

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

458P772

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 618 W. 23rd Avenue

not for publication

city or town Spokane

vicinity

state WA

code WA

county Spokane

code 063

zip code 99203

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

 A B X C D



11-14-14

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	
1	
	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: WOOD: Shingle

other:

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

Narrative Description

*(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)*

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1912, the Kiesow-Gentsch House was erected in the Cannon Hill Park neighborhood on Spokane, Washington's South Hill. The property is an excellent rendition of the bungalow house form embellished in the Craftsman style, and is distinguished with a low, ground-hugging profile, prominent exposed structural members, and natural building materials. Stylistic articulation is well-illustrated by the home's low-pitched wood shingle roof, original exterior vertical wood siding and wood clapboard siding, basalt rock chimney and foundation, multi-paned casement windows, and covered front and back porches. Regarded as an outstanding feature of the property, the home's interior woodwork includes exquisitely finished honey-colored, hand-rubbed door and window surrounds, cove and floor molding, box ceiling beams, wainscoting and plate rail, interior and exterior doors, fireplace mantel, oak floors, and built-in inglenook and china buffet/hutch. The Kiesow-Gentsch House is well preserved and retains an especially high degree of interior and exterior architectural integrity in original location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION

Site

The Kiesow-Gentsch House is located on Lots 8 and 9, Block 21 in the Cannon Hill Park Addition to Spokane. Lots 8 and 9 are each 129 feet deep and 50 feet wide for a total frontage of 100 feet. The house is built on Lot 9 and faces south along a paved public street at 618 W. 23rd Avenue. It is sited on a pitched grade that descends north from the street to the property's rear border and is framed by groomed lawn, mature deciduous and evergreen trees, and a fenced side yard (Lot 8) along the property's north and west borders.

House Exterior

The Kiesow-Gentsch House has a rectangular footprint and measures 41 feet wide and 59 feet deep. It is a 1.5 story single-family home with a massive, wide, low-pitched side-gable roof made visually prominent by a covering of wood shingles, widely overhanging eaves, exposed purlins and rafter tails, and two chimneys made of basalt rock. A partial-width recessed front porch distinguishes the front of the house. A center gabled dormer projects from the roof over the front porch roof. The principal roof of the house also extends north over the rear of the house, forming a covered rear porch (31 feet wide and 15 feet deep). A gabled dormer projects from the center of the north rear roof slope above the covered back porch, matching the center dormer on the home's south facade. The house is covered with a combination of vertical wood siding at the first floor and horizontal wood clapboard siding at the second floor. Laid in a rubble bond, the foundation of the house is constructed of basalt rock indigenous to Spokane, and is most visible along the east, west, and rear faces of the property due to the northward descending grade on which the house is built. Original windows in the home are a combination of fixed single-pane tripartite units and multi-paned casement windows.

South Façade

The primary façade of the house faces south along West 23rd Avenue and is shaded and protected by century-old sycamore and maple trees, which line the street in front of the property on a landscaped parking strip. The home's low-pitched side gable roof extends over the southwest corner of the house to form a partial-width, recessed covered front porch. The porch measures 25 feet wide and 15 feet deep. The roof over the porch is supported by large horizontal square wood ceiling beams and massive square vertical wood posts. The wood posts are arranged in groups of two and three, and are anchored to the porch deck. The porch deck is covered with wood planks and is surrounded and protected by an enclosed porch wall made of vertical wood siding. Decorative (not structural) mortise-and-tenon joinery articulates porch ceiling beam intersections and

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

porch wall/porch post intersections at the outside corners of the porch. The roof at the south façade has widely overhanging eaves with exposed square-cut rafter tails, and casts a wide horizontal band of shade. A center gabled dormer is distinguished with a low-pitched gable roof, widely overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails, and projects from the south roof slope of the home above the covered front porch. A horizontal row of four multi-paned casement windows are located in the front-facing dormer. A front door is located in the center of the home's south façade. A tripartite window is located next east of the front door. The window has a fixed glazed pane and in the center, which is flanked by two multi-paned casement windows. An identical tripartite window is located next west of the front door. The front porch deck is accessed by two concrete steps which are protected by two basalt rock side porch walls. The top surface of the porch walls are covered and protected with molded concrete coping. A paved walkway leads from the steps south to a paved public sidewalk. The paved public sidewalk runs parallel to the street in front of the house at 23rd Avenue.

The *east face* of the Kiesow-Gentsch House is characterized by a low-pitched side gable roof with widely overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails; four horizontal bands of different cladding that incorporate the foundation, first floor, second floor, and gable peak; and a water table and multiple horizontal string courses that separate the bands of cladding. A band of horizontal cladding at grade is represented by the foundation, which is made of basalt rock. Above the foundation is the first story, which is covered with vertical wood board-and-batten cladding. The second story is clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding, and the gable field is covered with vertical wood siding, which is articulated with a scalloped design at its lower edge. Small decorative (not structural) square metal bolts are located two-to-a-vertical board a few inches above the board's scalloped edge. Water table and horizontal string courses are made of square-cut wood planks that extend past the planar wall surface to form decorative mortise-and-tenon joinery designs at intersecting corners of the house. The east face of the Kiesow-Gentsch House is located about 12 feet from the next east adjacent single-family home and is separated by a narrow strip of land that runs north/south.

The *west face* of the Kiesow-Gentsch House is highly visible due to an unobstructed view of the house across Lot 8 from West 23rd Avenue (nothing is built on Lot 8, which allows a view of the west face of the house on adjacent Lot 9). This face of the house is dominated by a massive, wide, low-pitched side gable roof, which is pierced by a large, center tapered chimney made of basalt rock. Like the east face, the west planar wall of the house is separated horizontally by a wood water table and multiple horizontal wood string courses that terminate at the southwest and northwest corners of the house. At the corners, the string courses are decoratively articulated by mortise-and-tenon joinery designs. Matching the east face of the house, a combination of horizontal cladding bands is revealed between the horizontal water table and horizontal string courses: a basalt rock foundation, vertical wood siding, horizontal wood clapboard, and a gable field clad with scalloped vertical wood siding. Particularly at the west face, the home's basalt rock foundation wall gradually becomes more visible and prominent as the grade on which the house is built descends down a northward slope to the rear of the property. Original multi-paned casement windows open from the raised basalt foundation. The window openings in the foundation are slightly arched and have deep window sills finished with concrete coping.

The *rear north face* of the property is distinguished by a center gabled roof dormer with a horizontal row of multi-paned casement windows, a partial-width back porch covered by an extension of the principal roof, and a ten-foot-high raised basalt rock foundation. The porch roof is supported by massive square-cut wood posts. Mortise-and-tenon joinery designs at the northwest and northeast corners of the house match mortise-and-tenon joinery designs at the southwest and southeast corners of the house. Sited at the level of the first floor, the covered porch is located above the raised basalt rock foundation with a view of the surrounding backyards of surrounding homes in the neighborhood. A wood-and-metal basement door is located in the center of the raised basement foundation.

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

House Interior

At nearly 5,000 square feet of finished interior space, the Kiesow-Gentsch House is large with 1782 finished square feet at the first floor, 1,500 finished square feet on the second floor, and 1,312 finished square feet in the basement.¹ The property has a total of eleven rooms on the first and second floors, two fireplaces, and a partially finished basement. Walls and ceilings are constructed of original lathe-and-plaster, ceilings are eight feet high, and floors are covered with a combination of oak and fir planks, and ceramic tile. Original built-ins and wide, square-cut woodwork made of the finest quality honey-colored quarter-sawn oak distinguish the first floor. In contrast, the second floor is finished with painted pine woodwork and built-ins, and fir floors.

