdeen is a vernacular commercial style three-story building at the corner of West First Avenue and South Stevens Street. The building was constructed for Agnes McDonough in 1898 as single room occupancy (SRO) housing. Although much of the building's interior has been demolished, the floor plan telling of single room occupancy housing is still evident. On the exterior, the building is clad with brick and the design features a prominent granite arch that was originally centered on the primary west facade. The arch is extant, however it is no longer centered on the west facade due to a c.1902 addition that stretched the building twenty-five feet south to Railroad Alley. Above the arch are two unique double-light triangular oriel bay windows with pressed metal awnings protruding above the windows and stepped brick detailing below.

The builder and architect of the building are both unknown, however one of the property developers, Carrie Harris, is notable for her prominent real estate projects in Spokane and Los Angeles, California.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Hotel Aberdeen was originally built in 1898. It is located at 101-111 South Stevens Street within Spokane's East Downtown Historic District. The narrow twenty-five foot wide three story red brick building is characterized by a simple cornice and retains an original Romanesque arch of pitch faced granite on the west facade. Upper floor windows are metal clad wood windows that were installed during the 2018-19 rehabilitation. The arches above the third floor windows include decorative infill of pressed metal with diamond shaped protrusions. The granite archway is located approximately halfway between the front façade and what appears to be the original rear of the building. Brick patterns and a dividing line suggest that the building was added onto, which according to Sanborn Maps occurred between 1902 and 1910.[1]

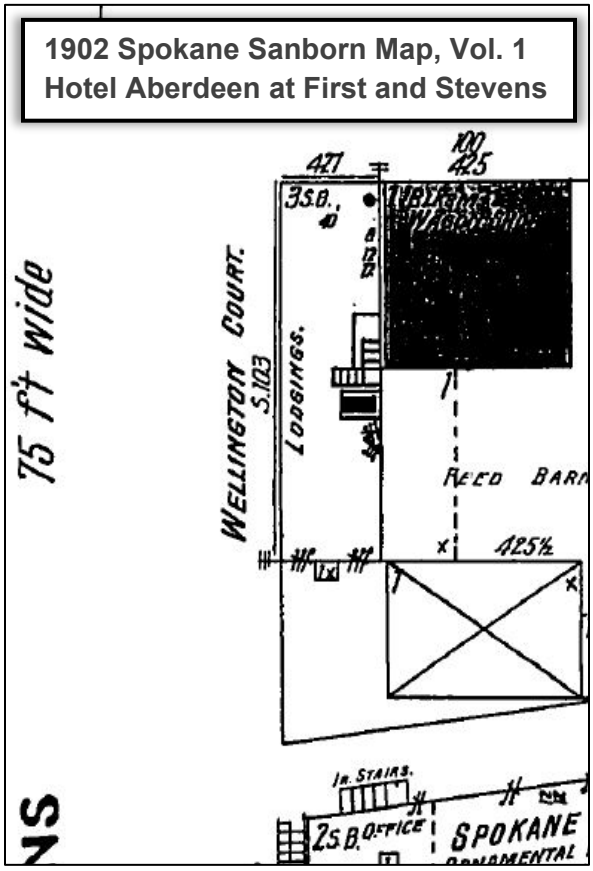
The interior of the nearly 9,000 square foot building has been mostly demolished and will require full rehabilitation. Despite the substantial demolition, much of the historic floor plan of the building is still intact. The building maintains its original stairwell directly inside the arched entry, although the stairs have been replaced. Originally the stairwell was appointed with a skylight that provided a three story lightwell. The first floor and basement provide an open floor plan, as these spaces were historically used for retail or commercial purposes.

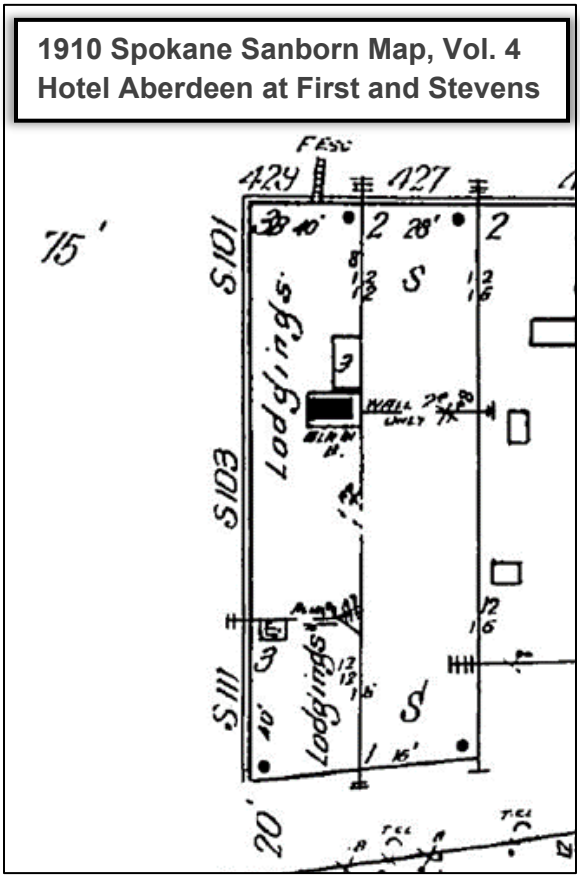
Hotel Aberdeen, corner of First and Stevens
12/6/2018 by Logan Camporeale, SHPO

The second and third stories still maintain most of the unique floorplan, featuring a single four foot hallway running north to south with doors entering the units on each side of the hallway about twelve feet apart on center.

[1] Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Spokane Washington, Volume 1* [map], 1902, 50 feet to 1 inch, sheet 9.

The current framing arrangement has filled in or removed many of the door openings, but with the framing exposed the ghost shapes of the old door openings are evident. There are still a significant number of extant door openings, with six notable angled openings, two on the north side of the second floor hallway, and two each on the north and south side of the hallway on the third floor. There are a handful of additional original door openings down the main stretch of hallway on both floors. Based on the extant and visible ghost door openings, there were approximately twelve single room occupancy units per floor for a total of approximately twenty-four units. The stairwell directly inside the entry, the three story lightwell, and the unique floor plan of the Hotel Aberdeen are significant features all typical of SROs.[2]





ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

The building was first constructed in 1898 as single room occupancy housing. The 1902 Sanborn Maps for Spokane show the building was three stories and forty feet tall with a basement, stores on the first level, and lodgings above. The building featured a metal cornice on the north and west facades with a twelve inch parapet on the north and an eighteen inch parapet on the west. The maps indicate that the roof was composite and there was a three story lightwell above the stairwell on the east side of the building. Historic photographs, Google satellite images, and interior framing patterns indicate the previous existence of a lightwell that has been closed in.

According to a newspaper article from November 1902, construction was being "rushed on the addition to Hotel Aberdeen, on the corner of First ave. and Stevens st." No details about the addition are provided in the article and the work is not evident in building permits for the property. However, when the 1910 Sanborn Maps for Spokane were drawn the building had received an addition on the south side extending it twenty-five feet to Railroad

[2] Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Spokane Washington, Volume 1* [map], 1902, 50 feet to 1 inch, sheet 9.

Alley. Although the addition is compatible with the original structure, it is evident due to a change in brick patterns and a dividing line in the cornice between the two banks of storefront windows south of the entry arch on the west facade. This addition seems to have included an exterior stairwell that provided access to a below grade storefront on the west facade. A vaulted sidewalk is currently covering the original stairwell opening, but ghost signs remain on the facade below the vaulted sidewalk.[3]

In 1904, Spokane's Board of Fire Commissioners instructed the owner of the Hotel Aberdeen to add an additional fire escape to the building. The fire escape is evident in historic photographs and architectural plans on the north facade, however it was removed at some point and is no longer present.[4]

According to City of Spokane building permits, in 1913 architects Hyslop & Westcott prepared plans for an addition that "altered" the structure for stores and apartments with a value of $4000.[5] This alteration is confirmed by architect Robert B. Hyslop in *Spokane's Building Blocks*, and the proposed changes are evident in plans drawn up by the firm Hyslop & Westcott titled, "The Remodeled Aberdeen Hotel." The plans are three pages including north and west facade elevation drawings and interior floor plan drawings of the basement, first, and second floors. The plans seem to indicate rearrangement of the business space on the first floor and minor changes to the plan on the second floor to add additional bathrooms. No plans are provided for the third floor, and the plans say "third floor the same." It is important to note that the proposed changes indicated on the plans were selectively completed. For example, the plans seem to suggest the removal of the prominent oriel bay windows and the addition of a stepped parapet on the roofline over the entry arch but neither of those changes were completed.[6]

Hotel Aberdeen, West and East Façade Rendering
Hyslop and Westcott, NWMAC #L2004-12.59E

[3] "Late Building News, Activity Reported in All Lines---Many New Structure in Erection," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, November 7, 1902, page 2, column 1; Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Spokane Washington, Volume 4* [map], 1910, 50 feet to 1 inch, sheet 450.
[4] Close Buildings If Owners Do Not Give Protection," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, March 2, 1904, page 4, column 1
[5] City of Spokane, "101-03-09-11 S STEVENS STREET," (Building permits, Spokane, 2018), page 5, URL: https://my.spokanecity.org/permits/archive/get/?docID=4554391.
[6] W.W. Hyslop and Frederick E. Westcott, "The Remodeled Aberdeen Hotel," [Architectural Drawing], Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, #L2004-12.59E.

Hotel Aberdeen's Third Floor on Fire, 1950
Wallace Gamble, NWMAC #L85-143.322

The Hyslop and Westcott plans also confirm the previous existence of an exterior staircase at the south end of the west facade which provided public access to a below-sidewalk storefront. The stairway descended from north to south and the vault was wrapped by a railing. This staircase and basement were likely added as part of the 1902 addition and both elements were extant in 1913. It is unclear when these features were removed, but at the time of the renovation in 2018, the stairway was gone and the vaulted sidewalk was covered.

