

JUN 05 2003

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name

ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE

#### 2. Location

street & number

902 West Augusta Avenue

city or town

Spokane

vicinity

state

Washington

code

WA

county

Spokane

code

063

zip code

99205

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ locally. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official and title

Date

State or Federal Agency Certification

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments)

Signature of commenting or other official and title

Date

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
- see continuation sheet
- determined NOT eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other with explanation

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources Within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Non-Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> building
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL NUMBER

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register?

0

**6. Function or Use (Enter categories from instructions)**

Historic Functions DOMESTIC--SINGLE DWELLING

Current Functions DOMESTIC--SINGLE DWELLING

**7. Description (Enter categories from instructions)**

Architectural Classification LATE VICTORIAN  
(Free Classic Queen Anne)

Materials STONE (GRANITE & BASALT) & BRICK

foundation COMPOSITION SHINGLES

roof BRICK, WOOD SHINGLES

walls

Narrative Description  
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance  
Period of Significance  
Significant Dates  
Architect

ARCHITECTURE  
1903-1922  
1903  
ARTHUR E. SAUNDERS

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Federal agency
- University
- Other State agency
- Local government
- Other

Name of repository

Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office  
City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property	Less than one acre.
UTM References	Zone 11, Easting 468145, Northing 5279965.
Verbal Boundary Description	Moutain View Addition Lot 7 Block 17.
Boundary Justification	The nominated property includes the entire parcel and urban legal description.
Spokane County, WA Parcel Number	35073.5207

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	Linda Yeomans, Consultant Planner
organization/title	Historic Preservation Planning
street & number	501 West 27th Avenue
city or town	Spokane
state	WA
zip code	99203
telephone	509-456-3828
email	lyeomans@qwest.net
date	18 April 2003

**Additional Documentation**

Map	U.S.G.S. map, 7.5 series
Photographs	10 black and white photos (2 sets) 20 color slides 2 photocopies

**Property Owner**

name	M. Gay Springer
street & number	902 West August Avenue
city or town	Spokane
state	WA
zip code	99205
telephone number/email	(509) 324-7913

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE  
Spokane County, Washington**

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**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

Built in 1903, the Alonzo & Louise Barnett House is located in north central Spokane, Washington on the northwest corner of West Augusta Avenue and North Lincoln Street. The one and one-half story house is the dominant architectural feature of the intersection and is a fine example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. It is brick masonry and frame construction with a steeply pitched front gable roof, a wrap-around front porch, and a round turret that commands a panoramic view from second-story windows. Typical of the Queen Anne tradition, the exterior planar surfaces of the house are interrupted with a multitude of design details and materials. The Barnett House is one of the best preserved homes in the Mountain View Addition and retains excellent integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association.

**CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION**

*Building Site*

The Barnett House is located on the south half of Lot 7 on Block 17 in the Mountain View Addition. The property is sited on a corner on the north side of West Augusta Avenue and the west side of North Lincoln Street. The lot is level and measures 50 feet wide and 120 feet deep. Also built in 1903, a one-car brick masonry garage with a front gable roof is located behind the house on the lot's north property line. The neighborhood is characterized by early 20th-century residential architecture built along tree-lined streets aligned in a grid pattern on a north-south and east-west axis. The Barnett House is surrounded by single-family homes and by multi-family apartment houses that were originally designed as single-family dwellings.

*Building Exterior*

The Barnett House has a slightly irregular rectangular footprint (including the front and back porches) that measures 27 feet wide and 48 feet deep. The house is a one and one-half story dwelling with a steeply pitched gable roof that is covered in composition shingles. The roof is intersected with lower cross gables on the east and west elevations of the house and has small overhanging boxed eaves and deep cornice returns. The soffits are clad in tongue-and-groove paneling. A brick chimney is located in the center of the roof. A first-floor wrap-around porch and a second-story porch turret with a conical roof are the dominant features of the home's facade. The house is clad in wood shingles and pressed brick veneer and retains its original windows and doors. A foundation constructed of brick masonry and ashlar granite stone supports the house.

