

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE**

2. Location

Street & Number 902 W. Augusta Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99205
Parcel Number 35073.5207

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _building	<input type="checkbox"/> _public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> _agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> _museum
<input type="checkbox"/> _site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _private	<input type="checkbox"/> _work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> _commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> _park
<input type="checkbox"/> _structure	<input type="checkbox"/> _both		<input type="checkbox"/> _educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _residential
<input type="checkbox"/> _object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> _entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> _religious
	<input 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 Mary Gay Springer
Street & Number 902 W. Augusta Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99205
Telephone Number/E-mail 324-7913

5. Location of Legal Description

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

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
Date Federal State County Local
1979

Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

FINAL DRAFT 18 Sept. 2002

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair
 deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check One

unaltered
 altered
Check One
 original site
 moved & date _____

Narrative description of present and original physical appearance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

8. Spokane Register Criteria and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Criteria--mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Spokane Register listing:

- 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	Less than one acre.
Verbal Boundary Description	Mountain View Addition Lot 7 Block 17.
Verbal Boundary Justification	Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Linda Yeomans, Consultant
Organization	Historic Preservation Planning
Telephone Number/E-mail	509-456-3828 or lyeomans@qwest.net
Address, City, State, Zip	501 West 27th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203
Date	18 SEPT. 2002

12. Additional Documentation

Map	Spokane City/County plat map, 2002
Photographs and Slides	10 black & white prints; 20 color slides, 1 photocopy of original house plan from newspaper

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary Statement

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

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION

Building Site

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

Building Exterior

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

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

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

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

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

house and a wood paneled door with glazing on the upper half opens from the north elevation of the porch. A transom light is located above the jamb. The porch is clad in vertical wood paneling. A door located below grade adjacent west of the porch door opens to a stairwell that descends to the basement.

Building Interior

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

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

A basement is located under the house, excluding the space beneath the front and rear porches. The first 12 to 20 inches of foundation located below the first floor is made of brick masonry and is covered with a veneer of granite ashlar stone on the exterior of the wall. The brick masonry walls are supported by a basalt rock foundation that is constructed below grade. Floor joists that measure two inches thick and ten inches wide support the first floor of the house along with eight and ten-inch-square vertical wood posts. The original heating system for the house was wood-fired followed by coal-fired hot air fed by gravity to the first floor through ductwork and copper wall vents. The original ductwork is currently used with a forced-air gas furnace installed in 1997.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT CHANGES

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

According to the floor plan, the back porch was originally designed as an open, covered porch but was enclosed in the 1970s. The house was originally designed with interior stairs that descended to the basement; the stairs were removed in the 1980s when the kitchen was remodeled. The floor plan pictures the second floor designed with two bedrooms: one on the south end of the second floor and one in the turret. A third room was designed for storage and was located north of the two bedrooms. The article explained that the third room was called “the storage room” and was “capable of division into two [bed] chambers.” During the 1980s, the storage room was divided in half. A bathroom was constructed in the west half and a bedroom was built in the east half. An unfinished room located north of the storage room was finished as part of the bedroom, and a bathroom was installed in the northwest corner of the second floor. French doors were installed on the north wall. A balcony was built in front of the doors on the north elevation.

Originally the exterior pressed brick veneer on the house was unpainted. The brick was painted in the 1980s. The deteriorated first-floor porch deck and deteriorated wood shingles on the second story were replaced in the late 1980s. The house was reroofed during the 1930s and again in 1990 with composition shingles (the original roof was covered with wood shingles).

Area of Significance	Architecture
Period of Significance	1903-1922
Significant Date	1903
Architect	Arthur E. Saunders

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE***Summary Statement***

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

Historical Context

Although the Mountain View Addition, which is located one mile north of downtown Spokane, was platted in 1884, the neighborhood did not develop quickly. A 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance map pictures 50-foot-wide lots but very few houses. Built in 1903, the Barnett House was the fourth residence built on the 12-lot block located between Augusta and Nora Avenues and Monroe and Lincoln Streets. By 1910, much-needed neighborhood infrastructure was in place, including fresh drinking water supplied through underground pipes, buried sewer lines, and paved streets and sidewalks. A 1910 Sanborn map reveals that nearly every lot in the Mountain View Addition was occupied with a single-family house seven years after the Barnett House was built. Set apart from other wood-frame neighborhood homes, the Barnett House was one of only two single-family dwellings in the Mountain View Addition that was constructed of brick masonry and had a porch-roof turret.