An original oak front entry door with original brass hardware and an arched multi-paned upper leaf window opens from the south wall of the house on the front porch at the home's south facade to a center reception hall in the first floor. The interior reception hall is illuminated by a pair of original casement windows on the west wall perpendicular to the front entry door. The woodwork around the windows is made of six-inch-wide honey-colored quarter-sawn oak articulated with mortise-and-tenon designs at all four corners around the window pair. The reception hall leads east to a bedroom (currently used as an office) in the southeast corner of the first floor. In contrast to the oak floor that covers most of the first floor, the southeast corner bedroom at the first floor has a fir floor.²

The reception hall opens north into a large living room. The living room has two focal points: oak ceiling beams and a center fireplace on the west wall. The floor in the living room is made of oak planks distinguished with a thin strip of inlaid walnut or mahogany that parallels the perimeter of the room. The floor molding, windows and window surrounds, door and door surrounds, and built-ins are all made of the highest quality honey-colored quarter-sawn square-cut oak. The corners of window and door surrounds are embellished with decorative mortise-and-tenon joinery designs with two decorative square wood pegs in each corner. The center west wall fireplace is wide with a rectangular firebox, original wrought iron/brass screen and stand, glazed ceramic tile surround with gold-colored grout, a raised ceramic tile hearth, and is finished with golden quarter-sawn oak pilasters and over-mantel. The over-mantel has a horizontal tripartite design with three recessed niches above which is located a second large mantel supported by decorative brackets. Pendant lights are suspended from opposite ends of the mantel. Built-in quarter-sawn oak inglenook bench seats flank the fireplace. An original oak paneled pocket door slides open on the north wall of the living room to a small library located in the northwest corner of the first floor. The library is entirely paneled with vertical oak board-and-batten wainscot paneling and features a fireplace on the north wall. The fireplace has a clinker brick surround that extends to the ceiling, a raised hearth, and a rectangular firebox with a fireplace hood made of copper. Built-in oak bookcases flank the fireplace.

East of the library, the living room opens north through a wide opening to a formal dining room at the rear of the house. The dining room contains a built-in buffet/hutch in the center of the east wall. Made of the same golden oak woodwork that embellishes the first floor, the built-in buffet and hutch is distinguished with a beveled mirror backsplash, multiple linen and silverware drawers, multi-paned glass doors, and original brass hardware. Oak wainscot paneling that matches the wainscot board-and-batten paneling in the library covers the dining room's walls. A horizontal oak plate rail caps the wainscot paneling. Four multi-paned oak French doors line the north wall of the dining room, and open to an exterior covered back porch.

The dining room opens through a doorway on the east wall to a kitchen which is located in the northeast corner of the house. The kitchen was remodeled in 2006 with ceramic tile floors, built-in wood cupboards and cabinets, appliances, and a center island with a marble countertop. The kitchen opens south to a service hall, laundry room, powder room, and a staircase that ascends to the second floor.

¹ Spokane County Tax Assessor Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA

² A soft wood, fir floors were usually meant to be covered with wall-to-wall carpet, linoleum, or Congoleum—a linoleum product made in the early 1900s that featured designs and colors found in Oriental rugs.

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

The second floor has three guest bedrooms, a hallway bathroom, and a master bedroom suite with a private bathroom. A built-in linen closet is located in the center hallway that leads to the bedrooms from the stairs. The floors are made of fir (except in bathrooms which floors are covered with ceramic tile), the woodwork is painted pine, and walls and ceilings are constructed of original lathe-and-plaster. Small multi-paned transoms with lead muntins/mullions are located over bedroom doors. The basement is partially finished with a family room, storage rooms, and mechanical room. The home is heated by gas-fired steam heat circulated throughout the home by original cast iron radiators.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE AND SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

Few modifications to the property have occurred and include the following:

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2005 | New roof installed with wood shingles; house exterior repainted original dark brown color. |
| 2006 | Interior of house on first and second floors and basement repaired and repainted; powder room and laundry room installed on first floor center east wall; hardwood oak floors refinished on first floor; fir plank floors refinished on 2 nd floor; master bedroom bathroom and upstairs hall bathroom remodeled; new casement windows installed in bedrooms; kitchen remodeled with built-in wood casework, center island, steel appliances, and glazed ceramic floor. |
| 2007 | Basement partially finished with a family room, two bedrooms, and storage rooms. |
| 2013 | Fir plank flooring on front porch deck refinished. |

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the 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 grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from Instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1912

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

LEVESQUE, JOSEPH T. (Architect)

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a **summary paragraph** that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Paragraph

The Kiesow-Gentsch House is historically significant under Criterion C in the area of "architecture" as a property that embodies the distinguishing characteristics of its type and period of construction. Built in 1912, the house is an exceptional example of the bungalow house form with rich Craftsman style embellishment. Such details include an accentuated horizontal emphasis, exposed structural members, mortise-and-tenon joinery; and the use of organically integrated building materials. The home's spacious covered porches provide outdoor living areas that open to and form a link to interior living spaces. Inside, the home's interior is particularly significant for its spacious open floor plan and smooth non-embellished square-cut woodwork and built-ins finished in the finest quality quarter-sawn oak, hand-rubbed to a rich, burnished patina.

Additionally the home is significant as a resource that represents the work of local architect Joseph T. Levesque. Although Levesque resided in Spokane for a little less than five years, his designs provide a high note during the early years of the Arts & Crafts movement in the city. The period of significance begins and ends in 1912, the year the home was built.

The home was initially constructed for Frank D. & Experience Kiesow. Frank served as secretary/manager of home loans/mortgages for the Jones Real Estate & Development Company—the development company of the Cannon Hill Park Addition where the dwelling sits. The second owners (1914 to 1928), the Frederick & Augusta Gentsch family, were owners/proprietors of a successful real estate/insurance/mortgage loan business in Spokane.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Cannon Hill Park Addition and Cannon Hill Park

The nominated property was constructed in the Cannon Hill Park Addition, a neighborhood located just south of the downtown core. Prior to 1887, the Cannon Hill Park Addition—roughly bounded by West 18th to West 25th Avenues between South Bernard and South Lincoln Streets—was characterized by uneven hilly land on a northward-facing slope with tall stands of fir and pine trees, rocky basalt outcroppings, and a water-filled, clay-lined natural drainage swale and wetland. The wetland and clay deposits proved beneficial to quarryman, J. T. Davies, who, in 1887, developed the area as one of Spokane's first brickyards.ⁱⁱⁱ The brickyard was later associated with the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company, a prominent Spokane manufacturer of masonry products, whom provided thousands of bricks and clay tiles used in the construction of homes and commercial buildings throughout the Inland Northwest. Twenty years later in 1907, the clay deposits in the Cannon Hill Park Addition were exhausted, and the brickyard was closed, thus opening the area for a new use.^{iv}

The prior year had seen the arrival of the Olmsted Brothers' Landscape Architectural firm from Brookline, Massachusetts. They had been hired to complete a comprehensive park plan for the city that included the soon-to-be abandoned brickyard site. The firm promoted city parks as "one of the best means" of drawing urban residents out of doors. They argued that parks were aesthetically necessary to cities—a way to "provide and preserve landscape for the enjoyment of [all] people."^v

Originally named Adams Park, the construction of Cannon Hill Park commenced in 1909 under the supervision of John W. Duncan, Spokane's park superintendent. The small, low-lying wetland at the park site was restored with two shallow ponds, which were then surrounded by manicured lawn, indigenous plantings, and gracefully arched bridges constructed of native basalt. With aesthetic appeal and close proximity (1.5 miles)

ⁱⁱⁱ "Cannon Hill Area Has Rich History." *Spokesman-Review*, 21 July 1988.

^{iv} "Present Brickyard Once Beauty Spot." *Spokesman-Review*, 2 March 1919, p. 17.

^v Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects. *Proposal to Spokane Board of Park Commissioners*. 1907-1913.

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

to Spokane's downtown central business district, Cannon Hill Park proved the anchor and catalyst for the a successful residential neighborhood.