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Because it is sited on a corner lot, the Barnett House has two primary facades: a south facade and an east facade. The front of the house faces south and has a one-story front porch with a hip roof. A small gabled pediment on the porch roof marks the front entry of the house. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns set on square porch piers. A turned-post balustrade connects the porch piers. A center balcony is located above the front porch and is covered by a front gable roof with cornice returns. The balcony roof is supported by Tuscan columns and a turned-post balustrade. A multi-paned lunette window with a center keystone is centered above the balcony roof in the gable peak. The first floor of the south facade is clad in painted brick veneer and the second-story gable field is clad in wood shingles. A three-sided bay window is located adjacent east of the front door. The windows are original and have leaded-glass clerestory lights. The front door is paneled and has a stained-glass transom light set above the door jamb. The second-story windows in the balcony are original one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash units.

The east facade of the house features a continuation of the first-floor porch as it wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The porch deck is made of wood decking and the porch ceiling is clad in tongue-and-groove boards. In addition to the wrap-around porch, the east facade is dominated by a round porch turret that extends past the second floor from the top of the porch roof. The turret is clad in wood shingles and has a conical roof with a spire. Two one-over-one, double-hung windows illuminate the turret. A three-sided bay projects from the first floor adjacent north of the porch and turret. The bay has one door and two segmentally arched one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The wood paneled door has glazing on the upper half and opens to the porch. A stained-glass transom window is located over the door jamb. A leaded-glass piano window is located south of the bay. A small balcony with a turned-post balustrade caps the three-sided bay. An enclosed rear porch is located adjacent north of the bay on the first floor.

The west elevation of the house is dominated by a first-floor, three-sided bay that matches the footprint for the bay on the east elevation. The bay is designed with two one-over-one windows that flank a center panel with no window. The first floor of the west elevation is clad in pressed brick veneer while the second-floor gable field is clad in wood shingles.

The rear elevation of the house faces north and has a gable roof. The first floor is clad in pressed brick veneer and the gable field is clad in wood shingles. A second-floor balcony (built in the 1980s) is located in the center of the north elevation. It is supported by wood knee braces and has a turned-post balustrade. Multi-paned French doors on the balcony open to the second floor and are protected by the balustrade. An enclosed porch is located on the northeast corner of the house and a wood paneled door with glazing on the

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upper half opens from the north elevation of the porch. A transom light is located above the jamb. The porch is clad in T-1-11 siding and has a metal frame sliding window. A door located below grade adjacent west of the porch door opens to a stairwell that descends to the basement.

*Building Interior*

Designed as a small single-family home, the Barnett House has 942 square feet on the first floor. The front door opens to a small foyer and a staircase that winds up to the second floor. A *Spokesman-Review* newspaper article dated October 29, 1905 featured house plans with a description of the home and reported that "tamarack" was "used for finished woodwork throughout" the residence. A bench seat made of finished tamarack is located in the foyer at the base of the stairs. Paneled pocket doors made of finished tamarack open east to a front parlor located in the southeast corner of the house. The parlor is dominated by a south-facing bay window and a leaded-glass piano window on the east wall. Another pair of finished tamarack paneled pocket doors opens north to the living room. The focal point of the living room is a marble-faced fireplace located in the northwest corner of the room. Paneled pocket doors open west to a formal dining room with a west-facing bay window. The dining room opens to a kitchen, bathroom, and enclosed back porch at the rear of the house. The kitchen features exposed brick masonry on the north and east walls. Except for the pocket doors, the woodwork in the front parlor, living room, dining room, and kitchen is painted pine. The ceilings on the first floor are nine feet high. The foyer has a marble floor and the front parlor, living room and dining room have original oak floors. The house retains original door knobs, door hinges, and window hardware. The hardware is made of copper with delicately carved detailing.

The stairs in the foyer ascend along the west wall to the second floor. A multi-paned oval window lights the landing as the stairs turn and rise to the second floor. The second floor features three bedrooms and two bathrooms. The foyer, staircase, second-floor hallway, and turret room contain finished tamarack woodwork and doors.

The first 12 to 20 inches of foundation located below the first floor is made of brick masonry and is covered with a veneer of granite ashlar stone on the exterior of the wall. The brick masonry walls are supported by a basalt rock foundation which is constructed below grade. Floor joists that measure two inches thick and ten inches wide support the first floor of the house along with eight and ten-inch-square vertical wood posts. The original heating system for the house was wood-fired followed by coal-fired hot air fed by

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gravity to the first floor through ductwork and copper wall vents. The original ductwork is currently used with a forced-air gas furnace installed in 1997.