Alonzo A. and Louise Barnett

In 1903, Alonzo Barnett came to Spokane and resided in room 220 of the Chemical Block, a brick building in downtown Spokane. He founded and established the A. A. Barnett Company and sold loans and real estate investments. The company's office was first located in the Rookery Building and later in the Peyton Building, which are both in Spokane's central business district.

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

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE--Category C*Arthur E. Saunders, Architect*

The Barnett House was designed by Spokane architect Arthur E. Saunders. Born in England in 1860, Saunders made his way to Spokane by 1898 and practiced in the area until sometime in 1903. During his five-year stay in Spokane, Saunders was listed in

large, boldface typeset in the alphabetical and business indexes in city directories as a professional architect. An article in a September, 1902 publication called *Spokane: The Queen of the Inland Empire--Western Progress* praised A. E. Saunders and his list of accomplishments while in Spokane. The booklet exclaimed,

Spokane can rightfully claim more than its fair share of beautiful buildings and well-built handsome residences... Mr. Saunders has drawn plans for many of our splendid structures and they are monuments indeed to his skill, taste, and ability. He has been with us for four years and he is one of the ablest men in our town engaged in this, the greatest and most enduring of the arts. Mr. Saunders brings to bear in his work a natural bent for architectural designing and he is very careful as to the accuracy of his estimates upon buildings of any size. Though he has an excellent theoretical knowledge of his profession, he also received a thorough practical training. Mr. Saunders is scrupulously honorable, very exact in all his work, and he is a gentleman whose entire record shows that he is worthy of the most implicit confidence. In manner agreeable and full of energy, Mr. Saunders takes high rank here (p. 25).

A *Spokesman-Review* article dated June 2, 1901 lists three buildings designed by A. E. Saunders: 1) the C. J. Faulding House on the corner of West Fifth Avenue and South Oak Street, 2) the Harrington Bank Building in Harrington, Washington, and 3) a store in Harrington. In addition to the Barnett House, Saunders also designed another residence called the Wilson Apartments at 309 S. Wall in Spokane.

Free Classic Queen Anne Style

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

The Queen Anne style dominated building trends and domestic architecture throughout the United States from 1880 to 1910. The style is characterized by an eclectic mix of architectural elements from previous traditional prototypes that are designed to produce random changes in the horizontal and vertical continuity of the exterior wall plane. This

is accomplished through an irregular house plan and massing, an asymmetrical facade with a single-story front porch (especially achieved with a wrap-around porch), dominant front-facing gables and lower cross gables, a variety of window treatments such as bay, oriel and cut-away windows, a variety of colors and textures found in shingles, siding and patterned masonry, and the use of towers, turrets, insets, overhangs, and wall projections.

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

Alonzo & Louise Barnett House

The Barnett House was built in 1903 when hundreds of homes were constructed in Spokane during the city’s largest building surge. The cost of a simple vernacular one and one-half story house was around \$1,000 to \$1,500 as evidenced by real estate listings in early 20th-century newspaper articles and Spokane building permits. The Barnett House, however, cost three to four times as much which was substantially more than the cost for a common house. Distinguished as more than just a simple dwelling, the Barnett House was featured in the October 29, 1905 edition of the *Spokesman-Review* with a picture of the floor plans, a description of the home, and headlines that read:

A. A. Barnett’s Brick Cottage

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

Completed a Year Ago at a Cost of \$4250

The Barnett House is an excellent representation of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. Identifying elements of the style found on the Barnett House include the home’s irregular plan and massing, dominant front-facing gable roof with lower cross gables, a one-story wrap-around front porch, a pedimented facade balcony, two other second-floor balconies, two bay windows, and the use of various materials, colors, and textures found in brick veneer and wood shingle cladding that break up the exterior planar wall surface. The most dominant Queen Anne feature of the house is a round porch-roof turret with a conical

roof and pointed spire. Depicting Free Classic detailing, the Barnett House has round pedestaled porch columns instead of delicate spindlework posts and decorative fretwork common to Queen Anne-style homes designed in the Spindlework subtype. The design for the Barnett House reveals other Free Classic elements such as the lunette window in the gable peak of the facade and the pedimented gables on the front porch and on the second-floor facade balcony.

