

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Zent-Kimmel House
And/Or Common Name: Paul House

2. Location

Street & Number: 934 W. 14th Avenue
City, State, Zip Code: Spokane WA 99204
Parcel Number: 35193.3217

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

Name: Karl L. and Cheri G. Paul
Street & Number: 934 W. 14th Avenue
City, State, Zip Code: Spokane WA 99204
Telephone Number/E-mail: 509-443-3555

5. Location of Legal Description

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

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title: Enter previous survey name if applicable
Date: Enter survey date if applicable ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
Depository for Survey Records: Spokane Historic Preservation Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Condition

- ☒ excellent
- ☐ good
- ☐ fair
- ☐ deteriorated
- ☐ ruins
- ☐ unexposed

Check One

- ☐ unaltered
- ☒ altered

Check One

- ☒ original site
- ☐ moved & date _____

Narrative statement of description is found on one or more continuation sheets.

8. Spokane Register Criteria and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places criteria: Mark "x" on one or more for the categories that qualify the property for the Spokane Register listing:

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

Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: < one
Verbal Boundary Description: Cliff Park Res Lot 18 Block 4
Verbal Boundary Justification: Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title: Stephen Emerson
Organization: Archisto Enterprises
Street, City, State, Zip Code: Spokane WA 99218
Telephone Number: 509-466-8654
E-mail Address: archisto 51@yahoo.com
Date Final Nomination Heard:

12. Additional Documentation

Additional documentation is found on one or more continuation sheets.

13. Signature of Owner(s)

14. For Official Use Only:

Date nomination application filed: _____

Date of Landmarks Commission Hearing: _____

Landmarks Commission decision: _____

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

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

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

Date

Attest:

Approved as to form:

City Clerk

Assistant City Attorney

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Zent-Kimmel House was built in 1911, at the beginning of a decade that saw rapid and considerable growth in the Spokane economy and a boom in building construction. After Browne's Addition, the lower south hill became the preferred neighborhood for newly wealthy citizens. The Zent-Kimmel House was originally built for Walter W. Zent and his family. At the time Mr. Zent purchased the house he was an attorney with the legal firm of Henley, Zent, and Cannon (later, Zent, Powell and Redfield). In 1918, the house was purchased by William L. Kimmel. Mr. Kimmel was a prosperous electrical engineer at a time when the relatively recent development of electricity as a power source allowed for a vast array of new products and appliances. The house retains excellent architectural integrity, largely due to its ownership by the same family for most of its history.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Exterior

The Zent-Kimmel House is a two-story wood frame Craftsman style residence with American Four Square design elements. It has a shallow-pitched, hipped roof clad with composition shingles. The wide eaves are unenclosed and feature exposed rafter ends and knee braces. The roof of the front balcony features fascia boards with diamond cutouts. A brick chimney with a rectangular profile emerges from the peak of the roof.

Exterior wall surfaces are clad with narrow horizontal clapboard siding, with corner boards. The foundation is basalt with a concrete veneer. Most of the foundation has recently been given a second veneer of painted basalt rubble. Small wood sash rectangular sliding windows are placed in the foundation on all sides. A two-level front porch is centered on the south (front) side of the house. The lower portion has a hip-roofed canopy, forming the front porch of the building, while the upper portion has a gabled roof, serving as an open balcony. The roof of the balcony is supported by square wood posts. The front porch canopy features exposed rafter ends and is supported by square brick pillars. The wood porch deck is bordered by a simple wood balustrade. The entry steps approach from the left side of the deck. The central front entry contains a wood and glass door with sidelights. The balcony is accessed from the interior by two wood and glass doors. Adjacent to the door is a wood sash double-hung window with wood surrounds. Four wood sash double-hung windows, with wood surrounds, are symmetrically arranged to the left and right of the front entry and the balcony.

The west elevation has a central pop-out bay with a shed-roofed pent roof with exposed rafter ends. The bay contains a set of wood sash double-hung windows. Directly below the bay is a wood panel secondary entry door with a multi-frame wood sash window. Four other wood sash double-hung windows are symmetrically placed to either side of the bay at the first and second levels.

At the western end of the north elevation is a rear entry with a wood panel door with multiple-pane wood sash windows. This entry is accessed by a wood frame porch with a contemporary wood deck and steps with balustrade. Above the deck is a shed-roofed canopy. Five double-hung wood sash windows are placed asymmetrically on this elevation, three at the first level and two at the second.

The east elevation has a central shed-roofed pop-out bay with exposed rafter ends. The bay contains a row of three wood sash double-hung windows. To the right of the bay is a horizontally placed window with leaded glass featuring geometric shapes. To the left of the bay are two wood sash double-hung windows, one at each level.

Interior

The front door provides access to the large living room, which spans the entire southern half of the main floor. The center piece of the room is the brick fireplace and wood mantle. The mantle features carved details with a floral motif. Most interior walls are wood lathe and plaster. Throughout the house, floors are wood plank, some laid with decorative patterns. Most rooms have original metal hot water radiators that are still functional. To the east of the fireplace are wide doors with side lights. This is the entry to the formal dining room. The room features several wood built-ins with shelves and cupboards. A small separate room at the north end of the dining room contains the entry to the main floor bathroom, to the west. Like the other two bathrooms of the house, interior facilities, such as sinks, toilets and baths have been updated. The dining room also contains a secondary entry to the kitchen, to the west.

To the northwest of the living room is a passageway that allows access to wood stairs that lead to the upper level and the basement. The stairways feature a wood banister that proceeds up to a landing and then turns east to continue up to the second floor. The basement stairs also feature a wood banister and a similar L-turn at the landing. North of the stairs is the main entry to the kitchen, which contains various appliances and built-in cupboards, drawers, and countertops. As with the bathrooms of the house, the kitchen has been updated. The kitchen is located in the northwest corner of the main level. The presence of the main kitchen entry and the secondary entry from the dining room creates a circular traffic pattern.

The upper level stairs lead to a hallway that provides access to the four bedrooms, as well as an additional bathroom. The master bedroom occupies the upper southeast portion of the house. This bedroom, as well as the adjacent bedroom to the west have separate doors that allow access to the upper level balcony, facing south. The slightly smaller secondary bedrooms are located in the other three corners of the upper floor. The door to the small bathroom is located at the north end of the interior hallway.