Arthur D. Jones Real Estate & Development Company

Seizing their chance for speculative success, prominent Spokane developer Arthur D. Jones and his self-named company (Arthur D. Jones & Co.) purchased and platted multiple lots surrounding the new park. Called the Cannon Hill Park Addition, most of the lots were 50-foot wide platted on a blend of curvilinear, diagonal, and straight streets. To attract home buyers, beginning in 1909, the development company expended more than a quarter million dollars for much-needed infrastructure and advertisement.^{vi} A large-size promotional ad in the *Spokesman-Review* appeared on April 4, 1909, listing the amenities provided by the development company and extolling the new neighborhood's many virtues:

CANNON HILL PARK
On the Crest of the Upper Cannon Hill

*Street grade, cement sidewalk, wide parking, cement curb,
steel water mains and sewer furnished for every lot.
Uniform shade trees planted in the street parking throughout the addition.
14 acres of park with large lake to be developed under the direction of
Olmsted Brothers of Boston.
100-foot boulevard through the center of the addition.
A distinctly high-grade residence district.
Building restrictions prohibit the erection of dwellings costing less than
\$3,000 to \$4,000, and prohibit stores or apartments.
Every house must sit back 30 feet from the street.
The property is yet in a raw state, but contracts for improvements are now being let.^{vii}*

The company's commitment to the implementation of necessary infrastructure in the development paid off. Lot sales and construction of homes were steady if not robust. A June 11, 1911 progress report in the *Spokesman-Review* made the following announcement: "Cannon Hill Park, with its building restrictions and uniform improvements, is becoming one of the most picturesque residence sections of the city."^{viii}

Nine months later in 1912, a subsequent newspaper article reported that "what was only a big tract of undeveloped woodland only three years ago...has been developed...[around] Cannon Hill Park" and is "one of the prettiest and most picturesque residence sections of the city, with already more than five miles of paved streets, a 15-acre park, and a parkway boulevard that cuts through the center of the addition connecting the two [public street] car lines." The article continued to say that "with more than 60 substantial modern residences having a collective value of more than \$400,000, and with plans in preparation for many more attractive new dwellings, midsummer will see Cannon Hill Park [Addition] improved with...more...homes, aggregating to value approximately \$600,000."^{ix}

To protect residential land use and architectural compatibility in the Cannon Hill Park neighborhood, the Arthur D. Jones & Co. created restrictive covenants tied in perpetuity to the deed of trust for each property located in the addition. Adopted in 1908, the covenants stipulated the following requirements:

- 1) No building of any kind shall be erected or maintained on said lands within 30 feet of the street line in front of said land,
- 2) No apartment house, store, or business structure of any kind shall be erected or maintained on said lands,
- 3) No dwelling shall be erected or permitted... of less value than \$3,000,

^{vi} "In Nine Days, Man and Wife Won Beautiful \$6,000 Home in Cannon Hill Park Addition." *Spokesman-Review*, 12 March 1911, p. 4:1.

^{vii} "Cannon Hill park: On the Crest of the Upper Cannon Hill." *Spokesman-Review*, 4 April 1909.

^{viii} "Some High-Class Improvements Which So-Called 'Real Estate Promotion' Made in Cannon Hill Park." *Spokesman-Review*, 11 June 1911.

^{ix} "\$600,000 in New Homes in Cannon Hill Park Addition in Two Years." *Spokesman-Review*, 24 March 1912.

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

- 4) All buildings of every kind on said lots must be painted with at least two coats of paint,
- 5) The above conditions and covenants shall run with the land...^x

Subdivision covenants were part of a larger development trend that occurred in the early 1900s throughout Spokane. The trend towards establishing neighborhood covenants helped lead to successful settlement in the Cannon Hill Park, the Manito Park, and the Rockwood neighborhoods, and other residential communities in Spokane.

By 1940, nearly all of the planned residential lots in the Cannon Hill Park Addition had been purchased and built upon. Over eight miles of shade trees were planted between sidewalks and streets, around the park, and along a boulevard that divides West 21st Avenue.^{xi} Single-family homes were built according to the neighborhood's restrictive covenants and subdivision regulations, and today Cannon Hill Park remains one of the city's best-loved public parklands.

Frank G. & Experience Kiesow

One such purchaser was Frank G. Kiesow and his wife, Experience. They purchased Lot 9 on Block 21 located in the heart of the neighborhood on December 2, 1911 from the Cannon Hill Company, a subsidiary of the A.D. Jones Real Estate Co.. Frank Kiesow was actually an employee of the Arthur D. Jones Real Estate & Development Company, serving as their managing secretary of loans. Spokane building permit No. 3320, dated February 1912, stated the house was designed by Spokane architect, Joseph T. Levesque, for an estimated construction cost of \$6,000. One month later on March 24, 1912, the *Spokesman-Review* applauded the construction and design of the house with the following headlines and description:

\$600,000 in New Homes in Cannon Hill Park Addition in Two Years: Frank Kiesow Builds

At 618 Twenty-Third Avenue, Frank Kiesow is erecting a \$10,000 home which he expects to occupy by late summer. It will be a two-story bungalow containing eight rooms, two bathrooms, and two fireplaces. It will have hardwood floors, the main rooms will be finished in quartered oak, and the chambers in white [paint] and enamel [finish]. This will be one of most artistic homes in the addition.^{xii}

At the end of 1912, construction of the home was completed with an escalated cost of \$11,000—more than three times the \$3,000 minimum required in Cannon Hill Park covenants.^{xiii}

Less than a year after Frank & Experience Kiesow moved into their new home, their residency was cut short by the death of Experience on December 26, 1913. She was 33 years of age.^{xiv} Grieve stricken, three months after his wife's death, Frank sold the property in March 1914 and moved to a smaller, more modest home.

Frank passed away three years later in a tragic, but heartfelt way. Spokane County Coroner Dr. M. B. Grieve reported that Frank Kiesow's death at the base of his wife's headstone was due to freezing and exposure, and suspected Kiesow "was overcome in some way," perhaps due to frigid weather conditions and all-consuming bereavement for his deceased wife.^{xv}

Kiesow had come to the city in 1890 with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kiesow from Davenport, Iowa. Frank first worked for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company (predecessor to the Washington Water Power Co) and the Ross Park Electric Street Railway, where he was affectionately known as a "dynamo man", being responsible for the care and maintenance of the main generator. He next worked as a bookkeeper for the

^x Spokane County Warranty Deed #344288, filed 9 December 1911.

^{xi} "Over Eight Miles of Shade Trees Will Be Planted Along the Streets of Cannon Hill Park." *Spokesman-Review*, 15 August 1909.

^{xii} "\$600,000 in New Homes in Cannon Hill Park Addition in Two Years—Interesting Notes in Features in New Houses in Cannon Hill Park." *Spokesman-Review*, 24 March 1912.

^{xiii} "Third of Million Spent in 1912 in New Cannon Hill Park Homes." *Spokesman-Review*, 26 Jan 1913.

^{xiv} "Pay Last Respects to Pioneer Woman." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 26 Dec 1913.

^{xv} "Find F. Kiesow Dead in Cemetery." *Spokesman-Review*, 1 March 1917.

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

Crystal Ice & Fuel Company in Spokane. From 1901 through 1904, Kiesow brokered the sale of railroad tickets for the Ottinger Cut Rate Ticket Office in Spokane, and beginning in 1905 and lasting until his death, was employed as a cashier, secretary, and manager for the Arthur D. Jones Real Estate & Development Company. He married Experience McCann in 1902; they had no children. Socially active, Frank was a member of the Spokane Club, the Spokane County Club, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, and the Elks Club.

Frederick C. & Augusta L. Gentsch

Frank Kiesow sold the home in 1914 to Frederick & Augusta Gentsch. At that time they also purchased the adjacent west vacant lot from the Cannon Hill Company. Frederick Gentsch previously worked in Utah where he was employed as the general superintendent of the Pacific Express Company (railroad express service) with jurisdiction over Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, and Montana. He later moved to Nebraska and Missouri where he managed express railroad service throughout the United States.^{xvi} The Gentsch's moved to Spokane in 1913 and owned and managed a real estate/insurance/loan mortgage business with offices in the Paulsen Building. After Frederick Gentsch's death in 1922, his widow, Augusta resided in the home for an additional six years, eventually selling the property in 1928.