On Friday, February 3, 1950 a fire broke out on the third floor of the building. Photographs and newspaper records show the fire was contained to five rooms on the top floor. The exposed rafters on the third floor show clear evidence of charred wood from the blaze and structural repairs to remedy the damage. It is ironic that at the time of the fire the business located on the first floor below the fire location was "Fred C. Ashley Realtors and Fire Insurance."[7]

The upper floors of the building were in use as some form of affordable living accommodations until at least the 1960s when it operated as the Baker Hotel. Sometime between then and rehabilitation work completed in 2018-19, much of the interior was demolished.[8]

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION

This three-story, flat-roofed, unpainted brick building, rectangular in shape, was constructed in 1898. It features a large arched entryway on the west façade, twenty rectangular windows on the west and four on the north façade. Positioned above the arched entry are two unique double-light triangular oriel bay windows with pressed metal awnings protruding above the windows and stepped brick detailing below. Four windows on the south facade have been filled in over the years due to problems with vandalism. The upper row of windows are topped with brick voussoirs. The storefront facade on the first floor has been changed over the years and currently features a contemporary aluminum storefront system. The north façade originally featured a recessed entry that has been removed. The decorative cornice and parapets are original and need minor repairs. The exterior of the building remains largely unchanged.

[7] Wallace Gamble, "Fire at 105 South Stevens," Wallace Gamble Photograph Collection, Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, #L85-143.322; "Woman Burned in Hotel Fire," *Spokane Daily Chronicle,* Spokane, WA, February 3, 1950, page 1, headline.
[8] Eugenia Woo, "East Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination," (NPS Form, Washington, 2003), section 7, page 31; *Polk's Spokane City Directory, vol. 1960,* (Los Angeles, CA: R.L. Polk & Co., 1960), page 177.

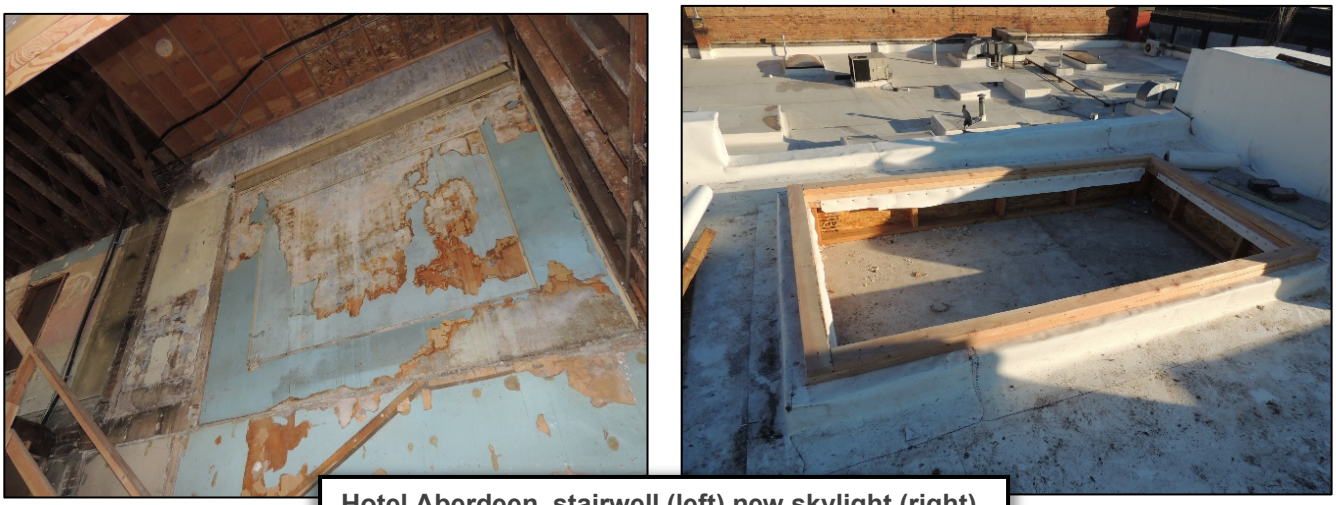
Much of the interior of the building has been demolished down to studs. Despite the substantial demolition, the historic floor plan of the building is still intact. The unique floor plans of SROs are the character defining feature most associated with that property type.

Hotel Aberdeen, vaulted sidewalk and ghost sign
12/6/2018 by Logan Camporeale, SHPO

The scope of the current renovation planned for late 2018 and 2019, leaves the exterior of the building intact. There are a few locations where the masonry needs to be repaired. Seismic upgrades will not affect the appearance. Electrical, plumbing and HVAC upgrades will also not affect external appearance. As mentioned above, the interior of the building requires complete renovation. The renovations are planned in two phases. Phase I included any exterior repairs, the replacement of incompatible vinyl windows with more appropriate metal clad wood windows, and renovations to the first and second floor. Phase II will include the third floor renovations. Exposed interior brick walls will remain visible as much as allowed by energy code.

Basement: There is a small basement area with some incredibly well-preserved ghost signs painted on the below-grade storefront that was once accessible by an exterior stairway to the basement. The signs are painted on the brick between the large openings that once contained storefront windows. The three signs from north to south read “SIGNS,” SHO CARDS,” and DISPLAYS,” suggesting that the final business to use this space as a storefront was a sign and window display company. A survey of sign painters in city directories from 1903-1930 was done, but no sign related business at 101-111 Stevens was located. This unique feature, along with the exposed rubble foundation will be left intact. The building’s current owners anticipate this area will be used as a wine cellar or "speakeasy" section of a restaurant. As of December 2018, this portion of the basement could only be accessed by ladder.

Interior Stairwell: The current stairway is bare plywood likely added after 2010 for construction and demolition purposes. Owners will replace the staircase and plan to reconstruct a skylight above the stairwell that will provide a three-story lightwell.



Hotel Aberdeen, stairwell (left) new skylight (right)
12/6/2018 by Logan Camporeale, SHPO

First Floor: The first floor will be used as retail space and approximately one-third is currently finished and leased. The finished portion has a rustic wood floor and exposed brick walls. The remainder of the first floor will be similarly finished.

Hotel Aberdeen, finished portion of first floor
12/6/2018 by Logan Camporeale, SHPO

Second Floor: The second floor will be used as office space. The remaining walls and significant door openings that tell of the building's history as an SRO will be maintained.

Third Floor: Plans for the third floor are to return to its historic use as apartments. The third floor will also maintain the remaining walls and significant door openings that tell of the buildings history as an SRO. Framing patterns and Sanborn Maps also suggest that two additional lightwells were originally located on the south end of the east facade.[9]

Hotel Aberdeen, (left) 3rd floor hall, (center) 3rd floor north angled doors, (right) 3rd floor removed lightwell
12/6/2018 by Logan Camporeale, SHPO

Exterior facades: The exterior of the building is red brick masonry with a simple cornice. The cornice is sheet metal and needs to be reattached in a few places and repainted. The doorway recessed inside the prominent granite arch is boarded over. It will be reopened and fitted with a historically appropriate door. An additional door that is not evident in historic photos was inserted to the north of the prominent entry arch, likely when the main entrance was boarded over. The south-west door was replaced, likely in the 1970-80s with a metal framed glass door. This door will also be replaced with a historically appropriate door. Some windows on the east and south facades have been bricked over.

Hotel Aberdeen, cornice (left), northeast corner (right)
12/6/2018 by Logan Camporeale, SHPO

[9] Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Spokane Washington, Volume 1* [map], 1902, 50 feet to 1 inch, sheet 9; Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Spokane Washington, Volume 4* [map], 1910, 50 feet to 1 inch, sheet 450.

Exterior windows: Before the 2018-19 rehabilitation began, the building had vinyl replacement windows with snap-in mullions. Arches above third story windows are original and contain decorative infill of pressed metal with diamond shaped protrusions. Granite embellishments matching the prominent entry arch are present on the sides of the third story windows. Modern 1:1 metal clad wood windows are now installed in place of the inappropriate replacement windows.

Hotel Aberdeen, (left) west facade, (right) 3rd floor window arches
12/6/2018 by Logan Camporeale, SHPO

Exterior storefronts: There are existing exterior storefronts on the north and west facades. The storefront on the north façade was altered to remove the recessed entryway and transom windows. The storefront on the west façade has had various different door locations, and the original storefront has been replaced with aluminum windows.

Hotel Aberdeen, (left) north façade storefront, (right) west façade storefront
12/6/2018 by Logan Camporeale, SHPO

SECTION 8: NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFIGANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Hotel Aberdeen is a corner-lot brick building that captures the stories of working-class Spokanites who came to Spokane at the turn of the 20th century to work in growing regional industries such as mining, lumber, and railroad. The three-story structure was built in 1898 as single room occupancy housing (SRO) in Spokane's East Downtown Historic District, an area characterized by warehouses and commercial buildings with working-class affordable living accommodations on the upper floors and businesses catering to those residents on the ground floor. The two upper floors of the Hotel Aberdeen retain much of their unique floor plan telling of its history as an SRO.

The identified period of significance for the Hotel Aberdeen is from its construction in 1898 until the building was transferred to a new owner and an addition was completed in 1913. At this time the building switched from being used as an SRO to an apartment house. This period was selected because it corresponds with the rapid development of Spokane's SROs as the city's population exploded at the turn of the century. That high paced expansion slowed in the nineteen aughts and the demand for SROs dropped off considerably.

The Hotel Aberdeen is eligible under Criterion A due to the importance of SROs to the rapid industrial development and population growth in Spokane from 1900-1910. SROs are also an eligible property type under Criterion C, because they represent a specific type of architectural style and design that was dominant in the East Downtown Historic District. The Hotel Aberdeen, with its corner lot, is a unique example of this important property type. Additionally, the first three owners of the building and proprietors of the SRO were females, which provides a unique opportunity to explore the life of an influential turn-of-the-century female real estate developer and entrepreneur, Carrie Harris. Association with Carrie Harris also makes the property eligible under Criterion B.

SPOKANE HISTORIC CONTEXT: FROM TRIBAL LANDS TO BUSTLING CITY

The City of Spokane sits on the traditional lands of the Spokane Tribe. They have inhabited these lands since time immemorial. They hunted, fished, harvested vegetables, raised horses, traded, and made their homes in Spokane and surrounding areas. The Spokane's way of life was abruptly altered when white people began arriving to the region in the early 1800s.

The Northwest Company, a Montreal based fur trading operation, built the Spokane House trading post at the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane River in 1810, marking the beginning of white settlement in the region. Settlement was initially slow, but by the late 1850s increasing numbers of white people were encroaching on tribal lands in pursuit of newly discovered gold in the Columbia River and its tributaries.