The lower staircase leads to the basement. This level has a mostly open floor plan that wraps around the central brick chimney. In the northwest corner is a separate laundry room. At the northern end of the open floor space is another small bathroom.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

The Zent-Kimmel House retains excellent architectural integrity due to its long history of ownership by the same family, the Kimmel family. Character defining elements that are intact include the original Four Square form, the hipped roof and wide eaves with exposed rafter ends, the exterior cladding, the wood sash windows, some original leaded glass windows, and the front porch. A photograph dated 1959 shows that the front balcony was once enclosed by large wood sash windows, possibly casement, and that the roof of the house was at that time clad with wood shingles. At some point after that date the balcony windows were removed and the shingles replaced with composition roofing. Recently, the foundation was given a veneer of basalt rubble, whose appearance is compatible with the historical appearance of many houses of the same vintage.

Many original interior components are retained as well, such as the decorative inlay plank floors, lathe and plaster walls, central brick fireplace, radiators, and a number of wood built-ins, including a buffet, shelves, cupboards, and drawers. An article from May 25, 1917 which discusses the sale of the house states that the new owner, Mr. Kimmel, intended to replace the curly fir with oak (see section 12, page 20 for this article). There is speculation that a closet entry at the northwest landing of the upper stairs may have contained a small stairway leading up to the bedroom at the northwest corner, which was once rented out as a separate living space. Those modifications were apparently restored to their original configurations once the extra room was no longer a rental. The kitchen and the bathrooms have been updated as older facilities were replaced with modern components.

SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

<u>Area of Significance</u>	<u>Architecture</u>
<u>Period of Significance</u>	<u>1911</u>
<u>Built Date</u>	<u>1911</u>
<u>Builder</u>	<u>Eugene Danser (contractor)</u>
<u>Architect</u>	<u>Roland Van Tyne - possible</u>

HISTORIC CONTEXT

During the first decade of the 20th century, Spokane underwent a spate of growth unprecedented before or since. The population explosion was largely fueled by great numbers of blue collar workers who found employment in the climate of burgeoning manufactures, industries, and service businesses. This led to a boom in Single Room Occupancy hotels. These, along with new financial, civic, and medical facilities, led to the rapid expansion of the central business district. Another impetus to growth, however, was the ranks of the newly rich - those who took advantage of the local prosperity to build fortunes of their own, acquiring disposable income to spend on the status symbols of the time - horse drawn carriages, to be followed later by automobiles, fancy clothing, fine dining, and, most of all, elaborate residences to house their families. The earliest abodes of wealthy Spokanites were right downtown, but these were displaced by the rapid development of the downtown business district. Nearby Browne's Addition became the first exclusive residential neighborhood, but it soon reached its natural limits. Well-to-do neighborhoods sprang up around Corbin Park and Nettleton's Addition, north of the river. But most of the *Nouveau Riche* were attracted to the heights south of downtown, succeeding terraces of ever and ever ascending basalt parapets.

At first, the city's wealthy built large homes on the lower South Hill, ranging up to the cliffs that towered about the vicinity of Ninth Avenue. By the observation of Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps, one can follow the course of this advance. In 1891, the southward expansion of Spokane was largely hemmed in by the basalt precipices that created expansive views from Cliff Avenue. But the demand for more space soon prompted developers to sweep around this barrier. By 1902, residential development had reached as far as Fourteenth Avenue, with neighborhoods further south being platted, but not yet built. Much of the current South Hill was still bucolic farmland. By 1910, residential development had expanded around the east side of the recently created Manito Park. West of that park, streets were just beginning to be mapped out. As the city expanded, so necessarily did its local transportation system.

Spokane began developing an urban railway system in 1887, reported Durham: "[T]he first street railway was projected and built about four and one-half miles on Riverside and through Cannon's Addition, a belt line returning through Browne's Addition, followed by the Motor line to Cook's Heights and the electric street railway line and the cable

railway. In all, about twenty miles of street car track in a city, which had scarcely 3,000 people two years before.” These early systems were the result of efforts by real estate developers to promote lots for sale. Their purpose was to move people from the town center to the outskirts where subdivisions were being staked out. When developers lost interest in continued operation of the lines, Washington Water Power bought them up. The utility company viewed street railways as a profitable business and a large customer for their electricity, which is what powered the cars. For a number of years Washington Water Power monopolized the system, but by 1910 a competitor had appeared - the Spokane Traction Company. Due to rising costs, however, and the opposition of a city government that desired a unified system, the new company merged with the older in 1922, and the Spokane United Railways was established. The company created new lines, including interurban routes to regional destinations, and lines traveling to specific recreational spots, such as Natatorium Park, Minnehaha Park, and Manito Park. It was the Spokane Traction Company that had pioneered street car routes up the South Hill, with routes paralleling Grand Boulevard and traveling along a corridor, formed along Adams, Jefferson, and Lincoln streets, that led to Cannon Hill Park Addition. By 1923, residents of that neighborhood could take either the No. 6 North Monroe-Cannon Hill route, or the No. 7 West Cleveland-Cable Addition route, to get to or from downtown.

Henry Brook had continued to operate the Cannon Hill brick yard, partnering with J.H. Spear. Brook and Spear would later go on to form the Washington Brick and Lime Company, based in Clayton, Washington. By about 1905, the easily extracted clay at the Cannon Hill yard was exhausted. The scarred land lay vacant for several years, owned by the estate of Boston capitalist Charles Francis Adams. In 1908, Mr. Adams donated 13 acres for use as a park, and the site was to be called Adams Park. At about this time, the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects, out of Brookline, Massachusetts, were retained to undertake an evaluation of the Spokane park system. They made many general recommendations for expanding the parks network, including not only already selected park locations, but large open spaces that would not be considered as potential parks until recent times, such as the Spokane Gorge Park, a long past due idea that is now being actively pursued by citizen advocates. Contrary to public perception, Manito Park is not an Olmsted Brothers concept, although it was built in the rustic, organic style for which the Olmsteds were known. Other parks, such as Hayes Park and Corbin Park, did reflect the ideas and plans of the Olmsted firm, but most of their recommendations never reached fruition, although John Duncan continued to be influenced by the company that selected him to guide the Spokane park system. The Olmsted Brothers’ plan for Cannon Hill Park (by then it had been named for banker A.M. Cannon) was the one most adhered to. They called for an asymmetrical and curvilinear park with ponds, walkways, and natural plantings. Rustic stone structures would include a comfort station with pergola-like wings and two stone bridges that would cross a stream between ponds. The plan map was published in the *Spokesman-Review* and later created nearly as depicted in the sketch. Although a falling water table has resulted in one pond, not two, and left the bridges spanning dry land, the park nonetheless reflects the Olmsted Brothers’ park design ethos to a remarkable degree.