*Barnett Garage*

The one-car garage was built in 1904 and designed by W.W. Hyslop, is located along the north property line behind the Barnett House. It faces east and is a one-story brick masonry structure with a gable front clad in wood shingles and a steeply pitched roof covered with cedar shingles. The door is an upward swinging paneled door which opens to an unfinished interior. Once finished with a row of windows, a wide horizontal window opening is located on the south elevation of the garage, and an identical opening is located on the north elevation. No windows or window frames currently exist in the openings. Perhaps designed for light and ventilation only, the location of the window openings are unusual in that they are designed along the upper portion of the wall surface just below the roof eaves and are too high for viewing from the outside or inside of the building. Two carriage house doors open to the interior, which is unfinished (R. Hyslop, personal interview).

**ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT CHANGES**

The Barnett House is remarkably intact and retains a floor plan adopted when the house was built in 1903. The 1905 newspaper article, written two years after the house was built, pictured the floor plans and explained that "since the plans [for the house] were made [in 1903], a slight change of rooms was effected. The [bed] chamber on the first floor was changed to the dining room, and that originally intended for the dining room is the living room."

According to the floor plan for the first floor, the back porch was originally designed as an open, covered porch. The porch was enclosed in the 1970s. The house was originally designed with interior stairs in the kitchen that descended to the basement; the stairs were removed in the 1980s when the kitchen was remodeled. The original floor plan for the second floor (see attached) pictures two bedrooms: one on the south end of the second floor and one in the turret. A third room was designed for storage and was located north of the two bedrooms. A fourth room was located north of the third room. The article explained that the third room was called "the storage room" and was "capable of division into two [bed] chambers." During the 1980s, this storage room was divided in half. A bathroom and hallway were constructed in the west half and a bedroom was built in the east half. In addition, the unfinished fourth room located north of



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the storage room was finished as part of the bedroom, and a bathroom was installed in this room in the northwest corner of the second floor. French doors were installed on the north wall and a balcony was built in front of the doors on the north elevation.

Originally the exterior pressed brick veneer on the house was unpainted. The brick was painted in the 1980s. Due to decay and deterioration, damaged first-floor porch decking and wood shingles on the second story were replaced in the late 1980s. The house was re-roofed during the 1930s and again in 1990 with composition shingles (the original roof was covered with wood shingles).

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Summary Statement*

Built in 1903 and listed on the Spokane Register of Historic Places in 2002, the Alonzo and Louise Barnett House is an excellent example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. It is the only dwelling in the Mountain View Addition that features a combination of brick and frame construction, a round turret, and a wrap-around porch. In addition, the Barnett House is amazingly intact after a century of use and, better than most homes in the neighborhood, conveys building techniques, materials and designs popularized by the Queen Anne style in the Spokane area. The house was designed by Spokane architect Arthur E. Saunders and was featured in a *Spokesman-Review* newspaper article dated October 29, 1905. "Differing somewhat from the general plan of Spokane houses is the residence of A. A. Barnett at 902 Augusta Avenue," exclaimed the October, 1905 article. The newspaper article pictured a floor plan of the house, described unique architectural features, and explained the home's technical, state-of-the-art design for 1903, applauding the home's "modern American architecture built of buff pressed brick with two-inch air spaces in the walls." The house was built for Louise and Alonzo Barnett, owners of the A. A. Barnett Company, a business that specialized in loans and real estate investments. From 1903 to 1922, the Barnett family resided in the house and operated the A. A. Barnett Company in Spokane. Historically and architecturally significant, the Alonzo and Louise Barnett House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Although the Mountain View Addition, which is located one mile north of downtown Spokane, was platted in 1884, the neighborhood did not develop quickly. A 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance map pictures 50-foot-wide lots but very few houses. Built in 1903, the Barnett House was the fourth residence built on the 12-lot block located between Augusta and Nora Avenues and Monroe and Lincoln Streets. Sparking an interest in neighborhood residential development, the Barnett House soon became surrounded by single-family homes. A 1910 Sanborn map revealed that nearly every lot in the Mountain View Addition was occupied with a single-family house seven years after the Barnett House was built. Set apart from other wood-frame neighborhood homes, the Barnett House was one of only two single-family dwellings in the Mountain View Addition that was constructed of brick masonry and was distinguished with a turret.