Violence between the tribes and white settlers got the attention of the United States Government which sent the Army to protect white settlers. Acting as the aggressor under the leadership of General George Wright, the Army initiated a series of battles with the Spokane Tribe that left dozens of Spokanes and hundreds of their horses and livestock dead. The fighting ended in September 1858 with surrender of the tribe under the guise of a peace treaty. Instead of brokering peace diplomatically, General Wright murdered Sub-chief Qualchan and at least three fellow warriors on the shore of Hangman Creek. After the defeat of the Spokanes and surrounding tribes, the government began negotiating with and ultimately forcing the tribes onto reservations. In 1872, an executive order instructed

the Spokane Tribe to move to the original Colville Indian Reservation. The removal of the Spokanes and other regional tribes opened up the site of Spokane to homesteaders, and soon after settlers began arriving.[10]

The City of Spokane grew quickly. In 1880, just a year before incorporation, there were only 350 white people living in the town of Spokane Falls. By the time of the following census in 1890, Spokane residents had dropped the "Falls" from their name and the city's population had increased to 19,922 people. This rapid inflow amounted to growth of over 5,500% in just one decade. The city's pace of exponential growth experienced a minor setback in August of 1889 when approximately thirty blocks of downtown Spokane were burned to the ground in a fast-moving fire. This left much of the city's core a blank slate from which a freshly constructed downtown of primarily brick masonry buildings rose from the ashes.[11]

Not discouraged from the fire, Spokane's rapid growth continued. The burgeoning mining, railroad, timber, and agriculture industries sent tens of thousands of people flocking to the Inland Northwest seeking new jobs and greater opportunities. By 1900, the number of Spokanites had grown to 36,848, most of which were working-class laborers, single women, and itinerant workers. That number continued to grow, and when the 1900 census was taken at the turn of the century 104,402 Spokane residents were counted. This influx in population brought the labor force necessary to grow regional business but it required quick construction of affordable housing accommodations. Much of that need was met through the construction of single-room occupancy housing (SRO) in the central business district, and in the East Downtown Historic District.[12]

EAST DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

The East Downtown Historic District is located on the east end of Spokane's central business district. The district is bisected by an east-to-west railroad corridor that was integral to the development of the city, and to the growth of the warehouses and working-class accommodations that filled the surrounding streets.

Covering approximately twenty-seven blocks, the district is mostly square in shape bound loosely by Main Avenue on the north, Division Street on the east, Pacific Avenue on the south, with a panhandle reducing in size as it stretches west to Post Street, where it meets with another National Register historic district, the West Downtown Historic Transportation Corridor. The defining characteristic of the district is its proximity to the 1890 Northern Pacific Railroad Depot and connecting track bed.

The district contains various building styles but two types of buildings are dominant: warehouses, like the Washington Cracker Co. Building and the McClintock-Trunkey Building, and vernacular brick two-to-four story commercial buildings, like the Transient Hotel and the Mearow Block. Businesses inhabited the warehouses along the tracks facilitating easy transportation access. Mixed-use spaces, with commercial storefronts on the first floor and multi-family living accommodations above, filled in much of the surrounding area. According to Eugenia Woo, preparer of the *East Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination*, the district "has been a significant part of downtown's industrial and commercial heritage, comprised of buildings that offered housing

[10] Warren Seyler, Ben Adkisson, *Spokane Tribal Wars of 1858,* directed by Trask McFarland (2017; Wellpinit, WA: VariusMedia), https://youtu.be/-uN2juBAKlc.
[11] Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division, "Decennial Census Counts of Population for the State, Counties, Cities and Towns," (Excel spreadsheet, Olympia, 2017), page 4.
[12] Washington State Office of Financial Management, "Decennial Census Counts of Population for the State, Counties, Cities and Towns," page 4.

and business establishments that met the needs of those that came to Spokane to work and live either temporarily or permanently."[13]

The district became home to many of the working-class laborers, single women, and itinerant workers that flocked to Spokane to support growing industry. The district was more ethnically diverse than other parts of downtown. According to Woo, "while a majority of the population that resided and worked in east downtown was European American, the area can be differentiated from the rest of the central business district by the presence of small ethnic enclaves." These enclaves included immigrant populations from Eastern Europe, Japan, and China.[14]

Tremendous opportunities to tell the stories of these individuals remain tucked within the buildings that contained their housing accommodations and frequented businesses. As Woo effectively argues, "the social history of these laborers and those who lived, worked, and ran businesses in the district is an important chapter in Spokane's history."[15]

SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY HOUSING

Single room occupancy housing (SRO) was a widely available form of short-term affordable housing in the American West, and they were plentiful in the East Downtown Historic District. According to Woo, "The East Downtown Historic District contains many of the city's SROs. Mostly constructed between 1900 and 1910 to meet the housing demand the itinerant workers created, the SRO in Spokane was typically two to four stories in height." SROs were furnished one-person-per-room residences with commonly accessible restrooms down the hall, generally one or two baths per floor. The rooms were not equipped with kitchens, although some SROs provided a common kitchen for shared use. Some rooms were appointed with sinks and running water, but most were not. SROs sometimes reserved a small portion of their space for multi-room units that would have rented at additional cost.[16]

This unique style of housing arrangement demanded a specific floor plan. "Perhaps the most character-defining feature of single room occupancy hotels is their floor plans on the upper, residential floors," according to Craig Holstine, author of the *Multiple Property Documentation for Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane.*" Although floor plans can vary depending on the structure, "normally hallways cross the width of the buildings paralleling the street behind the bank of rooms facing onto the street; hallways, often wide in dimension, run at ninety degree angles off the front hall into side wings of the buildings, with rooms facing into the hallways."[17]

An additional character defining feature typical in SROs is an entryway, sometimes with a quaint lobby, leading immediately to a staircase. As Holstine explains, this provided "direct access to the second level, where a small lobby or waiting area with a built-in bench is situated adjacent to a manager's office or nook with registration desk," however in some plans the registration desk was located on the ground level. SROs also frequently used both skylights and lightwells to provide additional natural light to the interior of the buildings.[18]

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[13] Eugenia Woo, "East Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination," section 7, page 1.
[14] Eugenia Woo, "East Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination," section 8, page 8-10.
[15] Eugenia Woo, "East Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination," section 8, page 8.
[16] Craig Holstine, "Multiple Property Documentation, Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane National Register Nomination," (NPS Form, Washington, 1993), section F, page 17-18.
[17] Craig Holstine, "Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane," section F, page 17.
[18] Craig Holstine, "Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane," section F, page 17.

From the exterior, most SROs could be described as simple vernacular commercial buildings with brick facades. The buildings vary in shape from "U" shaped designs to narrow 25 foot-wide corner buildings. They were typically two-to-four stories, but there is at least one example of a five story SRO in the East Downtown Historic District, the Morgan Block. Fenestration on the street level was typical of commercial storefronts with large display windows, and on the floors above windows reflected the arrangement of the units, generally one per room. Woo describes the general characteristics of SROs in the East Downtown Historic District as including "stepped parapets, ornamental cornices, patterned brickwork, and corbelled parapets and courses. More unique features include highly decorative terra cotta detailing on primary facades."[19]

Individuals who rented SROs enjoyed quaint and simple accommodations in comparison to luxury hotels but substantially more private and comfortable than dormitory-style lodging houses. "Spokane's SROs housed a very specific population during the early decades of the twentieth century," according to the authors of the *West Downtown Historic Transportation Corridor National Register Nomination.* In the central business district, most "SRO dwellers were white males from the eastern portions on the United States or Western Europe. Typically they were between 25 and 45 years of age, single, and engaged in some form of labor or craft, such as mining or timber. The vast majority of these individuals were literate and had resided in their current domicile for less than eight months."[20]

Hotel Aberdeen, from railroad grade
Herman Schnitzmeyer, NWMAC #L96-37.89

THE HOTEL ABERDEEN

The Hotel Aberdeen was first constructed as Wellington Court in 1898 for a Scottish immigrant, Agnes McDonough. Mrs. McDonough, although married, was the sole owner of the building and the proprietor of a business in the building, the Wellington Court single room occupancy housing. In 1902, McDonough sold the property to an unmarried woman, Anna McIntosh. It is unclear how the building was used while McIntosh was the owner, but she did not keep it long. McIntosh sold the building to a recently divorced real estate developer, Carrie Harris, in 1903. Harris, who also owned the Victoria Hotel in downtown Spokane, operated the newly-acquired building as the Hotel Aberdeen. It is interesting to note that the first three sole owners of the building and the proprietors of the SRO were all female.[21]

[19] Eugenia Woo, "East Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination," section 7, page 2.
[20] William Aberle, Salina Davis, Andrew Duffin, Brenda Jackson, Jeff Johnson, John Mann, Donna Turnipseed, "West Downtown Historic Transportation Corridor National Register Nomination," (NPS Form, Washington, 1999), section 8, page 38.
[21] City of Spokane, "Warranty Deed No. 83235, Anna McIntosh to Carrie Harris," (Deed Records, Spokane, 1903).

The R. L. Polk & Co.'s Spokane City Directories (Spokane Polks) from the turn of the century do not contain a section for SROs, but they do contain sections for "Apartment Houses," "Furnished Rooms," "Hotels," and "Lodging Houses." The section headings are also fluid, varying slightly from year to year. This can make identifying SROs in the directories challenging. Sometimes SROs were even listed under multiple business types. For example, in the 1904 and 1907 Spokane Polks, the Hotel Aberdeen is listed under both the "hotel" and "furnished rooms" sections. Despite not being listed specifically as an SRO in the Spokane Polk Directories, based on the known history of the building and evidence from its historic floor plan, there is little doubt that the Hotel Aberdeen was an SRO.[22]

Below is a selected survey of the SRO related listings for this property in the Spokane Polks from 1898-1930.