As plans for the park proceeded, the adjacent land was being purchased by real estate developer Arthur D. Jones. He created the Cannon Hill Company to promote the project. In 1909, that company began making street improvements and advertising lots for sale. Side street lots were sold for \$800.00 and up, while lots directly facing the park were going for \$1,250.00. Improvements included concrete curbs and cross-walks, water mains, and sewage pipe. The streets were paved by the Barber Asphalt Company. This work continued well into 1910, while the first houses were being built. The earliest houses were built in 1909, and construction continued at a steady pace until 1912. In the spring of 1911 alone, eleven houses were under construction at the same time. Photographs taken at the time portray a semi-rural landscape with widely separated large houses. Construction of smaller houses gradually filled in the spaces between. Another surge in residential development occurred during the 1920s, when twenty or so houses went up. In the early 1930s, yet another surge occurred, when many of the neighborhood's Tudor brick cottages appeared. After that, new construction was sporadic, with a few Ranch and Minimal Traditional style houses being built, taking up the remaining vacancies. A 1990 newspaper article describes the resulting neighborhood: "There is no typical Cannon Hill family – they range from newly-wed to retired. Cannon Hill children go to Wilson or Roosevelt elementary schools, Sacajawea Junior High School, and Lewis and Clark High School. The city's two largest hospitals are close; downtown is a hop, skip, and a jump; the buses roll along the neighborhood's adjacent arterials."

The Zent-Kimmel House was built in 1910. Building permits at Spokane City Hall did not provide names of an architect or builder. However, further investigation in newspapers of the time have yielded Eugene Danser as the probable builder of the home. A deed dated August 16, 1910 transfers the home from Eugene S. Danser to W.W. Zent for a sum of \$6,450 (see Section 12). Danser lists his profession in the 1910, 1920, and 1930 federal census as occupation "builder" and industry "contractor" and also "house builder." Interestingly enough, Mr. Danser's nephew, Roland Vantyne, was living with him in 1910. Van Tyne was employed as a "draftsman" for Albert Held at the time and had worked as an architect Buffalo, New York, previous to his appearance in Spokane. It is possible that Mr. Vantyne could have designed the Zent-Kimmel House as his first work in Spokane.

Roland Vantyne studied at the Buffalo Polytechnic Institute and worked for architects in Buffalo, New York, and Duluth, Minnesota. He came to Spokane in 1910, the year the Zent-Kimmel house was built. At first, he worked as a draftsman for Albert Held and later for Julius Zittle. Vantyne and Archibald Rigg formed a partnership that lasted for 23 years. Their work included the original Shriners Hospital, the Symons Building, and the Masonic Temple expansion.

The Zent-Kimmel house is an example of the American Four Square. The American Four Square type is a form, and not a style. It can be utilized on a modest scale, as in a typical farmhouse, or it can be executed in more elaborate fashion, applying elements of a number of styles. It is often associated with the Prairie Style, because of its low-pitched

roof expanses. Probably most common is the application of Craftsman Style elements, such as wide eaves, exposed rafter ends, full height masonry chimneys, and large front porches with wide canopies. The Zent-Kimmel house is a good example of this design approach. Although this is the most common in the City of Spokane, such houses sometimes employ more elaborate features, including Classical characteristics such as porch columns and bracketed wide eaves. This house is a more pure rendition of Craftsman Style influence. It was most popular in Spokane between 1900 and 1920, a time when the Craftsman Style was emerging as the dominant design in well-to-do neighborhoods such as the South Hill and the West Central district. Perhaps 20 per cent of houses built in these neighborhoods during that time period were based on the Four Square form. Due to the large size of the design, it allowed for sprawling floor plans with multiple rooms, ideal for families with large furnishings. Such houses served as status symbols for the wealthy, hence their popularity during a period when mining and other industries that funneled vast amounts of money into the rapidly developing city. Unfortunately, when the economy returned to a more stable and thrifty state, such large houses became a deficit. For this reason, many Four Square houses were later subdivided into multiple apartment spaces. The Zent-Kimmel house largely avoided that fate. During the Great Depression, one of the bedrooms was rented, and given a separate entry, but this was later restored to the original room configuration. Once again, the house served as a single-family residence, as it is now.

The house was first occupied by Walter W. Zent, an attorney, and his wife Fannie. Mr. Zent later served as a judge, as well as an “exalted leader” of the Spokane Elks Lodge. In 1918, William and Florence Kimmel purchased the house at 934 14th Avenue. Mr. Kimmel was a partner in the Nixon-Kimmel Company, an electrical engineering firm that was founded by George Nixon in 1902. Nixon was listed as company president. In 1911, the company’s ads described itself as “Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Electrical Machinery and Appliances, Maloney Transformers, Motors, Dynamos and Meters, Sales Agents, Century Single Phase Motors, Edison Storage Batteries, Electric Lighting and Power Plants.” Company offices were located at 709 Front Street. In 1918, the offices moved to W. 901 Main Avenue. A contemporary ad described the company as “Electrical Engineers, Contractors and Jobbers, Everything Electrical, Largest Stock of Electrical Machinery in the Inland Empire, Large Stock of Used Dynamos and Motors for Trade or Rent, Edison New Storage Batteries and Complete Farm Lighting Plants, Repair Shop.” In 1929, William Kimmel was listed as Vice President of the Nixon-Kimmel Company. But by 1930, the partners were split up. George Nixon’s wife was listed as company Vice President, and William Kimmel was listed as District Sales Manager for the Century Electric Company.