*Alonzo A. and Louise Barnett*

In 1903, Alonzo A. Barnett came to Spokane and resided in room 220 of the Chemical Block, a brick building in downtown Spokane. He founded and established the A. A. Barnett Company and sold loans

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and real estate investments. The company's office was first located in the Rookery Building and later in the Peyton Building, which are both in Spokane's central business district.

On February 20, 1903, Barnett purchased Lot 7 on Block 17 in the Mountain View Addition in north central Spokane. He and his wife Louise, hired Spokane architect Arthur E. Saunders to design their home, and construction of the house was completed by the end of 1903. The Barnetts lived in the house for 19 years and raised two sons on the property, Alonzo Jr. and Guy. Both sons clerked for their father in the family business, and in 1918, Alonzo, Jr. was listed in the city directory as the company business manager. Louise Barnett was listed along with her husband as an owner/operator of the A. A. Barnett Company. In 1919, Louise Barnett died followed by her son, Alonzo Jr., in 1921. Beginning in 1923, neither Alonzo Barnett nor his surviving son Guy were identified or listed as Spokane residents in city directories or subsequent issues.

On July 13, 1922, James E. Bailey bought the Barnett House. He sold it to his mother, Josephine Bailey, in 1926. Josephine sold the property to another son, David Bailey, and his wife Frances, in 1937. The Bailey family resided in and owned the house for the next 49 years. During that time, Robert B. Hyslop, a longtime resident of the neighborhood, remembered that the Baileys lived on the second floor of the house and rented the first floor to various tenants.

In 1971, Keith Anderson, a Spokane engineer, and his wife Clarinda, bought the property for \$12,000. Realizing a substantial profit, they sold it for \$53,750 in 1978 to Donald R. Potts (also known as Donald R. Richards). From the first floor of the house, Potts owned and operated Don Richards Limited, which gained a reputation as one of the city's most prominent hair salons. M. Gay Springer, a pattern designer for Boeing Commercial Airplanes, purchased the property on August 1, 1995 for \$98,000. Since buying the house, Gay Springer has worked to repair and restore the property. Today, the Barnett House remains in excellent condition.

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Barnett House is significant in the context of "Architecture," an area of significance defined as "the practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs" (National Register Bulletin 16A, page 40). Especially during its period of significance from 1903 to 1922, the property attained importance as one of the first homes to be built in the Mountain View Addition of north

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Spokane and as one of the neighborhood's finest examples of Queen Anne-style architecture constructed in the Free Classic tradition.

The Barnett House was built at a time when hundreds of homes were constructed in Spokane during the city's largest building surge. The cost of a traditional vernacular one and one-half story house was around \$1,000 to \$1,500 as evidenced by real estate listings in early 20th-century newspaper articles and Spokane building permits. The Barnett House, however, cost three to four times as much, which was substantially more than the cost for a common dwelling. Distinguished as more than just a simple residence, the Barnett House was featured in the October 29, 1905 edition of the *Spokesman-Review* with a picture of the floor plans, a description of the home, and headlines that read:

**A. A. Barnett's Brick Cottage**

**Story and A Half House with Air Cells in Walls for Ventilation and Protection**

**Completed a Year Ago at a Cost of \$4,250**

*Free Classic Queen Anne Style*

Remarkably intact, the Barnett House is a textbook example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. The style is identified with the "Scottish-born architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) and his followers whose domestic work in England was a tremendously free and eclectic hybrid of forms drawn from a range of sources, including Classical, Tudor, and Flemish architecture" (Carley, p. 154). Even though the historical and architectural precedents used by Shaw and his followers had little to do with England's queen or the formal Renaissance architecture that was dominant during her time, the style was named after Queen Anne who reigned from 1702 to 1714, more than 150 years *before* the style was popularized in England and America.

The Queen Anne style dominated building trends and domestic architecture throughout the United States from roughly 1880 to 1910. The style is characterized by an eclectic mix of architectural elements from previous traditional prototypes that are designed to produce random changes in the horizontal and vertical continuity of the exterior wall plane. This is accomplished through an irregular house plan and massing, an asymmetrical facade with a single-story front porch (especially achieved with a wrap-around porch), dominant front-facing gables and lower cross gables, a variety of window treatments such as bay, oriel and

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cut-away windows, a variety of colors and textures found in shingles, siding and patterned masonry, and the use of towers, turrets, insets, overhangs, and wall projections.