Over the next 80+ years, the home's ownership changed several times. Sylvia & Arthur Dibble, a brakeman, purchased the property in January 1928. Eight months later, the Dibles sold the property to Frank Cole, a Spokane contractor, and his wife, Julia Cole, a court reporter. Carol & James Connelly, an attorney with the Spokane legal firm Cashatt Williams Connelly Rekofke, bought the property in 1958 for \$18,500. The Connellys sold the house to Gay Murcar in 1973, who sold the property in 1975 to James Elrod & Elizabeth Bates. Current owners Brian & Laurie Hopkins purchased the nominated house in 2005 for \$443,000.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Joseph T. Levesque, Architect

The Kiesow's chose architect, Joseph T. Levesque, to design their home. Levesque was born in France (c.1878), and had lived in Paris before relocating to Quebec, Canada. He moved to Springfield, Massachusetts in 1902, and worked there until 1907. Reportedly Levesque lived and worked in several towns across the United States, including Rochester and Ithaca, NY (1907-1908); before moving to Spokane in late 1909 or early 1910. Later he moved to Great Falls, MT (1914-1918); and then on to Winston-Salem, NC (1924-1930). Over the course of his career, Levesque worked both solo and together with several different architects during his stay in various communities.

In Spokane, Joseph and his wife Henrietta were listed as residents of 2017 W. Pacific Avenue where they offered "furnished rooms to rent." One year later, the family had moved to a house at 1807 S. Maple Boulevard while their home located across the street at 1708 S. Maple Boulevard was being constructed. Upon arriving in Spokane, Levesque formed a short-lived, but fruitful partnership with architect, Alfred Jones. Their offices were located in the Mohawk Building (suite 312) in downtown Spokane. Known projects are limited to the Tokyo Apartments (1910, an Asian inspired multi-story building); the Methodist Episcopal Church (1910); an apartment for the Bavaria Investment Co. (1911); the Wilson & Lemon Livery Stable (1911); a \$30,000 city market building in Colville (1911); and the Smiths Funeral Home (1912). They also submitted a design proposal for the State Capitol Building in Olympia (1911).

Later around 1913, Levesque formed another partnership, this time with architect, Robert C. Sweatt. Sweatt was already practicing in Spokane and had completed several large projects. Known as Sweatt & Levesque, the firm appears to have specialized in school design. Known project are limited to Reid School (1914) in Bend, OR; a high school (1914) in Newport, WA; and a school building (1913-14) in Metolius, OR.^{xvii}

^{xvi} "Mrs. F. Gentsch Taken by Death." *Spokesman-Review*, 18 April 1943.

^{xvii} Spokane City Directories and Spokane Building Permits.

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

For reasons unknown, by 1915 Levesque moved to Great Falls, Montana. Known projects in the community to date are limited to the W. H. George Building/Hampton Apartments, and the Geraldine Apartments. City directories in 1918, list Levesque as a soldier, a position he may have sought since he had a direct connection to France and most likely spoke the language.^{xviii} From here, it is unclear as to what happened to Levesque. He remarried for the third time and appears in city directories as early as 1928 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. While there he became a manager for the architectural firm of C. Gilbert Humphreys Inc. Reportedly he designed several homes, mainly the Tudor Revival style, in Lexington, NC. These include the Rainey-Hunt House (1927) and the Wall House (1926).

Joseph T. Levesque's first wife was Henrietta Schankel from Lockport, NY. They had a son, Hayden Levesque, while they resided in Spokane. The couple divorced, and Joseph Levesque married Alice Eugene McDonald with whom he had two children: a daughter, Nona Dale Levesque, and a son, Ralph Levesque. In 1930, Levesque and his wife, Alice, moved to Wolfville, Nova Scotia in Canada, Alice's home province. In Wolfville, Levesque found employment in architect Leslie R. Fairn's firm, and designed at least 27 buildings ranging from his personal residence to schools, hospitals, town halls, and several Sunoco service stations. Two years later, Joseph T. Levesque died February 11, 1932 at age 54.

During his short time in Spokane, Levesque designed at least four single-family homes in the "California-type" Craftsman aesthetic. These include the F.J. Klein House (1910, 13th & Madison, a radical designed house called "Filipino type"); the Kiesow-Gentsch House (1912, 618 W. 23rd Avenue); his own home (1912, 1708 S. Maple Boulevard); and the Bauer House (1914, 420 W. 22nd Avenue).

The homes have especially prominent ground-hugging, low-slung forms with a strong horizontal emphasis, made even stronger by horizontal shadows cast by the home's deeply overhanging eaves. All homes are distinguished with low-pitched covered front porches; exposed rafters, beams, and structural members; mortise-and-tenon joinery; rows of casement windows; and prominent raised, battered foundations and/or porch walls made of clinker brick or brick masonry and basalt stone rubblemix. The Bauer House and the Kiesow-Gentsch House reveal particularly rich, hand-rubbed, burnished oak interior woodwork crafted in a plain, square-cut design characteristic of the Craftsman style.

While Levesque practiced in Spokane for only a short time, his projects captured the Arts & Crafts/Craftsman aesthetic and the style's "back to nature" mantra. They contributed directly to the rich built environment of Spokane and its collection of notable Craftsman style dwellings.

The Bungalow House Form & The Craftsman Style

The Kiesow-Gentsch House is a hallmark example of the bungalow house form. Architectural historian Jan Cigliano (*Bungalow: American Restoration Style*) defines *bungalow* as a "form of house—a type of structure designed in a number of architectural styles," but also explains that "style, by contrast, is a particular period and genre of design."^{xix} *The Old House Dictionary* further explains the term bungalow refers to a low-slung house form characterized by overall simplicity and broad gables that usually face the street.^{xx} Bungalow designs vary greatly according to geographic location, climate, and architectural vernacular, but all bungalows are usually limited to 1.5 stories and have a partial or full-width front porch covered by an extension of the principal roof or by a lower porch roof.

Derived from the East Indian word *bungali*, which means "covered porch," the bungalow emerged as an independent movement in American architecture and became popular as an affordable home in reaction to the more elaborate Victorian styles that preceded it. The bungalow house form was embellished in many different ways, resulting in various stylistic treatments adapted from Mediterranean, Prairie, Colonial Revival, Swiss Chalet, and Craftsman traditions. Heavily influenced by the 19th-century English Arts & Crafts Movement

^{xviii} *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*. Winston-Salem, North Carolina, March 2014.

^{xix} Cigliano, Jan. *Bungalow: American Restoration Style*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs-Smith, 1998.

^{xx} Phillips, Steven J. *Old House Dictionary*. Washington DC: Preservation Press, 1994.

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

which rejected the mass reproduction and mediocre design associated with the Industrial Revolution, bungalows built particularly in the *Craftsman style* were designed to harmonize with nature and the environment. Traditional handcraftsmanship and “natural” materials such as native field stone or basalt rock, irregular clinker brick, coarsely textured stucco, hand-split wood shingles, and smooth-finish hand-rubbed natural woodwork were revered and used. Identifying features of the Craftsman style included a broad house form with a strong horizontal design emphasis achieved by a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging eaves, horizontal bands (stringcourses) that separated different wall claddings, a deep front porch, decorative eave brackets, exposed rafter tails/purlins, and massive square or tapered porch piers, posts, and columns. The Craftsman style quickly spread throughout the United States by builders’ pattern books, pre-cut house packages, and home design magazines, especially Gustav Stickley’s periodical called *The Craftsman* (1901-1916). The architectural style became one of the most popular and fashionable small house designs in America, but by 1930 its popularity had faded.^{xxi}

The Kiesow-Gentsch House

The low-slung Kiesow-Gentsch House also reflects the Craftsman style with its horizontal-oriented low-slung design; a low-pitched, wood-shingle, side-gable roof; exposed rafter tails; wide bargeboards; a broad center front-facing gabled dormer; deeply recessed front and back porches; exposed structural members with mortise-and-tenon joinery; and a combination of different exterior claddings separated by horizontal wood stringcourses. Horizontal emphasis is further achieved by prominent horizontal shadows cast by the home’s deeply overhanging eaves and wide front porch. Conveying a sense of nature, organically oriented building materials embellish the Kiesow-Gentsch House, including wood roof shingles, wood clapboard siding, wood board-and-batten cladding, and a prominent use of rough-textured black basalt rock used in a rubble bond foundation, a large tapered basalt chimney, and basalt porch walls by front steps that ascend to the front porch.