William Kimmel’s wife Florence, sometimes listed as Lorene, died in 1941. By 1943 he had a new wife, Myrtle. The Kimmels apparently rented out a room in the house to boarders. Tenant turnover was rapid. William Kimmel, his partnership with Nixon terminated, was employed by several companies, including District Sales Manager for the Century Electric Company, Sales Manager for the Hunter Fant Ventilating Company, and Secretary for the Talisman Mining and Leasing Company. In 1951, William Kimmel

passed away, leaving Myrtle a widow. She continued living at the house until 1965, never remarrying, and renting the spare room to a succession of tenants, mostly for only a year at a time. The house was vacant for a short time, but by 1967 the house was occupied by Brooks Kimmel, William and Lorene's son, and his wife Ellen. They sporadically rented the spare room to a number of short term tenants. After 1980, the spare room was no longer rented. In 1970, Myrtle died. Ownership passed to Ellen Kimmel, Brooks' wife. Brooks died in 1993. In 1999, Ellen sold the house to James C. Deeds. In 2004, the house was purchased by David and Janet Bauermeister, who in turn sold it to Carl and Yvonne Bruesch in 2006. The current owners, Karl and Cheri Paul, bought the house in 2013.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The Zent-Kimmel House is eligible for placement on the Spokane Register of Historic Places, under Category C, for architecture, as an excellent example of the American Foursquare form, demonstrated by the boxy shape, the shallow-pitched hipped roof, and the widely overhanging eaves. It also exhibits classic elements of the Craftsman architectural style, characterized by the exposed rafter ends and knee braces in the unenclosed eaves, and the large front porch canopy supported by massive brick pillars. The interior wood built-ins are another common feature of the Craftsman style. The house is a typical example of the upscale architecture that was preferred by wealthy homeowners in the well-to-do South Hill neighborhood. Alterations have been minimal and the house retains outstanding integrity of its original construction materials and historic appearance.

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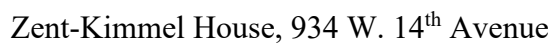
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Spokesman-Review, various articles.





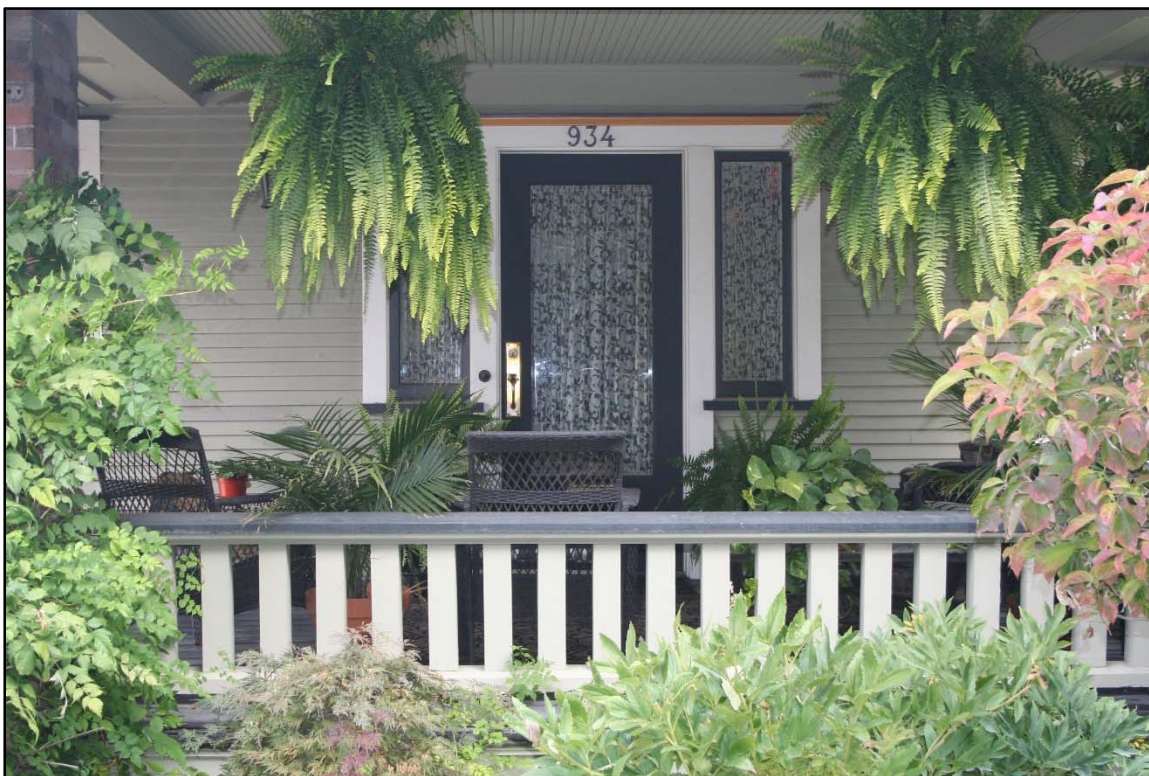
ZK-1 South (front) elevation, view to the north



ZK-2 South and west elevations, view to the northeast



ZK-3 south and east elevations, view to the northwest



ZK-4 South elevation, front entry detail, view to the north



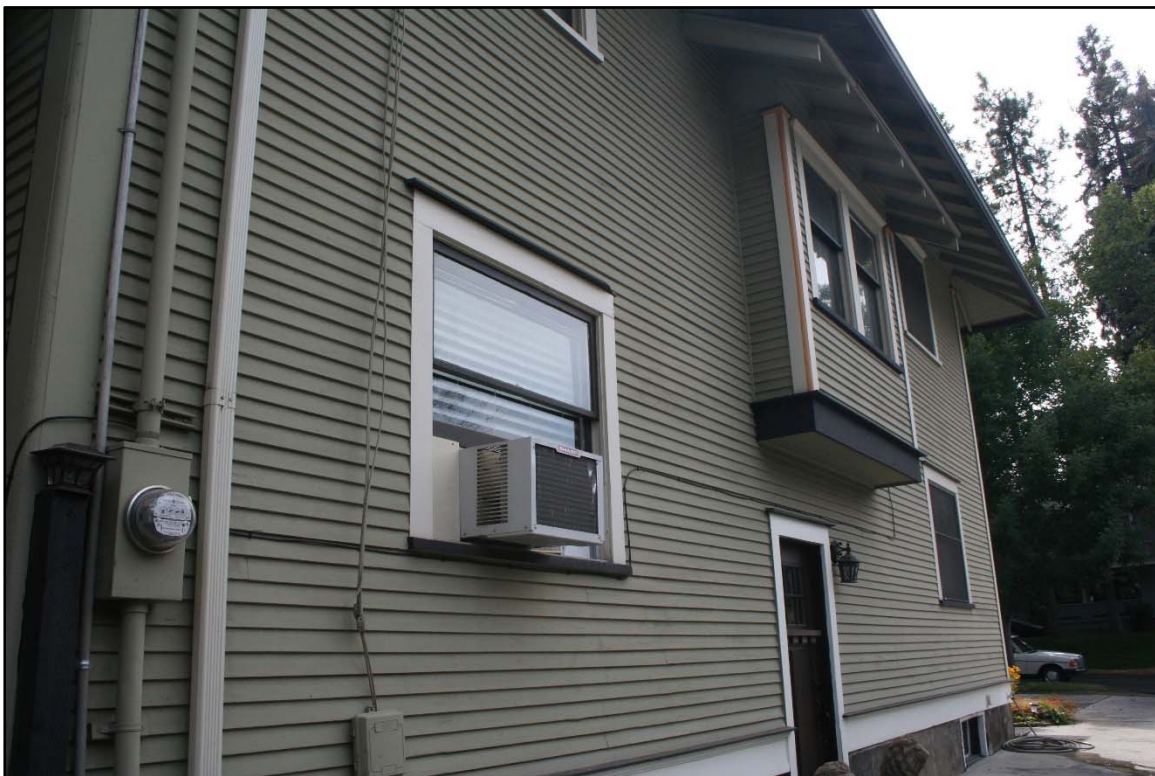
ZK-5 South elevation, front entry detail, view to the north