The Barnett House is compared to other homes in the Mountain View Addition that were built during the same time as the Barnett House. The Mountain View Addition is bordered by West Indiana Avenue on the north, Post Street on the east, West Spofford Avenue on the south, and Cedar Street on the west. The Addition is comprised of 140 single-family homes, three churches, and a combination of at least ten historic and new commercial buildings located along Monroe and Indiana streets. Over 90 percent (126) of the houses were built between 1895 and 1915 during the time the Queen Anne style was popular in Spokane. Most of these houses are one and one-half story vernacular expressions with front gable, side gable, cross gable, or hip roofs, and partial or full-width first-floor front porches. Many of the homes have been altered and retain only minimal to fair integrity. About 35 percent are good examples of the Queen Anne style with Free Classic detailing. Nine of the historic houses have wrap-around porches and six homes are constructed of a combination of brick masonry on the first floor and frame construction on the second floor. Only two houses have turrets: a house located at 1001 W. Augusta and the Barnett House. The Barnett House is unique as the only home in the Addition with a Queen Anne-style combination of brick and frame construction, round turret, and a wrap-around porch. In addition, the Barnett House is especially well-preserved and intact, and exhibits a strong degree of architectural integrity associated with original design, materials, and workmanship in addition to original location and association as a single-family dwelling.

The house sited at 1001 W. Augusta is most similar to the Barnett House. Like the Barnett House, it is one and one-half stories with brick masonry construction on the first floor and wood frame construction on the second floor, and is distinguished with a second-story round porch turret. In contrast to the Barnett House, it does not have a wrap-around front porch. Furthermore, the house at 1001 W. Augusta, which was originally designed as a single-family dwelling, has been altered for use as a commercial business.

The Barnett House is compared to at least two other similar, intact Queen Anne-style homes in Spokane. They include the John & Jennie Currie House (908 W. Frederick Avenue) and the Loewenberg-Roberts House (1923 W. First Avenue). The Currie House is located a few blocks north in the same north central neighborhood as the Barnett House

while the Loewenberg-Roberts House is located in Browne's Addition, two to three miles southwest. Like English-born A. E. Saunders who designed the Barnett House, the Currie House and the Loewenberg-Roberts House were both designed by W. J. Carpenter, an architect from England who worked in Spokane for a short time. All three houses are high-style examples of the Queen Anne tradition and all three houses have irregular vertical massing with porches, balconies, and round turrets, all common Queen Anne-style feature. The Barnett House is, however, an example of the Free Classic subtype while the other two homes represent the Spindlework subtype of the Queen Anne style. Like the Barnett House, the Loewenberg-Roberts House is constructed of brick masonry, but in contrast, the Barnett House is a small cottage compared to the massive proportions exhibited by the Loewenberg-Roberts House. The Barnett House and the Loewenberg Roberts House are especially exceptionally intact and well preserved.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

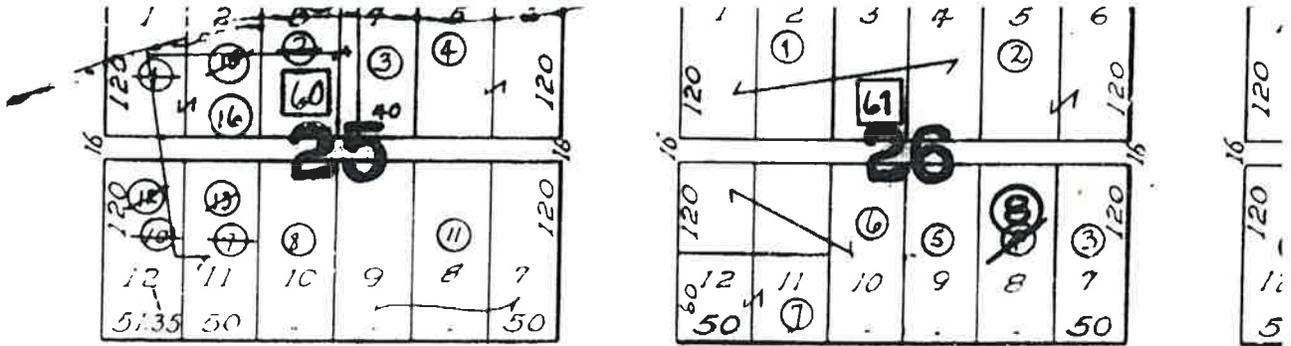
- “A. A. Barnett’s Brick Cottage.” *Spokesman-Review* 29 October 1905.
- “Building Boom On.” *Spokesman-Review* 2 June 1901.
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- Spokane Public Library. Vertical files.
- Spokane: The Queen of the Inland Empire-- Western Progress*. Spokane, WA. September, 1902.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION (all photos taken by consultant in 2002)