Architectural historians Lee and Virginia McAlester list four principal subtypes of the Queen Anne style that are distinguished on the basis of decorative details in their book *A Field Guide to American Houses*. They include Spindework, Half-Timbered, Patterned Masonry, and Free Classic subtypes. The Barnett House is an excellent example of the Free Classic subtype, a design that reveals a transition in architectural fashion from elaborate Victorian embellishment to more reserved and classical Colonial detailing. For example, according to the McAlesters, about "35 percent of Queen Anne-style houses use classical columns, rather than delicate turned posts with spindework detailing, as porch supports. These columns may be either the full height of the porch or raised on a pedestal to the level of the porch railing" (p. 245). Cornice-line dentils, pedimented gables, Palladian windows, and other details that mimic architectural elements from Colonial prototypes are frequently used in the Free Classic subtype.

*Arthur E. Saunders, Architect*

The Barnett House was designed by Spokane architect Arthur E. Saunders. Born in England in 1860, Saunders apprenticed in the building business and was educated "in the science of construction in the South Kensington Art Schools. He had some experience in the practice of architecture before leaving home, but soon decided to try his fortunes in the new world" (Edwards, p. 619). He moved to California where he practiced architecture for 12 to 13 years. "He made the plans and specifications for and superintended the construction of many imposing and magnificent buildings in that state, including many school houses" (Edwards, p. 619). In 1896 he married Oakland, CA resident Carrie Gould; they had one son, A. Gould. In 1898, the family made their way to Spokane, where Saunders practiced architecture through 1903. During his five-year stay in Spokane, Saunders was listed in large, boldface typeset in both the alphabetical and business indexes in city directories as a professional architect. An article in a September, 1902 promotional publication called, *Spokane: The Queen of the Inland Empire--Western Progress*, praised A. E. Saunders and his list of accomplishments in Spokane. The booklet exclaimed,

Spokane can rightfully claim more than its fair share of beautiful buildings and well-built handsome residences... Mr. Saunders has drawn plans for many of our splendid structures and they are monuments indeed to his skill, taste, and ability. He has been with us for four years and he is one of the ablest men in our town engaged in this, the greatest

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and most enduring of the arts. Mr. Saunders brings to bear in his work a natural bent for architectural designing and he is very careful as to the accuracy of his estimates upon buildings of any size. Though he has an excellent theoretical knowledge of his profession, he also received a thorough practical training. Mr. Saunders is scrupulously honorable, very exact in all his work, and he is a gentleman whose entire record shows that he is worthy of the most implicit confidence. In manner agreeable and full of energy, Mr. Saunders takes high rank here (p. 25).

Published in 1900, *An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington*, stated that "in the last year about 28 houses [in Spokane] were designed" by Saunders, including the Florence Crittendon Mission (demolished). Unfortunately it is not known where the 28 homes were located. On June 2, 1901, a *Spokesman-Review* newspaper article reported about three buildings that were designed by A. E. Saunders: 1) the C. J. Faulding House on the corner of West Fifth Avenue and South Oak Street, 2) the Harrington Bank Building in Harrington, Washington, and 3) a store in Harrington, Washington. Saunders work also includes the Wilson Apartments, which are located at S. 309 Wall in Spokane. Other than these examples, no other Spokane area homes, apartments, or commercial buildings have been identified as designed by Saunders. Saunders apparently left Spokane after 1903. No listings for Arthur Saunders or his family are recorded in Spokane city directories or telephone books after 1903, and no Spokane County death record for him has been found.

*W. W. Hyslop, Architect*

In 1904, Spokane architect W. W. Hyslop designed the garage for the Barnett House. Hyslop practiced architecture in the Spokane from 1901 to 1917 and was responsible for the designs of hundreds of homes and many apartment buildings built throughout the region. His designs for domestic architecture span a plethora of styles and are particularly innovative, sometimes being mistaken for those attributed to more recent construction. A good example is the A. E. Grant House, located at 605 E. Rockwood Boulevard. Though built in 1910, the home's design reflects a more horizontal orientation, use of plate glass picture windows, and a contemporary look that is similar to domestic architecture built during the 1980s, 1990s, and into the 21st century. The garage for the Barnett House evokes a similar feeling with narrow horizontal contemporary-like window openings on the south and north elevations (R. Hyslop, personal interview).