ZK-6 South elevation, balcony detail, view to the north



ZK-7 West elevation, view to the northeast



ZK-8 West elevation, view to the southeast



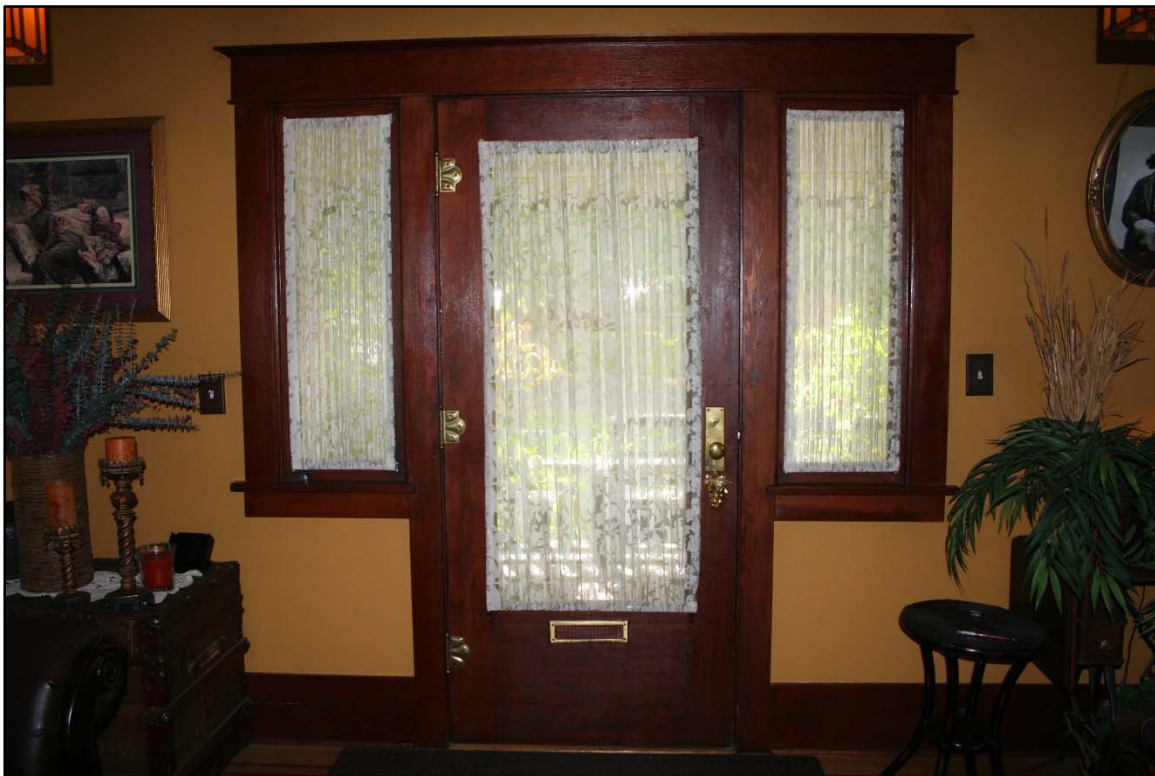
ZK-9 North elevation, rear entry, view to the southwest



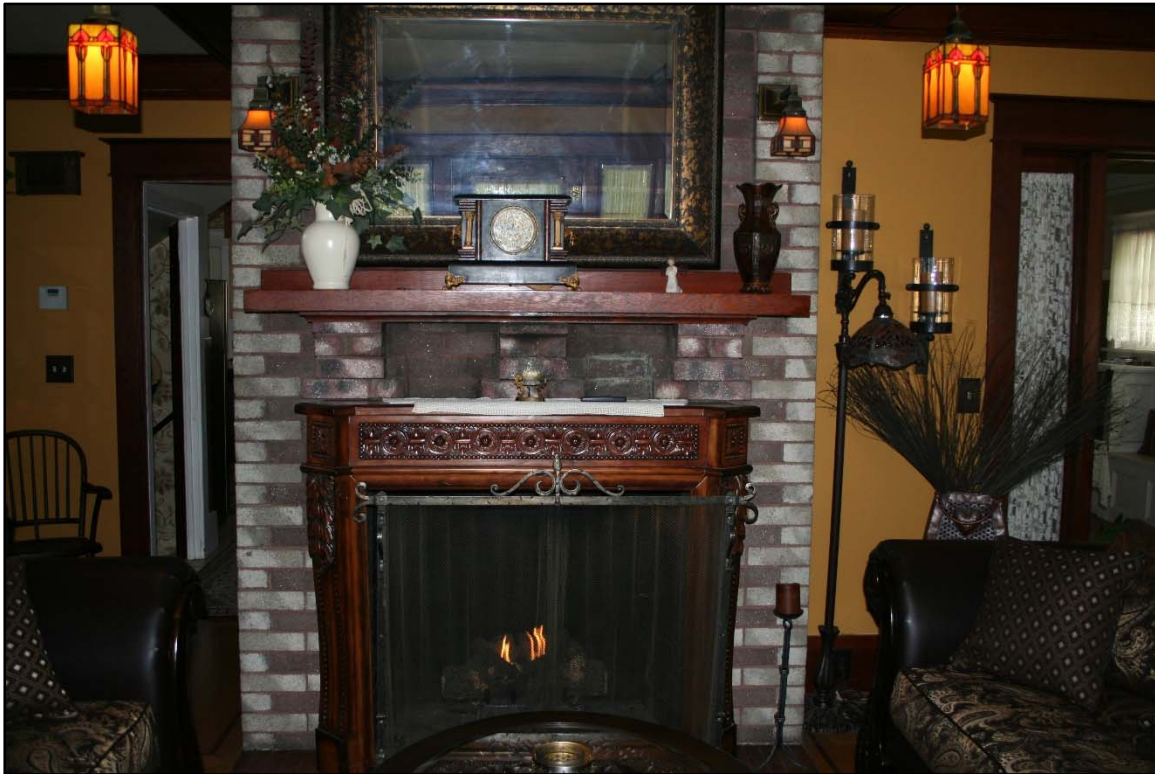
ZK-10 North elevation, view to the south