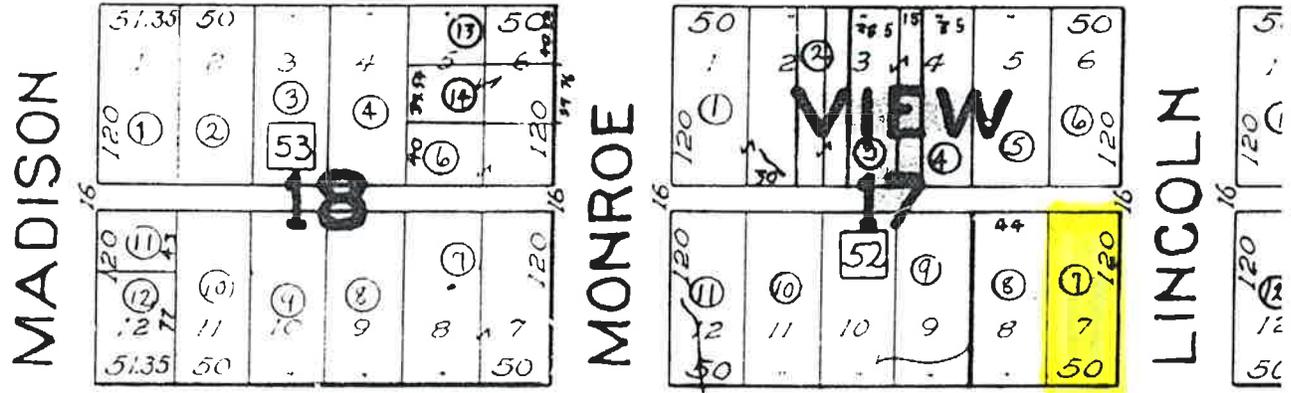
- Photo 1 Barnett House: southeast corner facade.
- Photo 2 Barnett House: southeast corner facade.
- Photo 3 Barnett House: facade second-floor balcony
- Photo 4 Barnett House: facade of house.
- Photo 5 Barnett House: second-story balcony, east end.
- Photo 6 Barnett House: front porch, facade elevation.
- Photo 7 Barnett House: front porch looking west.
- Photo 8 Barnett House: east elevation of house.
- Photo 9 Barnett House: east elevation of house.
- Photo 10 Barnett House: back porch at northeast corner of house.
- Photo 11 Barnett House: rear, north elevation of house.
- Map Barnett House: current 2002 plat map of Block 17, lot 7
- Photocopy Barnett House: house plan, *Spokesman-Review*, 29 Oct. 1903.

ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE

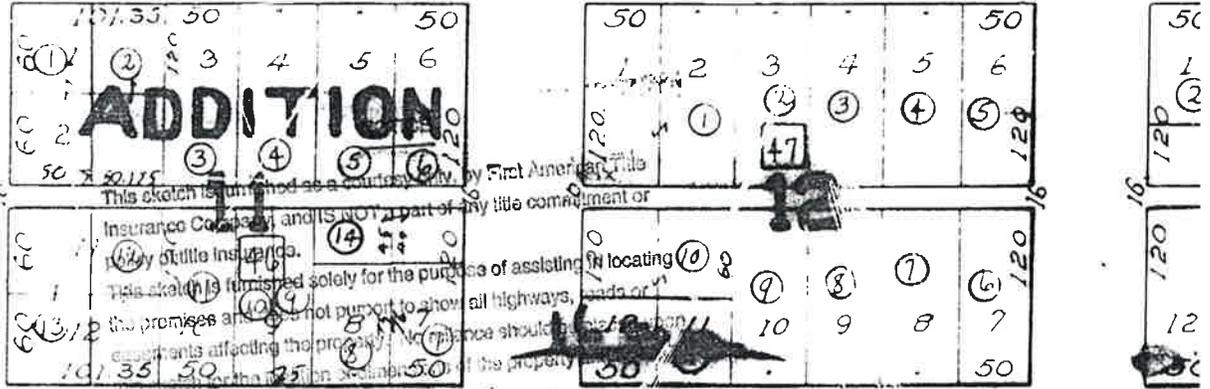
902 West Augusta Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205