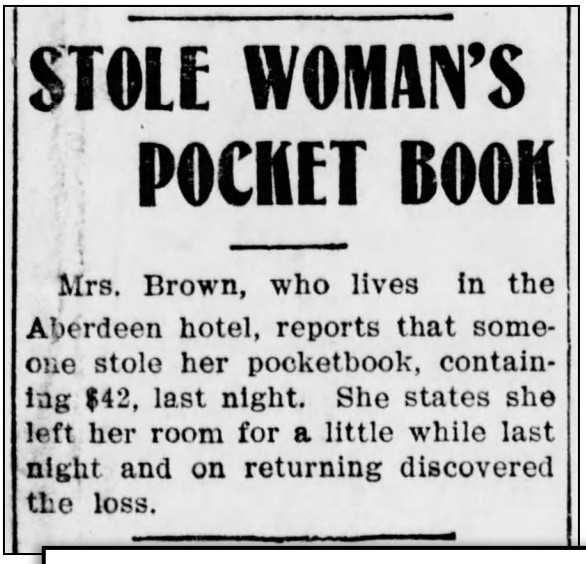
Year: **Business Type:** business name, address (page number)

- ❏ 1898: *No SRO related entry was located for 101-111 S. Stevens*
- ❏ 1899: **Furnished Rooms:** "Wellington Court, S103 Stevens" (pg. 721)
- ❏ 1900: **Lodging Houses:** "Wellington Court, S103 Stevens" (pg. 828)
- ❏ 1901: **Lodging Houses: "**Wellington Court, S103 Stevens" (pg. 929)
- ❏ 1902: **Lodging Houses:** "Wellington Court, S103 Stevens" (pg. 955)
- ❏ 1903: **Furnished Rooms:** "Hotel Aberdeen, S103 Stevens" (pg. 1062)
- ❏ 1904: **Hotels:** "Hotel Aberdeen, 103 Stevens" (pg. 726)
  Lodging Houses: "Hotel Aberdeen, 103 Stevens" (pg. 741)
- ❏ 1905: **Hotels:** ""Hotel Aberdeen, S103 Stevens" (pg. 835)
- ❏ 1906: **Hotels:** ""Hotel Aberdeen, S103 Stevens" (pg. 859)
- ❏ 1907: **Furnished Rooms:** "Hotel Aberdeen, S103 Stevens" (pg. 1010)
  Hotels: "Hotel Aberdeen, S103 Stevens" (pg. 1019)
- ❏ 1912: **Hotels:** "Hotel Aberdeen, S103 Stevens" (pg. 1353)
- ❏ 1913: *No SRO related entry was located for 101-111 S. Stevens*
- ❏ 1914: **Apartment Houses:** "Bachelor The, S101 Stevens" (pg. 1182)
- ❏ 1915: **Furnished Rooms:** "Bachelor Apts, S101 Stevens" (pg. 1079)
- ❏ 1916: **Furnished Rooms:** "Bachelor Apts, S101 Stevens" (pg. 1096)
- ❏ 1917: **Apartment Houses:** "Bachelor Apts The, S101 Stevens" (pg. 1067)
- ❏ 1922: **Apartments and Lodging House:** "Bachelor The S101 Stevens" (pg. 837)
- ❏ 1930: **Apartment Buildings:** "Bachelor S101 Stevens" (pg. 1013)

The SROs in the building had a variety of names over the years. The Hotel Aberdeen was selected as the historic name because it was the name of the SRO that operated at the property during the majority of the identified period of significance from 1898-1913 and when the property was associated with Carrie Harris.

[22] Herman Schnitzmeyer, "Looking North from the Northern Pacific Railroad Viaduct," General Photograph Collection, Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, #L96-37.89.

At the turn of the century, the blocks surrounding the Hotel Aberdeen held lots of single room occupancy housing, lodging houses, and furnished rooms. Nearby accommodations included the Armstrong Hotel at 402 W. Sprague, the Levy Lodging House at 120 ½ Stevens, and the Bobby Burns Lodging House at 208 ½ Stevens. The high availability of single room occupancy and similar types of affordable housing in the area is reflective of the type of working class individuals that largely inhabited the East Downtown Historic District.[23]



STOLE WOMAN'S POCKET BOOK

Mrs. Brown, who lives in the Aberdeen hotel, reports that someone stole her pocketbook, containing $42, last night. She states she left her room for a little while last night and on returning discovered the loss.

Spokane Press, October 17, 1905, page 1

Newspaper reports from 1904-1910 paint a rough picture of the activity at the Hotel Aberdeen. Various crimes were reported at the property including opium use and theft of belongings from residents of the hotel. One article referred to a resident of Hotel Aberdeen as a "transient roomer," and another accused a hotel guest of being a confidence man and fraudster.[24]

CARRIE HARRIS: REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER AND INDEPENDENT WOMAN

In a time before women had the right to vote, Carrie Harris was financially independent and a successful businesswoman. In June of 1882, she married William J. Harris, an ambitious businessman who would later strike it rich in the mines of Rossland, B.C. Her husband would become famous for his investments, but independent of her partner Carrie Harris built a diverse multi-state real estate portfolio at the turn of the 20th century.

The couple married in Sioux Falls, South Dakota where they had their first and only child, Louise Harris, on May 6, 1883. In the fall of 1884, Carrie Harris followed her husband to Idaho's Silver Valley in pursuit of quick riches after the discovery of silver in the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Mr. Harris quickly burned through his funds without any success to show for the money he spent. While her husband labored away in the mines struggling to meet the family's financial needs, Carrie Harris established and operated businesses that catered to hungry and tired miners in both Murray and Mullan, Idaho.[25]

The family, dejected from failed mining investments, moved to Spokane, Washington shortly after the Great Fire of 1889. Mr. Harris found work in the restaurant business and again invested in mining interests, this time in

[23] *Polk's Spokane City Directory, vol. 1902,* (Los Angeles, CA: R.L. Polk & Co., 1902), page 954-955.
[24] "Smooth Mr. Brown Again Seeks Cash In Spokane," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, March 30, 1902, page 1, column 1; "Diamond Gone," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, March 11, 1904, page 1, column 4; "Cops Looking for Yarum," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, April 19, 1909, page 3, column 4; "Stole Woman's Pocket Book," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, October 17, 1905, page 1, column 5; "Were Working Overtime," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, November 19, 1910, page 10, column 6.
[25] Nelson W. Durham, *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country Washington: From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time, Volume II* (Spokane: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1912), page 432-437.

British Columbia. On this occasion, the Harris' investments paid off when the Le Roi Mine in Rossland, B.C. struck it rich on valuable gold veins. Their stake in the company exploded in value making them both wealthy.[26]

MRS. WILLIAM J. HARRIS

Portrait of Mrs. Carrie Harris
N.W. Durham, *History of the City of Spokane*

In 1900 the couple had a falling out and William Harris filed for divorce. William Harris claimed that he and his wife had a separation agreement that promised her a specific amount of money and property. Carrie Harris disputed the existence of said separation agreement and responded with at least six lawsuits in Spokane County Court alleging that her husband had defrauded her of over $200,000. Carrie Harris' legal actions were successful. In November of 1900, a Spokane judge brokered a deal between the couple that awarded Carrie Harris $125,000 on top of an additional undisclosed sum. A divorce was granted and the couple separated.[27]

Carrie Harris, now thirty-seven years old, quickly put her money to work. She moved to Los Angeles, California with her daughter where she had a stately home built for herself. She then began purchasing developable lots from Charles Victor Hall and Josephine Hall in the Chas. Victor Hall Tract near the University of Southern California. The lots were incredibly cheap, with twenty-five of the lots costing Harris only ten dollars. Harris then had two-story frame construction single family homes built on some of the lots and sold them to interested buyers. This type of real estate speculation and land development was risky, but it could be highly remunerative and the risk paid off for Harris. In June 1902, just one year after purchasing twenty-five lots for ten dollars, she sold a single unimproved corner lot in Chas. Victor Hall Tract for $1,500. In November 1902 she sold one of the homes she developed on a single lot for $4,500, and in November 1904, she sold another for $4,150. It is unclear what the cost was to build the homes, but Harris certainly made substantial profit on her investments in the Chas. Victor Hall Tract.[28]

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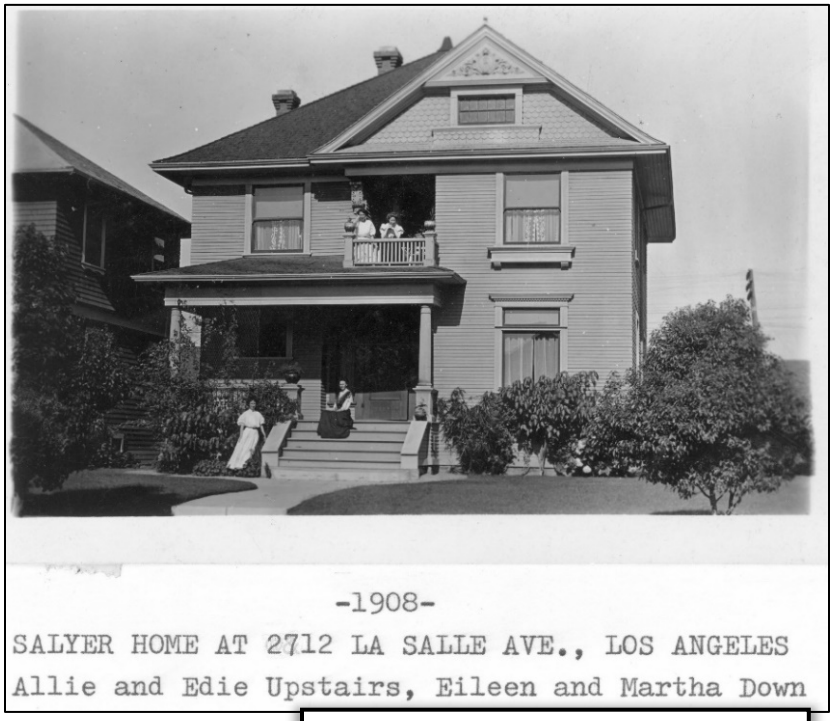
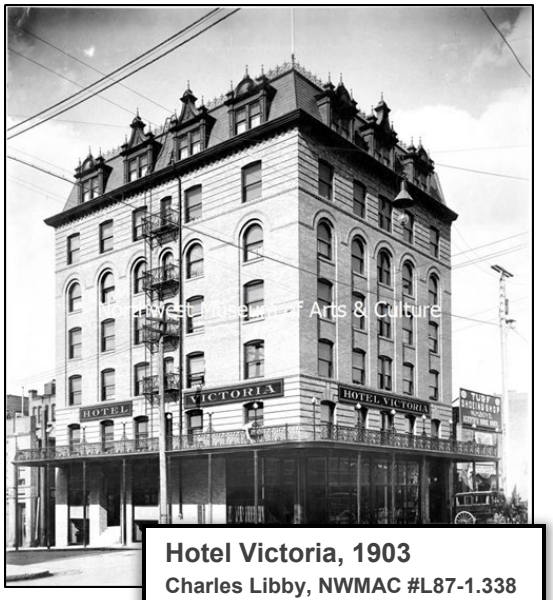
[26] Nelson W. Durham, *Spokane and the Inland Empire* (Spokane: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1912), page 432-441.
[27] "Harris is in Trouble," *Argus-Leader,* Sioux Falls, ND, September 18, 1900, page 6, column 3.
[28] "More Real Estate, Other Sales and Notes," *Los Angeles Times,* Los Angeles, CA, July 19, 1903, page 16, column 4; "Real Estate Record, Recent Transfers," *Los Angeles Times,* Los Angeles, CA, November 12, 1904, page 11, column 3; "Real Estate Transfers," *Los Angeles Times,* Los Angeles, CA, July 6, 1901, page 13, column 4; "Building Notes," *Los Angeles Times,* Los Angeles, CA, June 30, 1901, part 2, page 13, column 7.