ZK-11 East elevation, view to the southwest



ZK-12 Front entry, view to the south



ZK-13 Living room fireplace, view to the north



ZK-14 Living room, view to the northeast



ZK-15 Living room, view to the west



ZK-16 Dining room from living room, view to the north



ZK-17, Dining room, view to the southwest



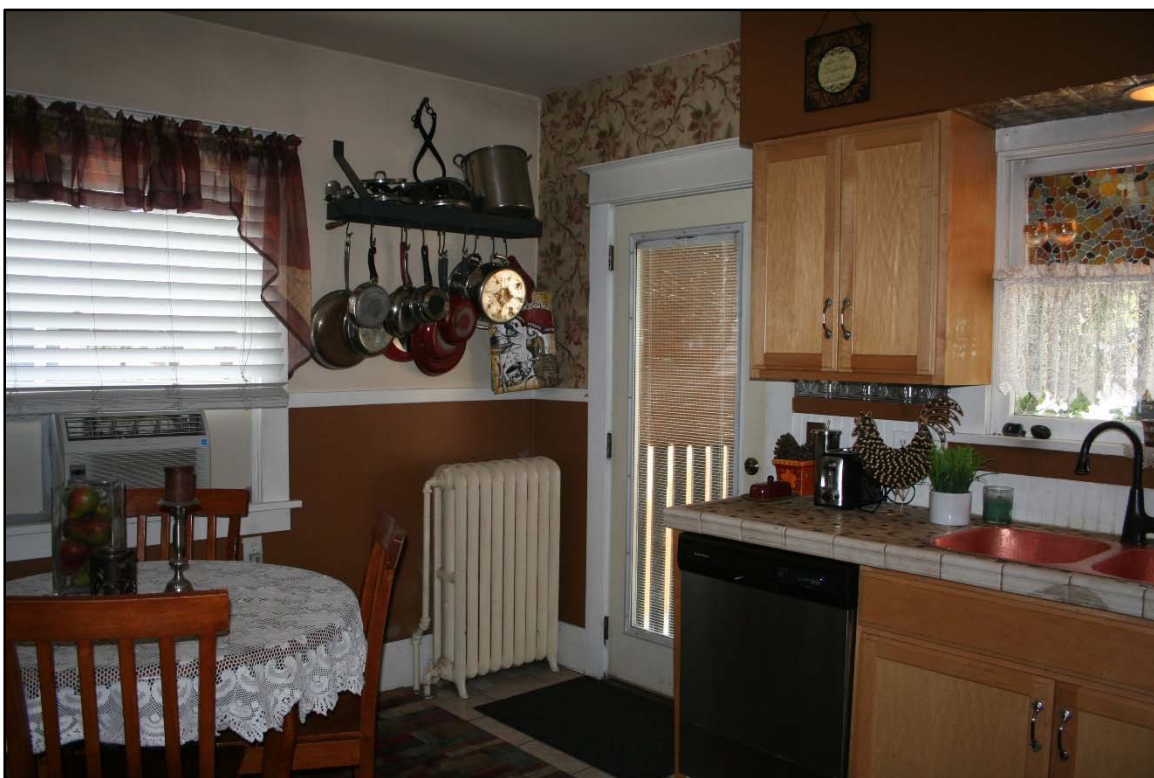
ZK-18 Dining room built-in, view to the southwest



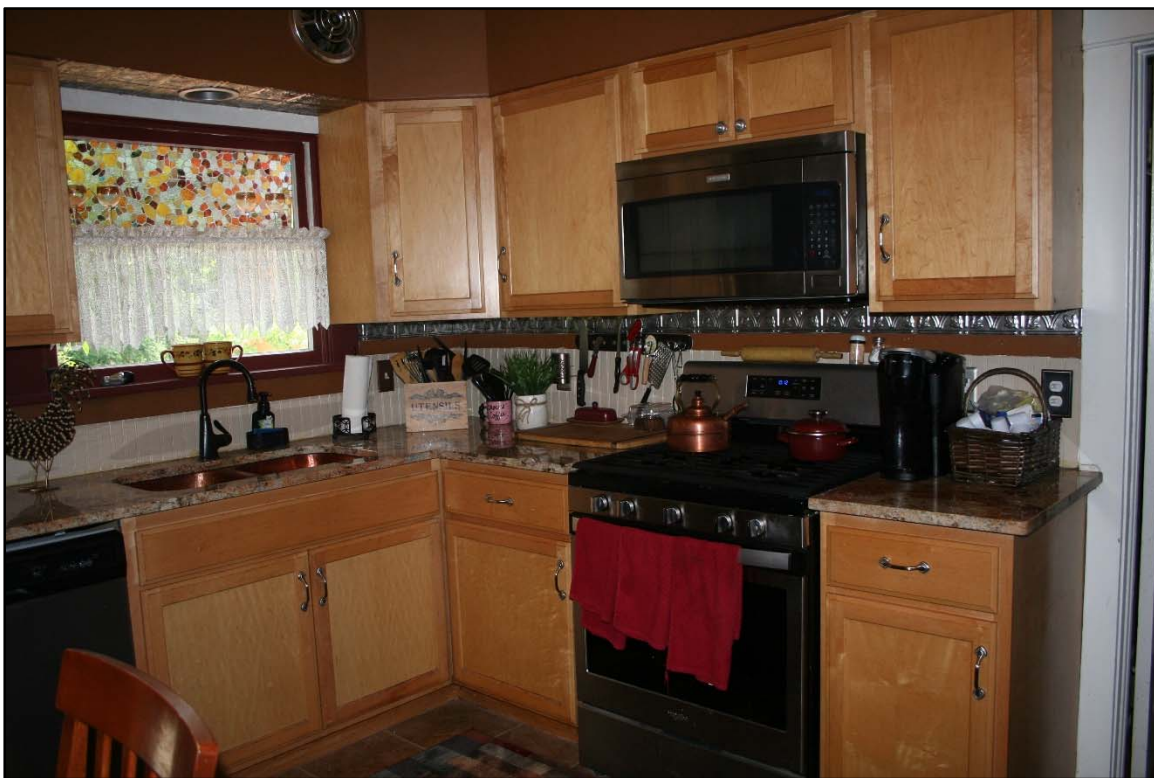
ZK-19 Dining room built-in, view to the east