The home’s interior is distinguished with coarsely textured clinker brick (library fireplace), a copper fireplace hood, brass hardware, and a liberal use of oak woodwork. Finished in a deep golden color, the home is articulated with the finest quarter-sawn oak woodwork displayed in solid oak plank floors, oak ceiling beams and cornice molding, oak floor molding, oak window and door surrounds, and oak doors and built-ins—all revealing a rich, decades-old, hand-polished patina and smooth finish. Epitomizing the Craftsman style, the woodwork is square-cut without embellishment—similar to furniture made by Gustav Stickley, one of the country’s most renowned authors, artisans, furniture-makers, and advocates of the Craftsman style. Although made of painted pine, woodwork on the home’s second floor follows the prescriptive non-embellished square-cut woodwork model from the first floor.

9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Polk, R. D. *Spokane City Directories, 1900-2013*.
Spokane County warranty deeds, building permits, and tax assessor records.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1910, 1927, 1953.
Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage. Winston-Salem, NC, March 2014.

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- “Cannon Hill Area Has Rich History.” *Spokesman-Review*, 21 July 1988.

^{xxi} McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf Publishing, 1989.

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

County and State

- "Cannon Hill Park: On the Crest of the Upper Cannon Hill." *Spokesman-Review*, 4 April 1909.
- "Decide Kiesow Froze to Death." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 1 Mar 1917.
- "Find F. Kiesow Dead in Cemetery." *Spokesman-Review*, 1 March 1917.
- "\$600,000 in New Homes in Cannon Hill Park Addition in Two Years: Interesting Notes in Features in New Houses in Cannon Hill Park." *Spokesman-Review*, 24 Mar 1912.
- "Mrs. F. Gentsch Taken by Death." *Spokesman-Review*, 18 April 1943.
- "Over Eight Miles of Shade Trees Will Be Planted Along the Streets of Cannon Hill Park." *Spokesman-Review*, 15 August 1909.
- "Pay Last Respects to Pioneer Woman." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 26 Dec 1913.
- "Peanut Brittle Bungalows." *Old House Journal*, 1997.
- "Present Brickyard Once Beauty Spot." *Spokesman-Review*, 2 March 1919, p. 17.
- "Residential Park Boosts Building." *Spokesman-Review*, 30 June 1912.
- "Some High-Class Improvements Which So-Called 'Real Estate Promotion' Made in Cannon Hill Park." *Spokesman-Review*, 11 June 1911.
- "Third of Million Spent in 1912 in New Cannon Hill Park Homes." *Spokesman-Review*, 26 January 1913.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 47°38'1.85"N 117°25'17.60"W
Latitude Longitude

3
Latitude Longitude

2
Latitude Longitude

4
Latitude Longitude

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is located in Spokane, Washington in the Cannon Hill Park Addition, Block 21, Lots 8 and 9. The legal tax parcel number for the nominated property is 35304.1007 (Spokane County Tax Assessor Records).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel and its verbal and urban legal description that is associated with the Kiesow-Gentsch House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Yeomans, Preservation Consultant (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization Historic Preservation Planning date July 18, 2014
street & number 501 W. 27th Avenue telephone 509-456-3828
city or town Spokane State WA zip code 99203
e-mail lindayeomans@comcast.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

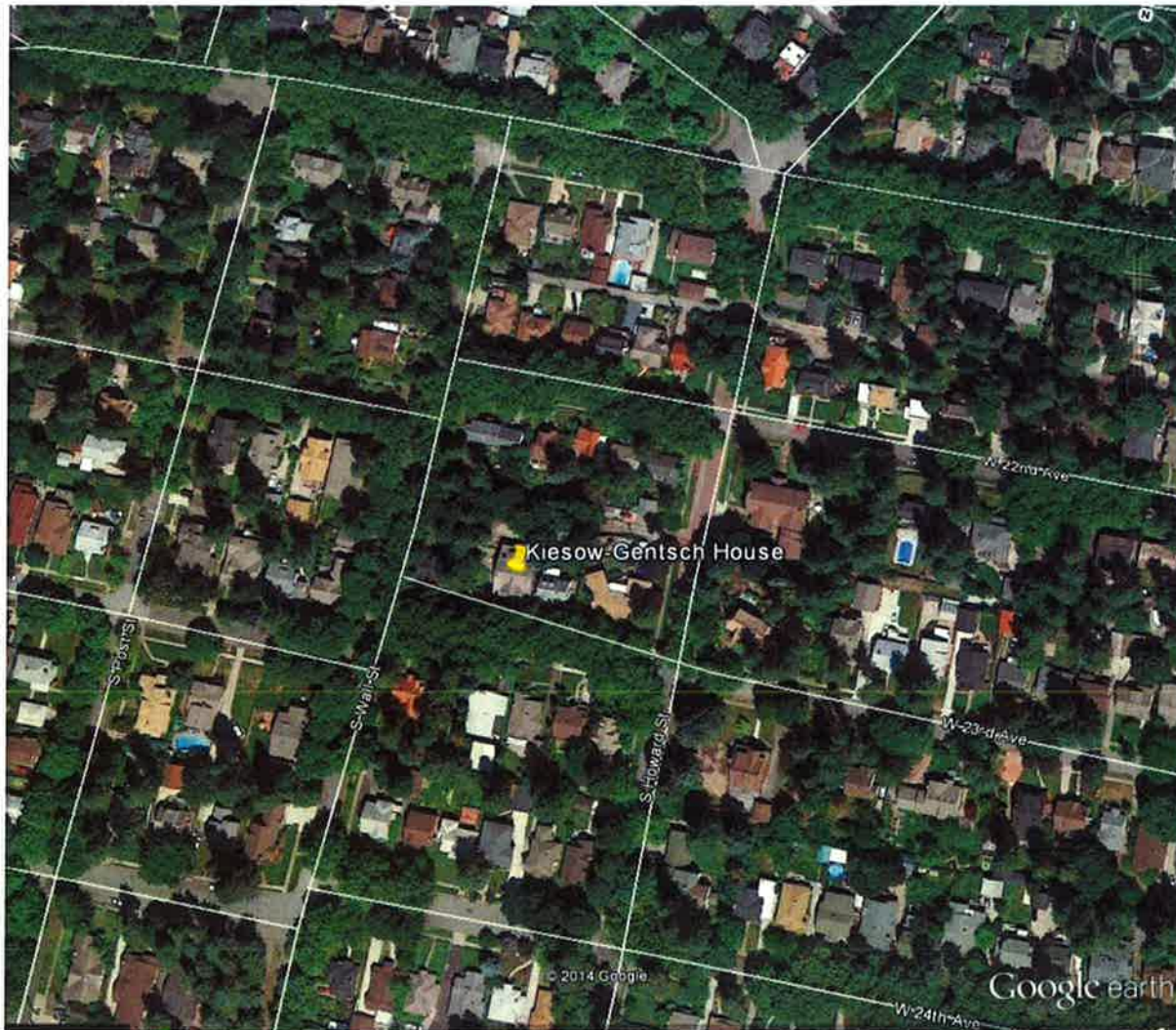
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Google Earth - Edit Placemark

Name:

Latitude:

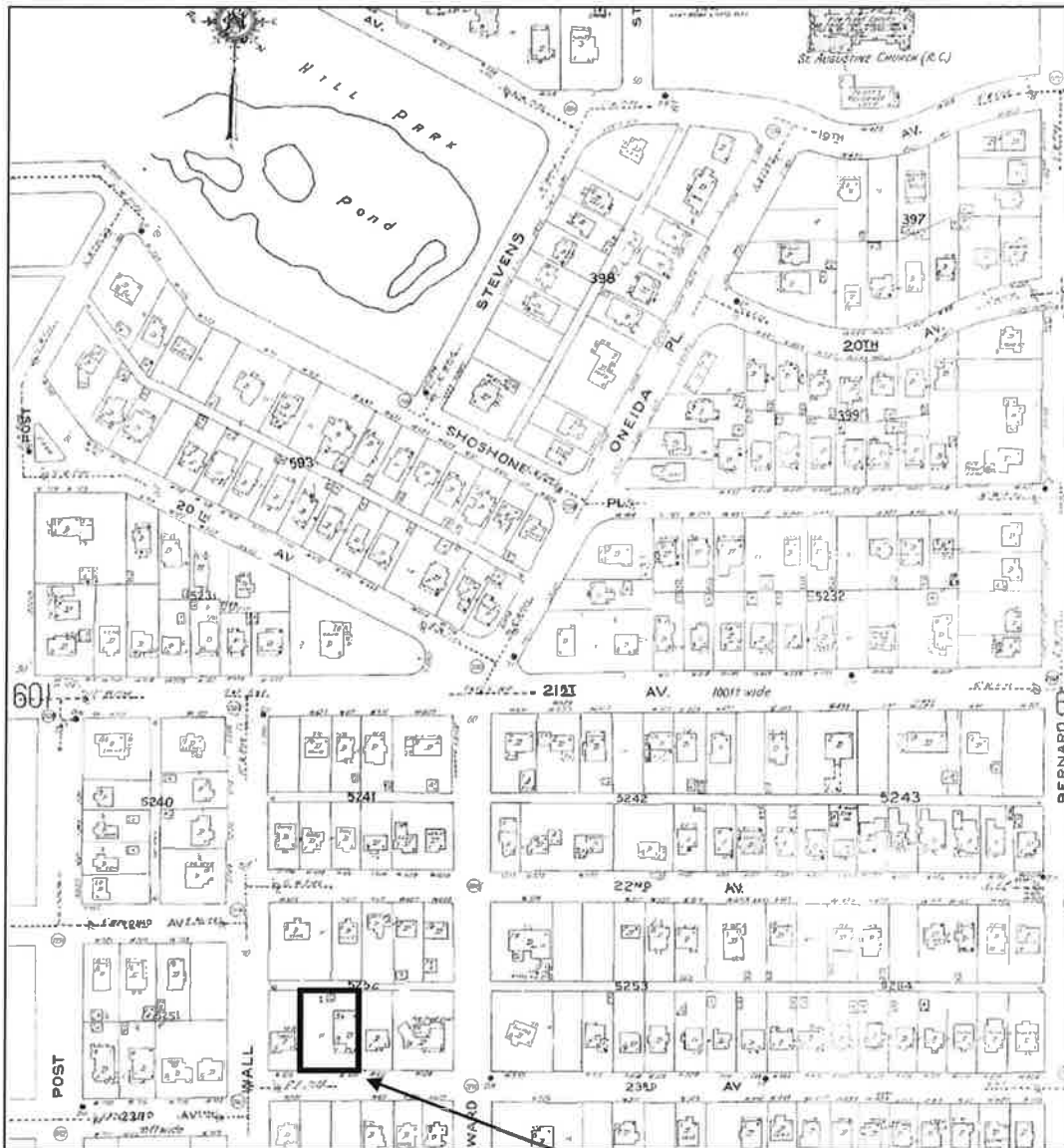
Longitude:

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

County and State



1953 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the Kiesow-Gentsch House