Salyer Home built by Carrie Harris
Photographer unknown, 1908

Many of the homes developed by Carrie Harris are still extant in the Chas. Victor Hall Tract. Some historic newspapers refer to her development as the "Carrie Harris houses." In 2018, the neighborhood maintains much of its historic character, however it has not been listed as a historic district or historic overlay zone at the national, state, or local level. Nonetheless, according to Margarita Wuellner, Ph.D., Jon L. Wilson, and Amanda Kainer, preparers of the *Intensive Historic Resource Survey of the Normandie 5 Redevelopment Area*, has the potential to be a City of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) because of its association with "both the history of suburban development and late 19th- and early 20th-century residential architecture of Los Angeles." The report claims 57% of the resources remaining in the potential district are contributing properties that are "representative of the residential architecture and urban history of the early 20th century in Los Angeles." Many of the Carrie Harris houses, such as the Salyer House at 2712 La Salle Avenue, are an excellent example of contributing properties within the Chas. Victor Hall potential HPOZ.[29]



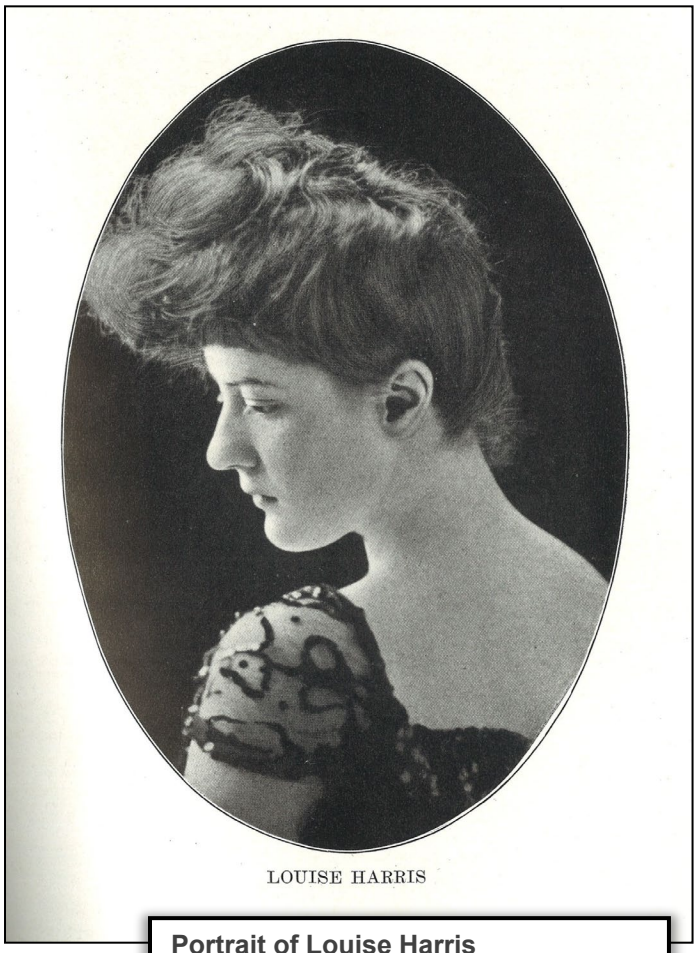
Hotel Victoria, 1903
Charles Libby, NWMAC #L87-1.338

Simultaneously to her real estate ventures in Los Angeles, Carrie Harris was accumulating and developing property in Spokane. In 1903 she developed the high-end seven-story Hotel Victoria in Downtown Spokane's central business district. The Hotel Victoria was a stunning Second Empire influenced hotel with a mansard roof and second floor balcony wrapped with wrought-iron railings above the sidewalk. Architect Robert B. Hyslop recalls that the Hotel Victoria's unique-to-Spokane balcony feature suggested a distinct "New Orleans flavor." The Hotel Victoria was demolished in March 1979 to make way for a parking garage.[30]

Also in 1903, Carrie Harris purchased the Hotel Aberdeen at the corner of First Ave and Stevens St. for $12,000. This building, just blocks from the Hotel Victoria, provided modest working-class

[29] "Piteous Death of Los Angeles Girl," *Los Angeles Times,* Los Angeles, CA, January 11, 1904, page 10, column 6; Margarita Wuellner, Jon L. Wilson, and Amanda Kainer, "Intensive Historic Resource Survey of the Normandie 5 Redevelopment Area," (Report, Los Angeles, 2011), page 48.
[30] Robert B. Hyslop, *Spokane's Building Blocks* (Spokane, WA: privately published, 1981), page 310.

accommodations in the form of single room occupancy housing. Harris was building a multi-state real estate portfolio that included developable lots, single-family homes, single occupancy housing, and high-end hotels.[31]



Portrait of Louise Harris
N.W. Durham, *History of the City of Spokane*

In 1904, tragedy struck for Carrie Harris and her family when her daughter Louise Harris drowned in a tragic steamboat accident. Louise, twenty years old, was well known in Spokane, Seattle, and Los Angeles. According to the *Los Angeles Times,* Louise Harris "was one of the most beautiful girls in Los Angeles." The newspaper continues that she "was a pleasing and not unfamiliar figure here on account of her horsemanship… She was the only woman in the city who, when she rode, went mounted on a thoroughbred Arabian horse."[32]

In January, 1904, Louise Harris boarded the steamboat *Clallam* en route to Victoria, British Columbia with at least sixty other passengers and thirty one crew on board. After passing through customs in Port Townsend, Washington, the boat began crossing the Strait of San Juan De Fuca where it encountered a large storm. The boat became seriously distressed when its engines failed. The captain of the *Clallam* ordered the women and children onto three lifeboats. When the lifeboats reached the water they immediately capsized and everyone on board the lifeboats drowned. The remaining passengers and crew stayed on the embattled ship through the night working to keep it afloat until they were discovered by another vessel.

The *Clallam* was towed to shore, but before it arrived it again began sinking. Fortunately, another boat was nearby and the remaining individuals on board *Clallam* when it sunk were saved. When one of the lifeboats was discovered after the wreck, Louise Harris was found inside no longer alive. As the Los Angeles Times explains, her death was particularly tragic since "it seems as though she had everything to live for. Her mother is rich; she had a rare beauty, and a quick, clever mind."[33]

Less than ten months after the tragic loss of their daughter, Carrie Harris and her ex-husband, William Harris, took the unusual step of getting remarried to one another after being divorced and separated for four years. The surprising revelation was headline news in Spokane. According to newspaper reports, "as a result of her death all

[31] "Local Briefs," *Spokane Press,* July 14, 1903, page 3, column 3.
[32] "Piteous Death of Los Angeles Girl," *Los Angeles Times,* Los Angeles, CA, January 11, 1904, page 10, column 6.
[33] "Piteous Death of Los Angeles Girl," *Los Angeles Times,* Los Angeles, CA, January 11, 1904, page 10, column 6.

differences were forgotten by Mr. and Mrs. Harris and a great common sorrow" brought them back together in marriage.[34]

AS THE CLALLAM LOOKS NOW

THE WRECK OF THE CLALLAM BEACHED AT OAK BAY, VICTORIA.

Tacoma Times, June 9, 1904, page 3

Recently reunited with her husband, Harris was still eager to develop properties. In September, 1905 Carrie Harris and her husband took out a $50,000 mortgage on the Hotel Victoria to finance the development of a large luxury apartment building in Browne's Addition, the still extant Westminster Apartments. About one year later, in August of 1906, newspapers announced the opening of the Westminster Hotel "which was built by Mrs. Carrie Harris at Spruce and Pacific." Nelson Durham in *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country Washington* also suggests that the Westminster was designed by Carrie and William Harris. Despite Durham's assertion, according to the Washington State Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation, the Westminster was designed by architects Lewis P. Stritesky and Robert C. Sweatt.[35]

After the loss of her daughter, Harris also became more of a philanthropist. In 1908 she donated $2,500 to Spokane's Home of the Friendless. Her donation was the greatest sum contributed to a fundraising drive that raised $31,000 for the charity.[36]

In September of 1911, Carrie Harris joined her husband on a business trip to Quartz Creek near Pierce, Idaho. While on the trip, the forty-six year old woman became ill and died just three days later. Her death certificate listed "obstructed bowels" as her cause of death. When Nelson Durham's *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country Washington* was published in 1912, just one year after Carrie Harris died, he explained that her

[34] "Daughter's Death reconciles Divorced Parents--William J. Harris and Carrie Harris Remarry," *Spokane Press,* October 22, 1904, page 1, column 1; "As the Clallam Looks Now," *Tacoma Times,* Tacoma, WA, June 9, 1904, page 3, column 2.
[35] "The Westminster Hotel," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, August 15, 1906, page 4, column 1; "Heavy Mortgage on the Victoria," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, September 22, 1905, page 1, column 2; "Lewis P. Stritesky" architect profile, Washington Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation, https://dahp.wa.gov/bio-for-lewis-p-stritesky.
[36] "Money for Friendless Home," *The San Juan Islander*, Friday Harbor, WA, April 4, 1908, page 2, column 3.

real estate investments made her "one of the wealthiest woman in Spokane." He continues his praise saying that she was "the brightest businesswoman in Spokane" and "one of the most beloved women of the city." Contemporary newspapers, property documents, building journals, and Carrie Harris's probate record seem to substantiate Nelson's claims. [37]

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hotel Aberdeen is significant as an example of single room occupancy housing, a common property type in the East Downtown Historic District. SROs were critical to the economic development of Spokane because they provided the housing that was necessary to support the tens-of-thousands of workers who came here to work for growing industries. Although the building's architect and builder are unknown, one of the early developers of the property, Carrie Harris, was an influential real estate developer. The Hotel Aberdeen operated in the building until 1913, shortly after Carrie Harris passed away. Alterations were done to the building in 1913 and the Bachelor Apartments filled the space from 1914 until at least 1930. The building's transition from SRO to apartments was a direct response to slowing growth in the city and waning demand for SROs. Considering these factors, 1898 to 1913 has been selected as the period of significance because it corresponds with Carrie Harris' ownership of the building and with the rapid development of Spokane's SROs as the city's population exploded at the turn of the century.