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Spokane County, Washington

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** (all photos taken by consultant in 2003)

- Photo 1      Barnett House: southeast corner facade.
- Photo 2      Barnett House: south facade.
- Photo 3      Barnett House: southeast corner of house--porch and turret detail.
- Photo 4      Barnett House: south facade--gable field detail.
- Photo 5      Barnett House: northeast corner of house at rear--back entrance, bay window, and porch turret details.
- Photo 6      Barnett House: north elevation at rear of house.
- Photo 7      Barnett House: front door on south facade--note original door and leaded-glass transom with house numbers, "902."
- Photo 8      Barnett House: foyer--looking west at built-in bench seat and balustrade made of finished tamarack.
- Photo 9      Barnett House: front parlor--looking east.
- Photo 10     Barnett House: west elevation.
- Photo 11     Barnett House: view of garage, looking northwest.

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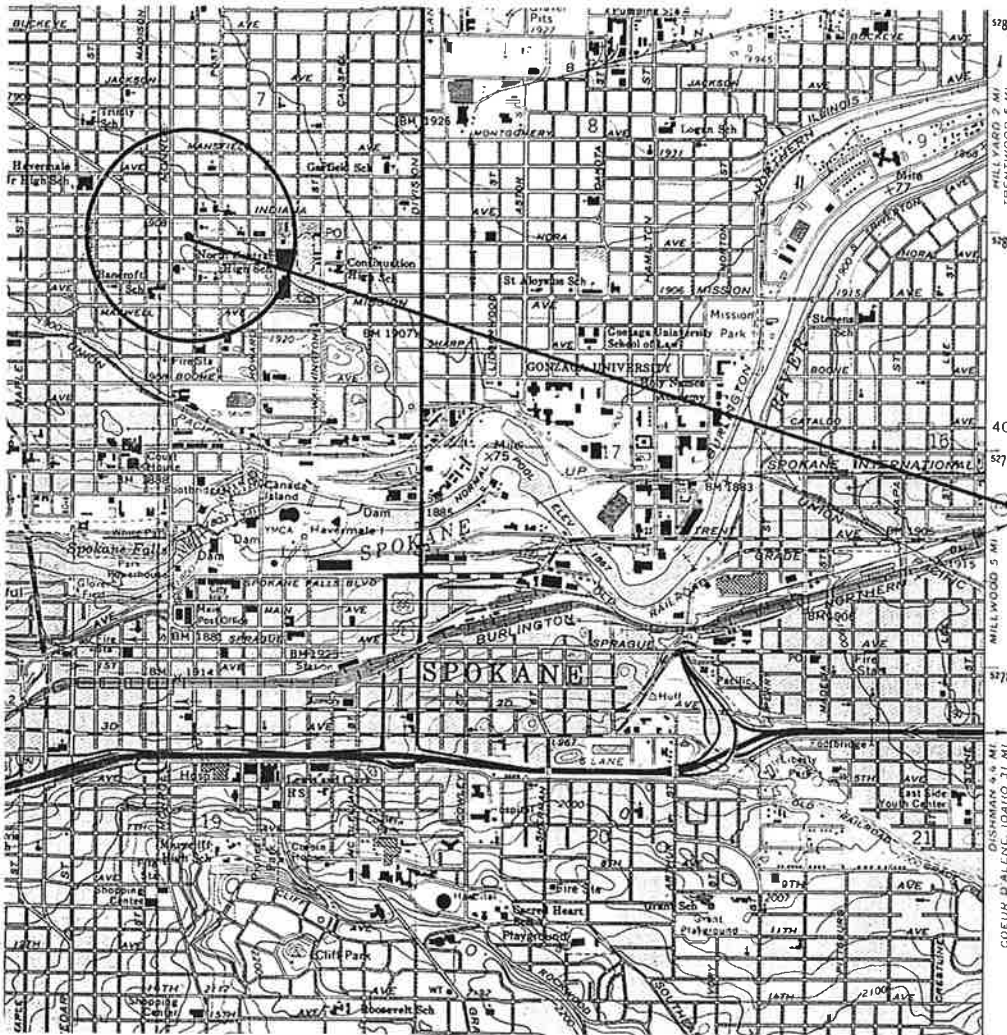
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Spokane County, Washington

Map

Barnett House: USGS quadrangle 1:24,000 scale map of property location.