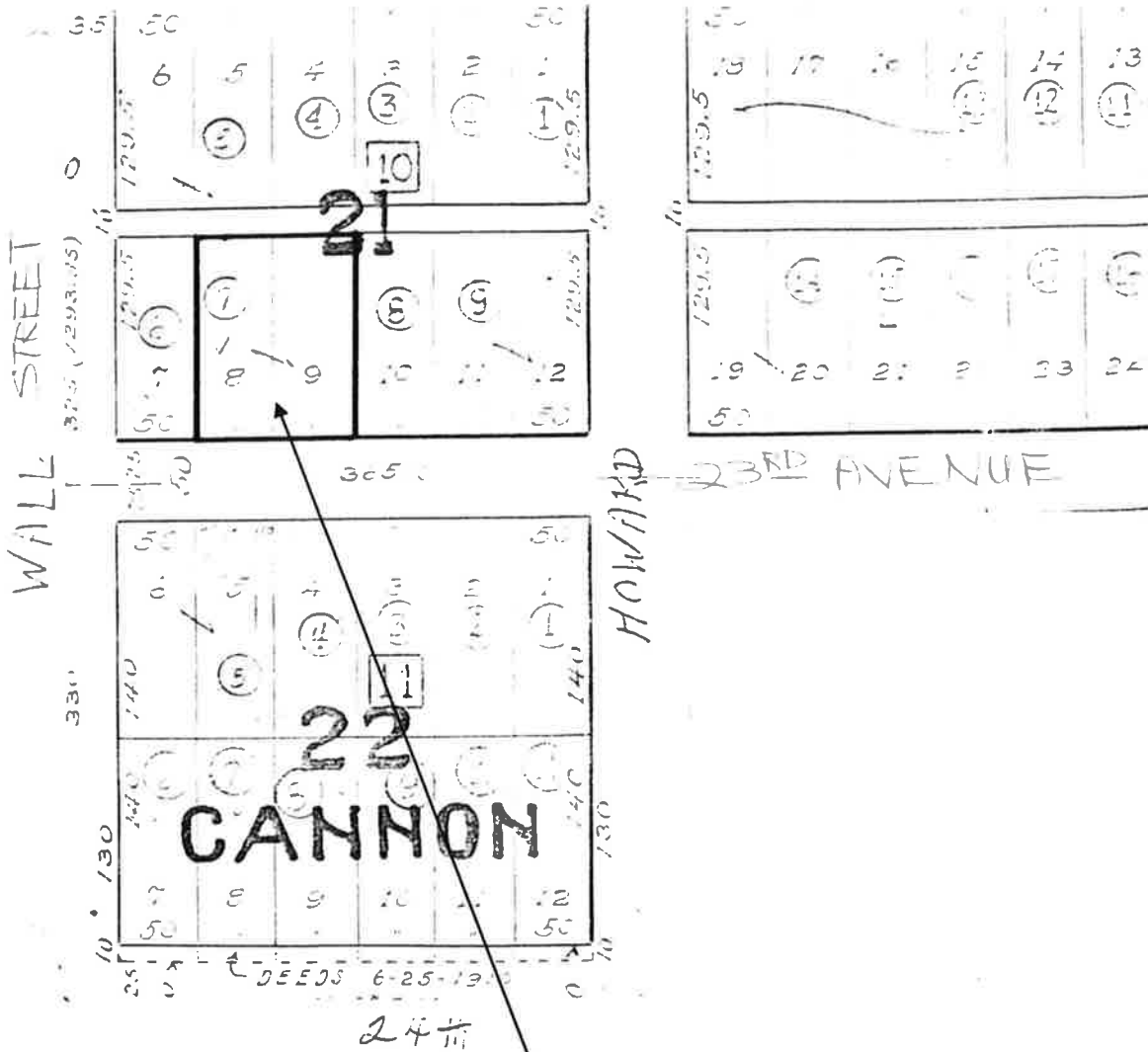


KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

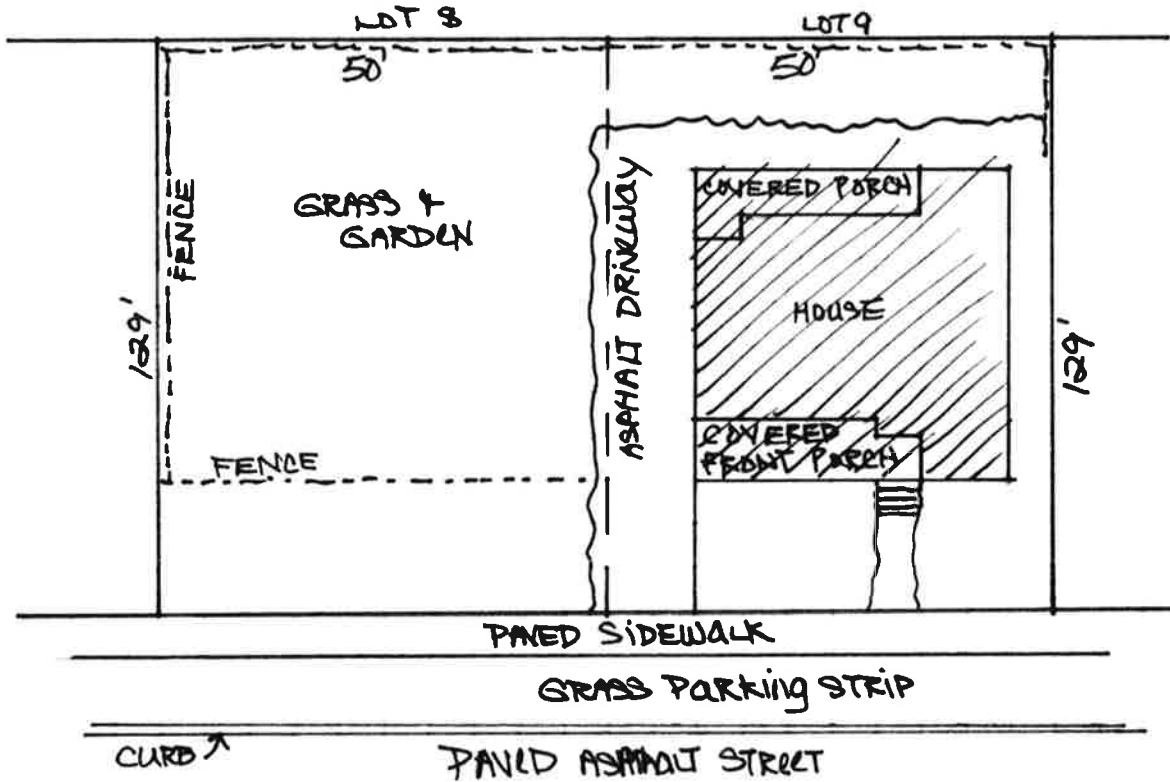


**Spokane County Assessor Map 2014
Kiesow-Gentsch House on Lot 14, Block 14 in Cannon Hill Park Addition**



KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE
Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA
County and State



Site Plan Sketch of Kiesow-Gentsch House in 2014
(not to scale)



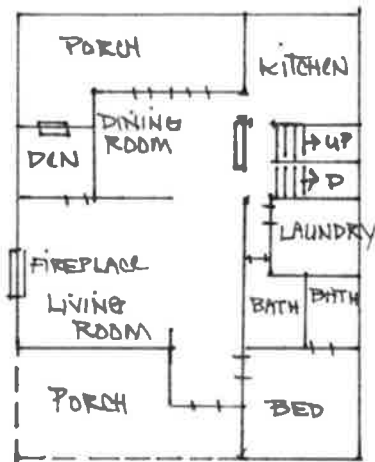
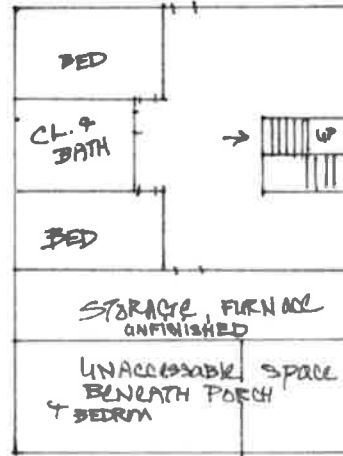
KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

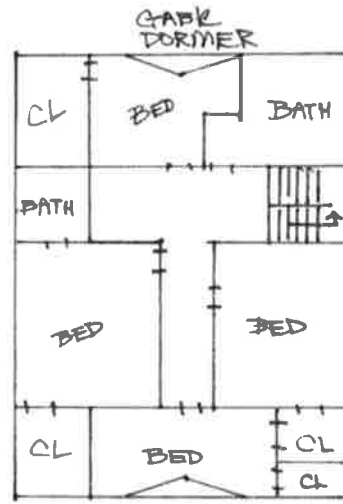
SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

BASEMENT SKETCH PLAN



FIRST FLOOR
NORTH ↑



GABLE DORMER
SECOND FLOOR

**Floor Plan Sketch of Kiesow-Gentsch House in 2014
(not to scale)**



KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

**Interesting Notes on Features in
New Houses in Cannon Hill Park**

There are so many interesting features of the home-building era in Cannon Hill Park, that the novelties in the new structures now going up there are typical of the advancement in the local home-building art. Following are some detailed notes on some of the construction work in the district.

A seven-room bungalow of California design, with pergola porch and port-cochere is being completed on Twenty-second avenue, near Bernard street, by J. I. Thomas. It will have hardwood interior as to main rooms, with white enamel woodwork in bedrooms and kitchen. A feature of the house is a den, with fireplace and built-in bookcases and writing desk. A hot water heating plant is installed in the basement, which is partitioned and plastered. The cost is about \$7500.

At 1403 Onclida street, near Twentieth avenue, Frank R. Monfort is constructing a seven-room, story-and-a-half stucco bungalow of original design, which will be furnished with laundry, fruitroom and hot water heat. It will be thoroughly modern, with hardwood floors, hardwood interior living rooms and white enamel finish in sleeping rooms. A feature of the house will be a view balcony which will command an unobstructed view of the park and lake. The cost will be about \$6000.

R. E. McHugh is putting the finishing touches on a classy little five-room bungalow on the north side of Twentieth avenue. It will be a thoroughly modern home, with hardwood floors in the main rooms, white enamel woodwork in the bedrooms, large fireplace in living room and full cement basement. It is almost complete and will be ready for occupancy soon.

Frank Kiesow Builds.

At 615 Twenty-third avenue, Frank Kiesow is erecting a \$10,000 home, which he expects to complete by late summer. It will be a two-story bungalow containing eight rooms, two bathrooms and two fireplaces. It will have hardwood floors, the main rooms will be finished in quartered oak and the chambers in white and enamel. This will be one of the most artistic homes in the addition.

H. E. Brokaw is putting the interior finish on a six-room California bungalow on the south side of Twenty-fourth avenue near Howard street. It will have a brick veneer and shingle exterior with three porches. The main rooms will be finished in quartered oak and the sleeping rooms in white enamel. There will be a full cement basement, partitioned and provided with a hot water heating plant. It will cost about \$6000.

One of the prettiest two-story houses in the park is now being completed on Twenty-fourth avenue near Bernard street by the Larson brothers. A large living room, paneled dining room and full cabinet kitchen are on the first floor. The second floor is made up of four large sleeping rooms finished with white enamel and provided with large closets. There are two sets of plumbing in the house, which is provided with hot water heat, laundry and other conveniences. Oak floors downstairs and a large sleeping balcony upstairs are other features. The house will cost about \$6800.

**"600,000 in New Homes in Cannon Hill Park Addition in Two Years."
Spokesman-Review, 24 March 1912**

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

**THIRD OF MILLION
 SPENT IN 1912
 IN NEW CANNON
 HILL PARK HOMES**

**Thirty-Five Residences Are Added
 to Popular Addition on
 South Hill.**

New Homes in Cannon Hill Park.	
In 1912 36 new residences were built in Cannon Hill park at a total cost of \$337,500. The owners and prices are:	
S. C. Armstrong	\$ 9,500
J. C. Haas	9,500
Maurice Smith	7,500
R. E. McHugh	6,000
F. E. Krause	12,500
G. Bostrom	25,000
W. H. Matthews	12,500
J. C. Pritz	8,000
J. J. Skuse	8,000
Lewis Searle	9,000
F. R. Montford	6,000
F. R. Montford	6,000
G. Bostrom	8,000
F. G. Kiesow	11,000
J. Weaver	10,000
W. G. Francis	7,000
M. L. Pershall	10,000
H. M. Tate	9,000
R. W. Adams	6,500
W. M. Maughan	7,900
S. W. Anderson	7,500
Harvey L. Cole	12,000
Wade Corbett	8,000
W. E. Richardson	6,500
F. W. Tuell	7,500
Dr. A. H. Woolson	8,000
Perry Tull	35,000
H. E. Brokaw	7,500
Louis Larsen	6,000
R. L. Riggs	8,000
Dr. M. R. Charlton	6,500
J. E. Irwin	5,500
Mrs. M. E. House	7,500
L. D. McCarthy	6,500
C. T. Rathke	10,000
Dr. P. W. Yearsley	7,500

**"Third of Million Spent in 1912 in New Cannon Hill Park Homes."
 Spokesman-Review, 26 January 1913**

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1912

**PAY LAST RESPECTS
TO PIONEER WOMAN**

The funeral of Mrs. Kiesow, aged 31 years, wife of Frank Kiesow, who died December 2, will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Smith & Co. undertaking rooms. Father Verhagen will officiate and interment will be at Greenwood. Mrs. Kiesow was a pioneer of Spokane.