[37] Nelson W. Durham, *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country Washington: From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time, Volume II* (Spokane: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1912), page 441; State of Idaho, "Certificate of Death, Caroline Harris," (Death Record, Orofino, ID, 1911).

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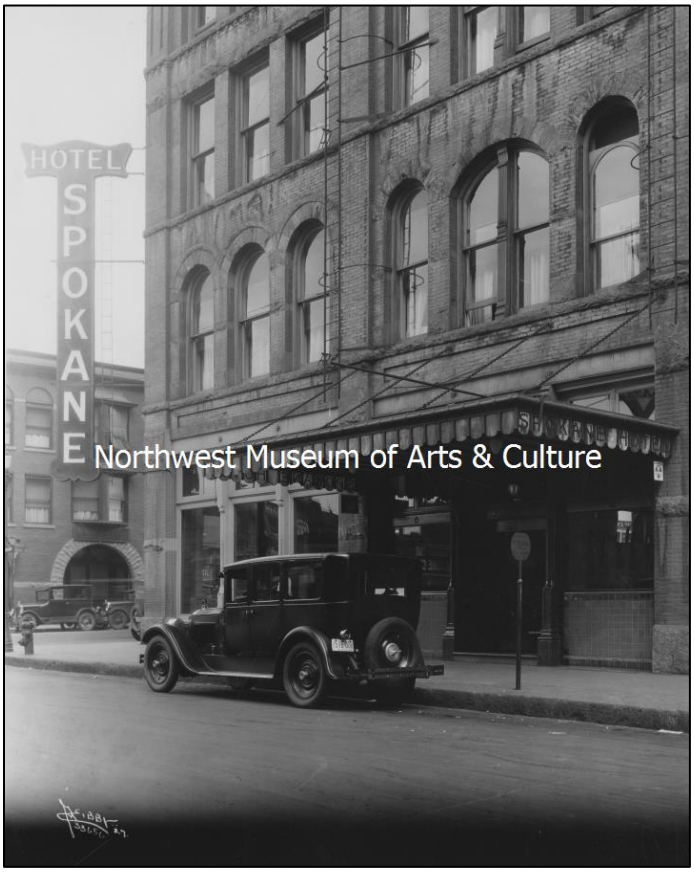
Charles Libby, "Stevens Street View, 1929," Charles Libby Photograph Collection, Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, #L87-1.40598-29.

Charles Libby, "Hotel Spokane, 1946" Charles Libby Photograph Collection, Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, #L87-1.48137-46.

Frank Guilbert, "City Ramp Garage, 1935," Frank Guilbert Photograph Collection, Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, #L95-111.664.



Charles Libby, "Hotel Spokane, 1927," Charles Libby Photograph Collection, Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, #L87-1.33656-27.

Logan Camporeale, “Interior of basement of south end of building with historic below ground storefront,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, “Ghost sign on below ground storefront on east façade,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, “Second floor east side where SRO rooms were located,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, “Replacement vinyl windows on right and new metal clad wood windows on left,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, “Third floor windows with granite detailing” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, “Third floor windows with granite detailing,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, “Third floor oriel bay window,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, “Metal roof over second floor oriel bay window,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, (left) “Interior of third floor oriel bay window,” (right) “facing east from main third floor hallway showing the division between original building and c.1902 addition,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, “Interior of historic SRO unit on second floor northwest corner,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

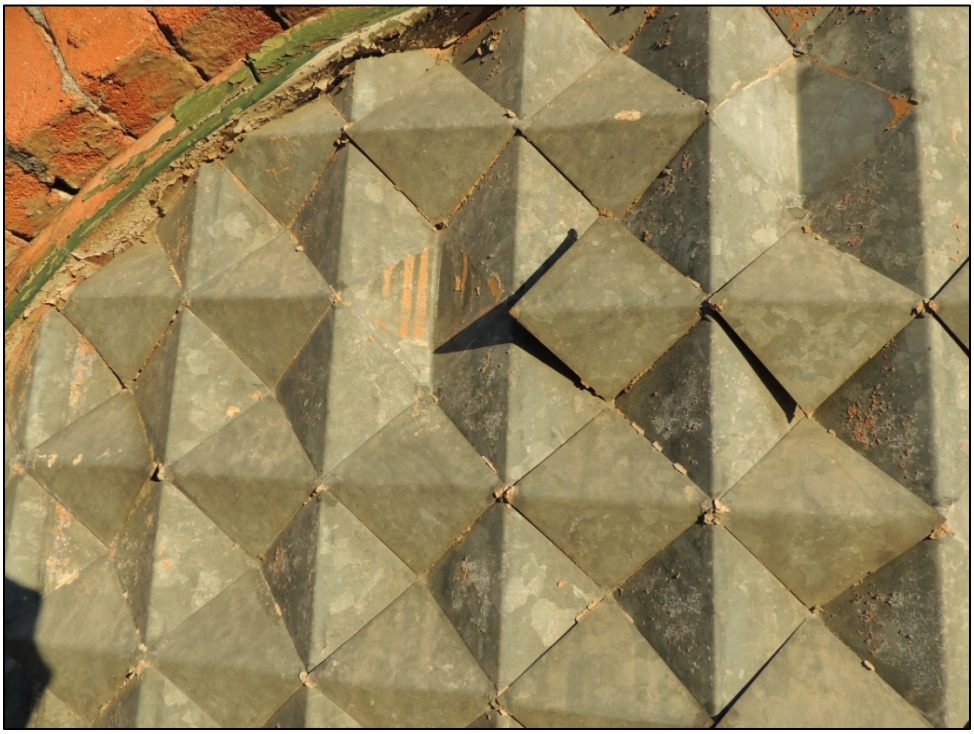
Logan Camporeale, “Third floor rafters showing fire damage and repair,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, “Third floor rafters showing fire damage and repair,” December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

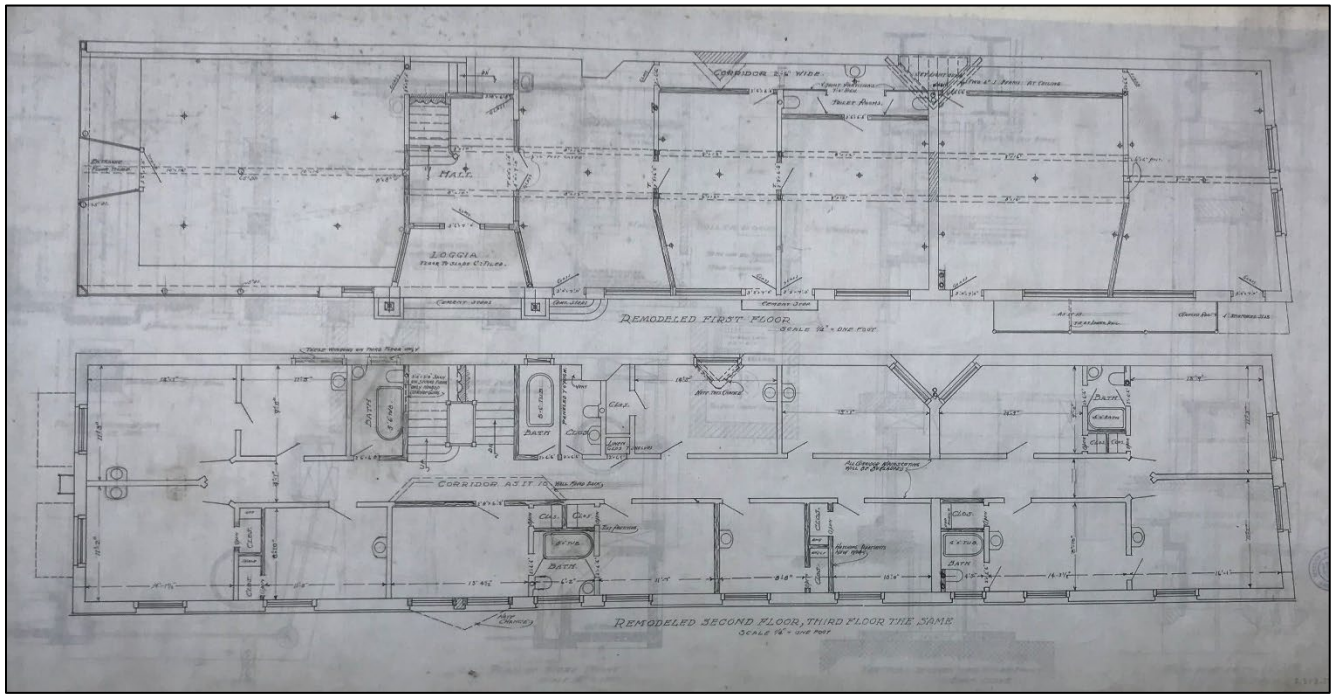
Logan Camporeale, "First floor near middle of building facing southwest, partial brick wall shows division between original building and c.1902 addition," December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

Logan Camporeale, "Area behind main arch entry that was closed in by a previous owner," December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.