ALONZO & LOUISE  
BARNETT HOUSE  
SPOKANE CO, WA.  
UTM #  
ZONE 11  
EASTING - 468145  
NORTHING - 5279965



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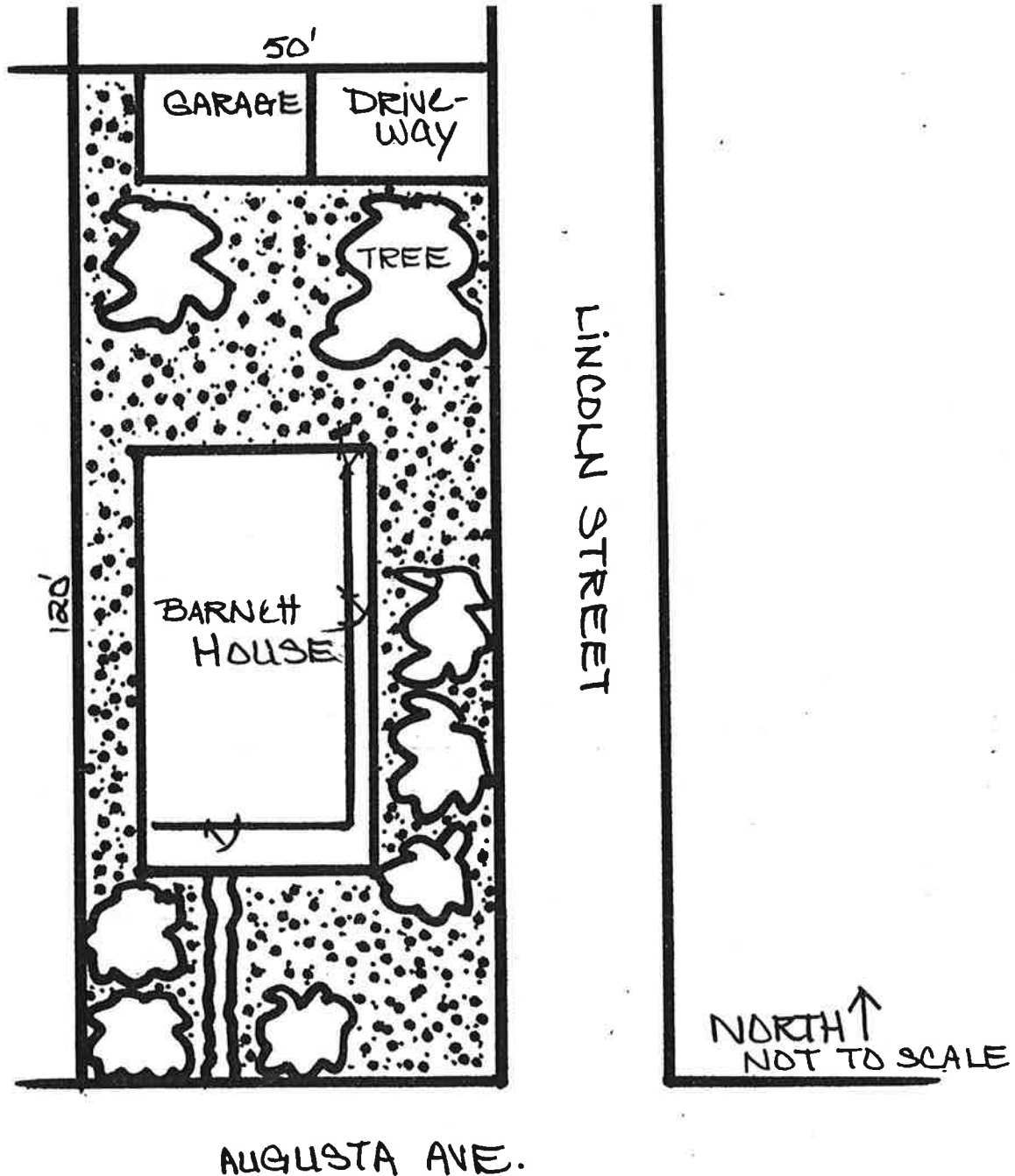
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ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE  
Spokane County, Washington

Site Plan

Barnett property (source: Spokane County Tax Assessor Records).