**"Pay Last Respects to Pioneer Woman."
Spokane Daily Chronicle, 26 December 1913**

**FIND F. KIESOW
DEAD IN CEMETERY**

Pioneer Had Visited the
Grave of His Wife
in Greenwood.

FROZEN IN SNOW

Last Seen Sunday Night--
Cause of Death Not
Yet Known.

The body of Frank Kiesow, secretary of Arthur D. Jones & Co., and a resident of Spokane for 27 years, was found yesterday afternoon in the snow in Greenwood cemetery, where he went last Sunday afternoon to visit the grave of his wife.

Find Body in Cemetery.
Yesterday the alarm had grown and notice was given the police. Other friends went to Greenwood, where, with the assistance of cemetery employees, a further search was made and one of the cemetery employees discovered the body.

Kiesow was lying with his knees bent and one arm under his head. One side of his face was reddened and stretched as though he had fallen on it. The vacuum bottle, with but a few drops of coffee in it, was by his side. G. A. Cooley, in charge of the cemetery, said that no one had seen Kiesow enter the grounds Sunday night. The place where the body was found is up a sharp hill from the graves he had visited, in the unplatted part of the cemetery, west of the S. P. & N. tracks.

Started for Cemetery at Dark.

The last of his friends who saw him was W. B. Chandler, who formerly worked with him in the employ of the Arthur D. Jones company. Chandler spoke to him at the corner of Cannon and Pacific avenue just before dark, waiting for the Port Wright car to the cemetery. He had no overcoat and was not in the habit of wearing gloves. He was a member of the Spokane club, the Spokane Country club, the Elks and the S. A. C.

Came Here at Age of 17.

Mr. Kiesow came to Spokane at the age of 17, in 1890, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kiesow, from Davenport, Iowa. His father opened a dry goods store on the site of the Paulsen building and built a home at 2015 Pacific avenue, which is still standing.

His first employment was with the Edison Electric Illuminating company, the predecessor of the Washington Water Power company. Later he worked for William Nelson, a railroad ticket broker, for Frank Franzen when he was head of the old Diamond Ice & Fuel company and for A. G. Hunter & Co., ticket brokers. He entered the employ of the Arthur D. Jones company 14 years ago.

Married 15 Years Ago.

Fifteen years ago Kiesow was married to Miss Etie McLean of Spokane, who died December 23, 1912.

Mr. Kiesow is known to have owned some Spokane real estate, although how much is uncertain. Charge of his affairs was taken last night by Assistant Corporation Counsel Alex M. Winston and T. C. Lane, manager of the Spokane Flour Mills, who was one of Kiesow's closest friends.

The body was lying on its side, frozen, several hundred yards from the grave. Tracks, half obscured by fallen snow, showed that he had visited the lot in which are buried his wife and his parents and then turned to make his way up the hill. In the darkness and falling snow he had evidently lost his way, as the tracks crossed at one place. Near where he was found an imprint in the snow showed that he had fallen and struggled to his feet again.

On his trip to Greenwood Sunday he had gone in rough clothes and high shoes, prepared to wade through the snow. From the Spokane club, where he lived, he had taken sandwiches and a vacuum bottle of coffee.

"The cause of death can not be stated now, as the body was frozen," said Coroner M. B. Grybos. "All that we can say is that he was overcome in some way and undoubtedly perished from the cold. I do not know whether an inquest will be necessary."

The contents of a half-pint flask of whiskey, of which a little more than half had been consumed, found in his pocket, were taken to the city chemist last night for an analysis.

Friends Were Not Alarmed.

Kiesow's failure to appear at his office Monday morning was not considered alarming by his associates, as he was in the habit of going on solitary Sunday excursions to the country. Later in the day effort was made to find him, but not until Tuesday did his friends concern themselves seriously. Messages were telephoned to Hayden lake and other places it was thought he might have gone. When it was learned he had gone to Greenwood cemetery Sunday John H. Brown of Arthur D. Jones & Co. went out there. To find the tracks at Mrs. Kiesow's grave, but after they left that point they had been covered by the plow that cleared the snow from the road back to the car line.

**"Find F. Kiesow Dead in Cemetery"
Spokesman-Review, 1 March 1917**

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

10 THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW, SPOKANE, WAS

MRS. F. GENTSCH TAKEN BY DEATH

Born in Iowa, She Went to Salt Lake, Utah, as Bride in '70s.

Mrs. F. C. Gentsch, a real pioneer of the great west, passed away yesterday morning at her home, 71220 Sixth, after an illness of several months. She had been a resident of Spokane since 1913.

Mrs. Gentsch was born in Burlington, Iowa, where she was married and came as a bride to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1877. Mr. Gentsch was with the Union Pacific at that time. As a resident of Utah in those early days, Mrs. Gentsch was an observer of many stirring events connected with the history of the territory.

Mr. Gentsch became identified with the express department of the Union Pacific and later was appointed general superintendent of the Pacific Express company, successor to the Union Pacific Express company with jurisdiction over Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon and Montana. He installed the express service on the lines of the Oregon Short Line railroad and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, along with the connecting stage lines. He moved to Omaha, Neb., in 1895, to become general superintendent of the Pacific Express company throughout the United States, and in 1902 went to St. Louis, Mo., as general superintendent.

Eight Children Survive.

Eight children survive: Miss Augusta Gentsch, Miss Gertrude Gentsch and Mrs. Marion Benton, all of Spokane; Mrs. Helen Vincent, Los Angeles; F. W. Gentsch, Los Angeles; Theodore Gentsch, Portland; Herman Gentsch, Alasca; and Walter Gentsch, Oakland, Calif. All of the daughters were present at the time of the death.

Mrs. Gentsch was a woman of culture and high attainments and retained her great interest in music and literature up until her last illness and was a frequent attendant at concerts and musicales. She had a most vivid recollection of the historical events of the west of long ago and kept her mind fresh and active with a knowledge and study of the events of the present day.

The date of the funeral awaits the arrival of F. W. Gentsch from Los Angeles. The Rev. Joel Harper will officiate at the services.

Saw Birth of New West



Mrs. F. C. Gentsch, who came to Utah in the '70s, when her husband was an early day official of the Union Pacific railway, passed away at her home yesterday after several months illness. She had made her home in Spokane since 1913.

**"Mrs. F. Gentsch Taken by Death"
Spokesman-Review, 18 April 1943**

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State



**Spokane County Tax Assessor Photo
October 1959**

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

City or Vicinity: Spokane **County:** Spokane **State:** WA

Photographer: Linda Yeomans, historic preservation consultant/nomination author and photographer

Date Photographed: 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:



1 of 20: south façade of house in 2014

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State



2 of 20: southwest corner of house in 2014



3 of 20: west face of house in 2014

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

County and State



4 of 20: west gable peak detail



5 of 20 north rear of house in 2014

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

Name of Property

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

County and State



6 of 20 east face of house in 2014



7 of 20 front porch in 2014

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8 of 20 foyer on first floor in 2014, looking south



9 of 20 living room on first floor in 2014, looking south

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SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

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County and State



10 of 20 living room on first floor in 2014, looking northwest



11 of 20 fireplace in living room on west wall in 2014

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SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

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12 of 20 fireplace in library on first floor in 2014, looking north



13 of 20 living room on first floor, looking northeast into dining room in 2014

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14 of 20 built-in dining room buffet/hutch, looking northeast in 2014



15 of 20 kitchen (remodeled), looking northeast in 2014

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16 of 20 2nd floor hall, looking northeast into bathroom and down the stairs in 2014



17 of 20 2nd floor hall, looking northwest at built-in linen cupboard/closet in 2014

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

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18 of 20 2nd floor hall, looking southeast in 2014



19 of 20 2nd floor bedroom on east wall, looking southeast in 2014

KIESOW-GENTSCH HOUSE

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20 of 20 basement family room, looking northeast in 2014

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Brian J. & Laurie K. Hopkins

street & number 618 W. 23rd Avenue

telephone 509-209-4489

city or town Spokane

state WA

zip code 99203

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.