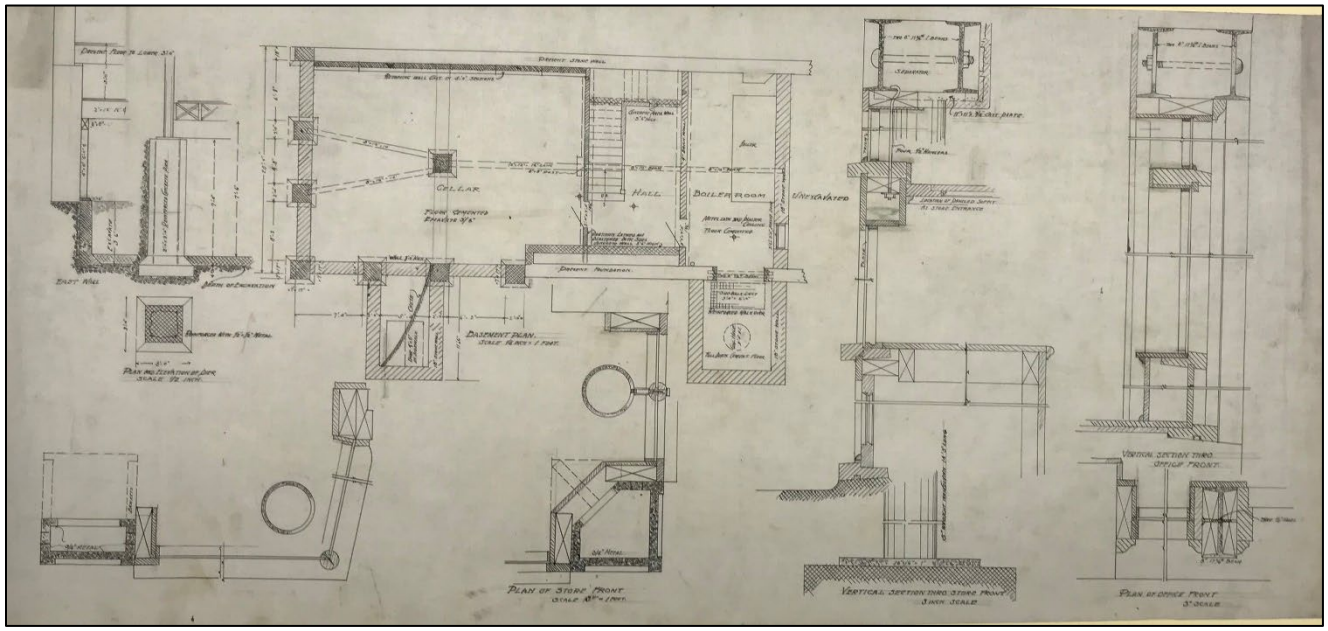
Logan Camporeale, (right) "South façade showing recently reopened window openings," (left) Third floor exterior window sill on west façade," December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs.



Logan Camporeale, "Protruding metal detailing above third floor windows in arch," December 6, 2018, Spokane Historic Preservation Office Photographs. (Notice some metal piece have fallen off and others are damaged.)



W.W. Hyslop and Frederick E. Westcott, "The Remodeled Aberdeen Hotel," [Architectural Drawing], Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, #L2004-12.59E.



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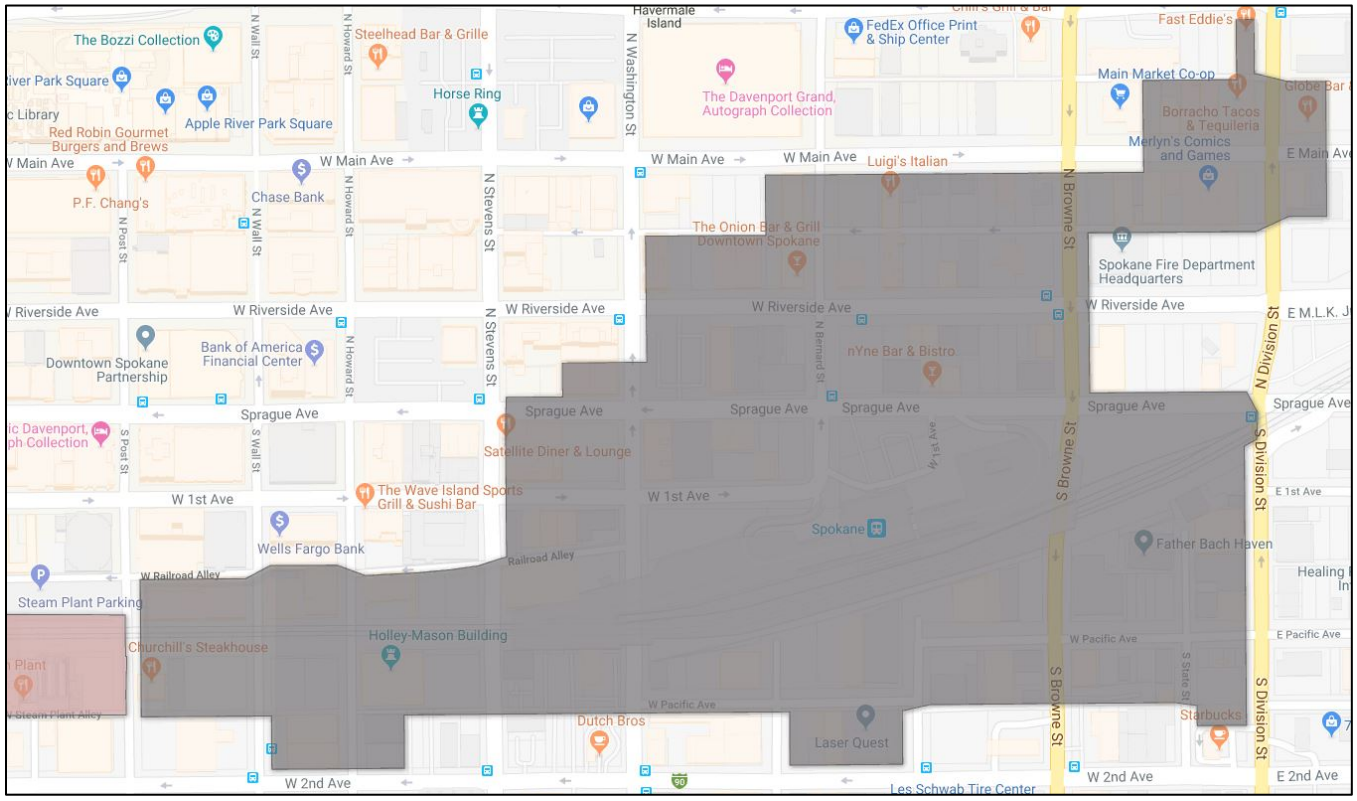


Google Maps, Screen Capture of East Downtown Historic District, Spokane Historic Preservation Office District Maps, URL: https://fusiontables.google.com/embedviz?q=select+col15+from+1CQgVDmf9QbLsHuy1Xzx7Ob6PA6X5QcutXFjIAw-M&viz=MAP&h=false&lat=47.65649126134476&lng=-117.41570078836025&t=1&z=16&l=col15&y=2&tmplt=2&hml=KML.

LATE BUILDING NEWS.

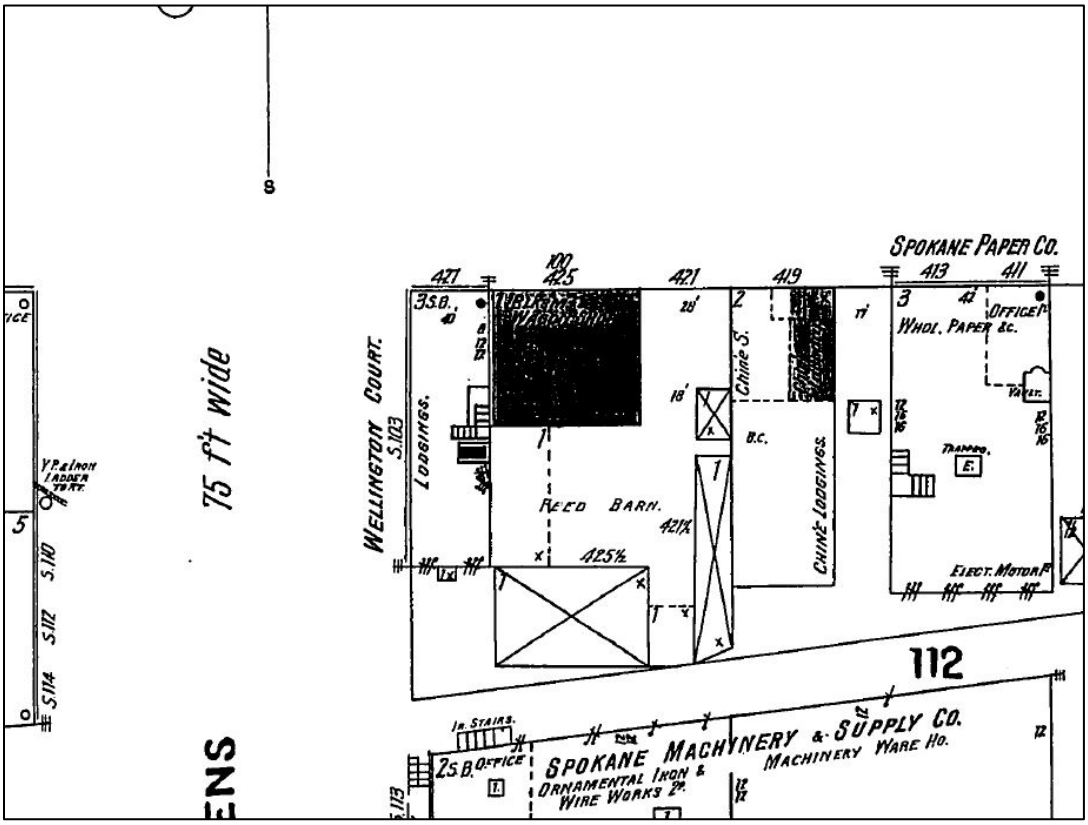
Activity Reported In All Lines---Many New Structures In Erection.

The Great Northern is putting up a one-story brick, 40x20, near the Division st. bridge to serve as an engine house.