AVENUE



AVENUE



AVENUE

MADISON

MONROE

LINCOLN

ADDITION

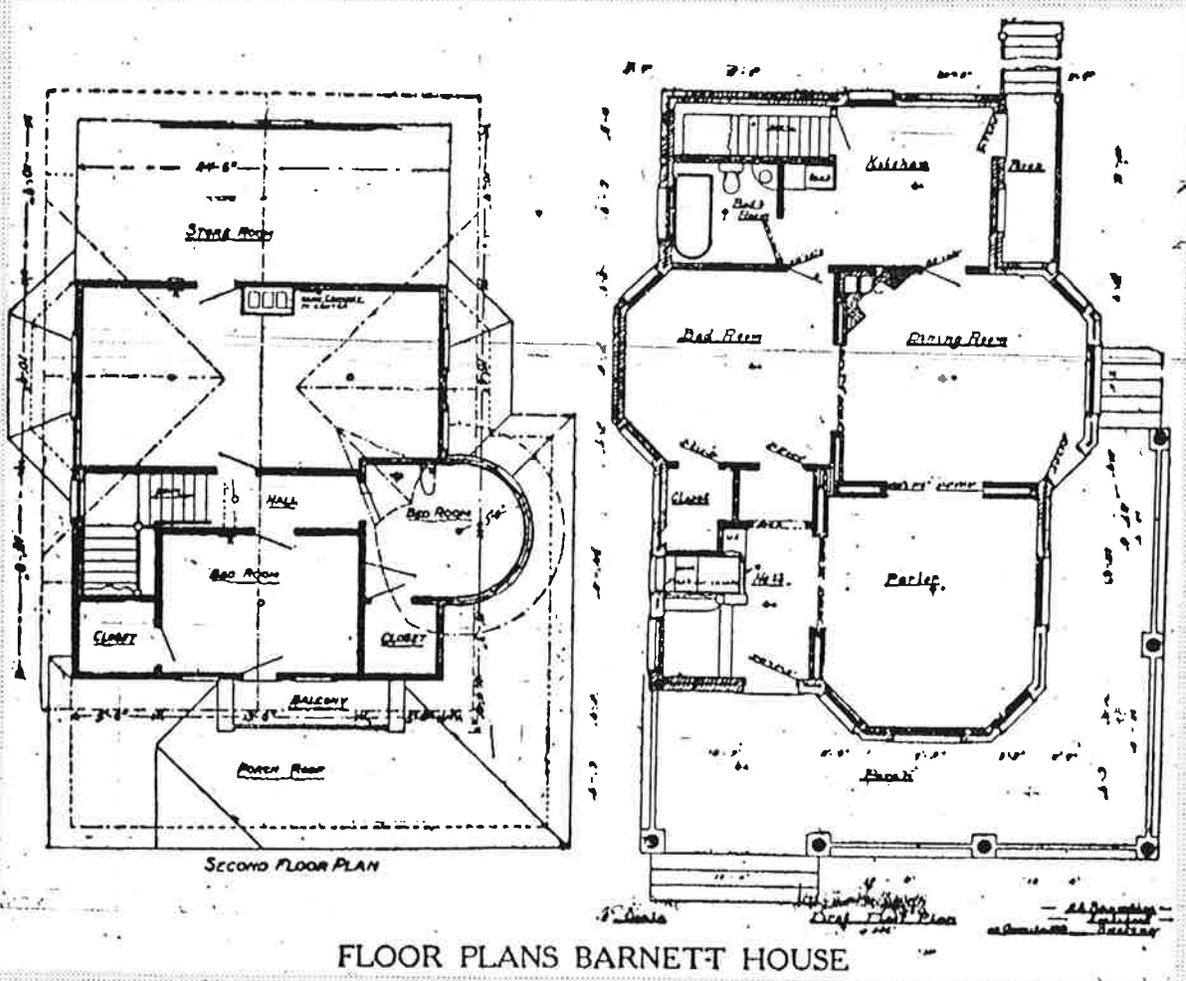
This sketch is furnished as a courtesy only, by First American Title Insurance Company, and is not a part of any title commitment or policy of title insurance.

This sketch is furnished solely for the purpose of assisting in locating the premises and does not purport to show all highways, roads or easements affecting the property. No reliance should be placed on the accuracy of the information contained hereon.

Liability is assumed for the correctness thereof.

gingersp
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garage not included
Agent Agent



FLOOR PLANS BARNETT HOUSE

Built in 1903
 A. E. Saunders, Architect

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE

Section 10

Photos 1 and 2

Southeast corner facade of house.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE

Section 10

Photos 3, 4, 5

South facade of house. Photos taken in 2002.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE

Section 10

Photos 6 and 7

Front porch of house looking north. Photos taken in 2002.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE

Section 10

Photos 8 and 9

East elevation of house. Photos taken in 2002.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
ALONZO & LOUISE BARNETT HOUSE

Section 10

Photos 10 and 11 Rear, north elevation of house. Photos taken in 2002.