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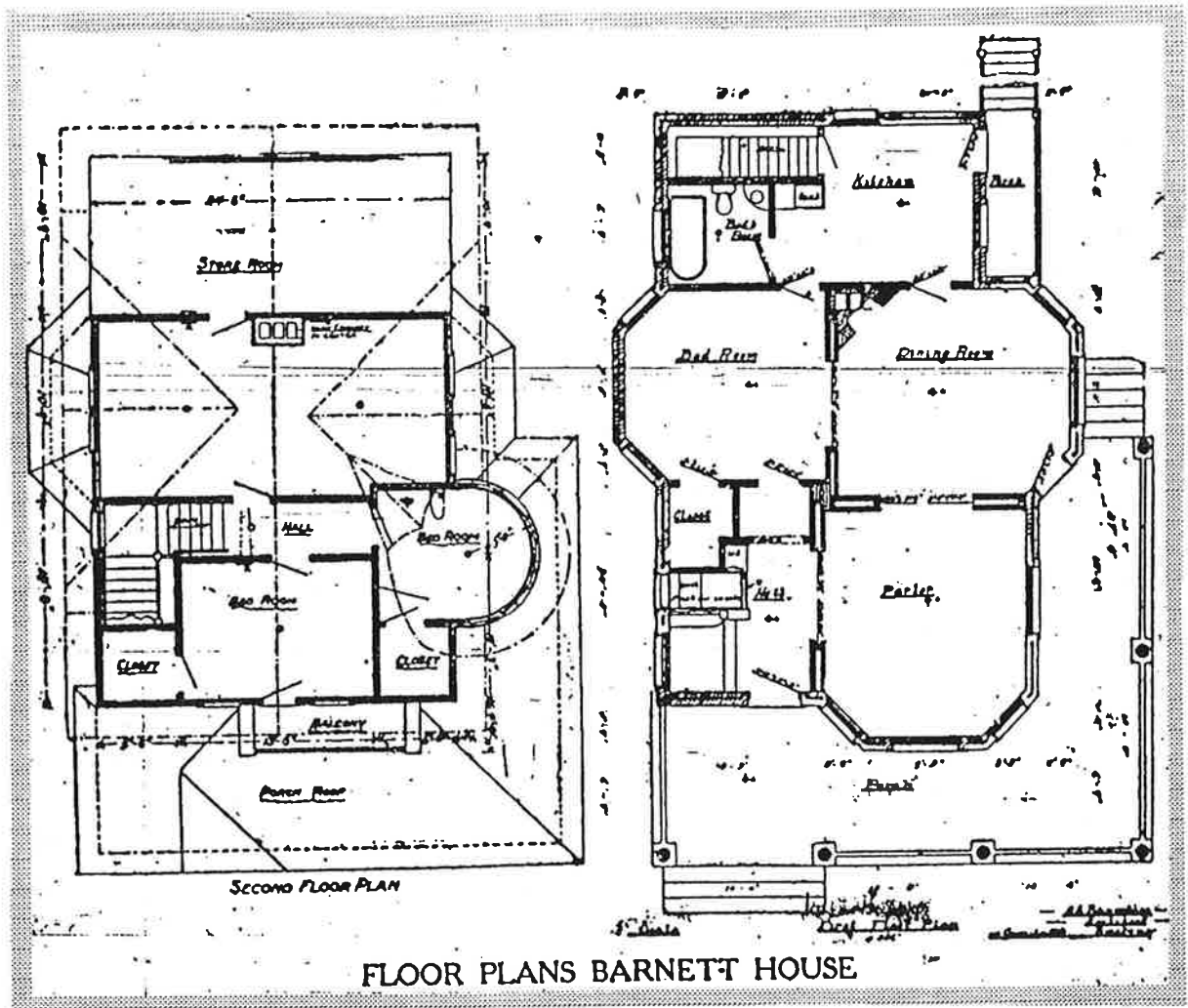
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Spokane County, Washington

Photocopy 1

Barnett House: Copy of original house plans from 1903 (source: *Spokesman-Review*, 29 October 1905).



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ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE  
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Photocopy 2

Barnett House: Current house plan.