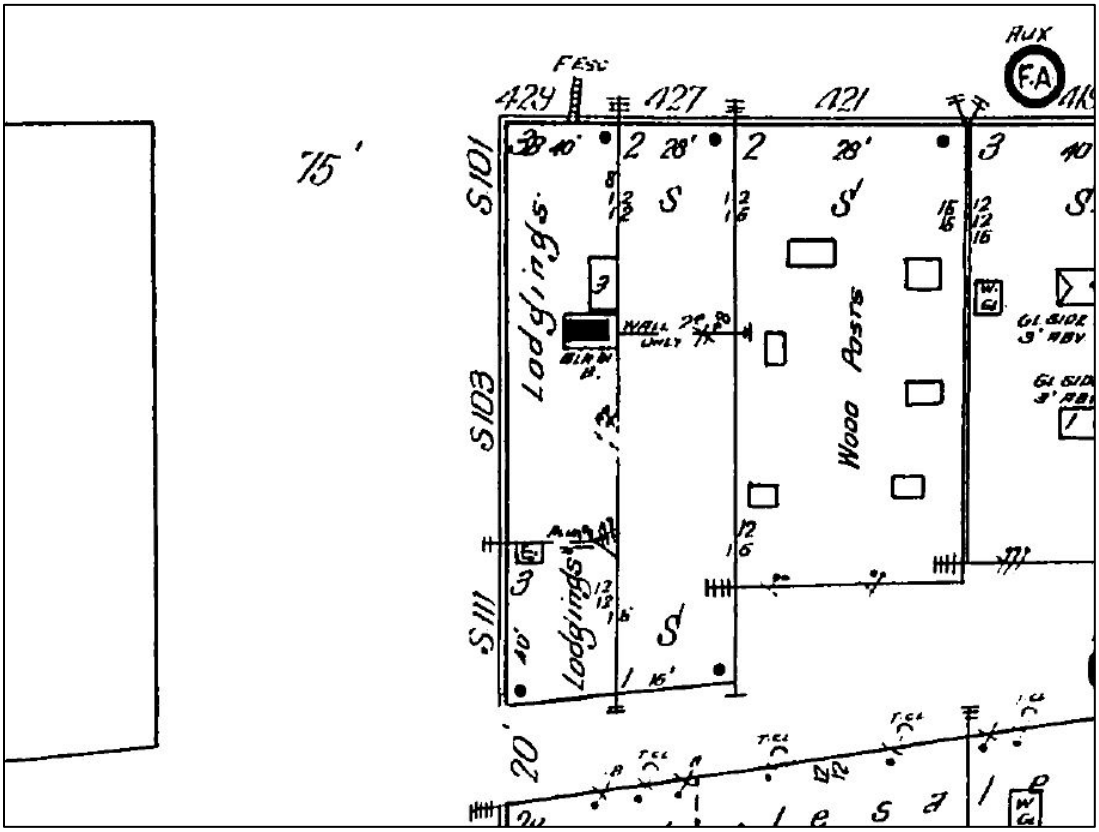
The new addition to the Garfield potheekbank has added a one-story structure in the rear of the Real Estate block.

Work is being rushed on the addition to Hotel Aberdeen, on the corner of First ave. and Stevens st.

"Late Building News, Activity Reported in All Lines---Many New Structure in Erection," *Spokane Press,* Spokane, WA, November 7, 1902, page 2, column 1. (Notice the discussion of an addition to Hotel Aberdeen in the right column.)



Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Spokane Washington, Volume 1* [map], 1902, 50 feet to 1 inch, sheet 9.



Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Spokane Washington, Volume 4* [map], 1910, 50 feet to 1 inch, sheet 450.

Hotel Aberdeen location, City of Spokane GIS Contemporary Map, 2019.

THE RED STREAK

Spokane Daily Chronicle

64TH YEAR. NO. 116. 20 PAGES SPOKANE, WASH., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1950. PRICE FIVE CENTS. PHONE MADISON 1121.

WOMAN BURNED IN HOTEL FIRE

ADMINISTRATION ASKS INCREASE IN BUSINESS INCOME TAX

Levy Would Offset Proposed Excise Reductions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. (AP)—The Truman administration today proposed a 10 per cent tax on television sets and a rise from 38 to 42 per cent in the top levy on business income to go with the cuts it has recommended in "sales" taxes.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder went before the house ways and means committee to outline in detail, with specific figures, the changes President Truman sketched only in broad outline in his recent tax message to congress.

The tax-writing committee had hardly assembled before Representative Woodruff (R-Mich.) declared that a "buyers' strike" is growing. He moved that the committee go ahead with legislation cutting excise taxes and consider other parts of the President's program later.

That lost, 14-10, with the Democrats voting solidly against it and the Republicans for it.

Then they settled down to hear Snyder's plan.

Cutting here and raising there, the net result of the program would be to give the government about $1,075,000,000 more income.

Forecasts Followed

As to cuts in the excise, or "sales" taxes, Snyder's proposals were closely in line with forecasts:

1. Cut from 20 to 10 per cent the retail taxes on furs, luggage, women's handbags, jewelry and toilet preparations.

2. Cut from 25 to 15 per cent the charges on long distance telephone and telegraph charges. Nothing was said about the 15 per cent

Last Minute Flashes

FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 3. (AP)—Russian border guards halted all truck traffic toward Berlin tonight at the Helmstedt zonal border crossing. They said the highway to Berlin was dangerously icy. (See "Britain," page 2.)

PLANE REPORTED DOWN

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3. (AP)—An unidentified aircraft was reported today to have gone down in Chesapeake bay about 10 miles from Baltimore.

Baltimore municipal airport control tower workers said they received a report from a Mr. Walton, who had seen an aircraft trailing heavy black smoke plunge down between Sparrows Point and Maryland's eastern shore.

SOCIALISTS WITHDRAW

PARIS, Feb. 3. (AP)—Premier Georges Bidault said tonight he will stay in office until next Tuesday despite the fact that the socialists have resigned from his coalition cabinet.

SEVEN MILLS CLOSE

ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 3. (AP)—A water shortage emergency forced the closing of seven lumber mills and two plywood plants here today.

Breaks in the ice-choked water main from the upper Wishkah river brought the crisis.

CHAIN BANS "STROMBOLI"

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 3. (UP)—The president of a

JOHNSON TOSSES TOUGH LANGUAGE TOWARD SOVIETS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. (AP)—In some of the toughest language yet used in the cold war, Secretary of Defense Johnson said last night the United States is ready to "lick hell" out of Russia on an hour's notice.

"Joe Stalin will know that if he starts something at four a. m." Johnson declared, "the fighting power of the United States will be on the job at five a. m."

Johnson's words, delivered to a gathering of 300 fellow alumni of the University of Virginia, were perhaps the sharpest to be aimed at Russia by an American cabinet officer since the United States-Soviet relations began to sour after World war II.

Speaking from penciled notes, Johnson said this nation's defense setup is more powerful than it has been since 1945. Then he added:

"In all we are doing, we are seeking peace.

"There is only one nation in the world that would start a war. We seek to have a military establishment sufficient to deter that aggressor and to lick hell out of her if she doesn't stay deterred."

Johnson said the country's defenses are getting stronger daily and will soon reach a point where they will be ready for anything in an hour's time.

"Cover-Up" Charged

Sports in Brief

Kiki Cuyler Recovers From Heart Attack

HARRISVILLE, Mich., Feb. 3. (AP)—Hazen (Kiki) Cuyler, Boston Red Sox coach and one of Michigan's best known home-bred baseball stars, was recovering today from a slight heart attack.

The 49-year-old former National league star sufferred the attack yesterday while ice fishing at near-by Glennie.

Joe Louis Will Box in Haiti

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 3. (AP)—Joe Louis, retired heavyweight boxing champion, will fly to Haiti and the Dominican Republic next week for exhibition bouts.

Drobny Decides to Live in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 3. (AP)—Jaroslav Drobny, the self-exiled Czech Davis cup ace, said today he had decided to make his home in Australia.

Stahley to Rejoin Husky Coaching Staff

SEATTLE, Feb. 3. (AP)—Neil (Skip) Stahley is returning to the University of Washington as backfield coach, Athletic Director Harvey Cassill announced today.

Stahley held the same position briefly in 1948, leaving to become head coach at the University of Toledo (Ohio). Earlier in the week Washington named Jimmy DeAngelis as general assistant to head coach Howie Odell. The Stahley appointment completes the football tutoring staff. Stahley succeeds Don Fleming, who recently joined the coaching staff at Marquette.

Chicago Cubs Scout Taken by Death

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3. (AP)—Charles H. (Dick) Spaulding, 52, scout for the Chicago Cubs since 1941 and one-time Philadelphia Phillies' outfielder and coach, died today at his home in suburban Lawndale.

Verducci Quits St. Mary's; Moves to New Job

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3. (AP)—The St. Mary's college board of athletics today accepted the resignation of head football coach Joe Verducci, and a couple of hours later the ex-Gael mentor had a new

Nine Fire Companies Called to Battle Downtown Blaze

Mrs. Jack Sather, 27, was seriously burned in a two-alarm fire at the Grant hotel at First and Stevens today.

The blaze, which broke out shortly before 9 a. m., spread through five rooms on the top floor of the three-story brick building before it was brought under control.

The fire started in Mrs. Sather's room, according to Fire Chief James Blamey, who directed nine companies of fire fighters battling the blaze in subzero weather.

Hundreds of people lined near-by streets to watch firemen scramble up ice-coated ladders to extinguish flames leaping from the windows and roof of the building.

Mrs. Sather was almost asphyxiated by smoke and was burned about the arms, legs, chest and stomach, firemen said. She was taken to Sacred Heart hospital. According to later hospital reports, her condition was not critical.

Her husband discovered the fire when he returned from his night-shift job at the Ridpath hotel.

"When I unlocked the door the room was so filled with smoke I couldn't see a thing," he said. "I realized that Evelyn was inside so I dashed into the room. By that time flames were licking up the walls.

"I found Evelyn in bed. She must have been unconscious. I couldn't lift her so I dragged her off the bed and into the hall. Then I rushed to the landlord's room and they called the fire department."

Fire Captain Arthur Perusse, with the first company to arrive at the hotel, found Mrs. Sather in the hall and carried her to another room. She was revived and her burns treated by fire department first aid men.

Grant Dyer, hotel operator, said

"Woman Burned in Hotel Fire," *Spokane Daily Chronicle,* Spokane, WA, February 3, 1950, page 1, headline.