ZK-20 Dining room radiator, view to the north



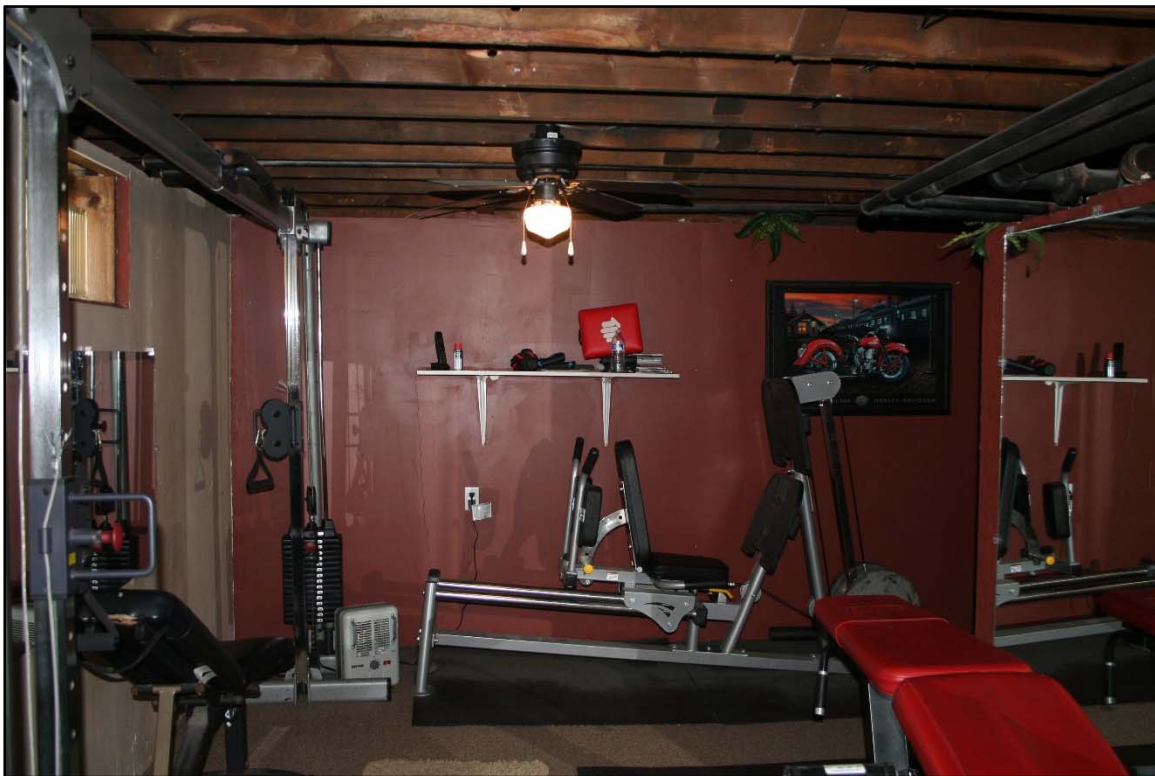
ZK-21 Kitchen, view to the northwest



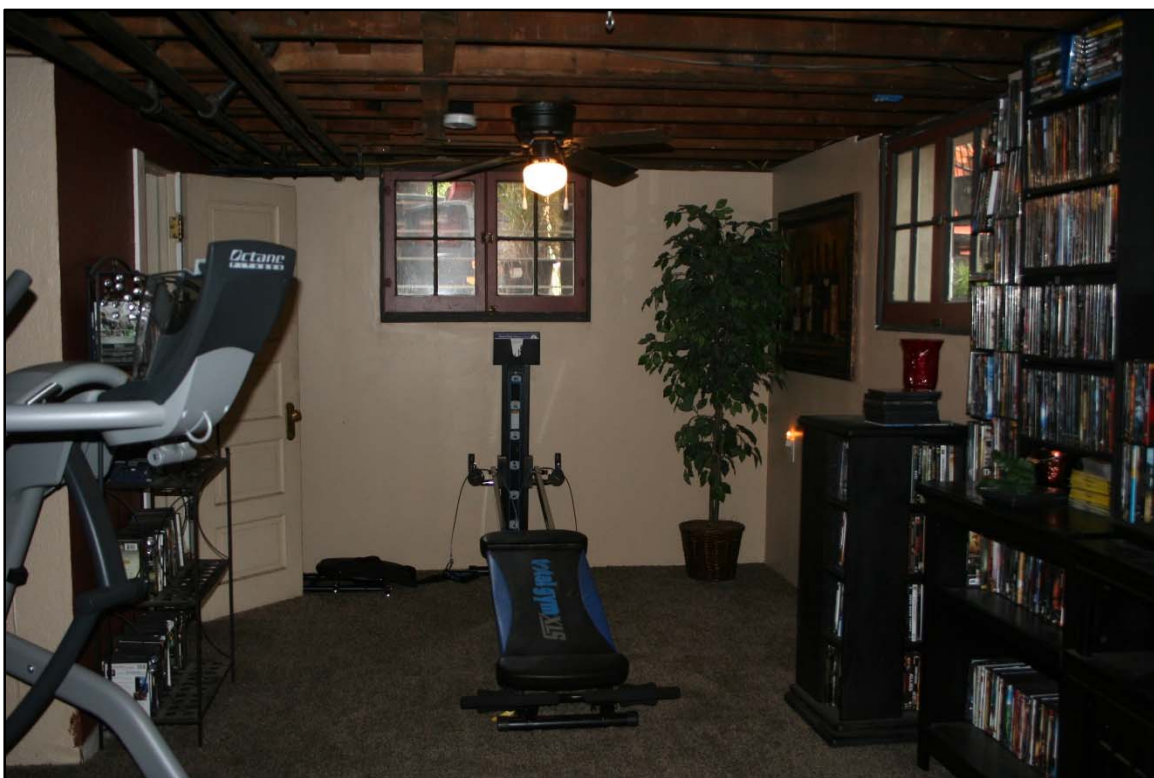
ZK-22 Kitchen, view to the northeast



ZK 23 Steps to basement, view to the northwest



ZK 24 Basement main room, view to the east



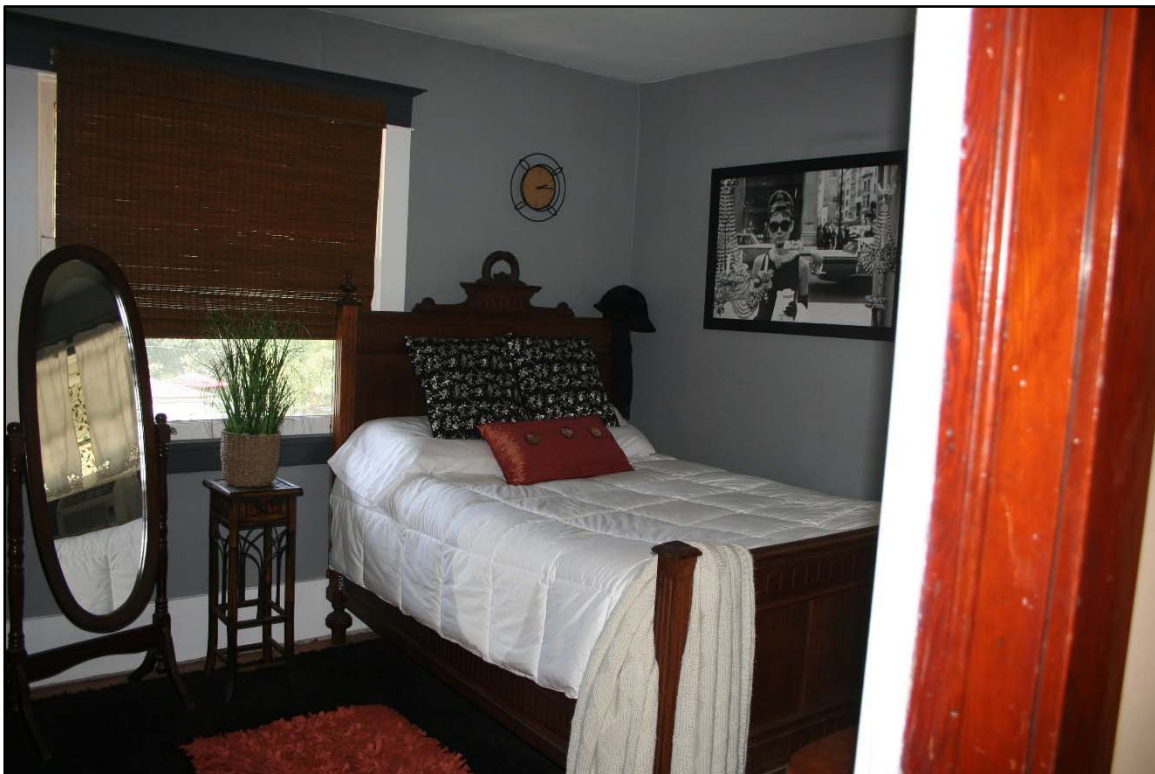
ZK-25 Basement, main room, view to the north



ZK-26 Bedroom at southeast corner, view to the southwest



ZK-27 Bedroom at northwest, view to the northeast



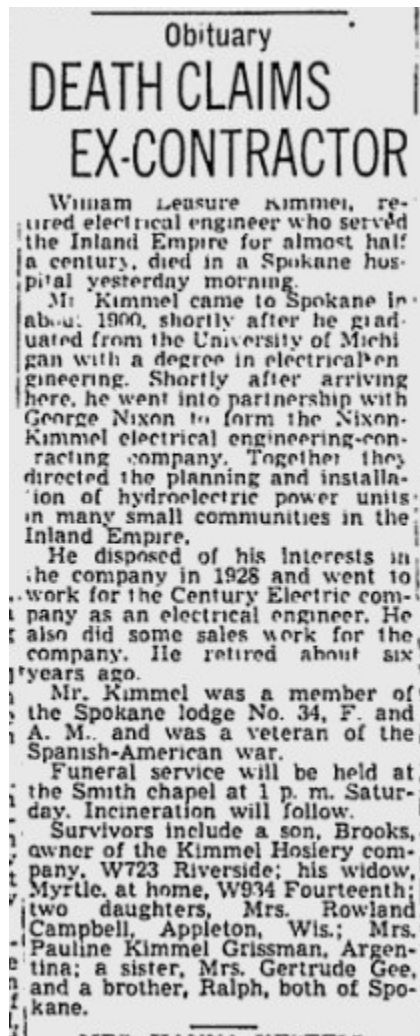
ZK-28 Bedroom to the northwest, view to the northwest



ZK-29 Master bedroom at southeast, view to the southeast



ZK-30 Balcony, view to the northwest



ZK-31 William Kimmel obituary

W. W. ZENT DIES AT ODESSA HOME

He Lived at Spokane
For Nearly 20
Years.

ODESSA, Wash., Aug. 30.—Judge W. W. Zent died here today. He had not regained consciousness since Friday noon. He leaves his widow, his only son, Harold, Spokane; four brothers, George of Hollywood, Frank of Tacoma, Dave of Seattle and Dan of Pasco; four sisters, at Kellogg, at Osborn, Idaho, at Pasco and at Yakima.

The Spokane Elks are to have charge of the funeral, Mr. Zent having been past exalted ruler of the lodge. The body was taken to Spokane by Smith & Co.

Mr. Zent was born June 22, 1876, in a covered wagon at Salt Lake City, while his parents were migrating from the east.

They were living on a farm near Pendleton, Ore., in 1879 when the Bannock Indians went on the war



ZK-32 Walter Zent obituary



ZK 33 Zent-Kimmel House. October 1959. Unknown source.

ZK 34 Transfer from Zent to Kimmel:

Newspapers
by *ancestry*

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/566578989>

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BUYS HOUSE FROM JUDGE ZENT

**W. L. Kimmel Acquires Home on
Fourteenth Avenue for \$5000.**

William L. Kimmel, secretary of the Nixon-Kimmel company, last week bought from Judge W. W. Zent an eight-room modern house at W934 Fourteenth avenue for \$5000. The lot is No. 18, block 4, resurvey of Cliff Park. The residence, which Mr. Kimmel will occupy, has many built-in features, hardwood floors and hot water heat. It is finished with curly fir, which Mr. Kimmel intends to replace with oak.